

Philatelic Bulletin



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Introduction

The first new stamps of 1968 will be a further series in the definitive range to be issued on 5th February. This Bulletin gives the first day cover details.

We are also able to give more particulars of next year's stamps, both special issue and definitive, and it will be seen that a fourth anniversary, that of the RAF, has been added to those previously announced.

Our new 'Letters to the Editor' feature starts this month and we hope that it will stimulate lively discussion among our readers. Send your letters to the address shown on the back cover.

The Editor sends his thanks to all the kind folk who have helped by completing his questionnaire. First reports show that our regular features are well received and we will give you the results when all the forms have been returned to us.

The Jubilee of the Penny Post, 1840-1890

A photograph of the Jubilee cover of 1890, submitted by a generous reader, started an investigation of the archives to see what other information about this historic event could be unearthed.

148,830 such covers were posted in London in the course of the celebrations, so that, when this particular cover was presented to our reader's father on his retirement in 1922, it must already have been an item of considerable historical and philatelic interest.

Festivities were held throughout 1890, beginning with a Penny Postage dinner in January and continuing with a conversazione held by the City of London at The Guildhall in May, to the official Post Office celebration at

the South Kensington Museum held in July.

Food, drink and speeches on the benefits brought to Britain by the Penny Post, were the order of the day. Looking back to the days before Sir Roland Hill's great reforms, those bewhiskered Victorian gentlemen must have felt that they could be justifiably proud. Before 1840 the postage rates had been both exorbitant and unfair. Newspapers and letters franked by Members of Parliament travelled free. All other letters – a single sheet, no envelope – were charged by distance; from London to Brighton was 8d, from London to Edinburgh 1s 1½d. In the fifty years since, the average number of letters posted per person had gone from 3 per annum in 1840 to 42 per



POST OFFICE JUBILEE
OF
UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE
AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, 2ND JULY, 1890.



THE NORTH MAIL MAKING FOR HIGHGATE, 1790. AT 8 MILES AN HOUR.



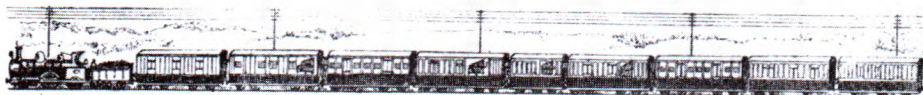
RATES.

4d
8d
1/2
2/4

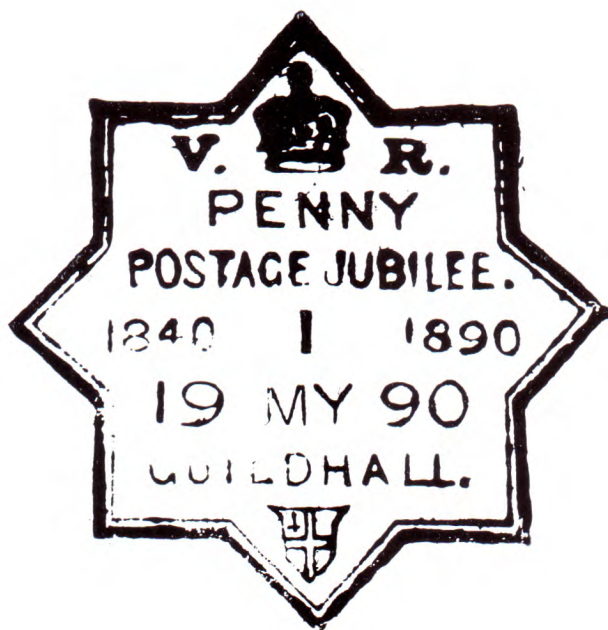
1840.



1890.



THE NORTH MAIL, 1890, APPROACHING CARLISLE AT 48 MILES AN HOUR.



annum in 1890, and the Post Office Revenue had doubled.

At the Guildhall a complete post office was set up. Visitors watched their mail cancelled, sorted and despatched. It was at the Guildhall that the Jubilee Post Card first went on sale. It was so successful that it was decided to issue a limited number of covers containing a correspondence card for sale at the July celebrations.

The Jubilee hand stamp also proved popular, and was stamped on catalogues, visiting cards and scraps of paper at a charge of 1d per impression, the profits going to the Roland Hill Benevolent Fund. Some people were even a little over eager to obtain an impression. The records reveal one young man who handed over the first piece of paper in his pocket, only to find, when giving it to his young lady as a

souvenir, that it was an unpaid tailors bill!

Philately had not yet reached the popularity it enjoys today, and it was in a somewhat surprised tone that the officer in charge reported 'A tradesman in Cheapside posted in the Guildhall letter pillar boxes 250 open envelopes addressed to himself. They bore $\frac{1}{2}$ d postage labels. No doubt the object was, by getting the Guildhall Jubilee stamp upon them, to render them valuable for the purpose of sale to stamp collectors hereafter'.

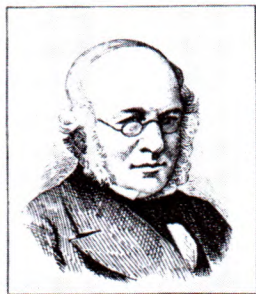
There were one or two complaints, as the same officer bears witness 'It was intimated to me that several cards posted at the Guildhall did not reach their destination, but I heard afterwards that one gentleman who complained of having lost five cards, subsequently found he had not posted them'.

Hundreds of postal exhibits were on show, some were reminders of a more dangerous past like the 'Cutlass used by Mail Coach guard, 1800' or the 'Pistol in holster carried by mail man in Sussex, 1839'. More civilised items included Sir Rowland Hill's journal, kept whilst he was at the Treasury from 1839-42, and containing details of the first days sale of stamps. A notice to Postmasters that care must be taken to cancel all stamps with the obliterating stamp, and the proper ink, issued in May 1840, vied for public attention with a notice giving instructions on sticking adhesive stamps to envelopes, issued in the same year.

Philatelic items ranged from Wyon's original sketch for an adhesive stamp, to proofs taken

while deciding the question of colours for the first issue. 'Dies used in the making of plates from which were produced the first Postage Stamps, printed under the control of the Board of Stamps and Taxes by Messrs Perkins, Bacon & Petch, 69 Fleet Street' were also on show.

One of the biggest attractions was undoubtedly the post office of 1790, specially reconstructed for the celebrations. The success of the contrast between this and the 'modern' one, perhaps inspired what must have been the most interesting exhibit at the Kensington celebrations – a post office as it would be in 1990!



"HE GAVE US PENNY POSTAGE."



Postmark Slogans

'Bath the Georgian City' will be re-used from 18th to 23rd December at Bath.

'Bridport and West Bay, the Holiday with a Difference' is being re-used at Bridport from 13th November 1967 to 10th November 1968.

'Attlee Memorial Appeal, The Mansion House, London EC4' will be used in the standard position from 15th December 1967 to 12th January 1968 at Huddersfield, Doncaster, Bradford, Glasgow Head Office, Manchester, Blackpool, Birmingham, Swansea, and from 20th December 1967 to 12th January 1968 at Western Central District Office and Eastern Central District Office (Town Box Postings only).

'Please add the Postal Code to your reply' will be used in the standard position at Aberdeen from 13th to 24th December.

'Select Bexhill-on-Sea Quiet, Clean, Good Music and Theatre. Free Colour Folders or P.O. 1s for Town Guide to Publicity Department B.P.O. Bexhill-on-Sea Sussex' is being used at Bexhill-on-Sea from 1st November 1967 to 31st May 1968.

'Brighton and Hove for Brighter Holidays' will be used in the transposed position at Brighton from 1st January 1968 until further notice.

'Chelmsford Arts Festival 8th to 13th February' will be used in the standard position at Chelmsford from 30th December 1967 to 23rd February 1968.

'Send to Town Hall for Guide. Cheltenham the Centre for the Cotswolds' will be re-used at Cheltenham from 11th January 1968 to 10th March 1968.

'See the Christmas Decorations and Shop in Gloucester' will be used in the transposed position at Gloucester from 5th to 29th December.

'Jersey for a happy Springtime Holiday' will be re-used at Jersey from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1968.

'Lewisham Concert Hall SE6. Telephone 01-690 3431. Jack and the Beanstalk Christmas 1967' will be used at Catford S.D.O. in the standard position from 11th to 30th December.

'Shrewsbury Historical Centre Brochure from Information Bureau, Shrewsbury Salop' will be re-used at Shrewsbury from 8th January 1968 to 25th February 1968.

'Relax at Sunny Weymouth' will be re-used at Weymouth from 11th December 1967 to 10th June 1968.

'Diamond Jubilee Ideal Home Exhibition Olympia, London 5th to 30th March 1968' will be used from 1st January 1968 to 30th March 1968 in the standard position at Eastern Central District Office (Town Box Postings only), Mount Pleasant (Inland Section), Paddington D.O., South Western D.O., South Eastern D.O., North Western D.O., and in the transposed position at Northern D.O.

'Save at Work with your National Savings Group' will be used from 1st January 1968 to 2nd March 1968 in the standard position at York, Preston, Bolton, Croydon and in the transposed position at Walsall, Peterborough, Plymouth, Ipswich and Croydon.

'National Savings Simply Grow' will be used in the transposed position at Paisley, Greenock, Dumbarton, Wick, Stornoway, Fort William, Dingwall, St Andrews from 8th January 1968 to 31st March 1968.

Covers for re-posting to Head or District Postmasters concerned.

Special Handstamp

'British All-Comers Sea Angling Tenth Championship Tynemouth' will be used at North Shields on 21st January, 1968. Rectangular design with fish motif in centre.

Stamp Printing Contract

Every five years the contracts for printing our stamps are put out to competitive tender. Our readers will be interested to learn that Harrison and Sons have won the contract for the printing of low value definitives up to 1s 9d and the special issues, while the 'high value' contract has again gone to Bradbury Wilkinsons.

Harrisons were first linked with the British Post Office as early as the 1880's when they were awarded their first contract for telegram forms. Embossed with a green 1s stamp, quantities ran at about 250 million forms a year and these were printed in Harrisons St Martin's Lane factory in London which had been operating since 1839.

The accession of King George V brought Harrisons their second contract with the Post Office. Between 1911 and 1924, 14 values of the definitive issue were printed by letterpress. There was then a ten-year gap when Harrisons were concentrating on perfecting the photogravure process for producing stamps and in 1934, they were awarded their third Post Office contract.

Since then Harrisons have been responsible for producing by photogravure the lower values of all the definitive issues and the lower values of special or commemorative stamps issued since 1934 by the Post Office.

This year Harrisons were awarded the Queen's Award to Industry for technological innovation in the production of multi-colour postage stamps.

Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. are an old established firm – they were founded under that title in 1860 – and have produced many of our high value stamps by the line engraved process. In addition to the high value definitive series they produced the magnificent 2s 6d Westminster Abbey stamp of February 1966.

A full description of their line engraved process is contained in Volume 3 No. 8 of the Bulletin.

1968 Stamp Programme

The dates of issue and denominations of next year's special stamp issues were recently announced by the Postmaster General, the Rt. Hon. Edward Short, M.P. They are:

29th April	British Bridges	4d, 9d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d
1st June	British Anniversaries	
	Centenary of TUC	4d
	50th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage	9d
	50th Anniversary of Foundation of RAF	1s
	Bi-centenary of Capt. Cook's first voyage of discovery	1s 9d
12th Aug.	British Paintings	4d, 1s, 1s 6d, 1s 9d
25th Nov.	Christmas	3d, 9d, 1s 6d

In addition to the special stamps, the new range of definitives will be completed by the following issues:

5th February	$\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, 6d
1st July	5d, 7d, 8d, 10d
9th September	2s 6d, 5s, 10s, £1

New Definitive Issue – First Day Cover Services

Four more of the new definitive range will be issued on 5th February, 1968. The denominations will be $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d and 6d.

The usual first day cover services will be available and both the Edinburgh and Windsor cancellations will be offered. The full service (A) will cost 3s 9d and customers' own pre-addressed envelopes will be serviced for an inclusive fee of 1s 9d. Orders for either or both postmarks must be sent to the Philatelic Bureau, Edinburgh.

Special philatelic posting boxes will be open for the use of our customers and a full list of them will be given in our next issue. There are several offices where boxes will be available for the first time – among them are Guildford, Halifax, Wigan, Dover, Chesterfield, and Bolton.

There are NO presentation packs for this issue.

Another month has devoured the year. As I write these notes the noise made by the builders busy preparing the structural shell of the much-to-be-extended Museum is faintly audible. Back stage we are heavily engaged in the gigantic task of collating and preparing for exhibition next year the Post Office collection of the world's postage stamps and in rearranging and mounting for display much else of interest to philatelists and postal historians.

The small, first phase Museum continues to attract a steady flow of visitors including an ever increasing number of organised group visits by philatelic societies and by school parties. Advance notice of group visits – either during normal Monday-Friday (10.30 am-4.30 pm) opening hours or by arrangement on Thursday evenings from 5.30 pm, enables us to arrange for a guide-lecture, a facility which is increasingly being used by Clubs and Societies. Further bookings can be accepted: telephone 01-432 3851.

We had hoped by now to replace the current show of the first surface printed De La Rue stamps of 1855-1865 by a new exhibition telling the story of the Stamp Committee of 1884 and the unified series of stamps which resulted from that Committee's endeavour. For a variety of reasons however it will be necessary to extend the present exhibition for some weeks. If you have not seen the current display showing the birth of surface printed stamps there is yet time!

For the time being all the facilities at present offered by the Museum are fully available to students and visitors. To enable the building work for the major extension to be completed and to embrace in that development our existing restricted accommodation, it is now clear that we shall have to close the Museum to the public from about 1st April 1968 until it re-opens at the end of next summer. This is plainly a regrettable necessity but as no other course is practicable we must seek your indulgence.

National Postal Museum notes in the Philatelic Bulletin, of course, will continue to appear throughout the year and we shall report from time to time on the progress of the major extension and on some of the material prepared for display in the new Museum suite.

F. MARCUS ARMAN

1884. *Hand-painted essays by Adams and Carey.*
Reginald M. Phillips collection National Postal Museum.



Dec^r 4th 1854

Mr. Adams's Scheme.



Anthony Trollope Novelist and Post Office Surveyor

'When I left Harrow I was all but nineteen, and I had first gone there at seven. During the whole of those twelve years no attempt had been made to teach me anything but Latin and Greek, and very little attempt to teach me those languages'.

These words, incredibly, were written by Anthony Trollope, one of the most successful and prolific of English novelists, in his autobiography, a work considered by Mr J. B. Priestley to be one of the best English autobiographies of the nineteenth century.

Trollope's life at school had not been happy. Never-ending penury brought neglect and ostracism by tutors and fellow-pupils alike and no doubt he was happy to escape from this misery in 1834 when he accompanied his father, a dying man seeking refuge from his creditors, to Belgium. In Brussels, Trollope obtained a teaching post but soon gave this up to return to England to take up a clerkship in the Secretary's Office at the G.P.O., obtained through his mother's influence with Sir Francis Freeling, then ruler of the Post Office; it carried with it a salary of £90 a year.

On his own admission, Trollope's first seven years in government service were not very successful.

'It was my duty to be present every morning at the office punctually at 10 am. I think I commenced my quarrel with the authority there by having in my possession a watch which was always ten minutes late. I know that I very soon achieved a character for irregularity, and came to be regarded as a black sheep by men around me who were not themselves, I think, very good Public Servants. From time to time rumours reached me that if I did not take care I should be dismissed'.

Trollope's autobiography gives an engaging picture of work in the Post Office in St Martin's le Grand during this time, the early years of Queen Victoria's reign.

'The conduct of some of us was very bad. There was a comfortable sitting room upstairs, devoted to the use of someone of our number who in turn was required to remain on

the place all night. Hither one or two of us would adjourn after lunch, and play *Ecarté* for an hour or two . . . and here we used to have suppers and card-parties at night – great symposiums, with much smoking of tobacco; for in one part of the building there lived a whole bevy of clerks. These were gentlemen whose duty it then was to make up and receive the foreign mails. I do not remember that they worked late or earlier than the other sorting clerks; but there was supposed to be something special in foreign letters, which required that the men who handled them should have their minds undistracted by the outer world. Their salaries, too, were higher than those of their more homely bretheren; and they paid nothing for their lodgings. Consequently there was a somewhat fast set in those apartments, given to cards and to tobacco, who drank spirits and water in preference to tea. I was not one of them, but was a good deal with them'.

In 1841, when he had been nearly seven years in the Secretary's Office, always hating his position there and yet always fearing that he should be dismissed from it, there came a chance to escape. A body of surveyors' clerks had recently been established by the Post Office and, at the age of twenty-six, head over heels in debt and at loggerheads with his superiors, Trollope, although only vaguely aware of the duties involved, applied to become one of their number. His application was successful and he journeyed to the West of Ireland to take up his new post.

From then on his fortunes improved. He enjoyed the work and travel called for by his duties, which were mainly the investigation of complaints about postal matters made by the public, he made the acquaintance of hunting, which stayed a passion for the rest of his life, his salary was good and the allowances liberal, and he met the girl who eventually became his wife. It was during this period that he commenced to write, although at first with little success.

Trollope's duties, as surveyor's-clerk and subsequently Surveyor brought him back to



England and he travelled over large parts of the country whilst establishing a letter-delivery service. His travels eventually took him to the cathedral town of Salisbury where he conceived the story *The Warden* from whence came the series of novels of which Barchester, with its bishops, deans and archdeacons, was the central site.

With his growing reputation as a novelist came increasing responsibility in his Post Office capacity. He travelled to Egypt, where he settled the terms of a Postal Treaty and inspected the post offices at Malta and Gibraltar on his way home. Such was his success that, in the autumn of 1858, he was asked to go to the West Indies:

‘to cleanse the Augean stables of our Post Office there. Up to that time, and at that time, our Colonial Post Offices generally were managed from home and were subject to the British Postmaster General. Gentlemen were sent out from England to be postmasters, surveyors, and whatnot; and our West Indian Islands have never been regarded as being of themselves happily situated for residence, the gentlemen so sent were sometimes more conspicuous for want of income than for official zeal and ability. Hence the stables had become Augean. I was also instructed to carry out in some of the Islands a plan for giving up this postal authority to the Island Governor, and in others to propose some such plan. I was then to go on to Cuba, to make a Postal Treaty with the Spanish Authorities, and to Panama for the same purpose with the Government of New Grenada. All this work I performed to my satisfaction, and I hope to that of my masters in St Martin’s le Grand’.

He wrote of his travels as he proceeded and published *The West Indies and the Spanish Main* when he returned to England.

Trollope continued to serve the Post Office as a Surveyor until 1867 when the combined weight of official duties and literary work became so heavy that he decided to resign rather than compromise his high standards by allowing his literary enterprises to interfere with his

official work. He had served the Post Office for thirty-three years and that he was a loyal and successful government servant is shown in the following extract from the reply to his letter of resignation:

‘You have for many years ranked among the most conspicuous servants of the Post Office, which, on several occasions when you have been employed on large and difficult matters, has reaped much benefit from the great abilities which you have been able to place at its disposal; and in mentioning this, I have been specially glad to record that, notwithstanding the many calls upon your time, you have never permitted your other avocations to interfere with your Post Office work, which has always been faithfully and indeed energetically performed’.

The things Trollope tried to do whilst in the Post Office employment are best given in his own words.

‘That the public in little villages should be enabled to buy postage stamps; that they should have their letters delivered free and at an early hour; that pillar letter-boxes should be put up for them (of which accommodation in the streets and ways of England I was the originator, having, however, got authority for the erection of the first at St Heliers in Jersey); that the letter-carriers and sorters should not be over worked; that they should be adequately paid, and have some hours to themselves, especially on Sundays; above all, that they should be made to earn their wages; and latterly that they should not be crushed by what I thought to be the damnable system of promotion by so-called merit; – these were the matters by which I was stirred’.

Reprinted with acknowledgements to the Crown Agents Stamp Bulletin.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

The following five points may stimulate some lively correspondence in your 'Letters to the Editor' column:

1. Too many 'special issues' in the course of a year tend to cheapen them.
2. Special issues are on sale too long – it should be for a few days only, certainly under a week.
3. Why not occasionally depart from the rectangle – why not a triangular or diamond shape? For something extra special what about a round one, with a square perforation for ease of separation?
4. Beautiful as the new definitives are, they are no improvement on the King Edward VIII issue.
5. Why a Christmas stamp in October – in fact, why a Christmas stamp at all? Commercial 'seals' are adequate.

Yours faithfully,

R. H. FIELD

Bexleyheath, Kent

Dear Sir,

One reads and hears many differing views on the merits (or otherwise) of GB stamps but in my opinion our Post Office deserves praise for upholding the tenets expressed in the following definition.

'The picture of a stamp is not an ordinary image; it possesses the reality and even the grandeur of a symbol. The postage stamp is, in a certain sense an ambassador of its country to all the peoples of the world; it also bears witness to the culture, the art, the economy, the history, the usages and customs of the country which issues it'.

It would I feel be difficult to argue that any of the stamps issued by the PMG in the last few years did not fulfil the aims of the definition and I hope that this country will always maintain the highest traditions of stamp policy.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. MARTIN

Eastbourne, Sussex

Dear Sir,

In the April number of the above (Vol. 14, No. 8) there appeared on page 3 a reproduction of a photograph showing 'T.P.O. Apparatus, Thirsk c 1900'. This brought back vivid memories of the year 1887 when, as a small boy of 7, I was staying for some months at a farmhouse some 300 yards (I should say) from Nailsea Station on the G.W.R. Main line Bristol-Exeter. The line here is on an embankment and crosses the road to Nailsea village by a bridge.

Every evening 'as regular as clockwork', I watched for the postman as he climbed the bank and hooked the mail bag on to the overhanging arm; and it was a daily excitement to see the same bag caught in the net as the express ran by!

How that Thirsk picture revived memories!

I wonder whether you have any records of the porters who used to *toss* lighted oil lamps for a trolley up to their mates walking along the roofs of the coaches, who then inserted them into receptacles in the various compartments. These I have seen at Temple Meads Station – at about the same period. (I know this isn't your pigeon, but memories such as these are usually linked!)

With congratulations on the interesting information you manage to get into the Bulletin.

Yours sincerely,

H. LAWRENCE WHITE

Iver Bucks.

Dear Sir,

It is good news that the *Philatelic Bulletin* is to start a column devoted to 'Letters to the Editor'. This will add greatly to its interest and value. Here is one, in case you can find room for it.

The parts that appeal to me most are those dealing with postmarks. I have been a collector of British postmarks for most of this century, and have amassed some thousands. As they are made in millions daily, they can never be really

rare (except for some special handstamps). Moreover, as there are over 25,000 post offices in the U.K., outside London, the chances of one's collection ever being complete are pretty remote.

Now I know that there is a British Postal History Society, but is there a British Postmarks Society from whom suggestions might be forthcoming as to various methods of arrangement, etc.? Circumstances make it impossible for me to get to meetings, but correspondence might not be out of the question. I am particularly fascinated by double barrelled place names and transposed postmarks (with slogans containing the place name), preferably *off* the stamp.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. JENKIN

Sutton Coldfield

Dear Sir,

In 1851 John Cassell published in 30 weekly parts (at 2d per part) 'The Illustrated Exhibitor, a Tribute to the World's Industrial Jubilee; comprising Sketches, by Pen & Pencil, of the Principal Objects in the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, 1851'.

No. 4 was published on 28th June 1851 and contained the following paragraph under the heading 'Exhibition Notabilia of the Month':—

'THE EXHIBITION POST OFFICE. A "post" has just been erected in the centre of the south half of the transept, after the fashion of such as are used in Belgium. It is a hollow cylinder (tastefully decorated, and in imitation of bronze), with a mouth similar to that of a common letter-box in this country; the post times being inscribed upon a ticket inserted in the top of the "post". It is, we understand, intended to adapt this to the uses of the Exhibition establishment, which, we may here mention, includes a post office department, the business of which is very extensive, and is conducted by Mr Osmond Jones. In this office on an average about 500 letters are despatched daily, and about 300 arrive. Letters sent out are registered; and letters received are distributed

to all the various parties engaged in the vast edifice. Posts arrive and leave thrice a day — 11, 3, and 5. The Postmaster General sends direct for the letter bags, which do not pass through any branch office, and great accommodation is thus afforded to the public'.

It is amusing to note the apparent interest of the P.M.G., as well as the Victorian fondness for statistics. The former may have been real since the same number of the Illustrated Exhibitor contained an engraving depicting the Prince Consort about to present to Her Majesty the Catalogue of the Exhibition. The piece de resistance is a paragraph a few pages later:

'The Official Catalogue is now understood to be quite useless to visitors; the impossibility of finding an object by reference to its pages, or having found it, of gleaning any intelligence beyond the name of the exhibitors, becomes daily more apparent'!

We may assume H.M. was NOT amused!

Yours sincerely,

ANTHONY NOTLEY

London SW1

Bureau Stock Items

Stocks of the undermentioned stamps are now exhausted.

3d Guernsey (plain)

4d Isle of Man (plain)

4d Jersey (plain)

3d General Series (side band phosphor).

Stocks of the following regional stamps are now available with phosphor bands.

4d Guernsey

4d Jersey

4d Isle of Man

4d Wales

3d and 4d Northern Ireland

Withdrawal of Bureau Stock Items

The EFTA issue will be withdrawn from sale on 19th February 1968.

*The GPO
would like to wish
the readers of the
Philatelic Bulletin
a very happy Christmas
and a
prosperous New Year*

Stop Press

New Currency Rates

Due to recent changes in conversion rates, our American customers are asked to take note of the following new charges.

Philatelic Bulletin subscription	90c.
Binder for Bulletin	\$1.80
Bulletin by Air Mail	\$3.06

Conditions

The Philatelic Bureau, 2-4 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1, will be pleased to supply any number of stamps shown on its current stock list, subject to stocks being available, in mint condition only. For stamps not shown on the list, enquiries should be made of a stamp dealer.

We do not guarantee to supply stamps from particular cylinders or plates, position or cylinder blocks, particular editions of books or books with selected watermark.

Stamps are NOT supplied cancelled to order. Remittances, which *must* be sent with orders should be made payable to 'GPO Philatelic Bureau' and should include a handling charge of 6d for orders under 10s, and 3s 9d for orders of 10s and over (9d and 4s respectively for orders to Overseas Countries, other than the Commonwealth). For orders to be sent by Air Mail the cost of the airmail postage should be added. Stamps are not accepted as payment for orders.

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