

T-H-E

M E T E R S T A M P

B U L L E T I N

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Meter Stamp Study Group

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Editor of Bulletin: A.A.Dewey, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ)

SECRETARY'S NOTES

You may remember that in the last Bulletin it was announced that our subscription for next year would be increased to 10/- or \$1.50 or equivalent. Not one member has raised any objection to this, the only letters received which mentioned the subject all agreed that it was still a reasonable figure; I can only hope that those who have not written are in agreement.

The new postage rates are now with us. To some overseas members, a change of postal rates is not a very rare occurrence but in this country the basic letter rate has changed only five times, one of these downwards, since 1840, including the last rise.

What seems to be surprising a number of people is the "change of the rules" we mentioned. Up to September 30th a 1 oz. letter to the U.S.A. cost 2½d., it is now 6d. Strangely enough, the rate for an Air Letter or "Aerogram" has remained unchanged at 6d. since its first use in the 40's; while this is so I shall use these when there are no enclosures.

The next Bulletin: notes and news for the next issue, to be dated January 1958, should be in the hands of the Editor by 16th December.

MEMBERSHIP

We welcome the following new members:-

- (124) T. S. Lovell, Esq., 80 Manor Drive,
Bennetthorpe, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
- (125) William F. Kniel, Esq., 222 Lymington Road,
Torquay, Devon.
- (126) Mr. H. Michalovitz, 782 North Marshall Street,
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Changes of address:-

- D. H. Fletcher, Esq., 24 Tyler's Acre Avenue,
Edinburgh 12.
- Mr. Joseph S. Strelak, 1019 Hickory, Waukegan,
Illinois, U.S.A.
- Mr. R. T. Needels, 874 North Howard Street,
Akron 10, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Mr. Robert E. Campbell, Box 365, Boulder City,
Nevada, U.S.A.
- Sr. Ernst Mühr, Caixa Postal 47, Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE A. G. DAVIS

As some members already know, this has been acquired by Mr. G. R. Pearson who has already disposed of some of the very large quantity of material. At the same time he has passed on to me a number of pieces, both strips and fronts, to distribute as and when possible. As in each case there are not enough to make a distribution with the Bulletin, I have been enclosing a few with my letters to members - our thanks to Mr. Pearson for his generosity!

From the same source Mr. Pearson has passed on for the library the following:-

"The Postage Meter" (Swiss publication, part German and part English text), Nos. 1 and 2, Sept. 1938 and Apr. 1939. No. 1 contains a list of the Estonian "Francotyp" machines in use at 1st August 1938.

"The Meter Club Bulletin", No. 2, Nov. 1938, two copies, one with extensive notes by Mr. Davis. This contains a tentative list of "Midget" machines.

Ditto, No. 5, Aug. 1939 - a list of Neopost types etc.

No. 2 (second series), July 1946, - check list of Universal machines.

Check list (undated) of Universal machines, apparently pre-war.

Check list of Belgian machines (undated, again probably pre-war.)

Monthly Bulletins of "Meter Slogan Associates" (U.S.A.), No.7 (Dec. 1938) to No. 37 (June 1941):

These can be had on loan, against postage, from the Hon. Secretary.

FRANKING MACHINES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The organization "P E P" (Political and Economic Planning) of London published, on 19th August, a report entitled "Postage and Philately", which discusses the commercial and propaganda aspects of philately in a very interesting and thorough manner, and suggests that this country should adopt a more liberal policy in the issue of commemorative stamps. While concentrating, of course, on adhesive stamps, it includes the following paragraph:-

"The adhesive postage stamp is rivalled by franking machines and stamped stationery. Franking machines, issued under licence, are most useful office machines, being secure and often allowing considerable saving in office staff. There are at present 31,846 franking machines in use, and the value of postage prepaid in this way in 1956-57 was nearly £29 million, 23 per cent. of the total postal revenue of £124 million."

(All figures relate of course to Great Britain.)

Other paragraphs of the report show that the value of adhesive stamps sold in the same year, including those sold for use on telegrams, receipts and other non-postal purposes, amounted to £91.5 million, and the value of stamps on stamped stationery to about £4.8 million. The amount of postage paid in cash without the use of stamps is not indicated.

G. B. NOTES

THE NEW POSTAL RATES. The first "philometric" consequences of the increased rates which came into force on 1st October is a 3d die (EiiR) on the old "PB 2" machine, used on that day by the Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., London E.C.1., as reported by Mr. G. Pearson. This is the first time this value has been used on any meter of the PB series (it exists of course on several of the P/PA meters.) We were told some months ago that Messrs. Roneo-Neopost were advising all new purchasers of their LV machines to have a 3d value in anticipation of the increase; older users will no doubt have the value substituted as soon as possible and in the meantime will have to use two impressions. Probably the $4\frac{1}{2}$ d value (for inland letters between 1 and 2 oz.) will come back into use; it was last required in 1940 when it represented the combined inland postage and registration rate - the corresponding rate (for letters of 1 to 2 oz.) is now exactly 1s. more!

NEOPOST SMALL TOWNMARK. The earliest Neopost meters had a distinctly smaller town circle than those subsequently adopted, the outer diameter being 22 instead of the later 25 mm. These smaller townmarks are, we think, rarely found after 1930, and not hitherto noted with a GviR frank. We have now found London N.17. dated 31 III 49 in conjunction with GviR die, N 6, (1d value), var.B1 but with the third type of value-figures (see note at bottom of page 54 in the B. & S. Cat.) The user was Lorilleux & Bolton Ltd., Tottenham, N.17.

"A.R.C. A.P.O." Mr. G.E. Bolckow reports having an example of this item dated 15 IX 45 (thus after the end of the War). The envelope has the words "AMERICAN RED CROSS" in red on the flap and "Civilian Relief Dept., 12 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1." at left on the front; diagonally across the meter frank is printed in purple "CERTIFIED OFFICIAL RED CROSS

MAIL". The cover was addressed (apparently wrongly) to a lady in London S.W.1., and twice re-addressed. It seems strange that such a letter should be sent through an Army P.O. Mr. Bolckow also has a cover from the American Red Cross at the same address franked with Neopost N 310 (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) with normal townmark of LONDON W.1., the date being 19 III 43; this has "OFFICIAL MAIL: PERTAINING TO U.S.ARMY" in green printed below the address.

NEOPOST NUMBERING ERRORS. Errors of numbering on Neopost franks can be divided into two broad categories - (1) those which, seen by themselves, are immediately recognisable as errors; and (2) those which can be recognised only when compared with certain other dies.

In category (1), we recorded some three years ago N 144 (GviR die) of London W.C.2., in which the first "4" is curiously mis-shapen and resembles a "q", and N 966 (EiiR) of London W.1., in which the "9" is reversed. Miss Mary Thornton has now sent us another similar to the latter, N 39 (EiiR) of Sutton, Surrey, the "9" again being reversed; as the figures are much bolder on this than on the N 966, the error is far more noticeable. The date of this example is -8 IV 57.

Nearly a year ago, Mr. H.E.Hammond showed us a GviR die from Cardiff on which the No. clearly read "N 03"; the large style of figures having been used, there was apparently no space for a "hundred" digit. It does not however seem to be an error for N 30, as that No. has been found from a different user; a possible explanation is that it was intended to be "103" and, owing to the large style of figures, the "1" was placed too near the value-space so that either it had to be cut away or it wore away completely.

In category (2), examples are the use of the same No. by different firms, or of different Nos. by the same firm, in the same town; and

extravagantly high Nos. for the size of the town.

One recorded by Mr. Barfoot may represent the first two at once: N 154 of London S.W.1., used by the British Iron and Steel Federation in error for N 145. The third case may be due simply to error, as the use of N 116 for N 16 in London N.W.10., and N 118 for N 18 in London W.5.; or it may be due to the transfer of the machine from one town or district to another without change of No., the Nos. in the new town not running so high, as Halesowen, Birmingham, N 453, and Leatherhead, Surrey, N 160. Others have been noted in all these classes, but it is likely that some have gone unnoticed.

THE EARLIEST SLOGANS. The April 1940 Bulletin of the now defunct American "Meter Slogan Associates", recently shown to us, mentioned that "The first commercial slogan (in the U.S.) was used April 22, 1929, by the National Family Stores in New York." The type of machine was not mentioned.

Slogans were used in Great Britain some years before this. The earliest machine used (October 1922) by Universal Postal Frankers produced slogans, as noted in the B. & S. Catalogue. The earliest we appear to have, used other than by the makers of the machines, is dated 26 II 26 on Neopost 2/N of London E.C.1., and reads "FAUDELS LTD. / The largest house / in the world for / FANCY GOODS" in a frame; this was quickly followed by many others. Who can beat this early date?

UNIVERSAL MV. - EIR DIES. Our charts showing the die-type and model of machine for each identification No. have had a large number of the gaps filled in in recent months, thanks to extensive lists provided by Messrs. H.E. Hammond, W.E. Stribling, and Jim Wilson. It is therefore time to bring up to date the lists given here rather more than a year ago.

For a description of the characteristics of Dies 1 to 6, members are referred to the June 1956 Bulletin (page 25). Die 7 was first mentioned in the June 1957 Bulletin, but a better description is called for as

it is not always easy to distinguish from Die 6; it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. narrower ($25\frac{1}{4}$ instead of $25\frac{3}{4}$ mm.) and the "gap" between the points of the oval likewise $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. less (9 instead of $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.); the crown is larger and closer to the top of the letters "E R", and the tips of the "petals" appearing above the "GREAT BRITAIN" scroll are noticeably smaller.

Up to UE 499 or thereabouts, the "EiiR" dies are replacements of "GviR" or earlier dies originally fitted to the machines, and as the replacements were made in no definite order, the different die-types occur at random in relation to the ident. No. Space does not allow us to list here the actual Nos. found in each Die, and it is only possible to tabulate the quantity of each Die so far noted for each letter-series, as follows:-

Letters	Die 1	Die 2	Die 3	Die 4	Die 5	Die 6	Die 7	Total
U	6	42	-	-	1	2	-	51
UA	-	107	-	2	6	10	1	126*
UB	-	103	-	2	7	17	1	130*
UC	-	88	-	4	7	7	1	107*
UD	-	61	-	-	7	9	-	77
UE(1-499)	20	6	-	-	3	4	1	34
Totals	26	407	-	8	31	49	4	525

* These each include one No. found in two Dies - UA 843, Dies 2 & 4; UB 337, 2 & 6; UC 141, 4 & 5.

Thus under 10 per cent. of the 5,494 machines in this range have been accounted for. Some of the rest will have been scrapped or lost by fire or bombing before EiiR dies were introduced, and many are still using GviR dies. There are no doubt a number yet to be recorded in Dies 1 to 6, but any replacements now will presumably be in Die 7 (so long as this remains current.)

From UE 500, the dies must be "original equipment" of the machines, and the successive Die types occur in consecutive blocks of Nos., so that it is possible to provide a fairly complete record:-

UE 500 - 969 (except 801)	...	...	...	Die 1
UE 970 - 999, also 801	...	...	...	Die 2
UF 1 - 170, also 276	...	...	...	Die 2
UF 172 - 894 (except 276, 457, 533)	...			Die 3
(UF 457 = Die 6; UF 533 = Die 1)				
UF 901 - 945 and 971 - 995	...	...	...	Die 2
UF 946 - 969	...	...	...	Die 3
UF 996 - 999	...	...	...	Die 4
UG 1 - 125 (except 118, 122, 123)	...			Die 4
UG 118, 122, 123 and 126 - 136	...	...	...	Die 5
UG 137 - 146	...	...	...	Die 4
UG 147 - 366 (except 179)	...	...	...	Die 5
UG 367 - 999, also 179	...	...	...	Die 6
UH 1 - 572, also 593 - 597 (?)	...	...	...	Die 6
UH 575 - 999 (except 593 - 597)	...	...	...	Die 7
UJ 1 - ?	...	...	...	Die 7

The recording of, for example, UF 1 - 170 as Die 2 does not of course mean that every No. in this range has been seen and found to be Die 2; it has to be understood as meaning that all the Nos. in the range which have been noted (and this is always a substantial proportion) are Die 2; as shown above, there are some odd exceptions in some of the ranges, and others are possible. It should perhaps be recalled that a few dies above UE 500 are using the GviR die to avoid offending Scottish Nationalists, and these have not been allowed for above.

The following Nos., which lie between the highest No. found in one Die and the lowest No. found in the next, are omitted from the list above as it is not possible to deduce the probable Die:

UF 171, 895-900, 970; UH 573-574.

Members having examples of any of these Nos. are particularly requested to submit them for examination (whether they themselves are interested in the subject or not), so that we may reduce as much as possible the ranges of doubt. Reports of any exceptions to the

above listing also are invited, and it is hoped that further members will borrow the charts with a view to filling in more of the gaps even though they may confirm the assumed listing.

The above figures show that Die 4 appears to be the scarcest, with 144 Nos., followed by Die 5 with 264; the most frequent to date is Die 6.

UNIVERSAL MV. - "INTERMEDIATE" MODELS. As a by-product, our die-type charts show the Nos. of those "Intermediate" models which have a zero instead of the dashes before the shilling stroke, thus, 0/2 instead of =/2, distinguishable from the "Ordinary" models by having the / pointing to the left of the crown instead of centrally over it. Some have been mentioned in earlier Bulletins, but a complete list of those noted is as follows:-

UA 327 (Die 2); UB 408 (Die 2); UB 718 (Die 2);
 UE 967 (Die 1); UF 36 (Die 2); UF 420 (Die 3);
 UG 20 (Die 4); UG 218 (Die 5); UG 331 (Die 5).

The above all have EiiR dies as indicated; with GviR die, there is UB 235.

Those with the No. underlined are also found with the normal =/.

In addition, the Nos. following have been reported as "Ordinary" models but as they are closely preceded and followed by normal "Intermediates" it is likely that they are in fact "Intermediates" with the 0/.

UE 789 (Die 1); UF 495 (Die 3);
 UG 179 (Die 6); UG 774 (Die 6).

Members possessing any of these four Nos are asked to send them for examination so that the correct position can, if possible, be determined. (It may not always be possible, without access to the makers' records, because some examples appear to have the stroke slightly to the left though not sufficiently to determine the machine definitely as an "Intermediate". UH 126 is such.)

PARCEL POST MACHINES. In a long article under the title "What's Wrong with the Post Office?", the "News of the World" in its issue of 8th Sept. reported an interview with high P.O. Officials, in the course of which it was mentioned "Over 100 machines now issue parcel labels. A further 600 are to be delivered."

It is of course well known that 100 "T.I.M." machines have been in use since 1950, with a few of other makes, for extended trial, but it has not hitherto been reported that further machines were to be obtained. Confirmation is awaited.

Our Bulletin of October 1955 recorded 58 offices at which the "T.I.M." machines had been used; since then, only ten more have been recorded, so that we are very far from locating the original 100 - especially as a number of them must have been used at two or more offices successively.

Seven of the additional ten were listed in the December 1955 Bulletin; the others are:-

KENSINGTON	/	YOUNG ST.B.O.	/	LONDON W.8.
ALBERT SQUARE	/	-- B.O. --	/	MANCHESTER 2.
LIVERPOOL	/	-----	/	-----

As two others both in Liverpool and in Manchester have already been recorded, the new ones are likely to be transfers from one of these.

TOWNMARK "HOWLERS". Errors of inscription in the townmark dies are, as the draft Town List brings out, rare in relation to the number issued (though it is not easy to understand how even these few escaped the notice of the manufacturers and of the P.O. before being put into use), particularly if we disregard the rather special base of wrongful omission of the county. But two of the most astonishing "howlers" have recently been brought to our notice by Messrs. Hammond and Jennings respectively.

Neopost Frank-Master NA 127 (used by Middleton Tower Holiday Camp) has double-circle TM inscribed LANCASTER at top and MORECAMBE at bottom (separated by short arcs), which appears to make Morecambe the

county in which Lancaster is situated, or else the latter a subordinate office to the former! Correctly, of course, it should read "LANCASTER AND MORECAMBE" consecutively.

Neopost (LV) N 5 used by the National Coal Board East Midlands Division (Divisional Sales Accounts Department), Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts. - as is shown in full by the boxed slogan - has the typical BIC townmark lettered "MANSFIELD" at top, and "WOODHOUSE" in narrower letters at bottom as if this were the county, the county not being shown. The frank is the fourth (small) EiiR die.

Both the above errors were in use in the early part of this year, and are likely to be still current.

HIGHEST NOS. Reports have been received from Messrs. G. Pearson, J.T.W. Mann, and J. Wilson. The previously-noted SB 786 has not been confirmed, the next highest (reported by Mr. J. T.W.Mann) being SB 521, 522 and 526. No advances have been reported for PA and PB, the previous highest being therefore repeated.

NB 646; SB 526; SZ 168; UJ 447;
PA 66; PB 170 (GviR)

Except for London W.l., N 1239, we have to leave out the highest "N" Nos. in large cities owing to lack of space.

NEW U.S.A. METER CATALOGUE

Mr. Walter M. Swan writes to tell us that his catalogue in its full form (following the basic list we mentioned earlier) will shortly be published. It will contain listings of over 700 basic types and major varieties, in most cases illustrated. The price is \$2.00 per copy by subscription but 25 copies have been reserved for members of the Group resident outside the U.S.A. Orders for these, with remittance of 15/- stg. or equivalent should be sent to the Hon. Sec. and not to Mr. Swan. The Hon. Sec. still has a few copies left of the basic list at 1/9 including postage.

METER STAMPS IN ADVERTISING

It is now not unusual for non-philatelic advertisements to make use of postage stamps (real or fictitious) in their designs, but we had not until now seen a meter stamp used in this way (the manufacturers' own advertisements of course excepted)

However, an advertisement of the New York State Department of Commerce in "The Economist" (London) of Sept. 7th, entitled "Plant Location Facts" was headed by a reproduction, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ times actual size, of the current Pitney-Bowes unframed eagle type of the U.S.A., showing townmark "ALBANY N.Y." and date "JUN 2 '57"; the meter No. and value were covered by the large word "OFFICIAL". We wonder how many readers of the advertisement would recognize what the design represented?

FOREIGN COUNTRIES NOTES

ECUADOR. Mr. G. Pearson has shown us an example from a Francotyp Cc machine - large double-lined rectangle containing "CORREOS DEL ECUADOR" at left of 4-figure value; DC townmark (GUAYAQUIL).

FRANCE. A holiday postcard received in September showed that a franking machine was provided for the use of visitors to Mont St. Michel. It is of the Havas Grandjean (FV) type still bearing franks of the war-time "POSTES FRANCAISES" design (M. No. B-0232) in values 12F and 8F; the slogan, above the town and date-line, reads "MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES / ABBAYE / DU MONT SAINT MICHEL". The name in the date-line is however spelled "MONT-S--MICHEL".

IRAN. We have known for some years as "essay" for a Universal MV machine to be used here, in the large rectangular "all-in-one" style as used for the Australian flag etc., showing the Shah's head in the centre, but this was apparently never put into use. The first actually used has been shown us by Mr. G. Pearson, in the same style but with large Imperial Crown over posthorn in the centre, date (in Western

figures) at left and value (in both Persian and Western figures, as for Egypt) at right. Along the bottom is "TEHRAN IRAN" with Persian equivalents along the top. Date is 27 V 57, the user being Bank Bazargani Iran; there is no machine number.

NORWAY. Referring to the note on page 108 of the last Bulletin, describing a meter stamp used by the HQ. Allied Naval Forces, Northern Europe, we have since discovered that the same machine, No. 382, was earlier used from SANDVIKA with slogan, again in English, "C-in-C Allied Forces / NORTHERN EUROPE". The date of this is 04 10 54 on our copy, that from Kolsas being dated 11 3 57.

SAAR. The franks are now being changed to the German design, with DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST SAARLAND in three lines at top; Mr. Pearson has shown us one from the French Satas machine (date and town in one line below slogan); value is as *030F.

SIERRA LEONE. From the same source we have an example from a Roneo-Neopost Frank-Master machine; ident. No. RN 1 (Barclays Bank D.C.O., Freetown.)

SUDAN. Mr. S.D.Barfoot reports "PORT SUDAN" as an additional town name and as having name in English only on No. U 3 (value with initial star).

U.S.A. To commemorate the "First International Metered Postage Exhibition" sponsored by the American Metered Postage Society, a National Cash Register meter (similar to B. & S. type E7, cat. No.115) was used, showing the quoted words above the town-name "CHICAGO, ILL." and having the initials "AMPS" preceding "NCR Meter 3210"; the date is SEP 15 1957. Violet impression on yellow paper, as usual. We have to thank Mrs. Myrtle Snelson for a cover.

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

We are continuing with the listing of recent issues from Commonwealth countries, nearly all as seen by the Editor, plus a few additions to the G.B. and Australian listings. The number in parentheses after the title of the country shows the number of the Bulletin containing the previous supplement for that country.

G R E A T B R I T A I N (32)

Type E2, Neopost LV.

/134/ Also $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1/1.

Type E3, Pitney-Bowes single value.

/137/ Also 3d. /138/ Also 2d.

Type E4, Universal MV.

Amend /143a/ in the last Supplement to /143c/.

(143a and 143b were included in the June suppt.)

A U S T R A L I A (32)

Note: the listing of /21a/ under "Type 6" was not intended to indicate that this provisional die was itself type 6 but is a substitute for it; it should be listed as "Type A5".

Type 7a (smaller flag) should be re-numbered Type 8.

Type 9, Roneo-Neopost Frank-Master. Similar to type 3 but without circles round value. Prefix letters "RN" in bottom left corner. TM DC.

/27/ Values = 0/= $\frac{1}{2}$ to (?) 99/11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

C E Y L O N (22)

Type 3D, Universal MV.

/A16/ F. of v. as *001 (A). TM as 15.

/A17/ No R. No. F. of v. as 0001 (Ov.)

F I J I

Type 3, Universal MV. Similar to Gold Coast type 1 but small crown over EiiR at foot. TM DC, month in letters.

/4/ Values (?) to 9/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (U.1)

Type 4, Neopost LV. Similar to type 2 but cipher EiiR. TM BIC with arcs.

/5/ 6d., 1/- (N 2)

G O L D C O A S T (G H A N A) (2 2)Type 2, Neopost./3/ Also 2d.Type 3, Universal MV. Similar to type 1 but new title "GHANA" at top, without crown and inner frame-lines at sides omitted. TM DC./4/ Values (?) to $9/11\frac{1}{2}$ (U 16 seen)H O N G K O N GType 2, Neopost LV./2/ Also 5c. (N 4)Type 3, Universal MV. Also on "FRANKOPOST" safety paper adhesive, as for Great Britain.Type 4, National Cash Register. Square adhesive labels as for South Africa etc. Date (M D Yr) at top, above "HONG KONG" in scroll with "POSTAGE" beneath. "VICTORIA / NCR Meter 1" in wavy lines at bottom. Violet impression on yellow-orange paper./7/ Value as 0.05 (? to 9.99) in centre, with code-letter at left and 4-fig.R.No. at right.I N D I A (2 2)Type 5, Neopost LV./11/ Also 10a., 14a., R $\frac{7}{8}$ R.

New decimal currency (1st April 1957)

Type 5, Neopost LV with "R / RUPEE" at each side./18/ 0.05, 0.10, 0.25 R.Type 9, Roneo-Neopost Frank-Master. Similar to type 6 but larger lettering and no frame round key-letters (RN) at bottom left and M.No. at bottom right. "RUPEES" above value. TM DC./19/ Values 0.01 to (?) 9.99 Rs.J A M A I C A (2 2)Type 3, Neopost (palm-trees)./5/ Also 1/6.Type 5, Universal Simplex. Similar to type 2 but smaller and key-letter "S". Date-figs. small./8/ Values 1d to 2/1 (multiples of 1d.)

MALAYA: STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

/6/ Also M 19 known.

/8/ Also U 30, U 34 known.

MAURITIUS (22)Type 2, Universal Simplex. Similar to type 1 but smaller and prefix "S". Date-figs. small.

/2/ Values 0.05 to 1.25 cents.

(Type 1, Universal MV, has prefix "U" to No.)

NEW ZEALAND

(A number of items held over due to lack of space.)

NIGERIA (22)Type 1, Neopost LV.

/1/ Also 6d.

Type 4, Roneo-Neopost Frank-Master. Similar to type D5 of Great Britain but "NIGERIA" in top scroll and crown only at bottom centre. Key-letters "RN" in bottom left corner. TM DC./5/ Values =0/ $\frac{1}{2}$ to (?) 99/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ NORTHERN RHODESIAType 1, Neopost LV: No.2 has "2" only at right, no prefix "N" as No.1, and TM BIC.Type 3, Universal MV. As type 2 of Southern Rhodesia with name altered. Rm M.F./3/ Values 0/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ to (?) 29/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (U 1, N'DOLA)PAKISTANType 1. Provisional, optd on India Neopost.

/1/ Also 2a. (Reported by Mr. C.W.E.Coles.)

Type 3, Neopost LV.

/3a/ Error, TM circle and date inverted. 1a., 6a.

(KARACHI CITY P.O. / -H.I.C.L. S-31-; X 52)

Type 6, Neopost LV. As type 3 but "RS" instead of "AS" (tall, narrow or squarer letters.) 1951 ?./6/ $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ RS.EXCHANGE WANTED. Mr. Joseph J. Dill offers G.B. for U.S. material; also will purchase meters of Canada, Poland, Israel, Palestine, Russia etc.

Address: 5545 South Keeler Ave., Chicago 29, Ill.