

MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **FREDERICK TOMLINSON, R.P.S.L.**

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Notes and Comments

The few weeks between going to press and the preparation for the next issue have passed quickly, and here we are back at work. At this time of year philatelic enthusiasm has severe competition, particularly enhanced by the spell of glorious weather, and strong determination is required to resist the needs of the garden and the call of the golf course! May we extend a sincere thank you to those who answered the call for material for the Journal and have considerably lightened the editorial task. Please keep on writing.

Although there has been a first class response for contributions, and we have some material in hand, we shall soon be thinking of the October issue and shall want even more. The only disappointing feature has been the lack of contributors willing to take on a regular feature. We shall have one more to add to Vice-President Leo Baresh in that Dan C. Meyerson is prepared to give us a quarterly column of "Your Newfoundland Questions Answered," and this will commence in October. Please let us have your questions as quickly as possible and you can have an authoritative reply from one of the greatest experts on the philately of Newfoundland.

Who is going to tackle two remaining vital subjects: Postal History and Group News?

Once again we have a series of articles over a very wide field and include at least three overseas contributions, all by famous names in the B.N.A. world. The excellent reception given to our first effort as Editor will, we hope, be maintained by the quality we shall continue to try to put before you.

We still want more advertisers, both from the trade and from our members. You can help by putting the following three practices into regular use:—

- (1) Use our columns to advertise items you have to sell or wish to buy.
- (2) Persuade your local dealer to support us if only to the extent of quarter page per issue (only 17/6 a time—£3 10s 0d a year).
- (3) Support our advertisers by giving them your business, **and** mention Maple Leaves when writing to them.

The gremlin or printer's devil had a "go" at our last issue. In particular the advertisement pages were all over the place and printing of the Magazine itself started on the wrong side (left page instead of right). Also the first short line on page 64 (Exchange Section Chatter) line 7, should have been the last of those short lines and not the first!

By the way, Ossie Fraser thinks that other officers should display their photographic charms beside their columns, and asks for one of our President J. C. C., and also for one of the Editor!! We replied that there was a limit to our readers' endurance!

Don't forget Convention at Bournemouth in September. Fred Walker's latest details appear (we hope) in this issue. (They haven't arrived at the time of writing this). His address has been given wrongly lately, and for the benefit of you all **please make a note** of it now. It is "Basford," 57, Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.

It has been suggested that the first four numbers of Maple Leaves, which were cyclostyled in quarto size and have been out of print for some time, should be reprinted. The proposal is that this should be done in one booklet, the same size as the present publication, and then Members and Societies could bind the issues to date and have a complete copy of the early volumes in one cover.

We are prepared to reprint Nos. 1-4 (which is the whole of Volume 1) in this manner **if the demand warrants it**. Please let us know if **you** would wish to have a reprinted copy of the first Volume in the present size if it were available.

If demand warrants it we are also prepared to provide lettered binding cases "MAPLE LEAVES," Vols. 1-4, Numbers 1-?, undertake the binding (if you send your copies to us), provide missing numbers to complete your sets, and get out a cumulative index, from the beginning to the date we close this present Volume, to be bound into each set. Do you want this service? If so send a postcard to us, and on the strength of the response we will go into the question of cost. The more who want it, the cheaper it will be.

The Post Office Department of Canada have announced that a Red Cross Conference Stamp will be issued in July to commemorate the International Red Cross Conference that will be held in Toronto. The stamp is being manufactured (their word!) by the Canadian Bank Note Co. and will be bi-coloured. It will first be printed by line-engraved process in light blue and the red cross will be superimposed on this engraved printing by the off-set process. Only on two other occasions has Canada issued bi-coloured postage stamps—the Map stamp of 1898 and the Royal Visit in 1939.

Member Charles Hornal received a Gold Award for his display of Aden (not Canada!) at "SATISE" (South Africa). This is his third award in a row.

It is a pleasure to report the formation of three new Local Groups, they and their Contact Members are as follows:

North Fife.—J. Carstairs, 18, Melbourne Place, St. Andrews.

Gloucestershire.—A. Walker, 40, Bath Road, Cheltenham.

East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambs.).—C. E. Shipton, The Old Forge, Highton Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds.

Will members in these areas please rally round and make these new groups successful.

The following members have agreed to act as Leaders to the undernoted Study Circles, members interested please contact:—

Pre-Cancels.—G. E. L. Manley, Whales Farm, West Chiltington, Near Pulborough, Sussex.

Railway and T.P.O.s.—L. F. Gillam, Maltby Hall School, Maltby, Near Rotherham, Yorks.

News from the Groups was extremely late in coming to hand, and when the President wrote his notes only four Contact Members had proffered any information. In the post of the last two or three days, long after the bulk of the Journal had gone to press, in have come reports from practically every Group. It is not possible to deal with this without cancelling type already set and paying twice for the print concerned—so none of your reports appear in this issue. The Editor regrets—but he has so little spare time that the bulk of the Journal **must** be out of the way nearly six weeks before the date of publication. Who will come forward to collate this information every quarter and ease one of the difficult situations which always arises?

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

The final arrangements for Convention in the capable hands of F. Walker are nearing completion and appear in this issue. Do not forget that we want **you** to assist in the success of this event by your personal attendance if it is at all possible. Whether you can come or not, please participate in the various displays. To remind you what they are, I set them out below:—

- (a) Group Displays (Competitive). Each local Study Group is invited to send a display of four or eight sheets. Any B.N.A. subject may be chosen. The display may be either a Competitive Display by any number of members of the Group, or one given by one or two specified members of the Group. Displays must show the names of all members contributing.
- (b) Contributed Class (Competitive). This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of any interesting subjects of B.N.A.
- (c) Research and Study Class (Competitive). This class is open to all members to contribute displays of 4, 8 or 12 sheets of any subject of their own study or research in B.N.A. Philately.

All Members contributing should see that their exhibits are sent to be in the hands of the Convener of Exhibits, Stanley H. Godden, by early September. There will be plenty of space, so let us all help to make a really worth while display and place C.P.S. of G.B. on a sound footing in the West Country.

If you have not yet reserved your accommodation, please write our member F. Walker as soon as possible, marking your envelope "Convention" in the top left corner. The Linden Hall Hydro, where all the meetings and activities will take place, is a most delightful hotel in every way. It has every facility that could be desired, and it is hoped we shall have a record attendance, bearing in mind that the family and those who are not interested in the hobby will find much to entertain themselves in one of the most popular holiday resorts in the British Isles. Please also remember to send a few items for the Convention Auction to D. Gardner, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. The printed Auction List will be going to press shortly, so please attend to this at once. Special entertainment will be provided for the ladies and for the children of members who come to Bournemouth, and I can assure you that a good time will be enjoyed by all present. You cannot afford to miss this happy annual reunion, and I look forward to seeing you all at the Linden Hall Hydro, Bournemouth, September 22nd to 25th.

I understand that a coach load of members of the Southampton Philatelic Society will visit the Convention on one day. Many of our members who hope to be at the Convention were present at the 34th Philatelic Congress at Southampton, where two study groups operated under our leadership. Finally, may I appeal to the Group Contact Members in the various areas to let the Editor have reports of Group activities. He tells me once again he has only information from four Groups. As we have sixteen of these Groups in operation, this really is not good enough.

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

Messrs. Robson Lowe Ltd.					£	s.	d.
Collection Small Heads, 9,300 stamps	...	...	...	...	290	0	0
1898 Victoria 2c. booklet, complete	...	...	...	...	43	0	0
Small Cents, the study, 90 stamps	...	...	...	...	17	0	0
Dated cancellations on Small Heads, 669 stamps	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
1888/97 6c. Mint corner block of 8, one the MAJOR RE-ENTRY	...	...	...	...	34	0	0

Messrs. H. R. Harmer Ltd.

1897 Jubilee to \$1 unused	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
1897 .. \$2 ..	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	0
1897 .. \$4 ..	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	0
1897 .. \$5 ..	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
1873 15c. Script watermark fine used	.....	...	...	...	...	34	0	0

CONVENTION—BOURNEMOUTH, 1952

Convention arrangements brought up to date are now as follows:—

Monday, September 22nd

- 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Arrival of Members and reception by the President, supported by Bournemouth Members of the Society.
- 8 p.m. Paper and Display. Mr Stanley Godden. Interesting items from my Canadian Collection.

Tuesday, September 23rd

- 10 a.m. Meeting of the Executive Committee.
- 11.30 a.m. Annual General Meeting.
- 2.30 p.m. Study Circle. Mr Leo Baresh. Canada Pre-Adhesives and Postal History.
- also Exhibition Judging.
- 7 p.m. Reception and Dinner (Presentation of Awards).

Wednesday, September 24th

- 10 a.m. Study Circle. Mr Nugent Clougher. Canada Pence Issues and Small Cents.
- also Special Ladies' Outing arranged by Miss Joan Bromley.
- 2.15 p.m. Motor Coach Outing to Christchurch and Romsey Abbey.
- 8 p.m. Paper and Display. Mrs Stanley Barratt. Capex Award Collection of Newfoundland.

Thursday, September 25th

- 10 a.m. Auction.
- 2.15 p.m. Motor Coach Outing to Corfe Castle and Swanage.
- 7 p.m. Special Family Party Dinner.
- 8 p.m. Paper and Display. Mr W. E. Lea. Rarities and Special Items of Canada.

For members who decide to come to Bournemouth for the prior week-end of Saturday, and Sunday, September 20/21st, special arrangements will be made for a Display and Study Circle.

An effort will be made to show a projection of the film "Stagecoach to the Stars," prepared by the National Film Board of Canada for the Post Office Department, as shown at "Capex."

Mr Walker has already made all bookings he has received, but will all intending visitors to Bournemouth who have not already done so please send their requirements for rooms as early as possible, and not later than July 25th, to:—

Mr W. N. Bosworth,
70, Iddesleigh Road,
Bournemouth,

who will enter the bookings at Linden Hall as he receives them.

Mr Walker will be back from Canada by August 20th and hopes to have all particulars of visitors' requirements by then, so that everything possible can be done to make a successful Convention.

C.P.S. CONVENTION AUCTION

LINDEN HALL HYDRO, BOURNEMOUTH

Thursday, 25th September, 1952, at 10 a.m.

Lots received up to the last date on which the Editor can accept copy are short in their numbers, but strong in quality. I want at least another 100-150 lots, and as I am starting on the catalogue this week, please send in your material for sale quickly. Catalogues, price 6d each, post free, should be available by the end of July. All lots are insured by me, sales commission is 10 per cent., and all profits go to the Convention Fund. Please include at least one gift lot. B.N.A. material preferred, but a limited number of items of an interesting and attractive philatelic nature are acceptable. With certain exceptions, lots will be available for inspection at viewer's expense, and prompt return is essential. For your information here are a few of the items which you may expect to see in the catalogue.

Pence Issues

Approximately 20 lots, including all values except the 12d. There is a 3d. on cover with hand-struck MONEY-LETTER, a re-entry on a 10d., and several interesting examples of pence issues with forged perforations; two of those are used on piece, with one a dated copy. Mr R. W. T. Lees-Jones has vetted most of those, and his opinion will be embodied in the catalogue description.

1859 Issue

On cover, franked with the 12½c. major re-entry.

Small Cents

On covers the 3c. indian red dated 1870 and the 3c. rose-red dated 1873.

Modern Issues

Some very fine lots of mint and many unmounted. They are in sets of singles or blocks of four, and include many imprint blocks. The 1932 (Medallion) and the 1935 sets are in blocks of four, and there is a block of 20 of the 2c. 1937 experimental die 10, with the imprint in the centre of the bottom margin. O.H.M.S. in mint singles perforated, overprinted O.H.M.S., and overprinted G, including the 50c. timber. Two lots of booklets make up the complete set of six booklets of the revised issue, and the other the dollar gift books in English and French.

First Official Flights

The Trans Canada Air Mail, 1st March, 1939. This is the complete set of 40 covers, all back-stamped and in very fine condition.

Canada Collection

A very nice general collection of Canada, estimated value £70-£75 (subject unsold before the issue of the catalogue).

Water Colour Illustrations

These are water colour enlargements of part of various stamps, showing the positioning of the secret dates. They are the work of a member who spent a long period in hospital, and they are very well done. They vary in size up to about 4in. x 3in. Estimated value about £2.

Booklet Pane

This is a probable for the catalogue. A full pane of six of the Queen Victoria 2c. mint.

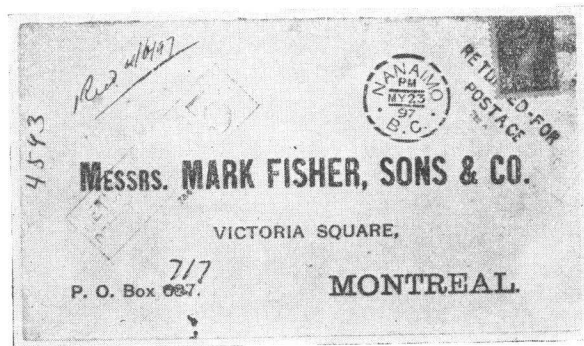
Gift Lots

New Zealand 1951 Victory set used. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d. values of the Auckland Exhibition set mint and the centennial set used.

Other Lots

Among the miscellaneous lots will be included some Coronation sets in bulk, with a number of British Colonial issues, including blocks of the Canadian unrevised issue; all are mint. The valuation will be approximately 25 per cent. below face value. It is hoped to include material of a type which will be attractive to all types of collectors.

Descriptions will be as accurate as I can make them. The mint modern issues mentioned above are all in first-class condition, but due to the risk of damage these will not be sent out for inspection, but full details will be supplied to anyone interested. All enquiries to the Auctioneer, Mr D. Gardner, 20, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.



AN INTERESTING COVER

BY THE EDITOR

The above photograph is of a cover which has recently been added to the editorial collection. In the first instance it bears a lovely strike of the NANAIMO broken ring cancellation which has recently been receiving much interest in B.N.A. circles across the Atlantic.

Secondly, the cover was apparently posted without a stamp affixed or any franking at all. It therefore collected two markings "RETURNED—FOR POSTAGE" at top right and "RETURNED FOR DEFICIENT POSTAGE 3c." at centre left. The first of these markings is recorded by Jarrett as 722a, the second is similar to his 734 (which he attributes to Belleville), but his illustration does not show the currency "c" after the figure 3.

A 3c. vermillion small head was eventually affixed, and is apparently cancelled by an ordinary circular cancellation which, unfortunately, is completely illegible apart from the date JU. 3, 1897. The cover is endorsed on the front in manuscript "Rec'd 4/6/97."

On the reverse is a straight forward circular marking reading "DEAD LETTER OFFICE, CANADA," and bearing the date MAY 31, 1897.

THE NANAIMO BROKEN RING CANCELLATION

Whilst known for some time, this has always been considered as a local mutilation of a normal ring type, like the WOOTON-UNDER-EDGE Maltese

Cross, but the recent finding of an identical production from SCHREIBER, Ont., aroused the attention of Dr. Alfred Whitehead, and he and Frank W. Campbell got their heads together.

Mr Campbell solved the puzzle by showing that the postmark is "cut down," "altered" or "turned down" from the squared circle postmark which first appeared in 1893.



Fig. 1

Copies of both postmarks, SCHREIBER and NANAIMO, have now been found in their original state (as Fig. 1) and efforts are being made to close the date gap and ascertain when the alterations were made. The marking on the cover is the earliest date of the altered type recorded so far. How these two postmarks, in use hundreds of miles apart, came to be altered identically is a fresh mystery for Canadian postmark specialists.

NEWFOUNDLAND PLATE NUMBER BLOCKS

By FRERES MEYERSON

Strange as it may seem, the newly-awakened interest in Newfoundland Plate Blocks on this side of the Atlantic is a result of the work of the Plate Block Group of the British North America Philatelic Society under the very capable leadership of Major K. Hamilton White of Vancouver, B.C. This Group gathered together an astounding amount of information on Canadian Plate Blocks, and they had their findings published in booklet form by the Stanley Stamp Co. of Vancouver, B.C.

Since a good many collectors of Canadian stamps also collect Newfoundland stamps it was a natural corollary that interest in Newfoundland Plate Blocks should be stimulated. Most Newfoundland collectors were aware that the entire last set, Scott Nos. 253-266 (S.G. 276-289), with the exception of the 4c., No. 256 (S.G. 279), and the 7c., No. 258 (S.G. 281), exist in the later printings with 5 digit plate numbers in all four corners of the pane of 100. The 4c., No. 269 (S.G. 293) and the 5c. Cabot No. 270 (S.G. 294) also were issued with 5 digit plate numbers in the late printings. The 30c. No. 267 (S.G. 290) and the "TWO

CENT" overprint, No. 268 (S.G. 292), and the 7c. Airmail No. C19 (S.G. 291) printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. in sheets of 200 (four panes of 50), each had a 5 digit plate number in the lower left corner of the lower left pane of 50.

Going back over the earlier issues, we find that Boggs lists a number on the 1c., 2c. and 3c. values of the 1919 Caribou Issue, as well as a number on the 1c., 2c. and 3c. values of the 1931-37 issue. However, casual correspondence with Newfoundland collectors speedily taught us that there were far more plate numbers than we had been led to believe. We appointed ourselves a clearing house and received wonderful co-operation from Joe Chambers, B.N.A.P.S. No. 545, Alex. MacMaster, B.N.A.P.S. No. 484, E. H. Hiscock, B.N.A.P.S. No. 234, W. E. Lea, B.N.A.P.S. No. 687, and Leo Baresh, B.N.A.P.S. No. 575.

The result of our own endeavours, coupled with the information received from our correspondents, can be found in the following list:—

<i>Scott</i>	<i>S.G.</i>	<i>Position</i>	
83	88	R4 U.R.	
115	130	RC. 2	3, +
116	131	2+	
117	132	LC. 1+	
133	151	2 U.L.	
164	181	2 L.L.	
164	Comb perf 13.5 x 13.8	2 L.L.	
164	Line perf 14 x 14	2 L.L.	
165	Comb perf 13.5 x 13.8	2 L.L.	3 U.R.
173	Comb perf 13.5 x 13.8	2 L.L.	
183	209	1 U.L. +	2 U.L.
184	222	1 U.L. +	2 U.L. 3 U.L. 4 U.R. 5 U.R. 6 U.L.
184	Line perf 14.1 x 14.1	222	4 U.R. +
185	210	R2U.L. +	R3U.L. +
186	223	R1U.L. +	R2U.L. + R3U.L. + 4 U.L. +
186	Line perf 13.7 x 13.7	223	R3U.L. +
186	Line perf 14.1 x 14.1	223a	R1U.L. +
187	211	R1U.L. +	2 U.L. 3 U.L. +
189	224	R2U.L.	
189	Line perf 13.7 x 13.7	224	R2U.L.
191	Die 2	225b	R2U.L. 3 U.L. 4 U.L. 5 U.R. 6 U.R. 7 U.R.

In the case of Nos. 115, 116 and 117 (S.G. 130-132), the prefixed "RC" and "LC" mean Right and Left Centre respectively. Those without a prefix have been reliably reported without any information as to the exact position.

In the case of Nos. 185 to 191 (S.G. 210 to 225b), the prefix "R" signifies that the plate number is reversed. Those with an asterisk have been reliably reported, but not seen by the authors.

<i>Scott</i>	<i>S.G. No.</i>	<i>Plate No.</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>S.G. No.</i>	<i>Plate No.</i>
253	276	42430 All positions	260	283	43838 All positions
253	276	43965 Do.	261	284	41789 Do.
254	277	43078 Do.	262	285	41794 Do.
254	277	43968 Do.	263	286	41796 Do.
255	278	43066 Do.	264	287	41795 Do.
255	278	43967 Do.	265	288	41791 Do.
257	280	43966 Do.	266	289	41793 Do.
259	282	41601 Do.	269	293	43359 Do.
260	283	43702 Do.	270	294	43476 Do.

In addition to the positions listed above, portions or all of the plate number in a

different type are occasionally found at the left centre of the sheet or at the top centre.

<i>Scott</i>	<i>S.G.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Position</i>
267	290	1	All positions. Lower left block also has number "No. 1 16367"
C19	291	1	Do. "No. 1 16479"

The last two stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. of Ottawa.

THE DIE DIFFERENCES, 1857 - 7½d. and 1859 - 12½ c.

by F.B. (383)



The 7½d.—1857



The 12½c.—1859



It is noticeable that at Position A (see drawing at left) the Middle Jewel in Diadem is rounded, whereas the 1859 die shows this jewel as rectangular. There is diagonal shading in the four spandrels of the 7½d., whereas the shading of the 1859 is at right-angles, and there are additional nearly vertical shading lines.

At right of Queen's shoulder (looking at the stamp) the shading dots on Queen's face are heavier on the 1857 stamp, and at position B in a different position relative to parting of the hair. Also the right eyebrow on the 1857 is completely rounded, whereas on the 1859 it is somewhat flattened just past the middle. The lettering in the oval is heavier on the 1859, and oval in a slightly different position relative to rectangular frame lines.

AIR LETTER SHEETS

By P. MARSDEN (392)

My interest in the 10c and 15c air letter sheets of 1951 was aroused by seeing the listing by a dealer of two varieties of the 10c blue value. This variety consisted of a variation in the ornament between the words "Air Mail" and "Par Avion" round the lower side of the winged or crowned circle at the left. I obtained one of each variety and compared them with two used and one mint sheets which I already had; I found the following variations:—

	Stamp Size (m.m.)	Span of wings	Length of the word "Canada"	Construc. of Orna- ment	Size of type on reverse
A	35.5 x 22.25	35 mm	20 mm	+	1.5 mm high
B	34.5 x 21.25	34 mm	19.25 mm	+	Slightly more than 1 mm high, but lines of wording as much as 1.5 mm less in length than in A.
C	35.0 x 21.75	35 mm	19.75 mm	+	1.5 mm high
D	36.0 x 22.5	34.5 mm	19.75 mm	∴	1.5 mm high

The example of type A which I have is used and dated 12th September, 1950, and would appear to have been the earliest printing. I also have an unused copy. The example of type B is used and dated January 4th, 1951. Both types C and D are unused.

The difference between type A and type B is very clear from the reverse, in order that the text in larger type may take up but little more space than the smaller type the spacing between the English and French text is reduced. A further characteristic of D is that the lowermost line of shading in the sky just below the nose of the aeroplane, instead of being straight, or nearly so as it is in the other three types, undulates to accommodate the instruments projecting from the plane and the peaks of the hills in the background.

I have but two copies of the 15c red and blue air letter sheet. The main differences here are in the size of the impression of the red 15c stamp and the size of type used on the reverse.

A stamp 34.0mm x 21.75mm type 1.5mm high.

B stamp 33.5mm x 21.25mm type slightly over 1mm high.

In both cases the "wing span" is 34.5mm, the word "Canada" below measures 19.5mm long, and the ornament is of the construction of type D of the ten cent value.

What, exactly, these observations imply I would hesitate to say, but these notes may stimulate other members to examine their air letter sheets, and then more information may come to light. I have no knowledge that these differences have been noted before apart from that mentioned in my first paragraph.

CANADA'S 2c REGISTERED 1875-96

By LOUIS S. CROSBY, Banff, Alberta

(Reproduced from "Popular Stamps," September, 1944)



Here we have a very attractive stamp which seems to have escaped the attention of the specialist or at least one which has been neglected by Philatelic writers; yet those of us who have spent years collecting its sister, the 3c Small Queen Victoria, 1870-97, have noted the similarity of colour and paper year by year where these two stamps appear on the same cover.

This also applies to perforation, perhaps to a lesser extent. I notice an article recently, where some-one reported discovering a copy of this stamp perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and I wondered at the time if it were not possibly $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, so I took the trouble to carefully check the perforation on 100 copies of the orange and red orange shades of this stamp, using an English gauge giving $\frac{1}{8}$ s and $\frac{1}{4}$ and which agrees exactly with one illustrated in Jarrett's Hand Book, page 43. The following results were obtained:

12	x	12	x	12	x	12	77
12	x	12	x	12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	3
12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	12	1
12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	1
12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	9
12	x	$11\frac{1}{2}$	x	12	x	$11\frac{1}{2}$	7
$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	12	x	$11\frac{3}{4}$	x	12	2

From this it will be observed that I found none perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ as we understand all the standard catalogues which give $11\frac{1}{2}$ for top and bottom and 12 for the sides, yet I found 7 copies out of 100 which are $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. This is an interesting fact and would indicate that the perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ combs used for some of the small cents were set horizontally in the perforation machines; whereas, in the case of the Registration Stamp, they were only set vertically when they replaced the normal 12 gauge—yet this is not so where combs of gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$ were used.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICE CANCELLATIONS (R.P.O.'s)

By E. J. DAVIES (544)

A short time ago I attended a meeting in London of the C.P.S. of Great Britain. The main reason for my attending the meeting was because the "Programme" listed the topic for the meeting, "Railway Post Offices and Cancellations." I soon discovered, however, that regarding the collecting of these cancellations, it was a case of "who knows what" and "how and where can we get information" regarding them? I and other R.P.O. enthusiasts own, or have access to, Mr Shaw's R.P.O. catalogue and latest supplements. This is a marvellous catalogue, giving runs, types of strikes and rarity factors of the strike. It, however, does not give length of usage of various strikes, time used, or other such information necessary for the writing-up of a collection of R.P.O. cancellations. I am not a good writer on any subject, but have decided to stick my neck out with this article. However, if I put what I think I know into words, I can be corrected and other people can come forward with additional ideas, information and—Oh Happy Day!—an acceptable idea for mounting and writing-up of these interesting cancellations.

Mr A. J. H. Richardson states in "Konwiser's & Campbell's Stampless Cover Catalogue of Canada" that the sorting of mails on board train was begun in August, 1853, on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic R.R., with a conductor in charge; Montreal to Sherbrooke and, another, Sherbrooke to Island Pond, Vermont (U.S.A.). I've also read that mail carried by rail in Canada dates back to 1836, when the first railway was built (La Prairie to St. John's P.Q.) Which is correct?

The United States started officially to carry mail on trains 28th August, 1864, and Great Britain carried mail on trains 11th November, 1830. There seems to me some doubt when Canada started to carry mail on board trains. This is one reason why I am writing these words.

There are about 1,200 men, officially named "railway mail clerks," manning Canada's coast to coast Railway Post Offices, and they are appointed by promotion from the Post Offices, and then become, after examinations, a permanent part of the Railway Mail Service. The most important of the trans-continental mail channels (East to West coasts—3,770 miles) is composed of the following:—

1. Halifax & Moncton R.P.O. (C.N.R.—189 miles) Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.
2. Moncton & St. John (C.N.R.—89 miles) in New Brunswick.
3. St. John & Montreal (C.P.R.—482 miles) New Brunswick to Province of Quebec.
4. Montreal & Toronto (C.N.R.—336 miles) Province of Quebec to Ontario.
5. Toronto & Fort William (C.P.R.—812 miles) in Ontario.
6. Fort William & Winnipeg (C.P.R. 419 miles) Ontario to Manitoba.
7. Winnipeg & Moose Jaw (C.P.R.—398 miles) Manitoba to Saskatchewan.
8. Moose Jaw & Calgary (C.P.R.—434 miles) Saskatchewan to Alberta.
9. Calgary & Vancouver (C.P.R.—642 miles) Alberta to British Columbia.

Of the above, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th are all long lines and are broken up into two or three divisions.

Some Canadian R.P.O. cars are almost the world's longest, 72 feet in length. They are usually lettered "Mail & Express." Canadian R.P.O.'s usually deliver letters overnight via carriers (mail men) to any point within 400 to 800 miles.

Canada has some very interesting types of R.P.O.s, and includes some unusual boat runs and part boat runs. International routes for Canadian R.P.O. cars are used interchangeably with the U.S.A. On Prince Edward Island the

Charlottetown and Sackville R.P.O. (C.N.R.) makes connection to the mainland via railway, the car ferry steamer (Prince Edward Island?), then rail again. Best known of the international routes is perhaps the Rouses Point and Albany (United States operated lines are named after points in the U.S.A. only). This route actually runs from Albany in U.S.A. to Montreal, P.Q. It uses U.S.A. clerks and markers, and serves no Canadian local stations. One such United States route operates entirely in Canada, except for a mile or two in Buffalo and Detroit—the Buffalo and Chicago. Canada's Fort Erie and St. Thomas R.P.O. on the same tracks gives local service. Canada also has many routes entering the U.S.A., like the C.N.R.'s Island Pond and Montreal out of Island Pond, Vermont. Another route, C.P.R.'s St. John's and Montreal R.P.O. traverses the width of Maine for hundreds of miles. There are probably many others similar.

I would be delighted to receive any corrections, criticisms and additional information regarding routes, railways, etc., in the hope that, in time, we shall get a full picture of the Railway Mail Service of Canada.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS

By L. BARESH (263)

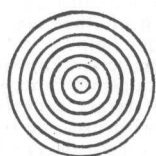


Fig. 1

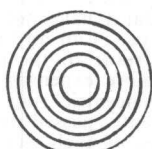


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 18

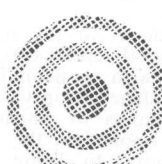


Fig. 19



Fig. 20

Judging by the letters I have received following my notes on cancellations in the April issue, most of the queries seem to apply to groups 3 and 5—the distinctive designs and the Corks cancels generally—and I had to resist the temptation to deal with these out of turn. The CONCENTRIC RING obliterations have, however, first claim to be discussed as they were the first official obliterations introduced by the authority of the Post Office Department and used from April, 1851, onwards. In spite of the many changes made in cancelling rules and devices, they continued to be generally used up to the end of the Nineteenth Century, and can even be found on the Quebec Tercentenary and later issues.

The first to appear were the seven ring types, soon to be followed by six ring types, and later various designs from five down to one ring. Typical examples of all these are shown in illustrations 1 to 7. Whilst the standard strikes are in black, those showing from 7 to 5 rings frequently appear in various colours, and the other types may also exist in colour. There were no definite rules as to the use of coloured inks, and some postmasters may even have used different colour pads simultaneously. Rare exceptions were Belleville, using consistently blue, and Queenston, green.

An interesting variety of the concentric ring cancellations are the intersected types, either horizontally (see illustration 8) or radiating from the centre (see illustrations 9 and 10). These are rather uncommon, suggesting a restricted use at one or two

offices only, but so far I have not seen them on cover. Can any reader help in this connection?

A separate group are the TARGET cancellations, which are concentric ring types with a bull's eye of solid colour in the centre (see illustrations 11-14). These are a later variant appearing mainly on the Small Queens issue. The commonest type has two rings surrounding the bull's eye, but the one-ring target can also be frequently seen. Targets with three and more rings have been little used and are difficult to find.

Most of the targets, especially the two-ring type, were struck in different colours, and the remarks as made under Concentric Rings apply equally to them.

Many of the Targets, being made to individual orders by Postmasters, or cut by themselves, show an even greater variety than applies to Concentric Rings. Apart from variations in the sizes of rings and bull's eyes, they exist in oval shape (see illustration 15) and with various intersections (see illustrations 16-18). On occasions they can also be found struck through cloth (see illustration 19), but possibly the most interesting variety is this type of cancel in the shape of a whorl (see illustration 20). So far I have not seen another copy of this type. Can any reader help?

Unlike some of the other better known and far more expensive groups of cancellations, concentric ring and target cancels are frequently passed over with just one or two copies of each, yet they provide great scope in any collection of cancellations.

BURIED TREASURE

By H. G. WALBURN (177)

Having been requested to write something on Canada Precancels for *Maple Leaves*, I pondered for some time on the question of what particular aspect of the subject to discuss. Presuming, firstly, that C.P.S. (G.B.) members are not generally interested in Canada Precancels, and secondly, that just about all would have an accumulation of Canada postage duplicates, or access to dealer's stocks, it seemed that my best plan would be to draw to your attention the opportunities you have for bringing to light desirable items perhaps even real rarities, that have hitherto gone unnoticed.

Before getting down to the particular, perhaps a few general remarks may be in order. To begin with a definition, and quoting from a postage stamp catalogue—"precancels are stamps to which cancellations have been applied in the sheet by the Government prior to being sold to users, as a means of expediting the handling of large quantity mailings." Many

countries use this method of speeding up the Post Office handling of bulk mailings, notably the U.S.A., Canada, France, Netherlands, etc.

In Canada, three main types have been used: (1) Bars, (2) Town name, (3) Numerals. Dealing with these in the above order (1) the Bar Types can be subdivided into two main classifications (a) the early rubber roller types in various arrangements of straight and wavy bars, usually applied horizontally, often vertically, and sometimes both ways on the same stamp. Used for about 20 years on late Victorian and Edward VII issues. (b) The still current electrotypes in various widths of three sets of double Bars, found on George V and VI issues. (2) The town name or "City Types" (see illustration p. 13, October 1951 issue of *Maple Leaves*) show the name of the town of origin and province, and are found on issues from Edward VII to 1930, and also on two values of Queen Victoria—the half-cent.

and the half dollar. An important group is the "for third class matter only" (in five lines following the town name), whose use was made compulsory in certain towns for a period, to enable the Post Office Department to compute the quantity of mail in the third class category. (3) The numerals, which displaced the City Types in 1930 and are still being used, though meters are gradually reducing the quantity and variety of each succeeding issue.

Until 1927, all values up to the \$1 orange George V were precancelled, but re-use having been discovered, only low values have been precancelled since then. And now, to leave the general for the particular, and tie in these remarks with the title of the article, my suggestion is that you keep a sharp eye open for any precancels you have or may acquire, in the hope that sooner or later something good may turn up, in which case the writer would be glad to learn of your discovery.

It has been done before, and can be done again. To give just one of many instances. About 40 years ago, Vancouver B.C. issued a series of precancels (Type 1 of the Hoover catalog) with scrolls around the centre bars, including the 7c. bistre. In those days few collectors bothered with precancels and many a good item has been lost in consequence. The few collectors who did interest themselves in precancels saved what came along, and catalogues appeared, but the 7c. from Vancouver was not listed, as no one had a copy. In 1935 a single copy turned up in a California dealer's stock (I have this particular item in my collection), and some few years later

Mr G. E. L. Manley of Sussex had the good fortune to acquire a strip of three of this variety, which catalogs \$12.50. Many other similar discoveries have been made in recent years, and are still being reported from time to time.

Here are a few suggestions as to the varieties most likely to yield results. Some of the Victoria classics have been precancelled, and many are really scarce. These include the 15c. large Queen, 20 and 50c. Widow, 1897 Jubilees (except 1c. and 3c. in Hoover Type T, not uncommon), 1898 Map. All the foregoing are Bar types, but the 50c. can also be found precancelled Montreal or Toronto—not too rare. Only three copies of "Toronto, Canada," on the 1c. numeral of 1898 are known, although as a general rule most Toronto—and Montreal—precancels are common. Accumulations of Edward VII varieties should yield many precancels, and don't forget to look for the "third class matter" type, rare except for some Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa types, found only on Edward VII issues, except the ½c. of Victoria (Toronto).

A catalogue is, of course, necessary in order that the different types can be properly classified, and this may be something of a difficulty, though there are several copies of the 1947 Hoover catalog in the hands of U.K. collectors. The Library of the P.S.S. (G.B.) has a copy, and I believe there is a copy in the C.P.S. (G.B.) Library.

Should you have any personal problems with Canada precancels, I will be only too glad to help out with them to the best of my ability.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AN ABSTRACT OF B.N.A. ARTICLES?

4643, West 15th Avenue,
Vancouver 8, Canada.

To the serious collector, one of the most pressing problems is to become acquainted with the various studies and commentaries that are and have been published in the philatelic literature in his own field of specialisation. It is quite impossible, considering the time and expense involved, for one person to cover all the literature, even if he restricts himself to one field. The average person receives but one or two periodicals, and may miss an important contribution only because it has been published in another journal.

Many professional groups are faced with the same problem. The fields of medicine, engineering, physics and chemistry, to name only a few, have a vast and rapidly expanding literature. To enable a person to keep up in at least his own narrow field

of specialisation, abstract journals are regularly published. These give in a short form abstracts of every article that is concerned, say, with chemistry, no matter what the source of the publication. These abstracts are arranged in topical order so that if one is interested in, say, dyes, then he need only examine that portion of the journal to find mention there of all recent publications in that subject. The system works admirably. There is apparently a need for such a continuous and comprehensive examination of all philatelic periodicals, and the publication of condensed notes or abstracts of all articles pertaining in particular to B.N.A. In this way anyone would have access to all articles in his field, and be unlikely to miss an important contribution.

My proposal then is this: that the B.N.A.P.S. and the C.P.S. of G.B. jointly

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—continued.

sponsor such an abstract coverage of those articles and other publications that contain material of interest to collectors of B.N.A. The job is not as large as would appear at first sight. Starting perhaps with the 1952 issues, stamp periodicals would be critically examined for those articles of interest, and notes made of their content. The older issues could be covered as far back as thought desirable. The membership of the societies is large enough so that adequate coverage would be readily obtained on a co-operative basis. One person could readily report on one or even two periodicals in a half an hour a week. An adequate indexing system would be a necessity. If one wished to find out what had appeared on, say, P.E.I., he would examine the abstracts for those articles of particular interest to him. If he found an article of interest he would be able to tell if it was sufficiently important to him to warrant referring to the original.

As an example of how the abstract would read, an abstract has been prepared of the article by F. W. Campbell in the July issue of B.N.A. Topics.

N. Ont. and Kee. Post Offices to 1895, Part III. F. W. Campbell, B.N.A. Topics, 8, 177-78 (1951). An ill. article giving additional data on early post-marks and post offices in N. Ont. and Kee. cf B.N.A. Topics, May, 1951.

To initiate such a programme it would be necessary to draw up a list of periodicals to be covered, to find out what members receive them so as to see if they would be available for use, and finally to request help in preparing the abstracts. As was pointed out earlier, the time involved for any one person would be relatively little, and in any case he would not be responsible for more than one or two publications. Such a programme, if it is felt desirable, would overlap but not necessarily replace *Pages from a B.N.A. Scrapbook* as it appears in B.N.A. Topics at present. It would be a far more comprehensive survey as it would attempt to cover all the literature, not a portion of it.

I would be happy to hear any comments that members may care to make regarding this proposal, and would be very glad to give whatever help I can toward starting up the project if it is felt desirable and worthwhile.

Yours very truly,

H. M. DAGGETT, Jr.,
B.N.A.P.S 50,
C.P.S. of G.B. 216.

An identical letter appears in B.N.A. Topics for May. We think this is an excellent idea and hope interested members will write Mr Daggett offering their services. The Abstract could be published as a volume of reference from time to time, and additions to it could appear regularly, in the form of the specimen above, in our paper.—Editor.

POSTAGE RATES

DEAR MR EDITOR.—Can any of your readers throw any light on the following: Extracted and condensed, from VADE MECUM of 1756.

Headed: "The Rates of POST-LETTERS both Inland and Outland; Established Anno XII CAR. II Regis."

(This is the summary of the North American rates, but it seems that the date of this section should have been 1710, and not 1659?).

Packet rates between London and	
New York	1/-
Packet rates between West Indies and	
New York	4d.
Inland rates between New York and	
(1) New London, Philadelphia	9d.
(2) Newport, Providence Plantation,	
Boston	1/-
(3) Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway,	
Williamsburgh	1/3
(4) Charles Town	1/6
Within a radius of 60 miles of the	
above places	4d.
Within a radius of 100 miles of	
the above places	6d.

It would seem that the above rates were in use from 1710 until 1765, when an alteration was made, in that for distances over 100 miles the charge was 2d for each additional 100 miles, instead of at the primary rate.

In 1763-4 Hugh Finlay started a post between Quebec and Montreal, at a charge of 8d per single letter.

1. QUESTION: Are all the prices mentioned above in Sterling or in Currency? Or are some of them?

2. QUESTION: What was the rate charged between Montreal and New York when they were first linked up?

3. QUESTION: Was the Troy weight of silver used only in connection with Canada, and not any other part of North America? Was this method of calculation in use at the same time as "currency" and "sterling"? and if so, were conversion tables used? and what was the ratio of conversion to each of the other systems?

PACKETS

1. QUESTION: The first regular packet service began in 1755 between Falmouth and New York, monthly. Did this packet call at Boston? Or anywhere else?

Yours faithfully,

R. G. WOODALL,
58, Thornby Road,
Wigton, Cumberland.

NEW BRUNSWICK
IMPRINTS

DEAR SIR,—A brace of writers of about 40 years ago claimed that the first printing of the "Cents" issue of New Brunswick bore no imprint. At one time I was inclined to this view myself. On further

examination, however, I am not so sure. On discovering a block of the 1 cent brown violet with the imprint, I began a re-check. If we accept the brown violet as being the colour in which the first printing of the 1 cent was printed—and the evidence available seems to point to the fact that the surmise is correct—then the other values of the first printing may also bear the imprint of the American Bank Note Co.

What I do contend is that the first printing of the 5c. green carried no imprint. My conclusion on this point is based on the fact that I have in my collection a complete pane of this stamp, which is absolutely devoid of any imprint whatsoever. My theory: this was a rush order to fill the need of a single stamp for the domestic letter rate, so the manufacturers so soon as the plate was completed rushed it for printing, without taking the time to roll in the imprints.

Now we are confronted by another puzzle. After all this tearing around and hustling about over a 5c. stamp, was there a slow-up by the provincial postal authorities in the distribution of this stamp? It would appear that this stamp should have been in use by sometime in October, 1860, but the earliest date of which I have any record is February 23, 1861.

Would you British collectors be good enough to check your covers, and if you come up with a date prior to the above, let us have the benefit of your findings.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. E. FOSTER

(C.P.S. of G.B. 335).
(B.N.A.P.S. 293).

New Jersey,

HAIR LINES

DEAR SIR,—Unfortunately I missed Major Harper's article in the July 1951 *Maple Leaves*, so perhaps you will forgive me if the points I raise have been mentioned before. The explanation that the hairlines are due to cracks on the plates seems to me to be untenable for two reasons: (a) The lines are invariably horizontal, or very nearly so. Why should plates crack in this direction only? (b) The hairlines can be seen in the vertical but *not* in the horizontal margins of the stamps.

The following explanation was put forward some time ago, but I forget where or by whom. When the stamps were printed they were drawn from the presses sideways, and for some reason or other the ink was smudged in a sideways direction so that very thin lines of it spread horizontally across the stamps. This explanation, besides giving reasons for the horizontal lines, also accounts for the fact that there are no lines in the upper or lower margins. For purely statistical reasons, since more copies of the

1c. and 2c. values were printed, it is to be expected that more smudging would occur on these values.

Yours sincerely,

G. N. LANCE, M.Sc.

74, Chalkpit Lane,

Dorking, Surrey.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with great interest G. B. Harper's article on the cause and reason for the development of the Hairlines; also the observations and criticisms of this article by F. W. Pollock in his "Canadian Corner"—*Western Stamp Collector*, dated 22nd September, 1951. Major G. B. Harper states that it is generally accepted that these lines on the Canadian stamps are due to cracks in the surface of the plate, and suggests a theory as to the cause of their development, whilst Mr F. W. Pollock feels that the Hairlines were indicative of surface plating. Mr Winthrop S. Boggs, in his *Handbook*, suggests that the Hairlines are due to stresses put on the plate during hardening and curving for fitting in the press, whilst Henry C. Hitt, in his article on Hairlines on Canada 2c. of 1912 (published in the *London Philatelist* 513—September, 1934), suggests that the Hairlines on the Admiral type are die cracks.

Recently I obtained a half-sheet of 100 subjects of the 2c. Carmine Admiral type with Hairlines, and it is interesting to note that these stamps are from a plate with the inscription "Ottawa No. 4. P.O. (printing order) 83." It is, of course, generally known that these Hairlines did occur at least on Plate 4. After carefully examining this half-sheet, I find that the Hairlines are common to each subject, and they only join up when two adjoining stamps are in exact alignment. It is also obvious that when adjoining stamps are not in alignment, the Hairlines do not extend far enough to reach the adjoining stamps. In each case short lines indicate the top and bottom of each stamp; further lines indicate the top of the numeral square, and a further line runs right across the exact centre of the numeral "2." This latter line runs between the letters "TWO" and "CENTS" thus positioning each word. All these lines are common to all the stamps on the half-sheet.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Hairlines are nothing more or less than the engraver's positioning lines on the die. These positioning lines were probably scratched on the die's surface by hand, and not being burnished off the die, were picked up by the transfer roller, and consequently transferred to the plate. Because the lines are common to each stamp, it is obvious that they were transferred by the roller, and not due to any defect on the plate's surface.

This theory does, of course, explain, why the Hairlines are common to certain

stamps, as it certainly must be an extremely rare occurrence for the engraver to allow the die to be hardened before the positioning lines are burnished off.

If your readers would refer to "Postage Stamps in the Making" by John Easton—Ch. VII "Modern Development of the Perkins Process," they will observe two die proofs of the Belgian Designs of 1850, which show positional lines as laid down by the engraver on the Die.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. LEA.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE

DEAR SIR,—I have read with interest the notes and comments in the April issue and have looked again at my own stamps, noting the following:—

HALF CENT

Dot in border recess five out of six stamps. The sixth stamp would appear to be No. 9 or 10, with no break in the border, and therefore would not bear this dot.

ONE CENT

Vertical guide line in one stamp from the top to the "P" dot. All stamps show dot in guttering opposite base of

figure 1 on left. In addition, one stamp shows a similar dot in bottom guttering at left under "C" of Centenaire.

FIVE CENTS

One stamp showing dotted guide lines crossing at dot in "P."

TWENTY CENTS

Shows dot in "P."

It certainly appears that the plating of the half cent., one cent and five cents is quite feasible. It would also seem that what were mentioned as re-entries, consisting of dotted lines in and through dates and wording at the top of the stamps, are simply unerased or misplaced guide dots.

In regard to hair lines, they appear to be only found on those values of which more than one plate exists. This raises the question as to on which plates they show, and if so, is it only on a portion of that plate?

Major Harper tells me there is another re-entry on the half cent other than No. 44, but I don't know which stamp or have lost the information. The five cent major re-entry is, I think, No. 81, but what plate I do not know.

I would like information on the exact position of the re-entry of the 20 cents. I fancy the top right hand corner of the sheet, but this is only a guess.

Yours faithfully,
E. SHIPTON.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

Annual General Meeting

The attention of all members is drawn to paragraph 16 of the Constitution and Rules, viz.:—

Nominations of Officials together with proxies, if any, should be in the hands of the Secretary one month prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting will take place on Tuesday, 23rd September, at 11.30 a.m., at the Linden Hall Hydro, Bournemouth.

Displays and Exhibits

Details in connection with these are the same as last year and are mentioned earlier in this Issue under the heading of Presidential Remarks. If you are sending exhibits please do not forget that these should go to Stanley H. Godden, 110/111, Strand, London, W.C.2., and be received by him not later than the 20th September. Mr F. Walker, the Organiser of the Convention, should also be informed at the same time of your intention to exhibit or of your Group's intention to exhibit. His address is:—57, Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.

Listing of Members

It is our practice to set up a complete listing of members with their addresses and collecting interests in the October issue of this Journal each year. If there is anything incorrect with the listing you have had in the past (were your address and interests stated correctly or have either of these changed?) please let me have the correct information by the 20th August next at the latest (and preferably by return of post) so that you can be correctly reported in the October Journal.

Part I.—NEW MEMBERS

- 599. WILLCOCK W. M. C., 3500, Belmore Avenue, Montreal. C.
- 600. MAC'CALLUM, R. S., 8, Lafayette Road, Larchmont, New York U.S.A. C.
- 601. Cancelled.
- 602. HOWARD, L. D., Ardmore R. D., Papakura, Auckland, N.Z. C.B.N.
- 603. RICHARDSON R. M., 216, King St. East, St. John, N.B., Canada. C.B.N.
- 604. ROUS, O. (Miss), 19, Ersham Road, Hailsham. C.G.C.
- 605. RITSON, H., 90, Gartmore Road, Paisley. C.B.N.
- 606. SANDERS, J., 7, Commercial Road Southampton. Locals.
- 607. GREY, P. R., 6, Inner Park Road, Wembleton Parkside, London, S.W.19.
P.B., R.P.O.
- 608. MAWER, S. E. 166, Bishopthorpe Road, York. C.G. C.G.A.
- 609. WALLIS, L. A., 56A, High Street, Whitstable, Kent. C.B.N.
- 610. FLETCHER, G. F. (Maj.), Glendower Hotel, Glendower Place, South Kensington
London, S.W.7. C.B.N.

Part II.—CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 104. BETTS, E. M., 27, Cody Road, Clapham, Bedford. R.P.O. P.C.
- 542. ROBERTS T. V., 27, The Grove, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.
- 141. REDMAN, J., 10, Third Avenue, Manor Drive, Halifax.
- 77. CHISHOLM, D. (Dr.), 41, Thornliebank Road, Glasgow, S.3.
- 139. RICHARDSON E. M., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent.
- 248. RICHARDSON, W. J., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent.

Part III.—RESIGNATIONS

- 514. SETTER, W. F.
- 521. THOMAS, H. G.
- 463. PICKUP, T.

Part IV.—GENERAL

Change of Contact Member—Aberdeen Group.

Please note that the following member has been elected as the new Contact Member :

- 539. McKENZIE, J. B., Raeden Croft, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.



Secretary—G. B. HARPER, 53, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3.

Treasurer—J. P. MACASKIE, 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.

Editor of Society Journal—FREDERICK TOMLINSON, R.P.S.L., Etc., Coombe Leigh, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Librarian—E. T. E. LLOYD, 43, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11

Hon. Exchange Secretary—O. A. FRASER, 85, Fonthill Road, Aberdeen.

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