

THE BULLETIN

Disappointingly few comments, whether favourable or otherwise, have been received regarding the proposed changes in the format and in the title of the Bulletin; those which have been received are not unanimous. As however a change in the arrangements for duplicating has to be made owing to the transfer of Messrs Thurstons' business to other hands, it seems opportune to change the format. The question of the title will be considered further by the officers.

/// The next Bulletin will be dated January ///
 /// 1960, and notes and news should be in ///
 /// the hands of the Editor before 31st ///
 /// December 1959. ///

GREAT BRITAIN: EARLY" SPECIMENS"

Following the listing of the first Universal N.Z. type - that having the frank 1 inch square, with which only one machine was used, M.No.1 - the Barfoot-Simon Catalogue notes: "No.10 (i.e. with TM of SC in 6 wavy lines) was in use for a very short period and was changed to No.11 (i.e. narrower frank as used normally, 1923-25, with the same TM) in Feb. 1923" and "Specimens with M.No.17 are known, but were not used." This seems to imply that this M.No.17 "Specimen" had the original wide frank.

However, I have acquired an envelope front bearing an impression of M.No.17 (1½d value) in the narrower type. The TM, as just described, reads "LONDON / 12.APR.1923 / W.C.2.", and at left is the slogan:

Dont use GET A
 Stamps FRANKER

the first three words sloping upwards in script type. The slogan is in a darker red than the townmark and frank, and may be letterpress-printed. In the centre of the piece is printed

in black: "SPECIMEN IMPRESSION OF THE / UNIVERSAL
POSTAL FRANKER / AS USED FOR LETTER POSTAGE"
and at bottom left "MORNING POST BUILDING, /
346, STRAND, W.C.2."

Can anyone confirm the existence of M.No.
17 also in the wider frank ?

Another "Specimen" in the same type, on a
postcard issued by the "Philatelic Magazine", is
wholly letterpress-printed, the frank in red and
the townmark and slogan in black. The frank,
of 1d value, has no M.No. in the centre. The
townmark, of the same type as above reads:
"LONDON / MAY 14-26 / 1923". The Slogan reads
"SOUVENIR .. / OF THE . . / LONDON STAMP /
EXHIBITION." with "PHILATELIC MAGAZINE sloping
upwards at the left. In the centre of the card
are the words "Frank a Letter to Your Friend At
Stall No.18", but what machine was used for this
purpose I do not know.

- A. A. Dewey.

NEOPOST STANDARD RANGES OF VALUES

by J. A. Wilson

Since the last notes on this subject
appeared in the Bulletin (No.34. Jan 1958),
the postal rates in G.B. have been changed (as
from 1st Oct.1957) and so most of the standard
value ranges on the LV machines have been
changed as well as one of the MV ranges. The
details as given below have been obtained from
leaflets issued by Messrs Roneo-Neopost Ltd.
and obtained either in March 1957 or in May
1959.

NEOPOST RB MACHINES

4-value Model.

1957 leaflet: Model 4-V, with two ranges -
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d.

1959 leaflet: Models 4VH and 4VE (hand and
electric respectively), with two ranges -
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. or 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Thus only the second range has been
changed, the first range being still a useful
one.

8-value Model.

1957 leaflet: Model 8-V with five ranges -

- (861) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d.
 (862) $\frac{1}{3}$ d., $1\frac{1}{3}$ d., $2\frac{1}{3}$ d., $2\frac{2}{3}$ d., 4d., $5\frac{1}{3}$ d., 7d., $8\frac{2}{3}$ d.
 (866) $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1/-.
 (867) $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 11d., 1/-.
 (868) $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7d., $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1/-.

1959 leaflet: Models 8VH and 8VE (hand and electric respectively), with five ranges -

- (866) $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1/-.
 (881) 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 9d., 1/-.
 (882) 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9d., 1/-.
 (883) 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9d., 1/-.
 (884) $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d.

Again one range (No.866) has been retained from the 1957 list. What seems to me surprising is that none of the standard ranges includes a $1/3$ value, since this is the basic inland registration rate as well as the basic rate for most of the foreign letter-rate air mail (cf. recent commemorative and regional adhesive stamp issues.) (See note on next page.-Ed.)

FRANKMASTER MACHINES

Here, we have leaflets of three years.

Model Numbers as given ins

Range:

<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>	
FM 150	-	-	=0/ $\frac{1}{2}$ to =1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
-	-	155H & 155E	=0/ $\frac{1}{2}$ to =4/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
FM 165	165	165H & 165E	=0/ $\frac{1}{2}$ to =9/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
FM 180	180	180H & 180E	=0/ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 29/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
FM 195	195	195H & 195E	=0/ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 99/11 $\frac{1}{2}$

The suffixes "H" and "E" indicate hand and electric machines.

The lowest values are given above in the only form in which I have seen them, the pence = being wider spaced than the initial =. In the original notes on the Frankmaster in the Bulletin, the form was given as =0/ $0\frac{1}{2}$ but this appears to have been a mistake.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The omission of a $1/3$ value is, we believe, due to technical reasons - the Neopost machines cannot normally register values of more than 25 times the basic unit, in these cases $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are however a few specially made machines with a wider range.

It is interesting to note that six of the values formerly provided on the 8-value machines have now been discontinued, namely, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7d., $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., 11d.; the four highest of these will no doubt be scarce with EiiR dies (even though older machines could retain them.) On the other hand, three new values have been provided, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. The only present use for the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d and $3\frac{1}{2}$ d is for overseas postage at the reduced rate applicable to newspapers, periodicals etc.

---X--- --X--- --X---

"COMBINATION" COVERS

Covers bearing impressions from a Midget machine showing different types of Frank for different values (e.g. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d GvR plus 1d GviR, or 1d GviR plus 2d EiiR) are not very rare (but not too common), and similar combinations exist from Pitney-Bowes "H" machines. They could, in theory, occur with any machine having "fixed-value" dies; can any member say whether there are any with "NZ" or Neopost FV machines?

---X--- --X--- --X---

TRANSFERRED METER NUMBERS

A note by K. F. Jennings

An interesting study which is not included in the G.B. Town List is the origin of the transferred numbers of Neopost and Midget machines - that is, numbers originally allocated in one town or postal district and transferred to another town or district where they are obviously out of the normal sequence. Although a

certain amount of information was submitted, which had to be left out in order to reduce the bulk, this was disappointingly incomplete.

It would be necessary to record the user of each such machine and to discover the firm's earlier address. But many examples are probably local changes or even errors, the meter having been issued in the series of a certain post town and subsequently, or even initially, inscribed with the name of a sub-office of that town. Local specialists may well have records of some of these.

(A quick check of Mr. Jennings's Town List shows 146 of these transferred or "abnormal" Nos. for Midget machines; 32 of these are in London districts, 13 in Surrey, 12 in Staffs., 10 in Middlesex, and from 1 to 6 in various other cities and counties. For Neopost machines, only 16 are recorded, 3 in London and in Lancs., 2 in Surrey, and one in each of eight other counties.)

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GREAT BRITAIN "USED ABROAD"

Some two years ago we mentioned the use of meters "extra-territorially" by foreign embassies in London. Besides the Brazilian Embassy then noted as using UA 698, the American Embassy uses UC 597 (still, at least in May 1959; with GviR die) and the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic UB 732 (also GviR die); but neither of these has a slogan or return address. Mr. H.E. Hammond has reported that the Naval Attache at the American Embassy uses (or used) N 914 of London W.l., also GviR die.

During the War, one of the Netherlands Government offices then in London E.C.2. used M 111 (GviR) with a slogan "NEDERLAND ZAL HERRIJZEN" in three lines in a "box." The Netherlands Embassy, London W.l., used from 1941-48 at least, N 295 (GviR) without any slogan the same machine being used by what was then termed the Ministry of the Colonies; values

Continued at foot of page 154.

G. B. NOTES

THE NEW DESIGN. As only to be expected, there are slight differences in the dies for the different models of machine, but those first seen for the Automax and the Frankmaster, appear almost identical (apart of course from the figures of value.) The Simplex die is however appreciably wider (not narrower, as would be expected from the relative sizes of the previous types), though not quite so tall; the end-pieces of the "GREAT BRITAIN" scroll, bearing the small stars, are noticeably longer and the position of the words "POST PAID" in relation to the stars in the top corners is different.

The biggest difference is in the Universal MV dies, where the floral emblems are much smaller than in the other dies and do not extend outwards so far as the name scroll and the top stars, so spoiling the neat and compact appearance of the design.

AUTOMAX. In the para. on this subject on page 136 of the last Bulletin, a line was omitted by a typing error. The last but ~~one~~ sentence should have read: There may of course be exceptions not yet discovered in the ranges indicated, but none of Die 10 outside the range 176 to 320 have been found.

Although Nos. up to AA 93 have been found with the old Royal Cipher design, it is probable that some of the lower Nos. were issued later, and had the new Emblems design from the start. The following have been found with the new design A880, 882, 949, 981 and AA 10; it seems most unlikely that they changed the dies after only a few weeks usage.

SIMPLEX. In Mr. Wilson's article on the Business Efficiency Exhibition, he mentioned that he had learnt that some of the Simplex Major machines had erroneously been issued with dies in the "Minor" series, prefixes S, SA or SB. The

actual Nos. are not known, and they cannot of course be recognized with denominations up to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. Will members kindly examine all their Simplex meter stamps in values of 7d and upwards, and report any having prefix S, SA or SB? Such values are of course most likely to be found on letters going overseas.

PITNEY-BOWES "CV". Having reached PA 99 (or is there a PA 100. similarly to P 100 ?), this series has had to skip the "PB" prefix, long used for the single-value meters, and Mr K. F. Jennings has sent us an example of "PC 1" (in the old EiiR frank design), with TM "Consett Co. Durham". used by the Consett Iron Company Ltd. who have hitherto used the single-value meters, PB 62, presumably now withdrawn.

LONG TOWNMARK NAMES. Some years ago, we mentioned as being probably the longest name in a meter townmark "WHITTINGTON MOOR CHESTERFIELD DERBYSHIRE", which appeared on N 2 with EviiiR die. This has 37 letters; the second longest then known had 33 letters. Mr. J. Wilson has now reported one with 34 letters. (plus a hyphen and three full-stops!), namely, "CLEOBURY-MORTIMER.KIDDERMINSTER.WORCS.", which occurs on UF 65 (EiiR die).

OMITTED COUNTY. The Town List records a number of cases where the name of the county is omitted, contrary to P.O. requirements; among them is Wolverhampton M 5 and UB 167, UF 462. Mr. Lloyd Parton now adds that SA 980 from the same town likewise omits the "Staffs."

OLD DIES STILL IN USE. Another reported by Mr. Wilson is (GvR) M A4, London S.E.15, 3d. The total numbers so far reported as used since the beginning of 1958 are:

GvR dies: M (2), N (2 machines each in two values), P (1 - "PB" error), U (2).
EviiiR dies: M (1), U (1).

Are there no more than this ?

HIGHEST NOS. Few reports this time, but thanks again to Messrs K.F. Jennings, F.Lloyd Parton, G.R. Pearson, and J. Wilson.

AA 239; PC 1; PB 172; ND 698;
SB 609; SV 57; SW 637; UK 590.

The AA, ND and SW are in the new Emblems design. As there is again no advance for the PB, SB and UK series, we must now regard these as closed, and propose to omit mention of them from future lists. Although there is, this time, no advance also for SV, this must still be in use.

With regard to the PB series, it may be well to repeat for newer members that, although the highest No. is correctly PB 172 as given above, there exists a die "PB 186" (Gvir, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Leeds) which was an error of engraving for "PB 168" as shown on the 1d value from the same machine and on the EirR dies. The error is of course now obsolete.

The AA 239 was used with a pictorial slogan for the Middlesex Juniors' Stamp Day exhibition at Southall, Middlesex, on 7 XI 59 only.

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MULTIPLE IMPRESSIONS

An envelope 12 x 5 inches received from Colombo, Ceylon, a few months ago was franked by no less than 30 impression of the Neopost N 228, totalling Rs 7.00. On the front there were only a 25c and a 10c, plus a townmark, but on the back there were four horizontal rows of 25c and two rows placed vertically, one of 5c and 25c, the other a 10c, each row being accompanied by its own townmark.

Our record for Great Britain is 26 impressions of the 1/- value from Neopost N 380 of London S.W.1, plus 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (!) townmarks, dated 22 X 51; these are on an envelope 10 x 12 inches addressed to Karachi, Pakistan.

An envelope from Calcutta, India, in 1941 was franked by 20 impression of the 4 annas but

only one townmark (this was evidently the highest denomination on the machine.)

In such cases, one may well doubt whether a franking machine "saves your time" ! (The users should, of course, have had a multi-value meter: but presumably they rarely had to use such high amounts on one cover.)

Can any members beat the above numbers ?

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PITNEY-BOWES IN EUROPE

Although widespread throughout the Americas and used also in several countries of the Far East, the Pitney-Bowes "Model R" machines have been very little used in Europe; this is due partly, no doubt, to the policy of many countries to approve only locally-made machines, and partly perhaps to the post-war import restrictions generally.

However, the model was introduced into Italy in 1953 though impressions are not often found, and the only Nos. we have seen are P.B. 15" and "PB 27", the latter having the letters "PB" larger and without stops.

The only other European country using it appears to be Belgium, which has a handsome design of the usual lay-out with a lion rampant in the centre and a ribbon scroll around the town circle. Mr. G.R. Pearson showed us an example from "P.B. No.102" about a year ago, and more recently we have received "P.B.No.105".

"Proofs" exist for Turkey, which is sometimes counted as being in Europe, but so far as we know they have not been put into use.

(G.B. "USED ABROAD": contd. from page 150.)
1d., 1½d., 2½d. and 3d. are in the Editor's collection. These machines used by foreign government departments must rank as "used abroad" even more decisively than those used by Embassies.

RONEO-NEOPOST LIMITED

In connexion with the opening of this year's Business Efficiency Exhibition, the "Daily Mail" published a special supplement dealing with Roneo Ltd. The firm was formed sixty years ago as the "Neostyle Manufacturing Co.", to make and market the first rotary stencil duplicator in Great Britain. In 1908, the name "Roneo" was adopted, from the first syllables of the words "Rotary" and "Neostyle".

The Neopost franking machines were originally manufactured by an independent company, "Neo-Post Ltd", for whom Roneo Ltd. acted as agents, but "Neo-Post" was taken over by Roneo in 1930 and renamed "Roneo-Neopost Ltd." Since that date, all the machines have been manufactured at the Romford, Essex, factory of Roneo Ltd.

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ADEN METERS: CORRECTION. The article referred to on page 140 of the last Bulletin appeared in the September 1959 number of "OPAL" which was wrongly dated "May" on its first page.

NEW ZEALAND TOWNMARK ERROR

Errors and oddities in the inscriptions in townmarks so far noticed have been confined to Great Britain and the U.S.A., but it is not to be supposed that they do not occur anywhere else. We have recently come across an example from New Zealand, where Universal MV "U.161" has the TM of the usual DC type lettered "PALMERSTON" in the upper part and "NORTH N.Z." in the lower part. As shown in the handstamp postmark also applied to the cover (which is dated as long ago as 13X 54), the name of the town is correctly "Palmerston North"; the term "North" does not apply to the particular island of N.Z., which is never - so far as we are aware - shown in the postmarks.

MALAYAN DISCOVERIES

Under "Malaya / Federated Malay States" the Barfoot-Simon Catalogue illustrates a proof of a Universal MV type, with the remark "Proofs as illustrated are known, from Universal MV U.1. but it is not known whether the machine was used thus, before the frank die was converted to Selangor Type 4." The latter type is inscribed "MALAYA" at top and "SELANGOR" at bottom, whereas the former has "FEDERATED" at top and "MALAY STATES" at bottom. The earliest date given for Selangor is 1938 (but it may well have been a year earlier).

In a mixed lot just acquired, I have found an envelope addressed, by air mail, to Edinburgh, Scotland, franked by a *025 cents in the Federated Malay States type, U.1. exactly like the proof illustrated. The townmark is "KUALA LUMPUR / -8 I 36 / F.M.S.". Actual use is thus confirmed.

A lesser find from the same region in the same lot is in the "Midget" type of Straits Settlements, B-S Type 4, of which the Catalogue states that M 11, 14, 29 and 32 are the only Nos. known. M 19 was recorded here some years ago, and we now have M.2., two impressions of the 4c. franking an envelope likewise to Edinburgh; the townmark is "PENANG / 4 IX 36".

- A.A. Dewey

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliamentary Assembly at Luxembourg is using a Hasler meter, No.150, in a variety corresponding to B-S 10 with SC townmark (LUXEMBOURG) as listed in our Supplement against /10a/ but the last zero is broader and appears to be fixed, so that the value reads "fr. *0010 c." At left of the TM is the four-language name: "ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE EUROPEENNE / EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT / ASSEMBLEA PARLAMENTARE EUROPEA / EUROPEES PARLEMENT". (Note that English is absent!)

SUDAN METER STAMPS

The March 1959 journal of the Oriental Philatelic Association of London, "OPAL", published a revised check-list of the meter stamps of the Sudan (the first version was mentioned here some time ago), but the following details are still lacking; can any of our members help ?

Town and User of Nos. U 6,7,12,14,15,17,
18, 21, 22, 26 upwards;

User of Nos. U 4, 16.

We have been able to add U 28, 30, 35 and 39 to their list, but names of their users are not known.

When reporting, please state whether town-name is in English only or in both English and Arabic, also whether initial place in value (when below 100 mills) is a star or a zero. Also wording of slogan, if any.

M E X I C O: IDENTIFICATIONS

A few years ago, the Mexican Postal Administration required that the manufacturer's name or its abbreviation be shown in the frank of all meter models. Later an additional regulation requested the permit number of the meter user to appear in the townmark circle. This has caused many changes in Mexican meters, with provisional types in which the "Permiso" number was filed out in the frank, with new types rearranging the frank design.

Most meters show manufacturer's identification now as follows (name appears first, then initials or name shown in frank, then townmark letters where such are shown):

Pitney-Bowes, P.B., A; Universal, F.M., BIS;
Hasler, HASLER, C; Simplex, S.X., S;
Francotyp, FRANCO TYP; Postalia, POSTALIA;
National Cash Register, NATIONAL.

- Werner Simon (in "Stamps",
New York, Jan. 10, 1959.)

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

We now resume publication of the supplements to the Barfoot-Simon Catalogue. The following lists are as usual due mainly to Mr. Barfoot.

N O R W A Y

Essays are known of Komusina, 1930, in design as Type 5 but smaller, TM DC; and Universal Simplex, in design as Type 9 but smaller and with vertical lines at sides, TM DC, No. S. 1, dated 25 XI 52.

Type 3. Universal "5"
/74/ Add: 20 øre (202)

Type 4. Francotyp.
/7a/ Variety, R.No. 3 figs. only (M.No.2,
1939-46)

/9a/ Date should be 1938.

/All/ Med. 0 z001 (Ov., new type). TM DC-A.
(420, 430 before 1954, 431)

/B11/ VN 0 z001 (Ov., as above). TM DC-A.
(430 from I 54)

/C11/ VN 4s-TL z001 (Ov., as above). TM SC. (189)

/C11a/ ditto but TM DC-A. Frank 24 x 32 mm. (401)

/D11/ As /C11a/ but frank 21½ x 29½ mm. (2400 up)

/15/ TM should be SC.

/17a/ Variety, TM SC.

/A18/ W 0 001 (Ov.7, CB) (216)

/A29/ VN 0 001 (Ov., new type)

/B29/ VN 0 z001 (Ov., new type).

Type 6. Krag

The open star in figs. of value occurs also on No.872 but not on all Nos.1427 up.

Type 7. Columbi.

In note after /38/, "8.q.v." should read "0.12, q.v."

Type 9. Universal MV.

/A42/ N 0 0001 (Ov.)

(NORWAY, continued)

Type 12. 1954. Postalia. Frank 25 x 25 mm.
 POST and ØRE small. NORGE larger than Type 8.
 /48/ W O 001 (Ov.) (M.No.1501)
Type 13. 195?. Hasler F88. Frank similar to
 Type 11 but smaller, 25 x 26 instead of
 25 x 31 mm. TM DC.
 /49/ VN 5S-TL *001 (Ov.)

For Official Mail

Numbers should read "0.1" etc., not "ol" etc.
 and last item (Columbi) should be 0.11 instead
 of "o8".

Type 0.4. Krag.

/0.8/ Also M.No. 1198.

Type 0.5. Columbi

"As Type 8" should read "As Type 7"

Type 0.6. Krag. As Type 0.4 but "O. S." at
 top and "POST" at bottom.

/0.12/ N 5S-MC *001 (Ov.) (M.No.1190)

P O L A N D

1. Pre-War Issues

M.Nos. Midget: for "D 1-16, D 25-27" substitute
 "D 1-22, D 24-28".

Universal MV: add D96.

Type 1. Midget. A - add B 7.

/1/ Add: 1.20 zl. (A 71)

/1a/ Add: 50 gr. (A 57)

/1b/ TM probably produced locally.

/2a/ M.No. B 53.

/2c/ Variety, 30 gr. (with small o) (C 19)

Type 2. Midget. Add: A 15 (R.Die), D22.

/3/ Add: 55 gr.

/3d/ Variety, 10 gr. (with narrow O)

Type 3. 1. Francotyp. Licensed 27.V.31.

Francotype machines were known in Poland as

"System" until 1939.

/A5/ W TC *001 (A,CF) (FA 022)

Type 3. I. B. Issued 1934./6a/ Variety, eagle with crown missing (worn
 die) (FB 054, xi 38)

160)

(POLAND, continued)

Type 3. II. Universal MV. Add M.No. D 96.

/A14/ N O *001 (A,CB) (D 23)

Type 3. III. Uka. Licensed 31 111 38. Only

M.Nos. U 8 and U 9 recorded.

Type 4. Hasler F22. Licensed 10 IV 30.

A: add M.No. H 13; B: add M.Nos. H 16, 17.

11. Post-War Issues

(Owing to its length, this part is held over to the next Supplement.)

P O R T U G A L

Proofs exist with prefix VIII, Simplex.

Type XI. Hasler F88. I 001 up. Rm M.F. with stops in date.

/X1/ N O 00\$01

/X2/ N O 000\$01

(The above are to be inserted before Type 1.)

Type 2. Universal MV.

/3/ Not all of M.Nos. III/001-010; but also 012, 014. (004 and 005 are as /5/)

Type 3. Francotyp C.

/A6/ W O 00\$01 with centavos figures wide and thick like the escudos. Stops in date. (VI-012).

Type 4. Francotyp Cc.

/8/ W O z0\$01 (VII-101)

SOUTH AFRICA OFFER. Mr. S.L. Crozet, P.O.Box 568, Germiston, South Africa, has a considerable number of S.A. meter stamps for disposal and is prepared to exchange them for used (ordinary) stamps of any country except G.B., or would sell them. Will any member interested please write direct to Mr Crozet (airmail). As Mr Crozet is not a member of this Group, it will be appreciated if anyone taking up this offer will also advise the Hon. Secretary.
