

6
THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

1906

The Stamp Collectors' Annual . .

And YEAR-BOOK of PHILATELY.

Edited by PERCY C. BISHOP.

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THE

Stamp Collectors' Annual

1906.

A YEAR-BOOK OF PHILATELY.

EDITED BY PERCY C. BISHOP.

Editor of the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly."

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PREFACE.

OUR third year of issue! and yet it scarcely seems the half of that time since the *STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL* was first published. The years pass all too quickly for the man with a hobby.

There is one notable omission from the *ANNUAL* for 1906—the “Index to Philatelic Literature.” This, I much regret to say, has not been completed for the year, and rather than present an unfinished work it was decided to hold over the “Index” until the 1907 issue, and then to cover the whole of the English-speaking philatelic press from October, 1904, to October, 1906. Only those who have had experience of indexing know what a prodigious amount of labour is involved in such an undertaking, but I feel sure that all readers of the *ANNUAL* will grant me their indulgence. Mainly on account of the omission of the “Index” this edition of the *ANNUAL* is slimmer than usual. Mere bulk, however, is not everything, especially in a publication appealing to a special class. The publishers, Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co., are already looking forward to the *ANNUAL* for 1907, and, with that in view, an announcement of an interesting prize competition open to all purchasers of this book appears in the present edition.

PERCY C. BISHOP.

Offices of the “Stamp Collectors’ Annual,”
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1906.

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The Stamps of St. Helena.

By a SPECIALIST.

IT was not until some weeks after the writer had been asked, and had promised, to embody in an article what little he knew about the stamps of this Island, that he was shewn the printed announcement of the *Annual*: it was then too late for him to object to the statement that the paper was to be by a *specialist*. He, therefore, for obvious reasons, conceals his identity under the original title, to which he has absolutely no claim, and trusts that his readers will kindly remember that little, but very important, fact.

St. Helena is a small island, with an area of some 47 square miles, situate in the South Atlantic, and distant 1,140 miles from the African mainland: it belongs to Great Britain, and is noted as the place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte, and as one of the places of internment for the prisoners taken in the Boer War of 1900-02.

The issues of this Colony, down to 1896, are remarkable for the fact that all the stamps, other than the Sixpence, were made by surcharging impressions taken in various colours from the plate of that value; but it is only fair to state that this was from motives of economy, and not for (un)philatelic reasons.

The first stamp was of the facial value of Sixpence, and, as are the majority of those engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of handsome and attractive design—a diademed portrait to left of Queen Victoria, on an engine-turned ground, within an uncoloured circle: above is “ST. HELENA” on a curved coloured label, and below, on a straight coloured tablet is “SIX PENCE”, all in *sans serif* capitals; and immediately above the value is the word “POSTAGE”, in similar, but

coloured and smaller letters, on a short uncoloured label. In the lower corners are small circular ornaments, and the remainder of the design is composed of engine-turning, the entire stamp, which is rectangular in shape, measuring $19\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.: needless to say, it is line-engraved. There were 240 stamps on the plate, arranged in one large pane of twenty horizontal rows of twelve each.

Other stamps, in addition to the Sixpence, were subsequently issued, and these were made, as mentioned above, by surcharging impressions printed in various colours from the plate of this value; and there are, as may be expected, some varieties of the type of letters used to indicate the new values, but it is in the bar cancelling the words "SIX PENCE" that the greater variation is found.

The emission of the Sixpence took place in January, 1856, the stamps being printed on white wove paper watermarked (for each stamp) with a Large Star: like most of the early Colonial issues, the sheets were not perforated, though perforation had been adopted in the Mother Country some two years previously. For seven years, this one value sufficed for the needs of the letter-writing members of the community, who doubtless appreciated the boon of perforation, introduced in April, 1861: this was originally of an irregular gauge, varying from 14 to 16 over the entire sheet, at first "clean-cut", but degenerating some two years after its adoption, into a "rough" perforation. The colour of this stamp is a fine shade of blue.

In 1863, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. obtained the contract for printing, and the plate (or plates) was handed over to them: they added two (subsequently increased to eight) new values—curiously enough, at first imperforate—by means of a surcharge in black *sans serif* capital letters, with a bar cancelling the original denomination.

The two new stamps were of the values of One Penny and Fourpence, printed, from the plate of the Sixpence, in lake and carmine respectively, on a white wove paper, watermarked with the well-known Crown over the letters "CC", standing for Crown Colonies: in the lower value, the surcharged words "ONE PENNY", in short thick letters, vary from 17 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, and the bar from $16\frac{1}{4}$ to $18\frac{3}{4}$ mm., the longest lettering and bar being usually (if not always) found together;

but in the Fourpence, the words of value are constant in length, 17 mm., the bar varying from $16\frac{1}{4}$ to $16\frac{3}{4}$ mm. only.

Copies of the Sixpence printed in lake—*i.e.*, intended for the One Penny value, but not surcharged—are known, but are most probably proofs.

In 1864, perforation was resumed, and during the period 1864-84, two machines, gauging respectively $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 14, were in use, singly and jointly; and this fact, coupled with the differences in the various settings-up of the surcharges, provide a very fair range of variety. The Crown C C paper remained in use. There are now, in addition to the unsurcharged Sixpence, six values, One Penny, Twopence, Threepence, Fourpence, One Shilling and Five Shillings, of which the Twopence and the Five Shillings were the last to be issued: and they may conveniently be grouped in three sets, according to the surcharge, and subdivided by the gauges ($12\frac{1}{2}$, $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and 14) of the perforation.

In the first set of the perforated De La Rue printings (which included the 1d., lake, 3d., purple, 4d., carmine, and 1s., deep yellow-green) the letters of the One Penny surcharge remained, in type and size, as in the imperforate issue, those of the three other surcharges being as in the Fourpence already described: and the bar, which was thin, was cut to correspond as nearly as possible with the length of the words of value. The surcharges for the One Penny, Threepence and Fourpence are constant, but that of the One Shilling varies very slightly for the words, and to the extent of about 1 m. for the bar. The perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The Threepence and Fourpence are known with double surcharges.

In the second set, the bar is thick and, measuring only some $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm., is much shorter than the surcharged value, except in the case of the Twopence, in which it is only 1 m. less in length. As regards the One Penny, Threepence and Fourpence, the type and size of the lettering were unaltered, and the surcharge of "TWO PENCE" is similar to that of the next higher value; but for the One Shilling, together with the last and highest value, Five Shillings, a smaller, but otherwise similar, type of letters was used. In each of the values, the length of the surcharged words is constant, except in the Fourpence, where it varies to the extent of 1 m. The colours of the stamps, and the perforations, are as follows:—1d., lake,

2d., yellow, 3d., purple, 4d., carmine, 1s., deep yellow-green, and 5s., yellow to orange, all perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$; 1d., lake, 2d., yellow, 3d., purple, and 4d., carmine, perforated $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; and 1d., lake, 2d., yellow, and 1s., yellow-green, perforated 14 all round. Each of these Fourpence stamps exists with the extremes, 18 mm. and 19 mm., in the length of the surcharged words of value.

The One Shilling, with double surcharge, and also with surcharge omitted (*i.e.*, the Sixpence printed in deep yellow-green) are known, but were probably not issued. The One Penny is known in imperforate condition.

The last of these sets consists of the One Penny, Twopence and One Shilling, the latter now printed in deep green. With the exception of a slight variation in the lowest value, the bar is of the same length as the words of value, which are now in a thinner and taller type. All three values are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the highest is also found with the compound perforation of $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

There is still another value, in issue during the whole of this period of changes, *viz.*, the unsurcharged Sixpence, which to avoid confusion has been left, but not forgotten, until now: like the other values it is found variously perforated, and its colours vary somewhat—ultramarine and dull blue, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$; and milky blue, perforated $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and also 14 all round.

Early in the eighties, a change was made in the watermark of the paper used for printing the stamps of many of the British Colonies, the letters "C A", signifying Crown Agents, being substituted for the original "C C": for St. Helena, the change took place in 1884. The Five Shillings was dropped, but, as some compensation, two new values, Halfpenny and Twopence Halfpenny, were added: the former was surcharged similarly to its predecessors, but the other bears, in addition to the obliterating bar, an indication in figures only, " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d".

The surcharges are practically constant in length, except for the lowest value, which is also known, in the emerald shade, with double surcharge; and the perforation is now 14 only.

The 1884-95 issue is as follows, the measurements in the first value referring to the length of the words:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green and emerald (17 mm.) and dark green ($14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), 1d., red and pale red, 2d., yellow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., light and dark ultramarine, 3d., mauve, violet

and deep violet, 4d., in shades of sepia, 6d. (unsurcharged, of course) grey (slight shades), and 1s., yellow-green.

Amongst the remainders of this issue recently acquired by a well-known dealer, were some very interesting, and hitherto unchronicled, varieties of the Twopence Halfpenny value, and, though they were not issued to the public in the ordinary course of business, there is little doubt that they would have been so issued, if the postal officials had—as many people think they might have—exhausted the stamps of the original type, before using the smaller and stereotyped productions of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., which first appeared in 1896; and it is through the courtesy of that gentleman that a note of them is here given.

As stated above, the sheets of stamps consist of twenty rows of twelve each, but the surcharging plate—for the Twopence Halfpenny at all events—was made up of only sixty casts, in ten rows of six, sufficient to print the value on a quarter sheet only.

In the process of making this new value, one of the sheets printed in pale ultramarine was correctly surcharged as regards the upper two and the right lower quarters, but, owing to being incorrectly placed in the press, it received the impression intended for the left lower quarter “a row too high”; consequently, the first six stamps in the tenth horizontal row of this particular sheet received a double surcharge, one being slightly above the other. This is a most interesting error, and one of a high degree of rarity, seeing that there are only six copies in existence.

Another sheet of the same value shews, owing to want of care in “feeding” into the press, the surcharges on the upper right quarter printed so low down that the obliterating bar came between the horizontal rows of stamps, and was more or less destroyed by the perforation: some of these stamps are consequently surcharged “2½d” only, whilst others have the bar (or traces of it) at the top, instead of (or in addition to traces of it) at the bottom.

In 1896, the handsome Perkins, Bacon & Co. type was abandoned in favour of stamps of a smaller size, produced by the surface-printing process under the auspices of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The design shews a diademed portrait of Queen Victoria to left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within a circle; above and on each side is an uncoloured label inscribed in coloured *sans serif* capitals “ST. HELENA” and

"POSTAGE," respectively; in the lower portion of the stamp is a tablet bearing the indication of value: the remainder of the design, including the spandrels, consists of conventional ornamentation. The stamp is upright rectangular in shape, and measures $18\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

There are seven values of this type, each from two plates, the second of which printed the name of the Colony and the value in the spaces left by the impression from the first plate: they are as follows, the second colour of the Three Halfpence being that used on the second plate:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; 1d., carmine; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. red-brown and green; 2d., orange-yellow; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine; 5d., violet; and 10d., brown. The watermark and perforation were unchanged.

The stamps of this and the immediately preceding issue have been sold cancelled with a violet diamond-shaped grill, with four interior bars: these are not, of course, *used* stamps, but they are more worthy of consideration than the cancelled-to-order issues of British North Borneo and Labuan, obtainable in London during their actual currency.

Consequent on the demise of Queen Victoria early in 1901, a change in the portrait on the stamps became necessary; and in 1902 two values, the Halfpenny and One Penny, bearing the head of King Edward VII. were issued. The design is similar to that of the stamps in the preceding issue, except that the profile, on a *solid* background of colour, is not diademed, but there is added a small Imperial crown, just above the head where the upper part of the circular frame touches the top label. The colours are:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, and 1d., carmine; and the watermark and perforation are as before.

In 1903, a series of six values, of a large pictorial design, was issued, of which the Halfpenny and One Penny seem unnecessary, seeing that stamps of those values, and bearing the King's effigy, had only just been supplied.

The upper portion of the design consists of a profile of King Edward to left, on an oval background of solid colour, surmounted by an Imperial crown; at each side of this oval, and in the upper corners of the stamp, is a mass of conventional ornamentation. Below the oval, which impinges on it, is the pictorial part of the design: above this is the indication of value in words, and in the lower corners in figures; at each side

of the picture is the word "POSTAGE"; and below is the name of the Colony.

There are two pictures used alternatively: the one for the Halfpenny, Twopence and One Shilling being a view of the Government House, and the other for the remaining values shewing the Wharf. The values and colours are as follows, the picture being in the colour secondly given:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey-green and brown; 1d., carmine and black; 2d., sage-green and black; 8d., brown and black; 1s., brown-orange and brown; and 2s., violet and black. The stamps are of large size, measuring $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{4}$ mm. The perforation is still 14, but the watermark is Crown C C, of the type used for other large stamps, such as the Five Shillings of Malta, and some of the large "King's Head" stamps now current.



A CATALOGUE AND GUIDE TO VALUES

— OF THE —

KING'S HEAD STAMPS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

COMPILED BY CHARLES NISSEN.

N.B.—The values quoted here are not to be taken as the prices at which Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co. sell these stamps.

THE King's Head issues have been complicated by changes of watermark and paper. In the first place the "C.A." watermark was changed from a single to a multiple form of watermarking, in order to simplify printing where stamps of more than one size were employed. As if this were not enough the postal authorities have now decided that the stamps of Great Britain and of all the British Crown Colonies where "unified" stamps available for both postage and revenue are employed shall henceforward be printed on chalk-surfaced paper. The fact that Colonies whose postage stamps are available for postal duty only—such as the Cayman Islands, to mention only one instance—are exempt from the new order, at once supplies the motive for the change. The "chalky" paper is obviously intended as a safeguard against frauds in the way of cleaning fiscally-used stamps and using them for postage. The unification of the Indian stamps has undoubtedly been a factor in determining the authorities to adopt the new paper.

Probably every reader of the *Annual* is aware that fugitive colours, chiefly greens and violets, have hitherto been introduced into Colonial "postage and revenue" stamps to do the work of fraud—prevention which will now be performed by the chalk-surfaced paper. Hence it is fair to assume that many of the bi-coloured Colonial stamps will in future be produced in a single colour, thus effecting a great economy in printing. Already the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Transvaal stamps have made their appearance in uni-coloured form—green and carmine respectively.

The following catalogue and "guide to values" of King's Head Colonial stamps has been made as up-to-date as possible, and the values assigned to the different varieties are, I think, a fair reflex of the market in these stamps. I hope to give a further catalogue in next year's *Annual*, with all new varieties added, and the prices re-modelled in accordance with the market.

Antigua.

			Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1903.	Wmk. single crown C.C.	Perf. 14.		
	5/-, violet and grey-green, ...	...	6 0	8 6

Bahamas.

1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
	1d carmine, ...	...	0 2	0 2
	2½d ultramarine, ...	...	0 6	0 5
	4d yellow, ...	...	0 6	1 6
	6d brown, ...	...	0 8	1 3
	1/- grey and carmine, ...	...	1 3	2 6
	5/- lilac and blue, ...	...	6 3	7 6
	£1 green and black, ...	...	24 0	26 0



British Bechuanaland.

British Stamps overprinted.

1d scarlet, ...	...	...	0 2	0 3
2½d ultramarine, ...	...	...	0 4	0 4

British Central Africa.

1903-4.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
	1d grey and carmine, ...	...	0 2	0 2
	2d purple and magenta, ...	...	0 3	0 4
	4d green and black, ...	...	0 7	0 9
	6d grey and brown, ...	...	0 8	1 3
	1/- black and blue, ...	...	1 3	2 0

			Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
	Wmk. crown C.C.	Perf. 14.		
2/6 grey-green and green, ...	...	...	3 6	4 6
4/- lilac and mauve, ...	...	...	5 6	7 6
10/- grey-green and black, ..	...	...	12 6	15 0
£1 grey and carmine, ...	...	...	24 0	26 0
£10 grey and blue, ...	...	...	£12	



British Honduras.

1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
1c green, ...	...	...	0 3	0 3
2c lilac and black on red, ...	...	...	0 2	0 3
5c grey and blue on blue, ..	...	...	0 4	0 5
20c violet, ...	...	...	1 6	2 3
1904.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
1c green, ..	...	...	0 1	
2c lilac and black on red, ...	...	...	0 2	

British Somaliland.

1903.	Stamps of India overprinted.			
1a pea-green, ...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1a carmine, ...	...	...	0 2	0 4
2a purple, ...	...	...	0 5	0 7
3a orange-brown, ...	...	...	0 7	0 9
4a olive-green, ...	...	...	0 10	1 3
8a magenta, ...	...	...	1 6	2 0

Somaliland Protectorate.

			Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1904.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
	½a green and dull green, ...	...	0 1	
	1a carmine and grey-black, ...	...	0 2	
	2a purple and dull lilac, ...	...	0 4	
	2½a deep blue, ...	...	0 6	
	3a green and chocolate, ...	...	0 7	
	4a black and green, ...	...	0 8	
	6a bright violet and green, ...	...	1 0	
	8a pale blue and black, ...	...	1 4	
	12a orange and grey-black, ...	...	2 6	
	Wmk. crown C.C.			
	1R green, ...	...	2 0	
	2R purple and lilac, ...	...	3 6	5 6
	3R black and green, ...	...	5 6	8 6
	5R carmine and grey-black, ...	...	8 6	14 0
1905.	Wmk. multiple.			
	½a green and dull green, ...	...	0 1	0 2
	1a carmine and grey-black, ...	...	0 2	0 2
	2a purple and dull lilac, ...	...	0 3	0 4
	2½a deep blue, ...	...	0 4	0 5
	3a green and chocolate, ...	...	0 4	0 5
	4a black and green, ...	...	0 6	0 6
	6a bright violet and green, ...	...	0 8	
	8a pale blue and black, ..	...	1 0	
	12a orange and grey-black, ...	...	1 3	

Service Stamps.

With Service overprint.

½a pea-green, ...	...	...	...
1a carmine, ...	...	...	...
2a purple, ...	...	...	...
8a magenta, ...	...	...	...

The above four stamps, overprinted On H.M.S., are bogus.

1904 issue. Overprinted O.H.M.S.

½a green and dull green, ..	...	...
1a carmine and grey-black, ...	...	...
2a purple and dull lilac, ...	...	...
8a pale blue and black, ...	...	...
1R green, ...	...	...

Canada.

1903. No Wmk. Perf.

1c green, ...	...	...	0 1	0 ½
2c carmine, ...	...	...	0 2	0 ½
5c deep blue, ...	...	...	0 3	0 1
7c olive yellow, ...	...	...	0 5	0 3
10c brown-lilac, ...	...	...	0 6	0 1 ½
20c olive-green, ...	...	...	1 0	0 6



Cape of Good Hope.

1902. Wmk. cable anchor. Perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d green,	...	...	...	...
1d rose,	-	...	...	...
2d brown,	...	...	...	...
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d ultramarine,	...	...	...	...
3d magenta,	...	...	...	...
4d olive-green,	...	...	...	...
6d mauve,	...	...	...	...
1/- ochre,	...	...	...	...
5/- orange-brown,	...	...	...	...

Unused.	Used.
s. d.	s. d.
0 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
0 3	0 5
0 3	0 5
0 4	0 2
0 5	0 3
0 7	0 2
1 1	0 3
5 6	2 0

Cayman Islands.

1901-2. Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d green,	...	...	...	...
1d, carmine,	...	...	...	...
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d ultramarine,	...	...	...	...
6d brown,	...	...	...	...
1/- orange,	...	...	...	...

0 2	0 4
0 4	0 4
1 0	1 6
1 6	3 0
2 6	5 0

1905. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.					Unused.	Used.
					s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d green, ...	...	...	...	...	0 1	
1d carmine, ...	...	...	...	...		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ultramarine, ...	...	...	...	...	0 4	
6d brown, ...	...	...	...	...	0 8	
1/- orange, ...	...	...	...	...	1 3	

**Ceylon.**

1903. Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.						
2c brown, ...	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1
3c green, ...	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4c orange and blue, ...	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 4
5c lilac, ...	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6c carmine, ...	...	...	...	...	0 5	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12c green and carmine, ...	...	...	...	...	0 9	0 6
15c blue, ...	...	...	...	...	0 9	0 3
25c brown, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0	0 7
30c mauve and green, ...	...	...	...	...	1 5	0 5
75c blue and orange, ...	...	...	...	...	3 6	2 3
1r 50c grey, ...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0
2r 25c brown and green, ...	...	...	...	...	10 6	8 0
1904. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.						
2c brown, ...	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1
3c green, ...	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1
4c orange and blue, ...	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
*5c lilac, ...	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 1
6c carmine, ...	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1
12c green and carmine, ...	...	...	...	...	0 6	
15c blue, ...	...	...	...	...	0 6	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
25c brown, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10	0 3
75c blue and orange, ...	...	...	...	...	1 6	
1r 50c grey	...	...	...	...	3 0	
2r 25c brown and green	...	...	...	...	4 0	

Overprinted On Service wmk. single C.A.

2c brown, ...	...	...	...	...
3c green, ...	...	...	...	...
5c lilac, ...	...	...	...	...
25c brown, ...	...	...	...	...
30c mauve and green, ...	...	...	...	...

All the above values but with multiple wmk., surcharge On Service, are considered bogus.

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

**Cyprus.**

			Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1903-4.	Wmk single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
1/2	pias green and carmine, ...	...	0 2	0 3
30	par mauve and green, ...	...	0 2	0 2
1	pias carmine and ultramarine, 2 ,, blue and marone, ...	...	0 6	0 4
4	,, green and marone, ...	...	1 0	1 0
4	,, green and mauve, ...	...	2 0	1 9
6	,, sepia and green, ...	...		
9	,, brown and carmine, ...	...	3 3	3 6
12	,, red-brown and black, ...	...	17 6	20 0
18	,, black and brown, ...	...	3 0	4 0
48	,, lilac and blue, ...	...	16 0	17 6
1904.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.		18 0	20 0
1/2	pias green and carmine, ..	...	0 1	
30	par mauve and green, ...	...	0 2	
1	pias carmine and ultramine, 2 ,, blue and marone, ...	...	0 3	0 4
4	,, green and marone, ...	...	0 9	
6	,, sepia and green, ...	...	1 0	
9	,, brown and carmine, ...	...	1 6	
18	,, black and brown, ...	...	2 6	
45	,, lilac and blue, ...	...	7 6	

Dominica.

1903.	Wmk. crown C.C.	Perf. 14.		
5/-	brown and black, ...	...	6 3	7 0

East Africa and Uganda.

1903.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
1/2	a green, ...	...	0 3	1 0
1a	grey and carmine, ...	...	0 3	0 3
2a	purple and majenta, ...	...	0 6	1 3
2 1/2	a ultramarine, ...	...	1 6	3 3
3a	chocolate and green, ...	...	3 6	4 0
4a	black and green, ...	...	1 6	1 9
5a	grey and orange-brown, ...	...	6 6	10 0
8a	grey and pale blue, ..	...	6 0	4 6

				Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
Wmk. crown C.C.					
1R green, ...	...	...	...	1 8	2 6
2R purple and magenta, ...	...	...	...	3 3	5 0
3R grey-green and black, ...	...	...	...	5 0	8 0
4R grey and green, ...	...	...	...	6 6	9 6
5R grey and carmine	...	...	...	7 6	11 6
10R grey and ultramarine, ...	...	...	...	16 6	25 0
20R grey and stone, ...	...	...	...	35 0	32 0
50R grey and brown, ...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0
1904. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.					
½a green, ...	...	...	...	0 1	
*1a grey and carmine, ...	...	...	...	0 2	
*2a purple and majenta, ...	...	...	...	0 3	
2½a ultramarine, ...	...	...	...	0 5	
3a chocolate and green, ...	...	...	...	0 5	
4a black and green, ...	...	...	...	0 6	
5a grey and orange-brown, ...	...	...	...	0 8	
8a grey and pale blue, ...	...	...	...	1 0	

Falkland Islands.

1904. Wmk. multiple crown C.A. Perf. 14.					
½d green, ...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1d red, ...	...	...	...	0 2	0 2
2d lilac, ...	...	...	...	0 3	0 3
2½d ultramarine, ...	...	...	...	0 4	0 4
6d yellow, ...	...	...	...	0 9	0 8
1/- brown, ...	...	...	...	1 4	1 6
3/- green, ...	...	...	...	3 9	3 0
5/- rose, ...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0

**Fiji.**

1903. Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.					
½d green, ...	...	...	...	0 1	0 3
1d purple and black on red, ...	...	...	...	0 3	0 3
2d „ „ orange, ...	...	...	...	0 3	0 6

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

			Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.
2½d	purple and blue on blue,	...	0 4	1 0
3d	" " mauve,	...	0 4	0 10
4d	" " black,	...	0 6	0 10
5d	" " green,	...	0 8	1 0
6d	" " carmine,	...	0 9	1 0
1/-	green " carmine,	...	1 4	2 3
5/-	" " black,	...	6 3	8 0
£1	black " blue,	...	24 0	30 0
1904.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.			
½d	green,	...	0 1	0 2
1d	purple and orange,	...	0 2	0 2

Cambria.

1902-5.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
½d.	green,	...	0 1	0 2
1d	carmine,	...	0 2	0 1½
2d	orange,	...	0 4	0 6
2½d	ultramarine,	...	0 10	1 3
3d	magenta and ultramarine,	...	0 9	0 9
4d	brown and ultramarine,	...	0 6	1 6
6d	green and carmine,	...	1 0	1 6
1/-	violet and green,	...	3 0	4 0
1/6	red and green on yellow,	...	3 6	3 0
2/-	slate and orange,	...	5 6	6 6
2/6	claret on yellow,	...	5 0	5 0
3/-	vermillion and green on yellow,	...	6 0	6 0
1904-5.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.			
½d	green,	...	0 1	0 1½
1d	carmine	...	0 2	0 1½
2½d	ultramarine	...	0 4	0 4
3d	magenta and ultramarine,	...	0 5	0 5
5d	grey and black,	...	0 8	0 10
7½d	green and carmine,	...	0 10	1 3
10d	olive brown and carmine,	...	1 1	1 6
1/-	violet and green,	...	1 1	1 6
2/-	slate and orange,	...	2 4	3 3



Gibraltar.

						Unused.		Used.	
						s.	d.	s.	d.
1903.	Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.								
	½d green,	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	1½
	1d lilac on red,	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	1½
	2d green and carmine,	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	6
	2½d lilac and black on blue,	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	8
	6d lilac and violet,	...	...	...	...	0	8	1	0
	1/- black and carmine,	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	6
	2/- green and blue,	...	...	...	...	4	6	6	0
	4/- lilac and green,	...	...	...	...	5	0	7	6
	8/- lilac and black on blue,	...	...	...	...	10	0	13	6
	£1 lilac and black on red,	...	...	...	...	24	0	30	0
1904	5. Wmk. multiple crown C.A. Perf. 14.								
	*½d green,	...	...	...	...	0	1		
	*1d lilac on red,	...	...	...	...	0	2		
	2d green and carmine,	...	...	...	...	0	3		
	6d lilac and violet,	...	...	...	...				
	1/- black and carmine,	...	...	...	...	1	1		
	2/- green and blue,	...	...	...	...	2	2		

British Post Office in Morocco.

Overprinted on Gibraltar stamps the value being in Spanish currency and overprint the same.

1903.	Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.								
	5c green,	...	...	...	...	0	1		
	10c lilac on red,	...	...	...	...	0	2		
	20c green and carmine,	...	...	...	...	0	3		
	25c lilac and black on blue,	...	...	...	...	0	4		
	50c violet,	...	...	...	...				

SECOND TYPE.

	5c green,	...	...	...	...				
	10c lilac on red,	...	...	...	...				
	20c green and carmine,	...	...	...	...				
	25c lilac and black on blue,	...	...	...	...				
	50c violet,	...	...	...	...				
1905.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.								
	10c lilac on red,	...	...	...	...				
	†50c violet,	...	...	...	...				

Gold Coast.

1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.								
	½d lilac and green,	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	1½
	1d „ carmine,	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	1
	2d „ orange-red,	...	...	...	...	0	9	0	4
	2½d „ ultramarine,	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	8
	3d „ orange,	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	4
	6d „ mauve,	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	6
	1/- green and black,	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3
	2/- „ carmine,	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	9
	5/- „ mauve,	...	...	...	...	6	0	5	6

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

† On chalky paper only.

			Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1902.				
	10/- green and brown, ...	...	12 0	10 0
	£1 purple and black on red, ...	...	24 0	16 0
1904-5.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.			
	½d lilac and green, ...	...	0 1	
	1d „ carmine, ...	...	0 2	
	2d „ orange-red, ...	...	0 3	
	3d „ green, ...	...	0 4	

**Grenada.**

1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
	½d purple and green, ...	...	0 1	0 1½
	1d „ carmine, ..	...	0 2	0 1
	2d „ brown, ...	...	0 3	0 6
	2½d „ ultramarine, ...	...	0 5	0 10
	3d „ orange, ...	...	0 4	0 10
	6d „ green, ...	...	0 8	1 6
	1/- green and orange, ...	...	1 3	2 0
	2/- „ ultramarine, ...	...	2 6	3 6
	5/- „ carmine, ..	...	6 0	8 0
	10/- „ magenta, ...	...	12 0	15 0
1904-5.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.			
	1d purple and carmine, ...	...	0 2	

Hong Kong.

1903.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.		
	1c lilac and brown, ...	...	0 1	0 1
	2c grey-green, ...	...	0 1	0 1
	4c lilac on red, ...	...	0 2	0 1
	5c green and brown-orange, ...	...	0 2	0 4
	8c grey-black and mauve, ...	...	0 3	0 3
	10c lilac and ultramarine on blue, ...	...	0 6	0 2½
	12c green and mauve on yellow, ...	...	0 6	0 5
	20c grey and chestnut, ...	...	1 0	0 5
	30c green and black, ...	...	1 6	0 6
	50c green and magenta, ...	...	2 0	0 9
	\$1 lilac and sage-green, ...	...	3 0	2 0
	\$2 grey-black and red, ...	...	6 6	7 0
	\$3 grey-black and blue, ...	...	12 6	9 0
	\$5 lilac and blue-green, ...	...	17 6	10 6
	\$10 grey-black and orange on blue, ...	...	27 0	15 0

1904-5. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.

Unused.
s. d.Used.
s. d.

*2c grey-green, ...	...	...	0	1		
*4c lilac on red, ...	...	...	0	2		
*5c green and brown orange, ...	...	...	0	2		
*10c lilac and ultramarine on blue, ...	...	...	0	4		
*20c grey and chestnut, ...	...	...	0	8		
*30c green and black, ...	...	...	0	9		
50c green and magenta, ...	...	...	1	3		
*\$1 lilac and sage green, ...	...	...	2	4	2	0
*\$2 grey black and red, ...	...	...	4	6		
†\$3 grey black and blue, ...	...	...	6	9		
†\$5 lilac and blue green, ...	...	...	11	6		
*\$10 grey black and orange on blue, ...	...	...	23	0		



India.

1902. Wmk. star. Perf. 14.

3p grey, ...	...	...	0	1	0	1
½a pale green, ...	...	...	0	1	0	½
1a carmine, ...	...	...	0	2	0	½
2a purple, ...	...	...	0	3	0	1
2½a ultramarine, ...	...	...	0	4	0	2
3a orange-brown, ...	...	...	0	4	0	1½
4a olive-green, ...	...	...	0	5	0	1
6a bistre, ...	...	...	0	7	0	3
8a violet, ...	...	...	0	9	0	1½
12a purple on red, ...	...	...	1	3	0	6
1R carmine and green, ...	...	...	1	6	0	2
2R brown and carmine, ...	...	...	3	0	1	0
3R green and carmine, ...	...	...	4	6	2	0
5R mauve and ultramarine, ...	...	...	7	3	4	6

Official.

Overprinted on H.M.S.

3p grey, ...	...	...	0	1
½a pale green, ...	...	...	0	1½
1a carmine, ...	...	...	0	3
2a purple, ...	...	...	0	4
4a olive-green, ...	...	...	0	6
8a violet, ...	...	...	1	0
1R carmine and green, ...	...	...	2	0

Stamps of India overprinted, for use in Native States.

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

† On chalky paper only.

Chamba State.

1903-5.

					Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
3p grey,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 1
$\frac{1}{2}$ a pale green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 1
1a carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 2
2a purple,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 4
3a orange-brown,	...	...	...	...	0 5	
4a olive-green,	...	...	...	...	0 6	
6a bistre,	...	...	...	...	0 8	
8a violet,	...	...	...	...	1 0	
12a purple on red,	...	...	...	...	1 3	
1R carmine and green,	...	...	...	...	2 0	



Service Stamps.

3p grey,	...	...	...	...	0 1
$\frac{1}{2}$ a pale green,	...	...	...	...	0 1
1a carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2
2a purple,	...	...	...	...	0 4
4a olive-green,	...	...	...	...	0 6
8a violet,	...	...	...	...	1 3
1R carmine and green,	...	...	...	...	2 0

Cwallos State.

1903-5.

					Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
3p grey,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
$\frac{1}{2}$ a pale green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1a carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 2
2a purple,	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 4
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 6
3a orange-brown,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 5
4a olive-green,	...	...	...	...	0 5	0 6
8a violet,	...	...	...	...	0 9	
12a purple on red,	...	...	...	...	1 3	
1R carmine and green,	...	...	...	...	1 8	

Service Stamps.

3p grey,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
$\frac{1}{2}$ a pale green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1a carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 3
2a purple,	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 4
4a olive-green,	...	...	...	...	0 6	0 6
8a violet,	...	...	...	...	0 10	1 0
1R carmine and green,	...	...	...	...	2 0	

Jhind State.

1903-5.

3p grey,	...	...	...	...	0 1	
$\frac{1}{2}$ a pale green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	
1a carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	
2a purple,	...	...	...	...	0 3	
3a orange-brown,	...	...	...	...	0 5	
4a olive-green,	...	...	...	...	0 6	
6a bistre,	...	...	...	...	0 8	
8a violet,	...	...	...	...	0 10	
12a purple on red,	...	...	...	...	1 3	
1R carmine and green,	...	...	...	...	1 8	

Service Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a pale green,	...	...	...	...	0 2	
1a carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	
2a purple,	...	...	...	...	0 4	
4a olive-green,	...	...	...	...	0 6	
8a violet,	...	...	...	...	1 0	

Nabha State.

1903. Type.

3p grey,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
$\frac{1}{2}$ a pale green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1a carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 3
2a purple,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 4
3a orange brown,	...	...	...	...	0 5	0 6

				Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
4a olive green,	...	...	...	0 6	0 6
6a bistre,	...	...	...	0 8	1 0
8a violet,	...	...	...	1 0	1 0
12a purple on red,	...	...	...	1 4	1 3
1r green and carmine,	...	...	...	1 9	1 6

Service Stamps.**Type.**

½a pale green,	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1a carmine,	...	...	...	0 2	0 2
2a purple,	...	...	...	0 4	0 6
4a olive green,	...	...	...	0 6	0 6
8a violet,	...	...	...	0 10	0 10
1r green and carmine,	...	...	...	1 6	1 8

Puttialla State. Type

1903.

3p grey,	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
½a pale green,	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1a carmine,	...	...	...	0 2	0 3
2a purple,	...	...	...	0 3	0 4
3a orange-brown,	...	...	...	0 4	0 6
6a bistre,	...	...	...	0 9	1 6
1r carmine and green,	...	...	...	1 8	

Service Stamps. Type

903-4.

½a pale green,	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1a carmine,	...	...	...	0 2	0 3
2a purple,	...	...	...	0 3	0 4
3a orange-brown,	...	...	...	0 4	
8a violet,	...	...	...	1 0	1 6

Lagos.

1903. Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.

½d dull green,	...	...	...	0 3	0 3
1d purple and black on red,	...	...	...	0 2	0 2
2d " blue,	...	...	...	1 0	0 8
2½d " blue on blue,	...	...	...	1 0	1 6
3d " brown,	...	...	...	0 9	0 9
6d " mauve,	...	...	...	4 6	0 9
1/- green and black,	...	...	...	7 6	2 0
2/6 " carmine,	...	...	...	35 0	40 0
5/- " blue,	...	...	...	20 0	20 0
10/- " brown,	...	...	...	100 0	100 0

1905. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.

*½d dull green,	...	...	...	0 1	0 1
*1d purple and black,	...	...	...	0 2	0 1

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

			Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
*2d	purple and blue,	...	0 3	0 3
†2½d	„ blue on blue,	...	0 4	0 4
*3d	„ brown,	...	0 4	0 5
*6d	„ mauve,	...	0 8	0 7
*1/-	green and black,	...	1 3	0 6
2/6	„ carmine,	...	3 3	
5/-	„ blue,	...	6 3	
10/-	„ brown,	...	12 0	

Leeward Islands.

1902. Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.

½d	purple and green,	...	0 1	0 1
1d	„ carmine,	...	0 2	0 1
2d	„ ochre,	...	0 3	0 6
2½d	„ ultramarine,	...	0 4	0 9
3d	„ black,	...	0 5	0 9
6d	„ brown,	...	0 8	1 0
1/-	green and carmine,	...	1 6	2 0
2/6	„ black,	...	3 6	4 0
5/-	„ blue,	...	6 6	8 0

1905. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.

3d	purple and black,	...	0 4	
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**Malta.**

1902. Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.

½d	green,	...	0 1	0 1
1d	black and carmine,	...	0 2	0 1
2d	mauve and green,	...	0 4	0 4
2½d	marone and ultramarine,	...	0 6	0 6
3d	grey and mauve,	...	0 6	0 7
4d	black and brown,	...	0 9	1 0
1/-	grey and violet,	...	3 0	1 6

1904. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.

½d	green,	...	0 1	0 1
1d	black and carmine,	...	0 1½	0 1
2d	mauve and green,	...	0 3	0 3
2½d	marone and ultramarine,	...	0 4	0 2
3d	grey and mauve,	...	0 4	0 4
1/-	grey and violet,	...	1 3	0 9

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

† On chalky paper only.

Montserrat.

				Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1903.	Wmk. single crown C.C.	Perf. 14.			
	5/- black and scarlet,	...	...	6 3	9 0

Natal.

1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.			
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d green,	...	...	0 1	0 1
	1d carmine,	...	...	0 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d green and black,	...	...	0 3	0 4
	2d red and olive-green,	...	...	0 3	0 2
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d ultramarine,	...	...	0 4	1 3
	3d purple and grey,	...	...	0 4	0 3
	4d carmine and brown,	...	...	0 9	1 3
	5d grey and orange,	...	...	0 8	0 9
	6d green and chocolate,	...	...	0 8	0 3
	1/- carmine and pale blue,	...	...	1 3	0 7
	2/- dull green and mauve,	...	...	2 6	2 0
	2/6 purple,	...	...	6 0	4 0
	4/- magenta and yellow,	...	...	6 0	7 6
	Wmk. crown C.C.				
	5/- blue and carmine,	...	...	5 0	4 6
	10/- carmine and chocolate,	...	...	12 0	5 6
	£1 grey and ultramarine,	...	...	24 0	12 6
	£1 10/- violet and green,	...	...	35 0	
	£5 grey and violet,	...	...		
	£10 green and orange,	...	...		
1904.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.				
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d green,	...	...	0 1	0 1
	1d carmine,	...	...	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 1
	4d carmine and brown,	...	...	0 5	0 6
	1/- carmine and light blue,	...	...	1 2	0 4
	2/6 purple,	...	...	2 9	

Official Stamps.

Overprinted "Official." Wmk. single crown C.A.

2d	red and olive-green,	...	...
3d	purple and grey,	...	...
6d	green and chocolate,	...	...
1/-	carmine and pale blue,	...	...

Wmk. multiple crown C.A.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d	green,	...	...
1d	carmine,	...	...

Northern Nigeria.

1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.			
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d purple and green,	...	...	0 2	0 2
	1d ,, carmine,	...	...	0 2	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
	2d ,, orange,	...	...	0 4	0 6
	2d ,, blue,	...	...	0 6	1 2
	5d ,, brown,	...	...	0 8	1 3

				Unused.		Used.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
6d	purple and mauve,	...	...	0	9	1	0
1/-	green and black,	...	...	1	6	2	0
2/6	„ blue,	...	...	3	6	4	9
10/-	„ brown,	...	...	12	6	17	6
1905. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.							
½d	purple and green,	...	...				
1d	„ carmine,	...	...	0	2	0	2



Orange River Colony.

1903. Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.

½d	green,	...	...	0	1	0	1½
1d	scarlet,	...	...	0	2	0	1
2d	brown,	...	...	0	3	0	3
2½d	ultramarine,	...	...	0	4	0	6
3d	mauve,	...	...	0	4	0	4
4d	sage-green and scarlet,	...	...	0	6	0	6
6d	mauve and scarlet,	...	...	0	8	0	6
1/-	bistre,	...	...	1	3	0	10
5/-	brown and blue,	...	...	6	3	7	6

Overprinted C.S.A.R.

½d	green,	...	...	...
1d	scarlet,	...	...	...



St. Helena.

					Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.				
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d green, ...	...	...	...	0 1	0 3
	1d carmine, ...	...	...	...	0 2	0 3
1903.	Wmk. crown C.C.	Perf. 14.				
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d green and brown, ...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
	1d carmine and black, ...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2d sage green ,, ...	...	...	...	0 4	0 4
	8d brown ,, ...	...	...	...	1 0	1 2
	1/- orange-brown and brown, ...	...	...	...	1 6	1 8
	2/- violet and black, ...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0

St. Lucia.

1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.				
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d purple and green, ...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
	1d ,, carmine, ...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d ,, ultramarine, ...	...	...	...	1 0	1 6
	3d ,, yellow, ...	...	...	...	0 10	1 3
	1/- green and black, ...	...	...	...	2 6	3 9
1904.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.					
	* $\frac{1}{2}$ d purple and green, ...	...	...	...	0 1	
	*1d ,, carmine, ...	...	...	...	0 1	
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d ,, ultramarine, ...	...	...	...	0 4	
	3d ,, yellow, ...	...	...	...	0 4	
	6d ,, ...	...	...	...	0 8	
	1/- green and black, ...	...	...	...		
	5/- ,, carmine ...	...	...	...	6 0	

**St. Vincent.**

1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.				
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d purple and green, ...	...	...	...	0 1	0 3
	1d ,, carmine, ...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2d ,, black, ...	...	...	...	0 4	0 10
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d ,, blue, ...	...	...	...	0 6	1 0
	3d ,, olive, ...	...	...	...	0 6	0 10
	6d ,, brown, ...	...	...	...	1 0	1 3

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

						Unused.	Used.
						s. d.	s. d.
1/-	green and carmine,	...	...	...	...	4 6	6 6
2/-	„ violet,	...	...	...	...	3 6	4 0
5/-	„ blue,	...	...	...	...	7 6	10 6
1904-5.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.						
½d	purple and green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	
1d	„ carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 1½	
6d	„ brown,	...	...	...	...	0 8	
1/-	green and carmine,	...	...	...	...	1 3	

Seychelles.

1903.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.					
2c	brown and green,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 2
3c	dull green,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 2
6c	carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 4
12c	grey brown and dull green,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 6
15c	ultramarine,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 6
18c	sage-green and carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 8
30c	violet and dull green,	...	...	...	...	0 8	1 0
45c	brown and carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 10	1 6
75c	yellow and violet,	...	...	...	...	1 3	2 0
1r	50c grey and carmine,	...	...	...	...	2 6	3 6
2r	25c mauve and green,	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 6
Surcharged in black.							
3c	on 15c ultramarine,	...	...	...	...	0 6	1 3
3c	on 18c sage-green and carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 9	1 3
3c	on 45c brown and carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 10

Sierra Leone.

1903.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.					
½d	purple and green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 1½
1d	„ carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 1
1½d	„ black,	...	...	...	...	1 3	1 3
2d	„ brown-orange,	...	...	...	...	0 6	0 4
2½d	„ ultramarine,	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 7
3d	„ grey,	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 10
4d	„ carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 10	1 6
5d	„ black,	...	...	...	...	0 9	1 3
6d	„ purple,	...	...	...	...	1 3	1 3
1/-	green and black,	...	...	...	...	3 0	2 9
2/-	„ ultramarine,	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 0
5/-	„ carmine,	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6
£1	purple on red,	...	...	...	...	35 0	37 6
1904-5.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.						
†½d	purple and green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	
*1d	„ „ carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	
†1½d	„ „ black,	...	...	...	...	0 3	
†2d	„ „ brown orange,	...	...	...	...	0 3	
†2½d	„ „ ultramarine,	...	...	...	...	0 4	

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

† On chalky paper only.

				Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
†3d	purple and grey,	...	...	0 4	
†4d	„ „ carmine,	...	...	0 6	
†5d	„ „ black,	...	...	0 7	
†6d	„ „ purple,	...	...	0 8	
†1/-	green and black,	...	...	1 3	
†2/-	„ „ blue,	...	...	2 4	
†5/-	„ „ carmine,	...	...	5 9	
†£1	purple on red,	...	...	24 0	



Southern Nigeria.

1903-4. Wmk. single crown C.A. Perf. 14.

Head in grey-black, all except 1/- and £1 which are in green.

½d	green,	...	...	0 3	0 3
1d	carmine,	...	...	0 4	0 2
2d	orange-brown,	...	...	1 0	0 9
2½d	ultramarine,	...	...	1 0	2 0
4d	olive-green,	...	...	1 0	0 9
6d	mauve,	...	...	1 6	1 6
1/-	black,	...	...	4 6	4 6
2/6	brown,	...	...	6 0	10 0
5/-	orange-yellow,	...	...	16 0	27 6
10/-	purple on yellow,	...	...	15 0	20 0
£1	violet,	...	...	120 0	120 0

1904-5. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.

½d	green,	...	...	0 1	0 1
1d	carmine,	...	...	0 2	0 1
2d	orange-brown,	...	...	0 3	0 3
2½d	ultramarine,	...	...	0 4	0 5
4d	olive-green,	...	...	0 6	0 6
6d	mauve,	...	...	0 8	0 8
1/-	black,	...	...	1 3	1 6
2/6	brown,	...	...	3 3	
5/-	orange-yellow,	...	...	6 6	
10/-	purple on yellow,	...	...		
£1	violet,	...	...	23 0	

† On chalky paper only.

Straits Settlements.

United States Postage				Unused.		Used.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
1902.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	Perf. 14.					
	1c dull green, ...	...	...	0	1	0	1½
	3c purple and orange, ...	...	...	0	2	0	1
	4c lilac on red, ...	...	...	0	3	0	1
	5c lilac and purple, ...	...	...	0	2	0	3
	8c purple on blue, ...	...	...	0	3	0	1½
	10c lilac on yellow, ...	...	...	0	5	0	3
	25c lilac and green, ...	...	...	0	8	0	4
	30c grey and carmine, ...	...	...	1	0	0	8
	50c green and carmine, ...	...	...	1	6	0	8
	\$1 dull green and black, ...	...	...	5	0	3	6
	\$2 purple and black, ...	...	...	6	0	5	0
	\$5 dull green and orange, ...	...	...	12	0	10	0
1903-4.	Type, same wmk.						
	1c dark green, ...	...	...	0	2	0	1½
	3c lilac, ...	...	...	0	6	0	4
	4c purple on red, ...	...	...	0	3	0	1½
	8c purple on blue, ...	...	...	0	5	0	3
1904-5.	Wmk. multiple crown C.A.						
	1c dark green, ...	...	...	0	1		
	3c lilac, ...	...	...	0	1		
	4c purple on red, ...	...	...	0	2		
	5c lilac and purple, ...	...	...	0	2		
	8c purple on blue, ...	...	...	0	3		
	25c lilac and green, ...	...	...	0	7		
	30c grey and carmine, ...	...	...	0	9		
	50c green, ...	...	...	1	3		
	1 dol. dull green and black, ...	...	...	2	2		
	2 dol. purple, ...	...	...	4	6		

**Transvaal.**

Head in grey-black, except 2/6, which is in violet.

1902-3.	Wmk. single crown C.A.	perf. 14					
	½d green, ...	...	...	0	1	0	1
	1d carmine, ...	...	...	0	1½	0	½
	2d purple, ...	...	...	0	3	0	2
	2½d ultramarine, ..	..	...	0	6	0	5
	3d sage-green, ...	...	...	0	4	0	4
	4d chocolate, ...	...	...	0	6	0	4

					Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
6d orange,	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 4
1/- olive-green,	...	...	...	...	2 0	1 3
2/- brown,	...	...	...	...	3 9	4 0
Postage both sides.						
2/6 black,	...	...	...	...	3 3	2 0
5/- mauve,	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0
10/- purple,	...	...	...	...	12 6	10 0
1903.						
1/- black and red-brown,	...	...	...	...	2 0	0 6
2/- black and yellow,	...	...	...	...	2 6	1 9
£1 green and violet,	...	...	...	...	23 6	
£5 orange and violet,	...	...	...	...	£6 0	
1904-5. Wmk. multiple crown C.A.						
½d green and grey,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 1
1d carmine and grey,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 1
*2½d ultramarine and grey,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 3
†6d orange and grey,	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 3
1/- red-brown and grey,	...	...	...	...	1 3	
1905.						
½d green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 1
1d carmine,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 ½
Overprinted C.S.A.R.						
Wmk. single crown C.A.						
½d green and grey,	...	...	...	...		
1d carmine and grey,	...	...	...	...		
2d purple and grey,	...	...	...	...		
3d sage-green and grey,	...	...	...	...		
4d chocolate and grey,	...	...	...	...		
6d orange and grey,	...	...	...	...		
1/- black and red-brown,	...	...	...	...		
Victoria.						
1901-2 Wmk. V. and crown. Perf.						
£1 carmine,	...	...	...	...	24 0	7 6
£2 blue,	...	...	...	...	45 0	
Virgin Islands.						
1904. Wmk. multiple crown C.A. Perf. 14.						
½d purple and green,	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 2
1d „ scarlet,	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 2
2d „ ochre,	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 4
2½d „ ultramarine,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 6
3d „ black,	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 6
6d „ brown,	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 10
1/- green and scarlet,	...	...	...	...	1 3	1 9
2/6 „ black,	...	...	...	...	3 3	4 0
5/- „ blue,	...	...	...	...	6 6	

* On both chalky and ordinary paper.

† On chalky paper only.

An Old Penny Postage Pamphlet.

NOW that all papers and documents bearing on the introduction of penny postage are regarded with such interest by philatelists, and especially by specialists of British issues, it may be worth while to reproduce a curious pamphlet, published in the year 1839, and purporting to give "A Report of a Scene at Windsor Castle respecting the Uniform Penny Postage." This was published by Henry Hooper, of 13 Pall Mall East, price twopence. That it had a big circulation is evidenced by the inscription, "Thirty-eighth thousand."

REPORT OF A SCENE AT WINDSOR CASTLE RESPECTING THE UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE.

Council Chamber in, Windsor Castle—Her Majesty is sitting at a large table, on which are lying the Parliamentary and Commissioners' Reports on Postage; Copies of the Post Circular; Annual Reports of the French and American Post Offices—Her Majesty is in deep study over "Post Office Reform," by Rowland Hill—Lord Melbourne, at the Queen's right hand, is watching her Majesty's countenance.

The Queen (*exclaiming aloud*)—Mothers pawning their clothes to pay the postage of a child's letter! Every subject studying how to evade postage without caring for the law! Even Messrs. Baring sending letters illegally every week, to save postage! Such things must not last. (*To Lord Melbourne.*) I trust, my Lord, you have commanded the attendance of the Postmaster-General and of Mr. Rowland Hill, as I directed, in order that I may hear the reasons of both about this Uniform Penny Postage Plan, which appears to me likely to remove all these great evils. Moreover, I have made up my mind that the three hundred and twenty petitions presented to the House of Commons during the last session of Parliament, which pray for a fair trial of the plan, shall be at least attended to. (*A pause*) Are you, my Lord, yourself, able to say anything about this postage plan, which all the country seems talking about?

Lord Melbourne—May it please your Majesty, I have heard something about it, but—

The Queen—Heard! So I suppose has every one, from the Land's End to John O' Groat's house: I wish to ask your Lordship's advice upon it.

Lord Melbourne—May it please your Majesty, the Postmaster-General tells me the plan will not do; and that, to confess the truth, is all I know at present about the matter.

Enter Groom of the Chamber.

Groom—The Postmaster-General and Mr. Rowland Hill await your Majesty's pleasure.

The Queen—Give them entrance.

Enter Lord Lichfield and Mr. Rowland Hill, bowing.

The Queen—I am happy to see my noble Postmaster-General and the ingenious author of the Universal Penny Penny Post Plan. Gentlemen, be seated. My Lord Melbourne has told you why I wished for your presence on this occasion. I have been reading carefully, and with great interest, the late discussions and evidence on the postage question, and I now wish to hear what is my Postmaster-General's opinion on this plan, which I therefore beg you, Mr. Hill, to describe in a few words.

Rowland Hill—With your Majesty's leave I will say nothing of the dearness and hardship of the present Post Office rates, or of Post Office management itself, but confine myself, according to your Majesty's commands, to the plan you have honoured me by noticing. My plan is, that all letters not weighing more than half an ounce should be charged one penny; and heavier letters one penny for each additional half ounce, whatever may be the distance they are carried. This postage to be paid when the letter is sent, and not when received, as at present.

Lord Lichfield—Please your most gracious Majesty, "of all the wild and visionary schemes which I have ever heard or read of, it is the most extravagant."*

The Queen—You seem, my Lord, to adhere, not only to your opinions, but your very words. If I recollect rightly,

* "Mirror of Parliament," 15th June, 1837.

the very same expressions were used a year and a half ago, by you, in the House of Lords. Pray abstain, my Lord, from calling names, and use argument.

Lord Lichfield—"Since I made those observations I have given the subject considerable attention, and I remain, even still more firmly, of the same opinion."*

The Queen—I must again beg of you, my Lord, to state reasons.

Lord Lichfield—I have no objection to some reduction of postage, and I believe all Postmasters-General before me agree that some reduction is necessary.

The Queen—Why, allow me to ask, has the reduction been delayed so long? Proceed, Mr. Hill, to say why you fix so low a sum as one penny.

Rowland Hill—Your Majesty will see that the cheaper the postage the easier it will be for the poor (who are nearly debarred from the use of the post at present) and all classes to use the post. Though a penny seems very low, I beg to say that the Post Office would get at least a halfpenny profit on each letter, after paying all expenses. It does not cost the Post Office a quarter of a farthing to carry a letter from London to Edinburgh, which is 400 miles.

The Queen—I perceive, Mr. Hill, the Post Office authorities, his Lordship, and the inspector of the mails, admit you are correct in that estimate.

Lord Lichfield—It would be unjust to charge a letter going 100 miles a penny, and a letter going 400 miles only a penny. And, may it please your Majesty to remember that, though according to Mr. Hill's mode of reckoning it does not cost us a farthing to carry one letter to Edinburgh, 400 miles, it does cost us nearly a halfpenny to carry a letter from London to Louth, which is only 148 miles.

The Queen—Indeed! How much, then, is the postage to Edinburgh and to Louth?

Lord Lichfield—To Edinburgh, 1s. 1½d. To Louth, 10d.

The Queen—It appears, therefore, you think it just to charge my people the highest price for the cheapest business. If an Edinburgh letter cost you a farthing to carry, and a Louth letter a halfpenny, I think in justice the Louth letter should be dearest, and not the cheapest, because all the other

* "Mirror of Parliament," 30th November, 1837.

expenses on both letters are the same. My agreeable Prime Minister will have this looked to.

Lord Melbourne (*aside*)—My dear Lichfield, I fear the Queen has found you in a scrape.

The Queen—It is quite clear, from these instances alone, that postage cannot be justly charged according to distance; and I must say, that as the cost of carriage is so trifling in both cases, and its difference so small, whether a letter goes 1 mile or 500 miles, I think it would be fairer not to consider it at all, and then the rate on all letters would be uniform. Every letter, as you know, my Lord Lichfield, must be put into a Post Office, must be stamped, must be sorted, must be carried where directed to, and must be delivered. Postage is made up of the expenses of doing all this, and a tax beside. All the labour, except that of carriage, is the same. The carriage, being so cheap now-a-days, is hardly worth regarding. Anyone can send 1,000 letters, packed in a parcel or bag, as they are in the Post Office, from London to Edinburgh for 2s. 6d. by steamboat, which travels as fast as the mail. The tax should be equal on all letters, and not, as at present, the heaviest on letters going the greatest distance. The people who live at York, or at Exeter, or London, pay all other taxes equally, and so they should the postage tax. Mr. Hill, I agree with you that there should be a UNIFORM rate; but before I assent to a penny charge, I am bound not to neglect the public revenue. I am afraid that at a penny a great loss will follow. It is true the Post Office revenue is very bad at present, because it has scarcely increased for these twenty years, though I am sure the numbers of my people, their knowledge, and their commerce, must have increased largely.

Rowland Hill—I trust your Majesty believes the evidence taken by the House of Commons respecting the revenue. Every witness says he should rejoice to engage to pay as much postage at a penny rate as he does at the present charges. I reckon that a six-fold increase of letters would suffice to yield the present amount of revenue. Many witnesses say the increase would be fifteen-fold; some twenty-fold; and some even a hundred-fold. The present high rates cause at least three times as many letters to be sent illegally as are sent by the post. No one thinks it sinful to defraud the Post Office. There are numerous smugglers in almost every country town, who carry letters, and charge only a penny for each letter; and if a private person can carry letters for a penny, with a profit, I

think a public body could do so. Moreover, there are 1,900 penny posts all over the kingdom, which carry letters sometimes as much as 38 miles, and deliver them for a penny; and these penny posts altogether yield nearly 50 per cent., or a halfpenny profit on each letter.

The Queen—That, with the fact of the carriage of a letter 400 miles costing only half a farthing, certainly proves, Mr. Hill, that all letters, taking one with another, could be carried for a penny, with large gain. I wish to learn, however, if this great increase of letters takes place, what would be its effect on the expenses of the Post Office management.

Lord Lichfield—Effect, indeed! as your Majesty wisely considers; “the mails will have to carry twelve times as much in weight, and therefore the charge for transmission, instead of £100,000 as now, must be twelve times that amount. The walls of the Post Office would burst, the whole area in which the building stands would not be large enough to receive the clerks and the letters.”* Then—

The Queen—Then it would appear, my Lord, that the mails already are full every night?

Lord Lichfield (*with surprise*)—Not quite, your Majesty.

The Queen—How much weight will the mails carry, according to their contract?

Lord Lichfield (*hesitating*)—From eight to fifteen hundred-weight.

Rowland Hill—His Lordship has given a return of the weights carried on certain nights.

The Queen—I find, in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee, that the Leeds mail on the 20th April weighed only 158 pounds, of which the letters weighed only 38 pounds, the rest being newspapers and letter bags; so that this mail then might have carried at least twenty-four times the weight of the letters, without overloading the mail. On the 5th April the letters of the Stroud mail weighed less than 10 pounds; so that they might be increased from fifty to a hundred-fold. I find that the average weight of the letters and newspapers of all the mails leaving London nightly is not three hundredweight, and that the average weight of all the letters is only 74 pounds to each; so that it is proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that letters might be increased twelve-fold without increasing the expenses twelve-fold, as you thought.

* “Mirror of Parliament, 18th November, 1837.”

Lord Lichfield—I submit myself entirely to your Majesty's compassionate correction. Your Majesty is much more enlightened about the Post Office than your Majesty's most humble servant the Postmaster-General. With your Majesty's leave I will retire.

[*Exit Lord Lichfield.*]

The Queen (to Lord Melbourne)—It is clear to me that his Lordship had better retire from the Post Office.

Lord Melbourne—Certainly, your Majesty; we all thought him the best man to be Postmaster-General, but he has not realised the fond hopes we cherished of him.

The Queen—It appears to me, my Lord, that the loss of Colonel Maberly to the Post Office would be another great gain to the public. I thought that Colonel Maberly was appointed Secretary to the Post Office in order to set it to rights. There is a singular coincidence between the opinions and arguments, if I may so call them, of the Postmaster-General and his Secretary. The Postmaster-General seems to me unable to defend a single position. This interview, and what I have read, have convinced me that a Uniform Penny Post is most advisable. Sure am I that it would confer a great boon on the poorer classes of my subjects, and would be the greatest benefit to religion, to morals, to general knowledge, and to trade—that uniformity and payment in advance would greatly expedite the delivery of letters, and simplify the troublesome accounts of the Post Office—that it would effectually put down the smuggling postman, and lead my people to obey and not disobey the law. (*The Queen rises, and in a most emphatic manner*)—My Lord Melbourne, you will please to bear in mind that the Queen agrees with her faithful Commons in recommending a Uniform Penny Post. If there be any tax at all on postage, it should certainly be the lightest possible. Lord Ashburton is wise in pronouncing the postage tax “the worst of our taxes.” His Lordship says with great force and truth, “that communication of letters by persons living at a distance is the same as a communication by word of mouth between persons living in the same town. You might as well tax words spoken upon the Royal Exchange as the communications of various persons living in Manchester, Liverpool, and London.” I strongly advise your Lordship to read, as I have done, with great benefit, Lord Ashburton's evidence, as well as

that of Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd, of Mr. Brown, and Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Moffatt, and, in short, of all the witnesses examined before the Parliamentary Committee. One word of advice. If your Lordship has any difficulty in finding a minister among your party able to carry the measure into effect, I shall apply to my Lord Ashburton or my Lord Lowther, as circumstances may require. Mr. Hill, the nation will owe you a large debt of gratitude, which I am sure it will not be unwilling to repay. I wish you good morning, gentlemen.

[Exeunt Lord Melbourne and Rowland Hill, bowing.]





THE PENCE ISSUES.

The Stamps of Prince Edward Island.

By A. P. LANGWORTHY.

PRINCE Edward Island—"the fair island of the gulf" as it is described in an American newspaper I have just been reading—is known to very many people merely as a little spot of red on the map in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. To philatelists it is known for its interesting stamps; and to Englishmen who take a more than superficial interest in the affairs of the Empire it is known and honoured for its never failing patriotism. To Canadians and Americans the island is known as a delightful summer resort.

The history—I mean the pre-philatelic history—of Prince Edward Island need not trouble us. Its record as a stamp-issuing country began in 1860. The date of issue of the first stamps is generally given as 1861; but as to this I shall have more to say hereafter. Prince Edward Island (strange as the fact now seems) was in no hurry to begin the business of issuing postage stamps. The colony was first empowered to provide for itself in this direction by an Act of the year 1851. An amending Act was passed in 1860 (to amend an Act which had never been acted upon!), and then at last the demands of the public on the island became too strong for the governing authorities, and postage stamps were ordered from London.

At the last they must have been ordered in a tearing hurry—certainly without that calm and deliberate consideration which government officials generally deem a condition inseparable from their work, for the three stamps which made their appearance in the latter part of the year 1860 could not, even at that date, be regarded as an adequate provision for the postal needs of the colony. The face values of these three pioneer stamps of Prince Edward Island were 2d., 3d., and 6d. The absence of a penny stamp at once occasions remark. Surely a penny value must have been wanted—even in 1860. As a matter of fact it was wanted, as events quickly proved. The second Postage Stamp Act alluded to the above—that of 1860—contained a clause providing for the despatch of soldiers' and sailors' letters to the mother country, to Canada, Newfoundland, and certain other British Colonies at the

special rate of one penny per letter. Another item in the same measure pointing to the need of a penny stamp was the provision of a special sevenpenny book-rate to Australia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the East Indies, and Mauritius. It is obvious that a penny stamp would have been of great service in making up this amount of postage. As it was, it could not be made up save by the use of three stamps—one threepenny and two twopennies.

THE SPLIT PROVISIONALS OF 1861.

Whoever may have been to blame for the non-provision of a penny stamp, the mistake was quickly seen. In fact, *before* the issue of the 2d., 3d., and 6d. stamps of 1860 to the public an order was issued providing for the use of halved or bi-sectioned twopenny stamps to serve for penny postage. It was on December 26th, 1860, that the official notice of the first Prince Edward Island was issued from the General Post Office at Charlottetown, announcing in due form that "stamps for prepayment of letters and packets" would be ready for sale to the public on January 1st, 1861. The stamps, it was stated, would be three in number, as follows:—

Twopence (red).
Threepence (blue).
Sixpence (green).

The notice went on: "*The blue or red stamp will be received for payment of half the sum it indicates if cut in two diagonally.*"

That this was a very singular policy for the postal authorities of Prince Edward Island to pursue goes without saying, but perhaps we should be thankful that they did not adopt a course that others might have done in their position, and issue type-set provisionals of native productions, which would have been a plague and a torment to poor stamp collectors for ever after!

A strange feature of the above italicised passage is the option given to the people of Prince Edward Island to use the half of either the old stamp (2d.) or the blue (3d.) as postal payment for "half the sum it indicates." This meant that both 1d. and 1½d. stamps could be created at will; but it would appear that there was no possible use for a three-halfpenny stamp in the colony at that time. Mr. Percy C.

Bishop, in a recent article on P.E.I. issues, declares that in the whole schedule of postal rates then obtaining he has been unable to find mention of any postal rate involving the use of a 1½d. stamp. Nor do I quite see that the matter can be explained by any reference to the disturbed condition of the local currency at the time, for if it be assumed that "1½d. currency" would only equal "1d. sterling," then what would become of the penny stamp? This and other points concerning the stamps of Prince Edward Island are unhappily likely to remain enshrouded in mystery, for all the official records were swept out of existence by the burning down of the head Post Office at Charlottetown in the year 1884.

However, the great fact, philatelically speaking, was that official sanction was given to the cutting these stamps in halves and using the "splits" as expressing half value. Many specimens, used on the entire envelope, are in existence to prove that the inhabitants of the island took a ready advantage of the government order. They did confine themselves to cutting the 2d. and 3d. stamps in halves, but bisected all values, just as they pleased; nor did they always adhere to the official condition that the stamps should be halved *diagonally*.

POOR PAPER AND CHEAP PRINTING.

It may be well to state here (if it be not already generally known to all philatelists) that all the postage stamps of Prince Edward Island, with but one exception, were printed by Mr. Charles D. Whiting, of London. They were poorly, or to speak more correctly, cheaply produced. It is perhaps not fair to say this without adding that the authorities appear to have had the most parsimonious ideas on the subject of stamp printing, and to have ground their printing down to a very meagre contract price for plates, paper, and labour. The designs are not so bad; indeed some of them are not far short of being really good designs, but they are spoilt by shoddy production.

The paper used shows marked variations. The stamps of the first issue were printed on a heavy, smooth, slightly yellowish paper, while those of later date are found on a common white wove paper, exceedingly brittle and very easily torn. The poorness of this paper, in fact, is directly responsible

for the sad array of maimed P.E.I.'s one comes across in so many stock-books and collections.

Another thing must be laid to the charge of this poor style of producing the stamps. The general appearance of the stamps, and the frequency of minor differences or defects in the lettering and designs generally gave rise to a general supposition that the stamps of Prince Edward Island were produced by lithography. In fact, in an American stamp journal I have quite recently read a most positive statement that "the stamps of Prince Edward Island were lithographed." That is quite inaccurate. Mr. Tilleard, of the London Philatelic Society, as long ago as 1892, established the fact that the printing was from electrotypes. Indeed certain of the original dies were obtained for the Philatelic Society by Mr. Tilleard from a gentleman (the late Mr. Andrew Tuer) who had become possessed of them at the time of the sale of the plant and effects of Mr. Whiting, the printer.

The one exception I have mentioned in saying that all the P.E.I.'s were printed by Whiting, of London, was the stamp bearing the dual value, "3d. sterling; 4½d. currency." This comparatively beautiful stamp—the only engraved member of the P.E.I. family—was supplied by a Canadian firm, the British-American Bank Note Company, of Montreal. Meantime a proper 1d. stamp had made its appearance (May, 1862) together with the 9d. stamp, bearing the legend, "Ninepence Currency, equal to Sixpence Stg." A 4d. value followed, completing the list of the "pence" values, of which a brief resume may now be given:—

The Pence Issues.

1860. Perforated 9½.

- 2d., rose, rose-carmine.
- 3d., light blue, dark blue.
- 6d., yellow-green.

Varieties.

- 2d., perf. vertically, but imperf. horizontally.
- 2d., „ horizontally, „ „ vertically.
- 2d., imperforate.
- 2d., rouletted.

1862. (May or earlier) perforated 11.

- 1d., yellow-brown, light and dark.
- 9d., red-lilac.



THE CENTS ISSUES

- 1863-1866. Perforated 11 to 12.
 1d., orange, yellow-orange.
 2d., rose (shades).
 3d., pale blue, blue, dark blue.
 4d., grey-black to intense black.
 6d., yellow-green, green, blue-green.
 9d., red-lilac.

Variety.

- 2d., pale rose, imperforate vertically.
 3d., blue, imperforate horizontally.
 9d., red-lilac, imperforate vertically.
 1866-68. Perforated 12.
 4d., grey-black to intense black.
 1870. Perforated 12.
 4½d., brown, dark brown.

Compound Perforations of the "Pence" Series.

- 11 by 11½—1d., yellow-brown; 2d., rose.
 11 by 12—1d., yellow-brown; 2d., rose; 3d., blue; 9d., lilac.
 11½ by 12—1d., orange; 2d., rose; 3d., blue; 4d., black; 6d., yellow-green; 9d., red-lilac.
 11 by 11½ by 12—2d., rose, top and bottom 11, left side, 11½, right side, 12; 9d., red-lilac, top and bottom 11, left side 11½, right side, 12.

Bisected Varieties.

- 3d., made up of 2d. and half a 2d.; perforated 9.
 3d., made of half a 6d.; perforated 9.
 4½d., made of half a 9d.
 3d., made of 2d. and half a 2d., *cut vertically*.
 2d., made of half a 4d., *cut vertically*.
 1s. 6½d., made of five 3d. and half a 3d.

The foregoing list I have compiled from various reliable sources, but I cannot personally vouch for the existence of all the varieties included. (I wish I could!) The list of bisected varieties is that given by Mr. Donald A. King in the articles on British North American Stamps he contributed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* some ten years ago.

The existence of the rouletted 2d. stamp is attested by Mr. King and other authorities, but nobody appears to know whether the rouletting is official or not.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Prince Edward Island currency brought about change from "pence" to "cents" in the postage stamps of the island. The issue bearing values in cents became available for use on the first day of January, 1871.

The Cents Issue.

1872. Perforated 12.

- 1 cent, orange (shades).
- 2 cents, blue, dark blue.
- 3 cents, rose (shades).
- 4 cents, green, yellow-green.
- 6 cents, black.
- 12 cents, mauve (shades).

Besides the normal "12" various other perforations, simple and compound, are recorded, as follows :—

- 1c., orange, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, 12 by $12\frac{1}{2}$, 12 by 13.
- 2c., blue, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
- 3c., rose, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, 12 by $12\frac{1}{2}$.
- 4c., green, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
- 6c., black, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12.
- 12c., mauve, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Varieties.

- 1c., orange-yellow, perforated at top $12\frac{1}{2}$, at left-hand side and bottom 13, and at right side, 12.
- 3c., rose, perf. 12 horizontally ; imperf. vertically.
- 6c., black, perf. 12 horizontally ; imperf. vertically.
- 6c., black, imperforate.
- 12c., mauve, imperforate.

Bisected Varieties.

- 6c., made of half a 12c. stamp.
- 3c., made of half a 6c. stamp.
- 3c., made of a 2c. and half of a 2c. stamp.

In 1873, Prince Edward Island joined the British North American Confederation, and became, for postal and philatelic purposes, a portion of the Dominion of Canada, thus bringing to an end a series of stamps, which, with all their faults, have brought philatelists a great amount of pleasure.

PERFORATED PROOFS—A WARNING.

Collectors should be on their guard against proofs of Prince Edward Island fraudulently perforated to make them appear as *bonâ fide* issued stamps. The perforations have been imitated with dangerous exactitude.

British Telegraph Companies and their Stamps.

A paper read before the Junior Philatelic Society at Exeter Hall, 21st October, 1905.

By R. HALLIDAY.

THE amount of information available as to the Private Telegraph Companies' Stamps is not very great, and, although I have, in my researches, come across a few notices emanating from these Companies, very little is said in them about the stamps.

I hope, however, that in the course of this article I shall throw some light on a little known subject, and, if I have entered somewhat largely into the rates charged for messages by these Private Companies, it is because these rates afford the clue to an intelligent knowledge of the use of the stamps.

The most important of the British Companies was the Electric Telegraph Company—or, as it became known after its amalgamation with the International Telegraph Company in 1855, the Electric and International—and its establishment was largely due to one of the inventors of the Electric Telegraph—Sir William Fothergill Cooke.

Cooke, having witnessed in 1836 experiments in telegraphic signalling at Heidelberg, became deeply interested in the subject, and, within three weeks after the day on which he first saw the experiment, he had made an electric telegraph of the galvanometer form, with three needles and six wires, and capable of giving 26 Signals. About the same period Professor (afterwards Sir Charles) Wheatstone was investigating the same subject. Both Cooke and Wheatstone arrived at stages where the difficulties they encountered baffled them. At this period (1837) they became acquainted, a mutual explanation of their ideas followed, they agreed to unite their resources, and they achieved success.

Cooke, being eminently a man of business, and finding that the discovery filled a want which the newly-introduced railways were experiencing, *viz.* : the want of some adequate method of signalling trains, energetically pressed his invention upon the Railway Companies, and secured for it a trial at their expense. The first experimental line was laid between Euston and Camden Town in July, 1837 ; but the first line laid down for commercial use was on the Great Western Railway, from Paddington to West Drayton, afterwards extended to Slough. This line was completed in 1839, the wires being laid in the ground in iron tubes, and it was a tragedy, in which these wires played a prominent part, that gave the telegraph an impetus which it has ever since retained.

A Quaker, named Tawell, committed a murder at Salthill, near Slough, in 1845. He then took the train for London, and, no doubt, fancied himself safe, as the existence of the telegraph line was not an everyday factor as it is now. In the meantime suspicion had fastened upon Tawell, and little did he think, as he travelled along in the train, that the hidden wires beneath had flashed a message which doomed him. On arrival at Paddington he was followed and eventually arrested, and his crime brought home to him.

This tragedy, and the part the telegraph played in it, made a great impression on the public, and there was consequently no difficulty in floating the Electric Telegraph Company in 1845. The Company obtained its Act of Incorporation in 1846, and purchased Cooke & Wheatstone's inventions, paying in money or value about £141,000.

Before the Electric Telegraph Company issued stamps they had made use, to some extent, of franked message papers of the value of 1/-, mainly, if not entirely, for the purposes of their Office connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851.

On the 1st of June, 1854, the first issue of their stamps took place. These stamps were printed in black on coloured paper, were not perforated, and did not indicate any value. They were only to be used for messages over the Company's wires in Great Britain. They were available for messages of 20 words, and the value varied with the distance, *viz.* :—

- (1/-) For distances under 50 miles, printed on pink paper.
- (2/6) For distances under 100 miles, printed on blue paper.
- (5/-) For distances above 100 miles, printed on white paper.

From a circular issued at the time it appears that £10 worth of stamps was the smallest quantity sold, and 20 per cent. discount was allowed on this purchase: the discount being given however in stamps instead of money, thus 250 1/- stamps for £10 and so on.

The stamps were printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and from particulars furnished by that firm Mr. E. D. Bacon wrote an article in the *Philatelic Record* in 1891, from which it appears that the plates used for the above issue were altered to serve for the following issue, the phrase expressing the number of words and the distance for which the stamps was available being erased and the value inserted in its place.

The stamps from the altered plates began to appear in the course of 1854, and were as follows:—

1/-	printed in black on fawn paper.
2/-	„ „ blue green paper.
2/6	„ „ blue paper.

In 1855 the rates for messages were altered, the following tariff being adopted for a message not exceeding 20 words:—

Under 50 miles,	-	-	-	1/6
50 and under 100 miles,	-	-	-	2/-
100 and under 150 miles,	-	-	-	3/-
Above 150 miles,	-	-	-	4/-
Charges to and from Dublin,	-	-	-	5/-

New stamps were required to meet some of these rates, and on the other hand some of the values then existent were not required. Accordingly the old 1/- plate was adapted to 3/-, and the old 2/6 plate to 1/6, and a new 4/- plate was made. In 1857 two fresh stamps were issued—a 3d. stamp for extra words, and a 1/- stamp from a new plate. The list of stamps for 1855 to 1857 therefore stands:—

3d.	printed in black on yellow paper.
1/6	on pink paper.
3/-	on deep blue paper.
4/-	on white paper.

The stamps are imperforate, but the 3d., 1/6, and 2/- are known perforated 14½ to 15½.

Now I come to a circular issued by the Company to the public in June, 1857. Its more immediate purpose is to

call attention to the facilities afforded by the Company's Telegraphic System. It contains a notice as to franks and stamps in the following words:—

“FRANKS AND STAMPS.

“In order to facilitate the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph, the Company have issued Franked Message Papers and Stamps, which may be purchased at all their offices in the United Kingdom, and of most respectable Stationers.

“A message written on a franked message paper, or on a sheet of paper with a franked message stamp or stamps of the proper value attached, will be immediately forwarded to its destination upon presentation at any of the Company's Offices. This may be done by letter or other conveyance, personal attendance being unnecessary if the Frank or Stamp is duly signed and of the proper value. In the case of Stamps, the necessity for writing the message on the Company's form is obviated.

“These message papers and stamps frank messages not exceeding twenty words (exclusive of addresses, etc.) between any of the Company's Stations in Great Britain and Ireland.

“The franked papers and stamps may be obtained of the following different values, viz.:—1/6, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, and 5/- (and 3d. Stamps for extra words).

“Thus a message from Plymouth to London should be written on a franked message paper of the value of 4/-; or, if written on an ordinary sheet of paper, would require stamps to that amount to be affixed to it.

“A discount of 12½ per cent. is allowed on franks and stamps in quantities above £5.

“Franks and Stamps are not in use for Continental Messages.”

You will notice that a franked message paper and stamp for 5/- is mentioned. Obviously this was intended for messages to and from Dublin. It does not seem likely that the 5/- of the first issue was used, as it bore no indication of value, merely stating that it franked a message of twenty words for a distance above 100 miles. Moreover, it was printed on white paper and likely therefore to be confused with the 4/- stamp of the second issue, which was also printed on white paper. Lastly, I gather from Mr. Bacon's paper that the 5/- plate had been adapted for another value in 1854. May we not assume under all the circumstances that the second issue included a 5/- stamp, probably on coloured paper?

In 1861 two series of stamps, one for Inland service and the other for Continental service were issued. There are two varieties of the set for Inland Service; in the one the tablet for

the control number being plain and in the other consisting of a background of fine lines.

These stamps were printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and bear a control number in black. The values are :—

For the Continental Service—3d. black and 8/- black.

For the Inland Service—

3d. ochre (afterwards buff),		
6d. scarlet.	1/- orange.	1/6 rose.
2/- green.	2/6 brown.	3/- blue.
4/- black.	5/- purple.	10/- lilac brown.

Only the 1/-, 4/-, and 5/- values are known to exist with the plain tablet for the control number.

The stamps bore the initials of the Chairman and Secretary of the Company viz. :—R.G. (Robert Grimston), and J.S.F. (J. S. Fourdriner), respectively ; and when in 1864 Mr. H. Weaver became Secretary, his initials (H.W.) took the place of J.S.F. The buff shade of the 3d. with the initials H.W. is in marked contrast to the ochre shade of the 3d. with initials J.S.F.

Special stamps were also issued by the Electric Telegraph Co. for Directors' messages.

The SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY comes next in point of seniority to the Electric Company. While all the other Railway Companies—with the exception of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, who did not issue telegraph stamps—entered into arrangements with the Telegraph Companies allowing them to erect wires along the railways and use their stations as telegraph offices in return for certain concessions, the South-Eastern Co. preferred to work their telegraphs themselves, and this they had done from some date prior to 1849. They did not, however, issue stamps until 1860, when to meet the convenience of officers at Aldershot who did not want to send the actual cash every time they sent a servant with a message, the Railway issued stamps which could be bought beforehand, viz. :—

9d. red.	1/- yellow.	1/2 black.
1/6 lilac.	2/3 red brown.	2/9 green.

The ENGLISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CO. and the BRITISH AND IRISH TELEGRAPH CO. were an amalgamation of several undertakings.

The English and Irish Co. issued stamps in 1853 of the following values :—

1/- black.	1/6 lilac.	2/6 blue.
4/- pale red.	5/- green.	

These stamps were printed in sheets of 50 or 100, but in the case of the larger sheets the lower pane was inverted in respect to the upper, so that at the junction of the two panes we get the stamps *tete beche*.

The English and Irish Co. became merged in the British and Irish Co. in 1857. The first stamp issued under the name of the latter Co. was value 1/6, imperforate, control number in black. This was followed by a perforated series of a different design, printed in black on coloured paper, viz. :—

3d. white.	6d. flesh.	1/- lilac
1/6 grey.	2/- yellow.	2/6 pale yellow.
3/- pink.	4/- pale green.	5/- pale blue.

The control numbers were printed in black on all these values, but certain values, namely :—the 6d., 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, and 3/- appeared with the control number in red. There are two types of the 1/6 it should be noticed, one with the value in figures and the other in words.

The UNITED KINGDOM ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO. was founded with the object of cheapening the transmission of messages. Mr. Thomas Allan, its principal promoter, had obtained an Act as early as 1851, but it was not until November 16th, 1861, that the Company commenced business with a trunk line of wires between London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, charging a 1/- for a message of 20 words, irrespective of distance. Up to that time the tariff in force was that adopted in 1855, which has been previously mentioned in connection with the Electric Telegraph Co. The competition was met by the other Companies reducing their charges to 1/- at towns touched by the United Kingdom Co., maintaining however, their old tariff elsewhere. Eventually a uniform tariff applicable all over Great Britain was agreed between the various Companies and brought into use on the 10th of July, 1865, viz. :—

100 miles and under, 1/-.
200 miles and under, 1/6.
Over 200 miles, 2/-.

The stamps issued by this Company were:—

March, 1862. Upright rectangular shape.
 3d. ochre. 6d. rose. 1/- lilac.
 The 1/- lilac also appeared on blue safety paper.
 1863 issue. Same design in transverse oblong.
 3d. orange. 6d. rose. 1/- lilac.
 1/6 green. 2/- brown.

The United Kingdom Co. raised a portion of their capital by the issue of bonds bearing $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum interest, payable not in cash but in franked message stamps. The stamps, which bear the surcharge "INT," were those issued in payment of interest on the bonds in question, and were no doubt so surcharged for purposes of account so that the Company could have a means of calculating the outstanding Bond interest.

The LONDON DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO., as its name suggests, carried on its operations in London and its immediate vicinity. It is a reflection on our telegraph system of to-day to find that this Company, in the first few months of their existence, in 1860, charged only 4d. for a message of 10 words, 6d. for 20 words, or a message could be sent and a reply received (not more than 10 words each) for 6d; for every extra 10 words or less—over 20—3d. was charged.

It will be seen that the first issue of stamps made by the Company was particularly adapted to these rates. The stamps were printed in black on coloured paper perforated, and bore the facsimile signature of "A. Ogan," the Secretary of the Company. They were—

3d. pale yellow.	}	Control numbers in red.
4d. blue.		
6d. vermilion, surfaced paper.		Control numbers in black.

The date of issue (1862) ascribed to these stamps is certainly too late. The weight of evidence is in favour of 1860, but they were certainly in use in 1861.

The 4d. rate was found not to allow a sufficient number of words; accordingly, in December, 1860, this rate was abolished, and new rates adopted, viz. :—

15 words, 6d. 20 words, 9d.
 Message and reply (15 words each), 9d.
 And for every additional 10 words, or fraction of that number, 3d.

This tariff made a 4d. stamp unnecessary, and indeed the scarcity of that stamp, compared with the other issues of that Company, speaks for its short life. Moreover, Mr. Ogan had ceased to be Secretary of the Co. by Feb., 1861, and that office was occupied by Mr. Chas. Curtoys, whose signature appears on the subsequent issue. Further, the Company's telegram forms in use in 1861 bear a printed notice, dated September of that year, stating that there is "a considerable saving in expense and trouble by using the Company's *stamps* for prepaying messages." Putting these facts together, I think we have a strong case for 1860 as the date of issue.

The design of the stamps was altered in 1865, the following, lithographed in black on coloured paper and perforated, appearing:—

- 3d. on greenish blue surfaced paper.
- 6d. on vermillion faced paper.
- 3d. on yellow paper with small control nos.
- 3d. on " " large "
- 6d. on rose coloured paper with small control nos.
- 5d. on " " large "

The UNIVERSAL PRIVATE TELEGRAPH Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1861, and had for its main object the renting of private lines of telegraph wires to business houses, etc. They also owned the Western Highland Telegraph between Glasgow and Helensburgh, over which public messages were sent, and it was to meet the charges on these messages that stamps were issued in 1864, printed in colour on white paper, perforated, and bearing control numbers, viz. :—

Sixpence, brown.
One Shilling, lilac.

The first submarine cable of any commercial utility was one between Dover and Calais, which was laid in 1850. Communication had only been established a few hours when it came to an untimely end through a French fisherman, who had brought up a portion in his trawl, cutting off a piece which he exhibited at Boulogne as a specimen of a rare seaweed with its centre filled with gold, and it is said that he returned again and again to search for this treasure. At any rate he succeeded in destroying the submarine cable. However, upon this foundation of disappointed hope the SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH Co. was founded.

The following stamps are recorded :—

4½d. 3/9, 4/-, 7/6, 8/- printed in mauve and the 4½d surcharged in black on the 8/- mauve. These stamps are rare. Even the Tapling Collection contains nothing better than a die proof of one value struck in black on card.

BONNELLI'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. was formed to work an invention based upon the principle of printing the message from type. The Company obtained Parliamentary powers in 1861 and 1863, and a line of 15 wires was erected between Manchester and Liverpool, and the system tried for some months successfully. It was intended to extend the line generally throughout the Kingdom, but difficulty being experienced in raising the requisite money the Company ceased operations after a short existence during which stamps were prepared for use, but I am unable to say that they were brought into use. They were printed in colour on white paper, perforated and bear a control number.

Threepence.	Red Brown.	(2 types.)
Sixpence.	Black.	
One shilling.	Vermilion.	

An agitation had been going on for many years for transferring to the Post Office the control and management of the electric telegraphs throughout the United Kingdom. This culminated in the Telegraph Act of 1868, authorising the transfer of the private companies' undertakings to the State, and on the 5th of February, 1870, the Post Office took charge of the telegraphs and worked them as Government property, with the exception of the Submarine Co.'s undertaking which was not acquired until 1889.



Colonial Reminders Offered for Sale by the Crown Agents.

LAGOS AND BRITISH SOMALILAND.

TWO official documents of great interest to philatelists are printed hereunder. They have reference to the remainders of Lagos and British Somaliland stamps now offered for sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Philatelists are being invited to tender for these stamps, the proviso being that no offer shall be made at less than face value or for a smaller sum than £50. This is, of course, tantamount to saying, "no collectors need apply," for what amateur philatelist other than a "bloater" of the most voracious description would spend £50 on the recent issues of one small crown colony? What an individual collector cannot do, however, it is possible for a syndicate of stamp friends to accomplish, and we have heard of a group of collectors who are "clubbing together" to take up a £50 parcel of Somalilands! We wish them much joy of their purchase!

One word more ere we reproduce the documents themselves. In the official circular relating to the British Somaliland remainders occurs the sentence. *There appear to be many misprints in the surcharges.* From which we may infer that the idiosyncracies of philatelists are fully understood in Downing Street. Indeed, it would not greatly surprise us to learn that the Crown Agents have by this time appointed a Permanent Philatelic Secretary!

Below are printed the official circulars referred to:—

LAGOS OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of Lagos to dispose of the undermentioned

Victorian Postage Stamps, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government of Lagos and of which no further supplies will be printed, the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed. The Stamps are printed on paper watermarked Crown and C.A.

The Stamps are in sheets of 60 Stamps, and are of the following descriptions and quantities:—

Duty.	Number of sheets.	Colour.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1,765	Green.
2d.	4,071	Lilac and blue.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2,012	Blue.
3d.	1,430	Lilac and red brown.
4d.	1,798	Lilac and black.
5d.	959	Lilac and green.
6d.	390	Lilac and purple.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ d.	546	Lilac and carmine.
10d.	385	Lilac and yellow.
1/-	437	Green and black.
2/6	301	Green and carmine.
5/-	315	Green and blue.
10/-	227	Green and brown.

Specimens of the Stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office between the hours of 10 and 4, and 10 and 1 on Saturdays.

No offers for less than £50 worth of Stamps will be considered and Sheets of Stamps will not be divided.

Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the description and condition of the Stamps sold.

Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in, addressed as below, not later than the 31st January, 1906, on which date all offers will be considered.

Alternative offers are invited contingent on any stamps which may remain unsold at the above-mentioned date being burnt.

PROTECTORATE STAMPS, EXISTING TYPE, OVERPRINTED
O.H.M.S. (CROWN C.A. WATERMARK).

Duty.					Sheets.	Stamps.
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	34 C	401
1 "	...	...	...	...	16 C	557
2 "	...	...	...	...	7 C	285
8 "	...	...	...	...	7 C	76
1 rupee	...	...	...	...	6 D	46

C Signifies 120 Stamps to the Sheet.

D Signifies 60 Stamps to the Sheet.

Specimens of the Stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office, between the hours of 10 and 4, and 10 and 1 on Saturdays.

No offers for less than £50 worth of Stamps will be considered, nor will sheets be divided. Alternative offers may be submitted, *i.e.*, for all or some of the Stamps.

Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the description and condition of the Stamps sold. There appear to be many misprints in the Surcharges.

Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in, addressed as below, not later than the 31st January, 1906, on which date all offers received will be considered.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS REMAINDERS.

THE fate of a previous attempt to place a stock of remainders on the stamp market is just announced. The Virgin Islands stamps recently offered have remained unsold, and the Crown Agents now announce that they will be returned to the colony for sale at the post offices in the usual way.



THE STAMPS OF KING GEORGE I.



Surcharged with stars to prevent fraudulent surcharging.



THE LATER STAMPS OF KING GEORGE I.



THE STAMPS OF KING GEORGE II.
THE STAMPS OF TONGA.

The Adhesive Stamps of Tonga.

By PERCY C. BISHOP.

THE fact that Tonga now forms an integral part of the British Empire naturally brings the stamps of the Friendly Islands into greater favour among philatelists. The formal annexation of the islands to the British Empire was long ago a foregone conclusion. For a generation or more British interests had been admittedly paramount in the Tongan group, and the annexation, now an accomplished fact, is merely the natural and logical sequel to Great Britain's "deal" with Germany over Samoa in 1899. In fact, as long ago as May 19, 1900, a British protectorate over Tonga was formally proclaimed. In his book on "Savage Island," Mr. Basil Thomson has told us how, as British Commissioner, he negotiated the terms of the protectorate with the late King George I. of Tonga. There was a two days' debate in the native legislature—a council of the principal Tongan chiefs—and late at night on the second day, the Commissioner and King George began their task of drafting the treaty. It was at half-past two A.M. when, "the oil of the last lamp having given out, the treaty was signed by the light of a guttering candle!" And thus the only remaining independent kingdom among the islands of the Pacific became subject to the British flag. The further step of annexing Tonga, making it part and parcel of the British Empire, must necessarily give the stamps of the Friendly Islands a higher status in the eyes of philatelists than they have ever yet enjoyed.

To say that Tonga's stamps have hitherto enjoyed scant favour among philatelists is to speak far too mildly. Frequent issues of surcharged stamps in 1892-1895 excited the indignation and animosity of the stamp-collecting public, and in December 1895 these feelings culminated in the publication of the following condemnation by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps:—

TONGA: Correspondents in Australia having drawn our attention to the stamps now being sold, which consist of stamps prepared some time since

(but not issued, as it is said the reigning monarch was not pleased with his portrait), and which stamps have now been issued with a variety of surcharges, in a variety of colours, and in a variety of types, we endorse the opinion expressed by our Australian friends, that these stamps are unnecessary and speculative.

It may be recalled that the "S.S.S.S.," as it was generally called for brevity's sake, was a society of philatelists formed in 1895 for the purpose of preventing or, at any rate, combating the growing output of postal issues not actually needed for the postal services of the countries concerned, but brought out with a view to raising revenue from philatelists. The Society was not a long-lived one; it suffered the fate of a house divided against itself; yet, as one of the prime movers in the agitation that led to its formation, I maintain that the new stamps have made their appearance, and fourteen of these are comprised in the "new and permanent issue" of 1897, which have continued in use until the present day.

"S.S.S.S.," during its brief period of existence, performed a great and lasting service to philately. Countries whose stamps the Society banned were made to feel in the most painful manner possible that the trick of issuing stamps solely for the benefit (?) of collectors might be carried too far, with dire results to the national balance-sheet. Tonga was one of these countries. Within a few months of the publication of the S.S.S.S.'s condemnation, many apologists for this little "kingdom in the Pacific" offered lengthy explanations, and made promises of better behaviour in the future. Mr. R. B. Leefe, British Vice-Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, made a spirited defence of the Tongan postal authorities in a letter to a firm of stamp dealers in this country, and promised that a new issue then in preparation would prove to be a permanent one. These promises were fulfilled. Since the date of the black-listing of Tonga by the "S.S.S.S." in 1895 only seventeen

STAMPS OF KING GEORGE I.—The first issue of Tongan stamps, bearing the head of King George I., made their appearance in 1886, being of the values of 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1s. They were watermarked "N Z" and star, being, in fact, printed for Tonga at the Government printing works of New Zealand. The stamps are found perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round, and also in a comb-machine perforation gauging 12 by $11\frac{1}{2}$. The somewhat erratic action of this machine is by this time well understood among philatelists, to whom it will not be necessary to explain

that single specimens may sometimes be found gauging 12 all round or 11½ all round.

That prominent Australian philatelist, Mr. Basset Hull, who has written exhaustively upon the postal issues of Tonga, found it an exceedingly difficult matter to procure any definite record as to the earliest stamps of the archipelago, owing to the destruction of many essential documents in the fire at the New Zealand Post Office, Wellington, in 1887. From the stamp printer, however, he obtained the following statement of stamps supplied :

	1d. crimson.	2d. mauve.	6d. blue.	1s. green.
August 6, 1886	12,480	12,480	12,480	12,480
June 16, 1887	48,480	60,240	—	—
Sept. 8, 1888	25,440	25,440	25,440	25,440
Dec. 18, 1891	26,160	26,280	26,400	26,160
	112,560	124,440	64,320	64,080

From other evidence the actual dates of issues in Tongatabu are set down as August 27, 1886, for the 1d. and 2d. stamps, and October 9, 1886, for the 6d. and 1s. values. It remains only to say that the stamps were printed from electro-plates in sheets of 120 stamps in two panes of sixty specimens.

THE FIRST SURCHARGES.—In 1892 began the era of surcharging which for a long time caused Tongatabu to be very literally Tonga-taboo among philatelists. Stamps of 4d. and 8d. face value were required, and the want was supplied by surcharging these values in words on the 1d. and 2d. stamps respectively. Herein the Tongan authorities committed what is now universally admitted to be a grave mistake in postal administration, for it is obvious that to apply an overprint that *raises* the face value of the original stamp is to open the door to fraud in the shape of forged surcharges. Very speedily the postal authorities recognised their error, and adopted a most naive and original remedy. They did not demonetise the 4d. and 8d. stamps; instead they decorated the whole remaining stock of 1d. and 2d. stamps with two black stars, one in the upper right and one in the lower left corner of each stamp.

These stars were not always carefully applied either as to position or number. They are to be found very irregularly printed, and of the 1d. value specimens are known showing three or four, and even as many as five, stars instead of the regulation two.

Some time ago I had the pleasure of looking through a very fine collection of Tongan stamps then in the possession of Messrs Bridger & Kay, and included therein were many curious variations of the overprinted stars, both in single specimens and pairs.

Of the surcharged stamp "Four Pence" on 1d. rose, there is a variety without full stop after "Pence."

THE STAMPS OF 1892-95.—Entirely new stamps were produced in 1892, the values being 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s. Of these the 1d. and 4d. values bore, as design, the arms of Tonga, while the 2d., 8d., and 1s. stamps were adorned with a full-face portrait of King George, or as his name was rendered locally, King "Joaji." These new stamps bore, in addition to the name "Tonga," the inscription "Buleaga o Toga" (Government of Tonga), and also the native renderings of the various face values, as follows :

Peni e taha	.	.	.	.	One Penny.
Peni e ua	.	.	.	.	Twopence.
Peni e fa	.	.	.	.	Fourpence.
Peni e valu	.	.	.	.	Eightpence.
Silini e taha	.	.	.	.	One Shilling.

By 1893 it was discovered that stamps of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. were required to bring Tonga into line with up-to-date postal requirements, and in this year the reign of the surcharging machine began in earnest. The new values mentioned were surcharged on the 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. stamps respectively, the overprint being, at first, in red, and afterwards, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, in black.

In 1894 a new style of overprint was adopted, the actual word "Surcharge" being used as part of the overprint for no perceptible reason whatever. These surcharges were set vertically, in two lines, reading upwards; and included in the stamps used for this issue was the 1s. green of the 1886 series. In 1895 there was a new supply of similar overprints, but this time all the values were created from one stamp, the 2d. blue.

There are several curious errors of the 1894 and 1895 surcharges. First comes the word "Surcharge," mis-spelled "Surcharce"; then there are the varieties without stop after the word "Surcharge"; and finally there are instances of a double surcharging.

THE VANITY OF KING GEORGE II.—Meantime the venerable King George I. had died (at the great age of 96), and to the Tongan throne his son succeeded as King George II. In

1895, as a consequence of the change, a new issue was made, bearing the head of the new monarch. His Tongan Majesty, however, was far from pleased with his portrait thereon. The 1d., 2½d., 5d., and 7½d., stamps were allowed to be placed on sale, but "King" "Joaji Tonbon" peremptorily ordered a re-drawing of the design, so far as the effigy of himself was concerned. This was done for only one value, the 2½d., a supply of which was printed off in a vermilion colour. The stamp, however, was never placed on sale in an unsurcharged conditions, but was made the vehicle for further surcharged provisionals of the value of ½d., 1d., and 1½d.

Philatelists by this time were growing heartily sick of Tongan surcharges, and the protest of the "S.S.S.S.," already alluded to, was undoubtedly provoked by this further batch of surcharges, for which we have to thank the personal vanity of a South Sea monarch!



THE PICTORIAL SERIES OF 1897.

More surcharges, and these the worst of all, came in 1896, when the 1½d. on 2d. of 1895 were further surcharged, horizontally this time, with the word "Halfpenny." To make confusion worse confounded yet another overprint was piled on top of this double surcharge, this being the Tongan inscription, "Vaeua oe Beni." These two stamps, surely, are the most fearful and wonderful examples of surcharging the postal world has ever seen. Two errors in the series are interesting. In one of these "Half" is mis-spelled "Haf"; in the other the "penny" is missing. The stamps are also known with the Tongan inscription reading upwards.

THE RAREST TONGAN STAMP.—Last of all, a word may be said as to the large pictorial stamps which were issued in 1867, and have served down to the present time. The stamps are excellently printed by Messrs. Waterlow, London, on a paper watermarked with turtles.

There are fourteen stamps, ranging in value from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Vaeua oe Peni) to 5s. (Silini e nima). The 3d. stamp illustrates a curious gateway formed of three massive slabs of coral rock. This is situated at Kolonga, but who constructed it or what is its history or object appears to be unknown.

The great rarity of the series, and indeed the rarest of all the stamps of Tonga, is the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. value *with the head of King George II. inverted*. It seems practically certain that only one sheet was issued in this condition. Messrs. Bridger & Kay, whose interest in Tongo I have already mentioned, have recently sold a specimen for £20.



OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

First Prize: £5 worth of Stamps.

THE PROPRIETORS of the STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL invite good articles for the 1907 issue, and it has been decided that a Prize shall be offered for the best philatelic literary contribution sent in by a reader of the present "ANNUAL."

The Competitor will, of course, choose the subject on which he is best informed.

There is no stipulation as to length, but one essential condition of the competition is that all essays sent in should bear directly on the stamps of some particular country or group of countries. General papers are not required.

The papers for competition are not wanted until October, 1906, so that a purchaser of the "ANNUAL" in any part of the world has ample time to compete.

Send all Papers to—

THE EDITOR, STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL,

7 Southampton Row, LONDON, W.C.

Not later than 15th October, 1906.

CONSOLATION PRIZE.

In addition to the First Prize of £5 worth of Stamps, there will be a special Consolation Prize of £1 worth of Stamps awarded to the sender of the paper adjudged to be second in order of merit. In each case the stamps will be selected by the winner from the stock of our Publishers, Messrs. CHARLES NISSEN & Co.

The International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

THE Philatelists of our own country, and, in a lesser degree, Stamp Collectors abroad, are looking forward to the great International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, in May. Our foremost Philatelists are associated with the Exhibition. The Prince of Wales has allowed the use of his name as Patron; there is a very large General Committee, and the Executive Committee consists of the Earl of Crawford (*Chairman*), and Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton, M. P. Castle, R. Ehrenbach, L. W. Fulcher, F. H. Oliver, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, H. A. Slade, and G. Hamilton-Smith. The Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant Secretary are Mr. H. R. Oldfield and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg respectively, and the secretarial address, to which all communications should be directed, is 13, Walbrook, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EXHIBITION.

It will be nine years in 1906 since H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., personally opened the last International Philatelic Exhibition in London; and seven years having elapsed since the last of such Exhibitions took place in Great Britain (at Manchester in 1899), the Committee feel the time has now arrived to organise a third International Exhibition, to be held in the Metropolis, in compliance with the growing and gradually increasing demand which has been so frequently expressed among Philatelists during the last two years.

They therefore appeal to Philatelists all over the world to afford their cordial support and co-operation, in order that the forthcoming Exhibition may worthily illustrate the progress

made during the intervening years, and may show as great and substantial advance since 1897 and 1899 as did those Exhibitions over the one held in London in 1890.

The 1906 Exhibition will be held in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W., and will be opened on Wednesday, the 23rd May, 1906. The Hall is eminently suitable for the Exhibition, being lofty and with a ground area of about 140 feet by 75 feet. There is ample light through a domed glass roof, which can be screened from the sun's rays when necessary. There are two recesses, 50 feet by 25 feet each, on a slightly raised level, available for dealers' stalls, and a tea room. There is also a raised band stand. On the first floor of the main building there is a lecture hall with three other rooms available for exhibits. The building is of fireproof construction and equipped with all requisite fire appliances. It is situate within seven minutes' walk only of Victoria Station and Westminster Abbey, and five minutes from the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria Street and St. James's Park Station on the Metropolitan Railway.

The Exhibition will comprise British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps, British Telegraph, Railway Letter Fee, and College Stamps, together with objects of interest in connection with Philately, the Manufacture of Stamps, and the Postal Service. A special feature will be the formation of two Championship Classes, where exhibits that obtained Gold Medals in London in 1897, or at Manchester in 1899, must be entered for competition; but these classes will also be open to other exhibits and Exhibitors.

All stamps will be exhibited under glass in locked or sealed cases. Night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure exhibits from damage or loss; but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the Committee.

Arrangements have been made for insurance against risk of loss by fire or theft, further particulars of which will be found in the Rules and Regulations contained in this Prospectus.

Philatelists and Collectors throughout the world are cordially invited to exhibit, and it is especially hoped that the leading Collectors in the British Colonies, on the Continent, and in all Foreign Countries will send exhibits, so that the Exhibition may be thoroughly representative and international.

Arrangements will be made to facilitate as far as possible the passing of exhibits from abroad through the Customs without risk of damage, and for examination to be made in the presence of a representative of the Committee. No duty is levied on stamps sent to Great Britain.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public from Wednesday, 23rd May, until Friday evening, the 1st June, 1906, and all exhibits will be returned to the owners on Saturday, 2nd June, or as soon as possible after that date.

Intending Exhibitors are specially requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, as by so doing they will considerably lighten the work of the Executive Committee and will enable them to devote the time and attention which are desirable for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

The Exhibition will be held subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of all of which Exhibitors will be deemed to have had sufficient notice.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Exhibits in the Championship Class and in Classes I. to VI. must be mounted on cards, or loose sheets. Although no special size of cards is obligatory, it is hoped that exhibitors who may be mounting their stamps specially for the Exhibition will make use of one of the under-mentioned sizes, and so will assist the Committee in economizing space and securing uniformity.

The following are the sizes recommended as most suitable for use in the frames and cases :—

Height, 10 inches ; width, 8 inches or 12 inches.

„ 15 inches „ 12 inches.

(The sizes in centimètres will be $25\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{4}$ or $30\frac{1}{2}$, and $38 \times 30\frac{1}{2}$.)

Cards measuring 10 inches by 8 inches can be supplied at a trifling cost on application to the Hon. Secretaries.

2.—A charge for space, according to the size of the exhibits or of the cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale :—

For each square foot ... 4d. (minimum charge 5/-).

For each album or volume of stamps—

in Classes VII. and VIII. ... 6/-

in Class IX. ... 2/6

Arrangements will be made by the Committee for insurance against loss by fire or theft of exhibits while in their custody, either before or during the continuance of the Exhibition, and after the close of the Exhibition until dispatched for return to the owners. An inclusive charge of 2s. 6d. will be made for each £100 insured. Owners of exhibits desiring to insure, and paying the prescribed amount, will have the benefit of the Policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such exhibits are accepted for insurance, but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to any loss.

The charge for space, and insurance (if any) will be payable by the Exhibitor when sending in his exhibit.

All exhibits will be returned free of charge to their owners by post or otherwise, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner—insurance in course of transit (if any) being paid by him.

3.—Notice of the nature and extent of the exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries as early as possible, but not later than the 20th March, 1906, on the form accompanying this Prospectus.

4.—All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 1st and 10th May, 1906, at such place as may be

notified to the Exhibitor by the Hon. Secretaries. Punctuality in delivery is particularly requested, to ensure accurate description of the exhibits in the Official Catalogue.

5.—The right of refusing any exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal, is reserved by the Committee, as is also the right of showing any part of an exhibit as the Committee may decide, in case of there being insufficient space available for showing the whole.

6.—All exhibits entered for competition must be *bona fide* the property of the Exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but no combination made expressly for the purpose of the Exhibition can be admitted for competition. Exhibitors in Class IX. must, if required, furnish evidence of age to the satisfaction of the Committee.

7.—Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the Judges) without the permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee

8.—No price or other notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit, but the owner may intimate to the Hon. Secretaries his desire to sell, and arrangements will be made to facilitate this being done, and, if necessary, to open a register. No exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition. In case of sale the price will be payable to the Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase money, after deducting $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

9.—The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will, in all cases, be final. They will be nine in number, of whom it is proposed that at least four shall be chosen from the representatives of Foreign Countries.

10.—No exhibits by any of the Judges can be entered for competition.

11.—The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee, but all exhibits which the owners may desire to enter as “not for competition” will be so marked in the several classes for which they are eligible.

In making their awards the Judges will be requested to base the same upon a consideration of the following qualifications: Completeness, Rarity, Philatelic knowledge and research, Condition, Arrangement, and Neatness.

12.—Donors and Guaranters to the Exhibition will be entitled to tickets of admission upon the following scale: For each donation of £1 1s. or each guarantee of £20: one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets for use on any of the other days. Guarantors of £10 to have the option of one ticket for the opening day, or eight tickets for any other day.

THE JUDGES OF THE EXHIBITION.

At the invitation of the Executive Committee the following gentlemen have consented to act as Judges at the forthcoming Exhibition: Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Major Evans, Lieutenant Napier, R.N., Dr. Diena, Dr. Kloss, Baron A. de Reuterskiold.

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION EXPLAINED.

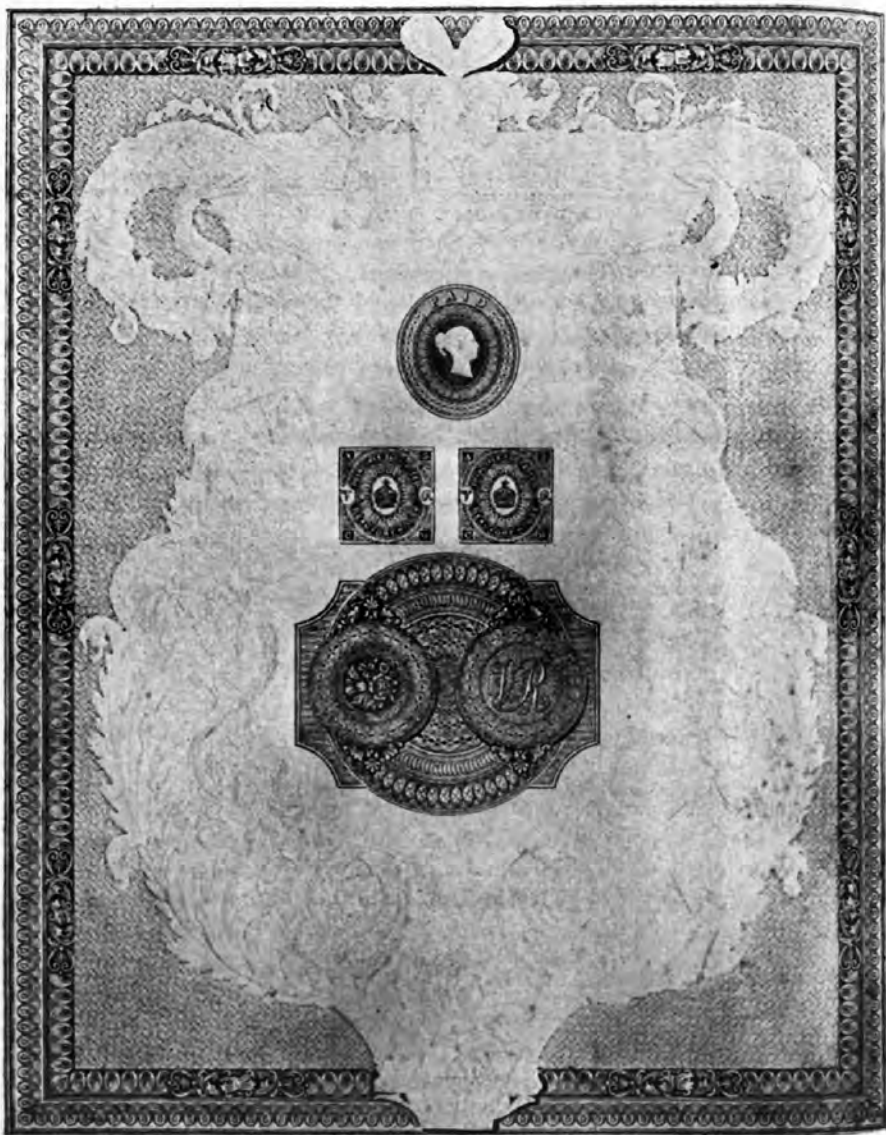
Various questions having been raised as to the exact meaning of certain rules and regulations contained in the prospectus, the Committee have directed their attention to the matter, and beg to offer the following observations for the guidance of intending exhibitors:—

- 1.—Those who have intimated a desire to enter the same exhibit in more than one Class are referred to the note at the foot of the last page of the Prospectus. It is there clearly stated that no exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section; and it may be added that this rule applies to all Classes, the Championship included.
- 2.—The Cards which the Committee are prepared to supply to applicants will be charged for at the rate of 1/- per dozen, postage extra.

3. The General Collections referred to in Class 7 must be contained in albums that provide printed descriptions for each stamp, the method whereby the pages are bound together being immaterial. Supplements issued in connection with printed albums, if shown with the albums, must appear in Class 7, even though printed spaces for each stamp may not be provided in such supplements.
- 4.—General Collections referred to in Class 8 must be contained in blank albums that have not been published with descriptions for stamps; it is immaterial, however, whether the albums have a heading on each page with the name of a country or not.
- 5.—The Committee have decided that the word "Country" is to include the word "Colony." Exhibits, therefore, in Classes 7 and 8 must consist of not less than 25 countries and (or) colonies.
- 6.—A question has arisen as to the meaning of the words "without limit as to number" contained in Section 1 of Classes 7 and 8. The Committee rule these words to mean "without limitation, provided the number exceed 10,000; therefore exhibits exceeding 10,000 must be entered in Section 1, and exhibits of less than 5000 stamps must be included in Section 3.
- 7.—To prevent misapprehension, attention is specially called to the note in the Prospectus which provides that Special Collections in Classes 1 to 6 must be shown in separate exhibits. Thus, an Exhibitor showing more than one of the countries named in any particular Section, must enter as many exhibits as he shows countries, except in the case of countries specifically named as being grouped together. For example: in Class 2, Section 2, where Italy and States and Germany and States, and in Class 4, Section 3, where Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are bracketed together, and in Class 5, Section 1, where Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria are placed together, etc., etc. Exhibits from the Champion Class must conform to the grouping as set out in the various Sections of Classes 1 to 6. Collectors are requested to enter specialised countries in Classes 1 to 6, and not to group them together for entry in Class 8.

PARTICULARS OF CLASSES AND AWARDS.

Readers of the ANNUAL who have no copy of the complete Prospectus can obtain the fullest particulars as to Classes and Awards by writing the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13 Walbrook, London, E.C.



THE BEAUFORT HOUSE ESSAYS.

Some Historic English Essays and Postal Drawings.

BY THE EDITOR.

OF late years there has been a rush to unearth and investigate everything appertaining to the establishment of Rowland Hill's great postal reform of 1840. Essays, documents, postal reform pamphlets, and collections of articles and newspaper clippings bearing on the subject, now find ready purchasers—things that were once barely tolerated as “curiosities” are now regarded as well worthy of being preserved as an annexe to the British specialist's collection of postage stamps. I propose



THE FAMOUS “CHALMERS” ESSAY.

now to make only a few remarks on *Essays*, but in some future ANNUAL (the next, I hope), it may be possible to take a wider range.

An essay we should all like to possess—the most interesting and valuable essay in the world, in my opinion—is the crude-looking design with which the name of James Chalmers, the

Dundee bookseller, is associated. Its value lies in its unique associations. The late James Chalmers has been very widely recognised as the originator of the adhesive stamp. His son, the late Patrick Chalmers, of Wimbledon, kept up a long and stubborn fight for the vindication of his father's claim, and, oddly enough, he succeeded in convincing almost every national philatelic society throughout the world, *except our own Philatelic Society of London*, that his father had been the first to devise and suggest the use of an adhesive label for the prepayment of correspondence. I have at hand, as I write, a collection of the various pamphlets and circular-letters to newspaper editions issued by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, but throughout them there is a failure to afford absolute proof of the assertion that James Chalmers submitted his adhesive stamp scheme to Rowland Hill as early as 1834. Prove that, and the whole case is established, but apparently it cannot be proved. Whatever may be the true fact of the case it is certain that, in his own town of Dundee, the name of the bookseller, James Chalmers, is honoured as that of the originator of the adhesive stamp.



The first illustration here shows a rough water colour sketch, submitted by Rowland Hill to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The second was a diagram appearing in a circular sent out to postmasters to illustrate a change in the corner lettering.

Two other interesting "essays," if they can be so described, are illustrated here. The first shows one of two rough water colour sketches submitted by Rowland Hill to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his approval. One of the designs was in

black (to represent the 1d. value), and the other in blue. Across the black drawing was roughly pencilled "1d.," and across the blue drawing "2d." These famous and valuable drawings are now in the possession of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. The second of our pair of illustrations shows a diagram, as we may almost call it, which was printed as part of a circular, sent out to postmasters in 1858, to notify a change in the corner lettering of the penny red postage stamps. The circular was dated "G.P.O., July, 1858," and signed "Rowland Hill, Secretary."

On page 82 there is a reproduction of a plate from an old volume of the "Art Union Journal," showing the well known Beaufort House essays, printed by Charles Whiting. These were illustrated in the publication in question, not on account of their interest to postal reformers, but as an example of bi-coloured printing by a particular process.



Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs.

A DIRECTORY AND GUIDE.

In the following list of Philatelic Societies every effort has been made to ensure ACCURACY OF DETAIL. The Editor of the "Annual" invites additions to the list for the next edition of the work, and also all necessary revisions and emendations of the particulars already provided.

The Philatelic Society, London.—Meetings are held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on alternate Fridays. The Secretary's address for all communications is 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Council for the Year 1905-06:—President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., &c.; Vice-President, The Earl of Crawford, K.T.; Hon. Secretary, J. A. Tilleard; Hon. Treasurer, C. N. Biggs; Hon. Assistant Secretary, H. R. Oldfield; Hon. Librarian, L. W. Fulcher; E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, J.P. (Hon. Vice-Presidents), C. J. Daun, R. Ehrenbach, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. E. M'Naughton, F. Reichenheim, and R. B. Yardley.

The meetings so far arranged for 1906 are as under:

- Jan. 5.—Mr. R. Frentzel. A Display of a portion of Collection of the Stamps of Mexico, with Notes.
- „ 19.—Mr. H. R. Oldfield. A Paper on the Stamps of Servia, with Display.
- Feb. 2.—Mr. R. B. Yardley. A Display of the Stamps of Griqualand, with Notes.
- „ 16.—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. A Paper on the Perforations of Victoria, with Display.
- Mar. 2.—Mr. H. J. Duveen. A Display of the Stamps of Switzerland.
- „ 16.—Mr. T. W. Hall. A Paper on the Stamps of Uruguay, with Display.
- „ 30.—Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall. Notes on used British Stamps, with a Sketch History of Postmarks from the Earliest Times.
- Apr. 20.—Mr. A. Bagshawe. A Paper on the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, with Display.

- May 4.—Baron P. de Worms. A Paper on the Stamps of Ceylon, with Display of portion of the Collection of Baron A. de Worms.
 „ 18.—Mr. L. W. Fulcher. A Paper entitled “Studies in Plating the Stamps of Japan,” with Display. (1) The First Issue:
 June 8.—Annual General Meeting.

The Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, undertakes the expert examination of stamps submitted for that purpose, by members of the Society or non-members.

The terms to non-members are:—For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s; for specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500fcs. or 400 marks), 10s; for specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1250fcs. or 1000 marks), 20s. Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale. In all cases where the specimens are pronounced *not* to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s 6d.

The charges made to members are 3s and 1s 6d respectively.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s only—if 22c. or 1m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.—Hon. President, Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.; President, R. Hollick; Vice-Presidents, T. W. Peck, W. Pimm; Committee, P. T. Deakin, H. Grindall, C. A. Stephenson, W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Appended are the Birmingham Society's fixtures for 1906 as at present arranged:

- Jan. 4.—Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
 Feb. 1.—Paper—Greece. Mr. T. W. Morris. Display—Seychelles.
 Mr. J. W. Heath.
 „ 2.—Auction.
 Mar. 1.—Display—British North America, Mr. R. Hollick.
 „ 22.—Paper—China. Mr. P. T. Deakin.
 Apr. 5.—Paper—St. Vincent. Mr. W. Pimm.
 May 3.—Display—African Colonies. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

Bradford Philatelic Society.—President, A. H. Stamford; Hon. Secretary, W. E. White, 5 Manor Terrace, Manningham.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.—President, P. J. Lloyd; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Alsop, 25 Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Programme of meetings for 1906 :

- Jan. 11.—General Meeting.
 Feb. 8.—Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago.
 Mar. 8.—St. Vincent.
 Apr. 5.—St. Lucia, Trinidad, Turks Island.
 May 10.—Virginia, Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Falkland Islands.

Enterprise Philatelic Society.—President, F. W. Lake ; Vice-Presidents, E. A. Klaber, W. B. Edwards, B.Sc. ; Hon. Librarian and Exchange Superintendent, A. H. Harris ; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, H. W. Westcott ; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. C. Constantinides, Woodview, Archway Road, Highgate, London, N. ; Committee, Messrs. Bignold, Butcher, Constantinides, Edwards, Harris, Klaber, Lake, Simons, and Westcott. Headquarters for monthly meetings, the Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

The programme so far arranged for 1906 is as follows :

- Jan. 17. — Display with Notes — Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Paper—Recollections, accompanied by Display. H. W. Westcott. General Sale and Exchange.
 Feb. 21.—Auction for disposal of Members' Duplicates, etc. Discussion—Is Finality a Disideratum? Opened by A. H. Harris. General Display by Members—The Far East. General Sale and Exchange.
 Mar. 21.—Display with Notes—Grenada, Jamaica. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Ten Minute Paper—Selected. Display—A Selection of British Colonies. F. W. Lake. General Sale and Exchange.
 Apr. 18.—Display with Notes—Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Paper—Fiscal Notes and Indications, accompanied by Display of the Fiscals of the United States and Phillippines. W. Schwabacher. General Sale and Exchange.
 May 16.—Annual General Meeting.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.—President, W. Schwabacher ; Hon. Vice-Presidents, A. R. Bailliere, W. Corfield, C. S. F. Crofton, A. Hamilton, S. A. Klagsbrun, A. E. Lawrence, A. Schoeller, and A. P. Pearce ; Vice-Presidents, W. Morley and E. H. Selway ; Committee, B. F. J. Cooper, W. Hadlow, H. Kohler, O. Marsh, A. M. South, H. Thompson, and D. Thomson ; Librarian, L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. ; Continental Secretary, G. Gilbert (Paris) ; Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, A. B. Kay, 2 Haarlém Mansions, West Kensington, London, W. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month at 65 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.

Appended is the Fiscal Philatelic Society's programme of meetings for 1906 :

- Wed., Jan. 1st.—Compilation of a Catalogue of Adhesive Fiscal Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland.
 „ Feb. 7th.—Display of Fiscal Stamps of the German States, including Bremen, &c.—W. Schwabacher.
 „ Mar. 2nd.—As Jan. 1st.
 „ Apr. 4th.—Display of Telegraph and Fiscal Stamps of Japan.—L. W. Fulcher.
 „ May 2nd.—As Jan 1st.
 „ May ? .—Special Meeting during the International Philatelic Exhibition.
 „ June 6th.—Display of Telegraph and Fiscal Stamps of Ceylon. C. S. F. Crofton.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society.

—President, Guybon Hutson ; Vice-Presidents, Rees Price, J. J. F. X. King, F.E.S., and Robert M. Mann ; Committee, W. A. R. Jex Long, John Muir, A. W. Scott, T. A. Cunningham, John Brown, A. G. Wallis, J. R. Hannay, J. D. Oatts ; Hon. Treasurer, Thos. N. Wallace, 27 Oswald Street ; Hon. Secretary, Dr. Marcus Calder, 186 Byars Road, Hillhead. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month.

Herts Philatelic Society.—Hon. President, H. Jennings-White ; Hon. Vice-President, Herbert R. Oldfield ; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, J.P., Robert Ehrenbach, and Gordon Smith, M.A. ; Committee, Louis E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, Franz Reichenheim, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham, and W. Simpson ; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans. Meetings are held monthly at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C. Those so far arranged for 1906 are :

- Jan. 16.—Display, with Notes—Ceylon. Baron Anthony de Worms.
 Display, with Notes—Rarities of Mexico. Rudolph Frentzel.
 Feb. 20.—Display, with Notes—Straits Settlements. A. Bagshawe.
 Mar. 29.—Display, with Notes—Tasmania. R. B. Yardley.
 Apr. 17.—Display, with Notes—Uruguay (Second Part). Thos. Wm. Hall. Display—Colonials. Robt. Reid.
 May 15.—Annual Meeting.

Hull and East Riding Philatelic Association.—President, Dr. R. M. Stokes ; Vice-President, Dean Hall ; Committee, R. Weber and R. W. Dewing ; Hon. Librarian, H. Immercamp ; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. R. Hebblethwaite, 92 Park Grove, Hull.

International Philatelic Union.—Hon. President, His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Vernon Roberts and S. C. Skipton; President, H. R. Oldfield; Vice-Presidents, W. Dorning Beckton, H. L. Hayman, and W. Schwabacher; Committee, P. P. Brown, L. W. Fulcher, W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Major Laffan, R.E., Dr. Marx, M.A., P. L. Pemberton, F. Reichenheim, W. Schwarte, J. C. Sidebotham, and H. Thompson; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, Dr. E. F. Marx; Hon. Librarian, W. S. King; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, W. Hadlow; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday in each month at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., throughout the season.

The fixtures so far arranged for 1906 are :

- Jan. 10.—8 p.m. Display—India and Ceylon, with Notes. Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 Feb. 14.—8 p.m. Display—Fiscals. Mr. W. Schwabacher.
 Mar. 14.—8 p.m. Display. Mr. J. C. Sidebotham.
 Apr. 11.—8 p.m. Display, with Notes—Japan Telegraphs and Fiscals. Mr. L. W. Fulcher.
 May 9.—7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting and Display. Mr. H. L. Hayman.

Irish Philatelic Club.—President, W. R. Lane Joynt; Hon. Secretary, F. C. Scarr, 1 Fortfield Villas, Rathmines' Dublin.

Junior Philatelic Society.—President, Fred. J. Melville; Vice-Presidents, W. Darwen, B. W. H. Poole; Committee, J. Feeney, C. J. Patman, P. Clare, W. A. Bois, H. Lee, E. A. Smart, C. B. Purdom, and R. Shepherd; Exchange Superintendent, Jas. Feeney, 28 Hemberton Road, Clapham, S.W.; Superintendent of Beginners' Exchange, W. Darwen, 37 Bickenhall Mansions, Gloucester Place, W.; Librarian, E. A. Smart, 96 St. Mary's Road, Peckham, S.E.; Counterfeit Detector, Charles Nissen, 7 Southampton Row, W.C.; Curator of Permanent Collection of Stamps, R. Halliday, Kent Villa, Diamond Road, Slough; Hon. Auctioneer, E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, F.A.I., 23 Spencer Road, Grove Park, W.; Auditors, R. Halliday and R. Shepherd; Assistant Secretaries, W. G. Inkipin and A. Selinger; General Secretary and Treasurer, H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham Road, London, S.W.

The Expert Sub-Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society. —The examination and valuation of stamps for members is undertaken by this Committee, which is composed of Mr. J. W. Jones (Chairman), Messrs. C. Nissen, R. S. Farden, B. W. H. Poole, C. J. Patman, and H. Lee (Secretary). Twelve stamps will be examined and opinions given thereon for each member annually *free of charge*. Further examinations will be subject to a low scale of charges. The secretary of the Expert Committee is Mr. H. Lee, 3 Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, S.E. The meetings of the Junior Philatelic Society are held at Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C., on alternate Saturdays.

Appended is a list of the meetings so far arranged for 1906 :

- Jan. 6 (Diploma Night).—5.30 p.m. Auction of Philatelic Literature. 8 p.m. Paper—Early Stamp Catalogues. R. Halliday.
- „ 20.—6 p.m. Bourse. 8 p.m. Paper—Gibraltar and the Morocco Agencies. H. W. Westcott. Display—Gibraltar. G. F. H. Gibson, Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society. 8.40 p.m. Display—African Colonies IV., St. Helena, and Sierra Leone. 9.15 p.m. Debate—Used *v.* Unused. Openers, C. J. Patman (Used); James Feeney (Unused).
- Feb. 3.—6 p.m. Auction. 8 p.m. Display—Forgeries. A. B. Kay. 8.40 p.m. Display—African Colonies V., Lagos, and Mauritius. 9.15 p.m. Paper and Display—Barbados. C. P. Rogers.
- „ 17.—Seventh Annual *Conversazione* in the Bijou Theatre, Archer Street, W., when it is hoped to present a Philatelic Farce entitled “The Lady Faker,” for the first time.
- Mar. 3.—5.30 p.m. Auction. 8 p.m. Display—The Fiscal Stamps of the United States and Crete. W. Schwabacher, Chairman of Fiscal Philatelic Society. 9 p.m. Paper—Philately in the Police Courts. C. P. Purdom.
- „ 10.—2.30 p.m. Third Visit to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum.
- „ 15.—6 p.m. Bourse. 8 p.m. Paper and Display—The College Stamps of Great Britain. L. Savourin. 9 p.m. Display—African Colonies VI., N. and S. Nigeria, Niger Coast and Oil Rivers.
- Apr. 7 (Ladies’ Night, Competitive). Ladies specially invited. 5.30 p.m. Auction. 8 p.m. Display—Cape of Good Hope, including the triangular issues. Mrs. E. Field. 9 p.m. Paper—Philately in Fiction. The President. Two Diplomas will be given for the best small collections (general or special) submitted by lady members to the Examining Committee (*a*) for ladies over 21, (*b*) under 21.

Apr. 21 (Competitive).—8 p.m. United States Competitive Display
Two Diplomas will be given for the best collections of the
United States issues submitted to the Examining Committee
by members (a) over 21, (b) under 21. 9 p.m. Display—
African Colonies VII., British Bechuanaland, Somaliland,
Central Africa, East Africa and Uganda, and South Africa.

May 5.—5.30 p.m. Auction. 8 p.m. Paper and Display—The
Emperor's Head issues of Brazil. Percy C. Bishop. 9 p.m.
Paper and Display—Entires of Dutch Indies. W. A. Bois.

„ 19.—5.30 p.m. Bourse. 7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting.

June 9.—Annual Excursion or Garden Party.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.—President, Capt. George L. Courthope, J.P., Hawkhurst; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. B. H. Collins, Tunbridge Wells; W. W. Blest, Watlington; M. P. Castle, J.P., Brighton; Major E. B. Evans, R.A., Sydenham; The Rev. John Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., Staplehurst; E. J. Nankivell, Tunbridge Wells; Vernon Roberts, Crowborough; The Rt. Hon. Earl Sondes, Faversham; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Major A. S. T. Griffiths Boscawen, M.P., J.P., Speldhurst; Edmund Eaton, Ticehurst; J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Canterbury; A. Paget Hedges, Leigh; The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., M.P., P.C., Eridge; The Rev. C. C. Tancock, D.D., Cambridge; Committee, Miss A. L. Nix, Clarence Hartree, H. W. Warner, Clare Fordham Harris; Hon. Treasurer, Capt. G. L. Courthope, J.P., Hawkhurst; Hon. Secretary, Frederick Wicks, The Lodge, near Tudeley, Tonbridge.

Leeds Philatelic Society.—President, E. Egly; Senior Vice-President, H. Wade; Junior Vice-President, J. H. Tomlinson; Hon. Treasurer, J. H. Thackrah, 54 St. Michael's Rd., Leeds; Hon. Librarian, Fred. A. Padgett, 6 Park Lane, Leeds; Exchange Managers, E. Egly, Arncliffe Road, West Park, Leeds; H. Wade, 71 Otely Road, Leeds; Hon. Secretaries, Charles W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds; C. L. Pickard, 15 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. The meetings of the Leeds Society are held on Tuesdays, at 7.30 p.m., at the Institute, Cookridge Street, Leeds.

Fixtures for 1906 :

Jan. 9.—Display of European Stamps.

„ 23.—Display of United States Stamps.

Feb. 6.—Paper by Fred. J. Melville (President of the Junior Philatelic Society, London).

„ 20.—The Bordeaux Issue of France, 1870, by Mr. F. A. Padgett.

- Apr. 3.—Display of South Australian Stamps, with Notes, by Mr. H. Wade.
 „ 24.—Paper by Mr. W. D. Roebuck, F.L.S.
 May 1.—Annual Meeting.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—President, Herbert Woods; Vice-Presidents, W. Gill, J. H. M. Savage; Committee, A. S. Allender, J. Hughes, C. S. Milner, A. Phelps, T. Whitworth; Hon. Treasurer, C. N. B. Crowther, 61 Bedford Street, Liverpool; Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent, W. Halfpenny, 28 Dacy Koad, Liverpool. The meetings of the Society are held at the Angel Hotel, Dale Street, Liverpool, the following being the meetings so far as arranged for 1906:

- Jan. 8.—Paper—Canada. G. Burrow. Display—Canada, Sweden.
 „ 22.—Lantern Display—Minor Varieties. J. H. M. Savage. Display—Great Britain.
 Feb. 5.—Paper—Great Britain. J. J. Bermstein. Display—Seychelles.
 „ 19.—Sale. Display—British Guiana, Sarawak.
 Mar. 5.—Paper—Sarawak. H. Woods. Display—Belgium.
 „ 19.—Paper—Some Old Post Office Regulations. A. Phelps. Display—St. Vincent, South Nigeria.
 Apr. 2.—Discussion—Specialism (opened by C. S. Milner) *v.* General (opened by J. A. Gordon). Display for Special Prize.
 „ 23.—Annual Meeting.
 May 7.—Display of King's Heads.

Manchester Philatelic Society.—President, W. Dorning Beckton; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbot and W. Grunewald; Hon. Treasurer, C. H. Coote, Holmefield, Sale; Hon. Librarian, G. L. Campbell, jun.; Committee, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn, R. B. Martin; Hon. Secretary, G. Fred. H. Gibson; Assistant Hon. Secretary and Comptroller, J. S. Gee; Exchange Packet Committee, R. Albrecht and I. J. Bernstein. Appended are the Society's fixtures for 1906, the meetings being held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester:

- Jan. 12.—Exhibition of Errors (limited to 12 by each member).
 „ 19.—Elementary Discussion—Nevis. Opened by C. H. Coote.
 „ 26.—Display, with Notes—Wurtemberg. J. C. North.
 Feb. 2.—Lecture by F. J. Melville, Athenæum, 6.30 p.m.
 „ 7.—Dinner, 6.30 p.m.
 „ 16.—Elementary Discussion—S. Lucia and Tobago. Opened by E. J. Beazley.
 „ 23.—Paper—The Outsider's View of Philately. J. H. Abbott.
 Mar. 2.—Elementary Discussion—S. Vincent. Opened by W. W. Munn.
 „ 9.—Display, with Notes—English Officials. J. Bernstein.
 „ 16.—Elementary Discussion—Trinidad. Opened by G. F. H. Gibson.
 „ 23.—Paper—Sicily. W. D. Beckton.

Mar. 30.—Elementary Discussion—Turk's Island and Virgin Islands.
Opened by W. W. Munn.

Apr. 6.—Display, with Notes—Holland. R. F. Chance.

North of England Philatelic Society.—President, Geo. B. Bainbridge, J. P. ; Vice-President, T. D. Hume ; Committee, Dr. Parkinson, W. J. Cochrane, Jas. Coltman, A. D. Oubridge, Robt. Whillis, R. W. Wilkinson ; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mark Easton, 43 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Plymouth Philatelic Society.—Founded 1890. President, R. Tyeth Stevens ; Vice-President, C. H. Dymond ; Librarian, H. Scott Tucker ; Committee, B. J. Boyes-Fowler, F. A. Cochs, R.N., W. A. W. Walker ; Hon. Secretary, Major D. A. Hailes, R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth.

Postmark Society.—For collectors and students of postmarks. Subscription, 2/- per annum. Secretary, Thomas Whitworth, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Scottish Philatelic Society.—President, John Walker, Vice-President, Andrew Henderson ; Committee, N. M. Berrie, J. MacGregor, W. S. W. Morrison, James Purcell, the Hon. President, Vice-President, and Secretary *ex officiis* ; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, R. W. Findlater, 30 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh. The following are the meetings of the Scottish Philatelic Society as at present arranged for 1906 :

Jan. 8.—Australia. Mr. Baxter and Mr. W. Bonnar.

Feb. 12.—Scandinavia. Mr. N. M. Berrie and Mr. J. Walker.

Mar. 12.—Paper. Mr. T. A. McIntyre.

Apr. 9.—General Display.

May 14.—Social.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.—President, J. E. Bartlett ; Vice-President, E. D. Drury ; Secretary, W. G. Laycock ; Treasurer, J. H. Chapman ; Librarian, J. F. Peace ; Exchange Secretary, R. Sneath ; Committee, G. H. Hunt, A. T. Nixon, and J. S. Nowill. Meetings are held at the King's Head Hotel, Sheffield.

Stamp Exchange Protection Society.—President, Rev. G. H. Raynor, M.A. ; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Wickhart, 30 Highbury New Park, London, N.

Stamp Trade Protection Association.—Secretary, J. S. G. Telfer, 63-64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Warrington Philatelic Society.—President, J. P. Reynolds ; Hon. Secretary, Herbert Woods, Moore, Warrington.

Exchange Clubs.

Note: In addition to the Clubs mentioned below, the majority of the Philatelic Societies have Exchange Sections.

Additions to, and corrections of, this list of Exchange Clubs are cordially invited by the Editor, for insertion in the next edition of the "Annual."

Beginner's Stamp Exchange Club.—Secretary, Miss Florence E. Smith, Winfrith, The Crescent, Bradford.

Blackpool Stamp Exchange.—Secretary, W. Warburton, 53, Waterloo Road, Blackpool.

Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club.—Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, F. C. Henderson, Eton Grove, Lewisham, S.E.

British and Colonial Stamp Club.—Secretary, Miss Haynes, 119 Clarendon Road, Holland Park, London, W.

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