

HON. SECRETARY AND
TREASURER :

John C. Mann.
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LONDON, S.E.25.

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HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1967.

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One event during the year overshadowed all others as far as we Meter Collectors were concerned, and this was the death of our founder, and for many years Hon. Secretary and latterly Editor of the Bulletin, Alfred Dewey. This was a loss that it will take us a long time to get over, but in the immediate future I hope to be able to fill the gap he left.

Members will find elsewhere in this issue of the "Bulletin" the 1967 Statement of Income and Expenditure, which once again shows very little change on those for the past few years. Our membership remains almost static, having shown a slight increase, and the excess of income over the expenditure, though marginal, is better than a "loss". One or two points concerning the figures. The amount shown as "Sales of Publications" is made up from a loss on "The Meter Stamps of the Indian Sub-Continent" (we still have some copies left and these may result in odd sales) and a substantial profit on "The Meter Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland". We have allowed for the cost of the amendments for the GB book and still have copies left. Sales continue and for 1968 there will already be the credit resulting from a dozen copies.

For the coming year we have one or two projects in mind apart from publications and details of these follow. I would ask you all particularly to consider the idea of combining to record GB machines, it is a large task but one that could be done.

Finally I would like to thank all those who have helped during the year, the correspondents who are always prompt with notes and news of new machines and types and who are also very patient with this inexperienced Editor. Particular thanks are as usual due to George Pearson for his work in actually duplicating the copies. This task, so well performed, consists usually of correcting the Editors mistakes and trying to arrange illustrations in spaces that are far from adequate. I know that all members will agree that he does it well.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

Slogans connected with table tennis in any way are wanted by Mr R. Haggett, of 19 Bladen Close, Wroughton, SWINDON, Wiltshire.

Mr C. H. Smith, of 16521 Hiawatha Street, Granada Hills, California 91344, U.S.A., has spare copies of Bulletins 22 to 27, which he would send to anyone who interested. Please write direct.

REGIONAL METERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN ?
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The Post Office in Great Britain, which is at present organised as a Government Department, or a branch of the Civil Service, is to become a State Corporation known as "The Post Office Board" - on similar lines to the Coal Board, Railways Board, etc. The change was planned to take place on the 1st of April 1969 but recently it has been reported that this might be delayed because the time for the necessary legislation may not be available before then.

The Parliament in Jersey decided by 48 votes to one, in January 1968, that when this change takes place they will "go it alone" on postal matters and the "States of Guernsey" (parliament) has by a unanimous vote come to the same decision.

These two islands, together with the Isle of Man, have local control over certain matters regarding taxes and currency so that postal independence will be an extension of this. For purely accounting purposes (apart from the effect on philatelic sales!) it would seem that a complete range of adhesive stamps will be necessary - fiscals already exist in some forms - and with them probably postal stationary. At the same time it would seem logical to adopt distinctive designs for the meters in use in these islands. For the benefit of our overseas members we should perhaps explain that the "regional" stamps at present in use in these islands, together with Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and which consist only of the most commonly used values, are issued by the (British) General Post Office for sale in the areas concerned but they are valid in all parts of the United Kingdom.

STAPLES - A CORRECTION AND APOLOGY.
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In our last issue we stated that legislation was expected that would prohibit the use of metal staples or enclosures in commercial mail in the near future and that because of this we would cease stapling the pages of the bulletin. The Post Office have told us that no such legislation is in preparation as the sorting machines are not affected by staples etc. The story originated elsewhere but we apologise for misleading anyone.

Several members have however written to say that they will not be sorry to have the pages un-stapled, as they themselves either found that they in time became rusty or filed their pages in ring binders, which made their presence a nuisance. In view of this we will continue not to staple the pages.



WEIGH
ACCURATELY
WITH A PO
SCALE



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For some unexplained reason two of the illustrations in our last MSB did not come out properly, we repeat them for the benefit of those members who would like to keep their notes complete.

EXCHANGE PACKETS

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As several of our older members will know, for some years we attempted to run "exchange packets" on a system which used a "points" valuation for various types of GB meters, combined with a credit and debit system for the contributors and takers. This went well for several years but finally broke down for a number of reasons, the main one being the shortage of suitable material once the common wants had been filled. When we stopped sending out packets there was a quantity of material left on hand and this we still have, together with a small balance of money. In order to wind this up, could any of the original contributors who feel they would like to be paid for their "credit" (the amounts in each case are only small) please let the Hon. Sec. know. When this has been done we will circulate what material we have in the form of a "free" box as we have been doing for foreign (and recently some GB which originally formed part of Alfred Dewey's collection) and then when all have had a look the remainder can be disposed of without any fears that someone might have wanted it.

Having now had most of the forms returned that we sent out with the Sep. 1967 Bulletin we find that there is a demand for a packet of material priced at something like 6d each piece upwards and as soon as the way is clear we will be able to start this off.

For the benefit of those of our members who like to exchange with each other and have been using the old "points table" compiled some years ago we take the opportunity to re-publish this, having amended it in the light of more experience. The publication of our book on GB and Ireland does give us a guide on the more expensive items.

RECORDING OF METERS - A CO-OPERATIVE JOB ?

Several of our members have attempted in the past, and some are doing so now, to record properly the details of various groups of GB machines. With the spread of meters it has obviously become impossible for any one person to really try them all but it would still be possible if the task (labour of love?) were split amongst several. What we want is a number of members who are prepared to record the details of one group of machines each, such as the "Simplex" group, the "fml's", the "Universals", etc. The Hon. Sec. knows of several who are doing this but would like to hear from others. If there are more than one for a particular group then perhaps we could arrange more co-operation or a division somehow. When we have compilers for each section then we could publish a list in the Bulletin and call for more information as required.

What seems to be wanted, by postal history collectors apart from our own members sometimes, is a listing that would show :- Machine number, place, user(s), dates of both user and various types of die and then within these some degree of cross reference, particularly lists of machines used in various towns. The Neopost and Midget of course present very great problems but must be capable of recording. One point to remember is that a list which we know or can believe to be accurate can easily be copied and also that it takes up very much less space than copies of the meters themselves.

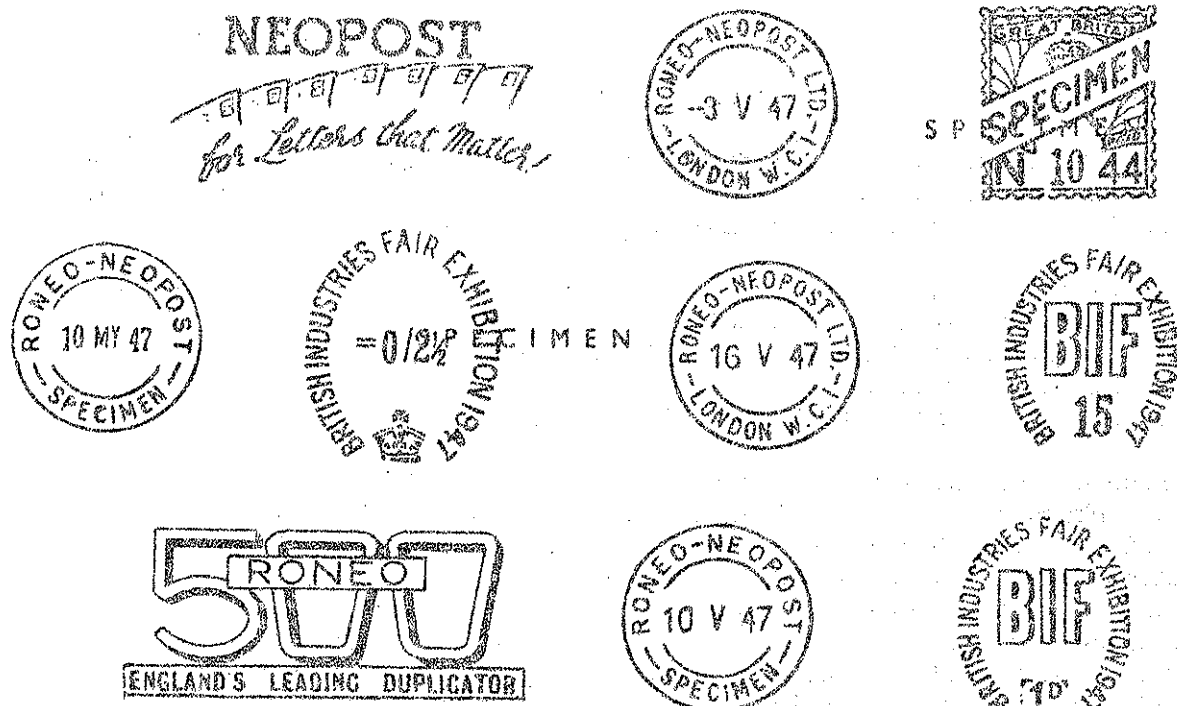
REMINISCENCES OF THE "BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS" 1947-8 by Jason T. W. Mann.

The British Industries Fair was normally an annual event, but because of the war, the 1947 fair was the first since 1939. Roneo-Neopost Limited, who were exhibiting, made a special effort on this occasion to create interest in their franking machines. Two outstanding features of their display were (a) a "multi-value" model (which they called an "all-value" model) and (b) the use for demonstrating this, and for demonstrating some "limited-value" machines, of unframed franking dies of special designs with the words "BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR EXHIBITION 1947" arranged as a vertical oval.

The multi-value machine was designated "Neopost 959", and in an explanatory leaflet, it is stated that a simple dial control enables all values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to £2 to be achieved as a single franking. I presume that by £2 was intended 39/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. I have impressions with values reading =0/= $\frac{1}{2}$ and 39/11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The townmark was in the usual Neopost style and read "RONEO-NEOPOST / -SPECIMEN-". The impression illustrated shows this and the special exhibition frank with the value in the centre and a crown at the base.

It is stated in the leaflet that final Post Office approval is awaited so that the "959" may be produced in quantity. It was not, however, until 1955, or 8 years later, that the "Frankmaster" was available. Could it be that an existing patent owned by a rival maker could not be circumvented or was there some other unexplained reason for the delay?.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS 1947-8 (Contd.)



The following impressions were obtained from limited-value demonstration machines on Roneo-Neopost's stand at the 1947 B.I.F.

- (1) A GviR frank with licence No. N 44 and with "SPECIMEN" between bars engraved diagonally across the centre, in association with a townmark in the usual Neopost style and inscribed "RONEO-NEOPOST / -SPECIMEN-". Values were in pence, e.g. 1d, 2½d, (Similar impressions of townmark and frank are known from at least as early as 1940).
- (2) Frank similar to (1) but townmark "RONEO-NEOPOST LTD. / - LONDON W.C.1 - ". Values in non-sterling currency, e.g. 10, 60.
- (3) Frank similar to (1) but townmark "BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR / -1947-". Values in pence, e.g. ½d, 1d, 8d.
- (4) Frank in special B.I.F. style which differs from the above-mentioned multi-value frank in that B.I.F. is inscribed across the centre and the value moved to the base where it replaces the crown. Townmark worded as (1) but from a different die. Values seen ½d, 1d, 2½d.
- (5) Frank as for (4), townmark as for (2). Values in non-sterling currency seen, 2, 15.

Many firms exhibiting at the 1947 B.I.F. used special slogans on their machines, but as far as Neopost machines were concerned, there appeared to be no standardisation of design.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS 1947-8 (Contd.)

At the 1948 B.I.F. Roneo-Neopost were using a machine with a Gvir frank with licence number reading N 000 and without superimposed "SPECIMEN" The associated townmark read "BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR / - - " (this was not apparently the die used the previous year with the "1947" cut out.) Values were in pence. Impressions as for (1) above were also again in evidence.

Another item of interest with the 1948 B.I.F. was a sales promotion letter sent out by Roneo-Neopost to other exhibitor's at the Fair. At the foot of this letter was a Gvir frank with licence number N 12 and a slogan advertising the Roneo-Neopost exhibit at the Fair, but the interesting thing was the townmark, which read "SPECIMEN / -POSTMARK- ".

Universal Postal Frankers Ltd., also had a stand at both Fairs, in 1947 they were demonstrating with a multi-value machine UA 446 with a double-circle townmark inscribed "SPECIMEN / - ". In 1948 machines UA 445, UA 495 and M 100 were being used for demonstration purposes. All had "SPECIMEN" townmarks, the Midget with inner circle broken to give an upper and a lower arc.

Also on the Universal stand both in 1947 and 1948 was a "Teltax" machine with an Ankara townmark and frank die designed for use in Turkey. My 1948 impressions have a boxed slogan with the single word "ÜDENDİ". Teltax machines were stated to be used by various countries for Telegraphs, Airmail, Revenue and Customs counters. The townmark is set lower than the frank to allow space for the serial numbers printed above it. (Editors note - the fitting of "dropped" townmarks to Universal MV machines to allow for some form of registration number is known on postage meters - Ceylon is an example that comes to mind.)

At the 1948 B.I.F. Universal also had a multi-value machine with an Istanbul townmark and a frank in a different design for Turkey. This machine had an illustrated slogan with the words "İZMİR FUARINI GEZİNİZ". Under Turkey, the Barfoot and Simon Catalogue, published 5 years later, states : "Several essays of Universal MV machines are known, but they have not been licensed."

A standardised form of slogan, on which the user's stand number could be inscribed, was available in 1947 to users of Universal machines who were B.I.F. exhibitors.

G. B. NOTES.
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fml 88 (Hasler). We noted in the last MSB that the numbers on these machines have been moved. The Agent's tell us that this change was made "for reasons of design, although it has also enabled greater legibility". The fml 1001 we noted as having been changed is, of course, the Agent's own machine.

They also confirm that the first digit of the number depends on the location (and the servicing depot) of the machine concerned. It will be interesting to watch for machines that move from one part of the country to another to see what happens. The number may be left unchanged or it may have a new number entirely, or even have the first digit changed - resulting in "abnormal" high numbers as occurred with the Neopost and Midget machines during war-time evacuations.

G. B. NOTES (Contd.)

Neopost LV. Mr D. H. Fletcher shows us a photograph of a cover with a complete set of values from N 6 (Haddington, East Lothian). These are :- 2½d, 3d, 3½d, 4d, 4½d, 6d, 9d, 1/- This machine noted recently appeared to have no 4d value and usually used 2 x 2d to achieve this. What seems interesting, as Mr Fletcher says, is that the 4d has replaced the 2d and the 3½d and 4½d are left, yet there can be very little if any use for them. The 3½d value is an addition to our Catalogue under number 63.

Mr Fletcher offers to send (SAE please!) a copy of the photograph to any interested members.

Universal MV. We have recorded on several occasions (MSB 58 and 60 are two that we can readily turn up) cases in which "Intermediate" machines have been fitted with an "O" instead of a "=" before the shilling bar. The intermediate (=/0½ to 9/11½, or 3-bank) can usually be recognised by the fact that in the various designs the shilling bar is to the left of the Crown whereas the "Original" (4-bank) models have the bar placed centrally above or below the Crown.

Mr D. H. Fletcher has however shown us a variety that does not seem to have been recorded before. This occurs on UC 603 (EiiR cipher) and has the shilling bar centrally yet has "=" before it. This number occurs in the middle of a series of 4-bank machines, so it seems almost certain that it is a 4-bank machine which has had the "O" replaced by "=" at some time.

Mr S. D. Barfoot shows us an impression from UJ 349 (Emblems die) in which the number appears very large, the figures being at least 3 mm high.

"Highest Numbers". Progress on nearly every series this time. Thanks to reports received from Messrs D. Fletcher, M. L. Blakeston and P. D. Wood, plus a few items from the Hon. Sec. We now have :-

SG 117 N 383 G

NT 219 J 7167

P.B. 637 L RT 2456

PC 176 *TN 137

fml *1052, *2001, *3015, *4003, *6001, 7003,

* No advance since the last report. It would seem that the prefixes "SI" and "NS" and the suffix N---F have not been used - can any member show us them?.

IRISH NOTES.

Pitney-Bowes Series 5000. The numbers of these machines still seem to be in the Great Britain series, to those recorded previously we can now add P.B.529K (Baile Atha Cliath)

The next Bulletin is expected in June, notes etc by mid-May please.

PITNEY BOWES "BACKING BRITAIN"

As their contribution to this campaign Messrs Pitney-Bowes have made available to users of their machines special slogan blocks (consisting of the Union Jack and suitable wording) at cost price to any of their users who are also taking part. We have seen it used from Harlow by the manufacturers on P.B.607K.

DECIMAL CURRENCY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

It has, at last, been officially announced that Great Britain will start to adopt a decimal currency - of 100 "new pence" to a Pound Sterling - on the 15th of February 1971. The Post Office, Banks, etc., are expected to change over on that day and arrangements similar to those in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are being organised to help the change-over. At this very early stage we do not know what arrangements are being made for the users of postage meters but all impressions will be worth watching as the time for the change gets closer, particularly those from the older LV machines.

AUSTRALIAN LICENCE NUMBERS.

Some of the gaps in the list of these numbers published in MSB IX/91 have been filled in by Mr E. S. Lapham.

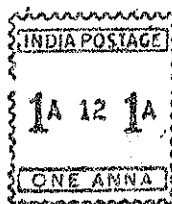
GE 5, HQ(or HO)9 and JK 9 are all in N.S.W. and YL 2 (which is white on a solid rectangle) is from Western Australia.

He also notes RA 4 from Brisbane and RJ 4 from Brisbane Airport and points out that we had previously reported (MSB V/90) RC 5 from Brisbane, so that it looks as if RA-RZ are Queensland, not N.S.W.

INDIA - AN EARLY POSTAL NOTICE.

On the next page we reproduce, thanks to Mr G. R. Pearson, an early Postal Notice concerning meters. We also show below one of the special two-lined frame townmarks used with some of the Universal NZ machines.

We have had some of the gaps in our list of these machines (MSB IX/94) filled in but some reports have not been quite clear, they will be collated and included in a future issue.



POSTAL NOTICE.

Extension of the use of Franking Machines.

The Post Office of India has authorised the sale under license of franking machines which make impressions denoting postage on all classes of postal articles or labels affixed thereto. Application for a license to use the machine must be made to the head of the postal circle in which the prospective licensee is resident. The license will specify from whom the machines are to be purchased, and supplies cannot be obtained elsewhere than from this authorised distributing agency. The Department undertakes no responsibility in respect of the maintenance, repair or renewal of the machines. Arrangements for keeping the machines in working order must be made with this firm by licensees at the time of purchase.

2. On purchase of a machine, the detachable meter belonging to it will be set by the suppliers for the amount of postage desired by the licensee. This must be a multiple of 10, and not less than 20 rupees or more than 9,990. When the amount is exhausted, further amounts can be provided for either at the periodical visits of inspection of the machine by an officer of the Post Office or on application to the post office at which the machine is licensed. All these payments will be entered in a record book to be kept in possession of the licensee. Payment may be made to the order of the Post Office by cheque.

3. The franking machine is provided with six dials representing the values given in the margin.

½a., 1a., 2as., 3as., 4as. and 8as.

A small indicating handle affixed to a dial on the machine brings any desired denomination into action.

Light pressure of a trigger on the machine releases a handle. By two quick turns of this handle the postage is recorded on an article thrust into an aperture at the base of the machine. Simultaneously with the stamp impression a second impression is made giving the date of posting, the private marks chosen by the licensee, e.g., A. B. & Co. W. L. & Co., etc., and the license number. The machine will record postage up to ten lakhs of rupees. The visible meters then automatically revert to zero. The machine can therefore be used indefinitely. An exact account is automatically maintained by the meters on the machine of all postage expended.

4. The machines will be available for "service" as well as ordinary postage.

5. Full instructions for operating the machines will be supplied by the distributing agents at the time of purchase.

CALCUTTA :

The 29th January 1924. }

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

SGFI--818--448 DGP&T--31-1-24.--13,000

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS.

Again plenty of reports of new machines and designs. As usual we have identified those who have sent them in where necessary by their initials - SDB - Mr S. D. Barfoot, ESL - Mr E. S. Lapham.

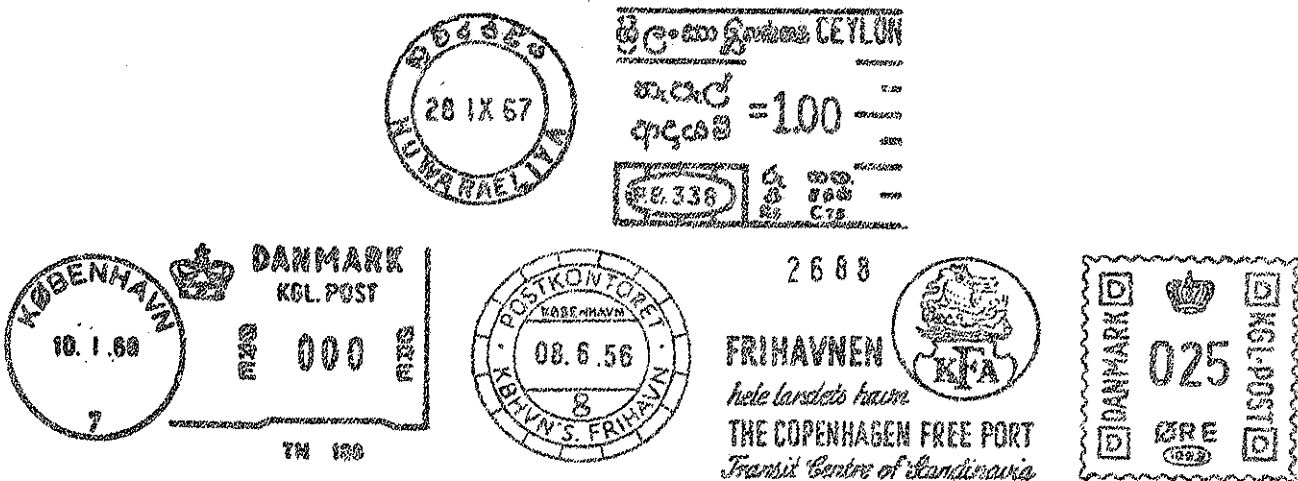
ARGENTINA. Postalia in a design with "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" at the top and "ears of wheat" at the sides. "PERMISO 1222" at the bottom. Figures of value as 000.01 (or it could be 000.10 with a fixed zero at the right. (SDB)

AUSTRALIA. Mr S. D. Barfoot shows us two distinct types of frank die for the Roneo-Neopost Model 205. NE YX3 has a square round the figures of value (as those illustrated in MSB IX/58) and the ends of the ribbons at each side of the map are almost vertical. NE FH 6 has no square round the value and the ends of the ribbons slope upwards at about 45°, in addition, in the second type the name of the country is slightly larger, the frame wider and the stars different. In each case the figures of value start with a zero.

Mr E. S. Lapham shows us a Neopost LV in the similar design but whilst the "N" at the left is normal (not even a frame) the YL 2 at the right is colourless on a solid rectangle. Value as "20" used at Perth, Western Australia, 27 IX 67.

BRAZIL. More varieties of the "new Cruzeiro" :-

11156	Nø\$	z,01	
4129	Cr\$	z0001	
10180	CR\$	001	(SDB)



CEYLON. Entirely new design for the Automax. P.B.330 and 338 seen. Note also the townmark. (SDB)

DENMARK. Postalia (TN Prefix) in what now seems to be the standard Danish design (thanks to Messrs Postalia.)

Mr Lapham shows us also the unusual triple-circle townmark on 1003.

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS (Contd.)

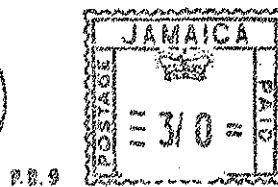
CONGO (KINSHASA) Satas N-151 now has the new town name of "Kinshasa" instead of "Leopoldville" but the frank die is still the one from which "BELGISCHE" and "BELGE" were roughly removed some five years ago and a star inserted above the number. Seen used thus 17 VIII 67 (SDB)

DUBAI. A new currency was introduced in July 1967, 100 "dirhams" = 1 "Riyal", new adhesive stamps have the abbreviations "dh" and "R".

FIJI. Expects to convert to decimal currency on 13 January 1969.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST. This territory has changed its name to "AFAR & ISSA".

GREECE. Automax with "HELLAS" at the bottom of the die. P.B.45 seen used on 23 IX 67 (SDB)



GUYANA (formerly BRITISH GUIANA) Attractive new design for the Roneo-Neopost Model 205, the first we have seen with the new name of this country. (JCM)

JAMAICA. We illustrate the Pitney-Bowes Series 5000 reported previously by Mr Werner Simon.

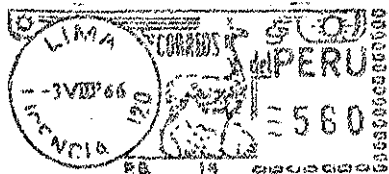
NETHERLANDS. Mr Lapham notes that the die of Francotyp FR 11852 has the majority of the frame the same width as the top instead of being indented underneath "NEDERLAND". On examination we find that FR 11570 is the same.

NEW ZEALAND. More decimal machines are the Automax (U 737 as 0.oi= and also U 925 as 00.oi=) and Francotyp (X 74 as 0.01) - (ESL), additionally the Automax U 633 as =.22= (SDB). We show the last as it is actually printed as we are not certain what the minimum is or whether the first digit after the decimal point is replaced by a "=" or an "O" when not wanted.

The "Ace" machines mentioned last time are manufactured by C. R. Hawkins Ltd.

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS (Contd.)

PAPUA & NEW GUINEA. Universal MV number PN 2 seen used with new decimal currency on 17 AUG 67 (SDB)



PERU. Braniff Airways recently bought out PANAGRA and took over at the same time Pitney-Bowes Model R No. P.B.14. The new townmark is in effect double-circle and has the user's name at the top and the licence number at the bottom. (ESL)

SOUTH ARABIA (FEDERATION OF) - Formerly ADEN. This territory changed its name to the People's Republic of South Yemen on becoming independent at the end of November 1967.

YUGOSLAVIA. A Postalia seen recently had the word "para" at the left of the value and the "PTT" symbol at the right coloured, not white against a solid area as we illustrated some time ago.

Francotyp seen with blank space at the right.

C.A.M.P. Post Office machine. Usual French style with a perforated frame and "JUGOSLAVIJA" at top. Figures of value as *0oi, "PTT" below the value and "004" at bottom right. Time (13H) between the townmark and the frank die. Seen used on a white "tape" from Belgrade on 17 IV 67. (All SDB)

AMERICAN STYLE "TAPE" USED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr P. D. Wood shows us an impression from Pitney-Bowes Series 5000 number P.B.131L which is printed on a "tape", the usual size, with zig-zag roulette all round. What is unusual however, is that instead of the normal yellowish colour it is a silvery-grey with "METERED MAIL" underprint in an (inverted) horizontal design. We had previously only seen this used in the U.S.A. and other countries supplied from there and it would seem to be a new departure for Great Britain. Mr Barfoot tells us that he also has seen this but could not remember on which machines.

THE INVALID AND LONE COLLECTORS SOCIETY (whose Hon. Sec. is Mr S. B. Wells, of 79 Windsor Road, CAMBRIDGE), expects during the middle of 1968 to issue the 500th number of the "PHILATELIC CIRCULATOR". This is a unique publication which is produced and circulated amongst the members in which they can also add their news and comments, press cuttings, etc. They are to be congratulated on this achievement. The Society exists for those philatelists of all kinds who cannot regularly meet others, either through ill-health or because of lack of opportunity. Anyone interested is welcome to ask Mr Wells for details.

(Supplement to "The Meter Stamp Bulletin" - Number 82 - March 1968)

THE METER STAMP STUDY GROUP

Points Table for ordinary items for exchange purposes (revised to 1968)

Series	Prefix	Design and points value						
		Misc	Squ'd circle	----- GvR	EviiiR	Royal GviR	Cipher EiiR	----- Emblems
Automax	A	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Hasler F88	fml	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.B. Model H	H	-	-	20	-	15	-	-
Neopost Model 205	J	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Midget	M	-	50	15	20	15	15	-
Neopost L.V. (& F.V.)	N	-	(50)	10	15	2	1	1
Neopost Model 105	N---A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neopost Model 305	NA	-	-	-	-	25	1	1
Universal NZ	NZ	-	(50)	50	-	25	25	-
P.B. Model CV	P	-	-	15	25	3	2	2
P.B. Models A,B,C,D,F.	PB	-	(50)	15	50	5	5	-
P.B. Series 5000	PB---A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
High Speed	-	-	(150)	-	-	-	-	-
P.B. Model RT	RT	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Simplex (Minor)	S	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Simplex (Minor - rebuilt)	SV	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Simplex (Label Issuing)	SL	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Simplex (Major)	SX	-	-	-	-	25	2	1
Neopost Model 605	TN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Universal MV	U	-	-	10	15	1	2	2
TIM Parcel Post	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setright Parcel Post	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
POSB	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-

Values shown in brackets, thus (50), are minimum values.

The estimated cash conversion of this table is 5 points = 1 penny.

