

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:
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EDITORIAL

Convention 1971

Convention comes but once a year and when it comes to Aberdeen it brings more good cheer than one can reasonably expect anywhere else, and that is quite a lot. More than one Sassenach, on more than one occasion, has remarked upon the obvious fact that 'they' have a way of organising things in Scotland which cannot *quite* be matched south of the Tweed. It is almost as though members feel more 'at home' there than anywhere else, and so indeed they are in a very special sense. For our Society had its origins in Scotland, the first Convention was held in Perth in 1947 and no one needs reminding that it was there that our Founder President really launched the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain upon its successful course. Despite Dr. Johnson, for our members all over the world, the happiest sight is the high road to Aberdeen. . .

It was fitting, therefore, that in Aberdeen this year at a Convention which truly lived up to the highest traditions of Scottish hospitality and good cheer, our President, Sandy Mackie, should be the first to wear the Presidential Badge of Office which is illustrated on our front cover and which will always serve as a memorial to our Founder. It was fitting too that Betty Stephenson should have been chosen to invest Sandy with this beautiful badge of office at a moving ceremony held during the Annual General Meeting. That Sandy was as proud to wear the badge as Betty was to present it, was obvious to all who were privileged to witness his investiture.

With his customary modesty Sandy has described himself as a 'humble rating of Admiral Stephenson'. Be that as it may, so much of Stevie's bonhommie has rubbed off on to him that it is difficult to imagine a President who could more reflect the spirit of good fellowship with which Stevie always imbued Convention. He would have been proud indeed of his protégé, and of the enthusiasm, energy and effervescent good spirits that he displayed throughout a most memorable Convention.

Albert Smith

The name will not convey much to newer members of our Society, perhaps, but older members will not need to be reminded of the first secretary of our Society. That he should have been awarded a Fellowship for the signal services which he rendered in its earliest years is fitting enough, however belated many will consider the honour to be. In tendering our congratulations we couple with them the knowledge that Albert is now enjoying good health after many years of illness and suffering. There were few happier or prouder men, or women, in the Douglas Hotel when he signed the Roll of Fellowship. The shade of Stevie must have looked down with pride indeed when his 'first' lieutenant stepped forward to receive Sandy's congratulations.

Maple Leaves

The new format of our magazine will come as a surprise to many of our members. It has involved a redesigning of the cover, but no radical alteration. The small type will enable us to provide the same quantity of 'matter' as hitherto and metrication, or the inevitability of such, really left us with no alternative that was practicable or economically feasible. We shall welcome members' reactions.

East Anglian Local Group

What Ken Willington describes as an 'unofficial local group' of the Society met at his home in Norwich in September for a most interesting evening when he, Pat Page and Peter Harris showed some material from their collections. In a letter recently received he says: 'We propose to meet monthly, alternating between homes. The next meeting is in Norwich on 3rd January at 6 Three Corner Drive. All members who can manage to attend will be most welcome.' Here, then, is an opportunity for the East Anglians to respond to the initiative of the original three in order to make this new venture the outstanding success it deserves to be. The February meeting will be held on the 14th at 14 Gunton Drive, Lowestoft, the March meeting on the 13th at 46 Albion Road, Great Yarmouth. Since no set programme has yet been arranged, however, intending visitors would be well advised to ring Mr. Willington (Norwich 42590) a few days beforehand for confirmation of these dates and for the actual times of the meetings.

A Highland Lament—

Or the Past President's Farewell

Partings are sweet sorrows and Marjory and I were sorry to see you all make your various tracks home from Convention. Heffie was loath to uplift his Scottish roots, which he claims from the R.B. (Robert Bruce) in his name, until the Monday afternoon when I saw him safely dispatched to the airport.

Only after getting my second wind from these marathon few days was I fit to look over them and appreciate that the labours of my 'Fellow' members of the local Group had proved their worth, and that all those present had entered into the 'Spirit' of Convention.

Following on last year, our displays were all 'first timers' and excelled themselves in their exceedingly high standard, once again proving that within our Society lies a wealth of latent talent.

We Scots are a sentimental lot, and I am afraid I was overcome by emotion so much, as to find myself almost speechless, when Betty, the daughter of our Founder, A. E. Stephenson, presented me with the Presidential Badge of Office, which is the Society's Memorial to Stevie. In her speech, she remarked that she was sure he would have liked it, as it was to be presented and worn for the first time in Scotland. It was indeed for me, as one of Admiral Stephenson's lower ratings, a great honour and privilege to be the first wearer of this beautiful Badge of Office.

Every year new faces appear at Convention, and as the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, I feel sure that like those who made it their First at last year's Convention, they will emulate 'Oliver Twist' and come back for a second helping, and in so doing swell the ranks and take the place of those regular attenders who no longer can be with us.

As you nurse your souvenirs of Convention and if the bottle has not been consumed, may I ask you to fill your glass, toast the future of our Society and pledge that the spirit of Stevie will live on.

So to Harrogate next year where Lionel and his band of Merry Yorkshiremen are already hard at it to repeat the pleasant time we all had there two years ago.

It was indeed a pleasure to be your host in the Granite City.

BON ACCORD

(Happy to meet—sorry to part—happy to meet again.)

Sandy Mackie

5 cent Blue, 6 cent Orange, 6 cent Black

'EXPO' Queens



In our August issue (Whole No. 131) we printed an article by G. N. Plews, which should have been entitled as above, and NOT as in the original.

Additionally, in the original article, the arrow indicating 'the missing jewel' in the Queen's necklace was wrongly positioned, and should have been as shown above.

We apologise for any inconvenience caused by these errors.

The Large Heads of Canada

By Geo. R. C. Searles

Part V

5 cents Montreal

1st October 1875 to February 1876; print One Plate;
Perf. 11³/₄ x 12. Medium to stout wove—Olive Green, Greyish Green.
Perf. 12 x 12. Olive Green.

Proofs

Black die proof on India paper.
Dull Orange plate proof on Card.
Olive Green plate proof on Card.
Grey Green plate proof on Card.
Red Brown.
Pale Red Brown on India paper.
Green on Manilla glazed paper.

The 5 cents die was engraved with the other Large head dies in 1867. No. 5 cent rate existed until 1875, although the Small Heads had by then been in use for 5 years. The Large Head was used for four months, until the 5 cents Small Head die was produced.

**CHRISTMAS
GREETINGS**
and Best Wishes
for the
NEW YEAR
to all Members



from
Eric Bielby

**HAPPY
HUNTING**
in
'72
to all
C.P.S.G.B.
and B.N.A.P.S.
Members



from
Stanley Cohen

Opal Stamp Booklets

Information has now been received that the above booklets are obtainable from the Opal Manufacturing Co. Ltd., at 20 Sheffield Street, Toronto 385, Ont., Canada. The minimum quantity which may be ordered is twenty-five booklets at 25 cents each, i.e., \$6.25. No postage need be included with the order but the suppliers will extract the necessary panes of stamps from the quantity ordered and use them on the package enclosing the order. Recipients will therefore receive one or more used panes as part of their order. A small quantity of the booklets is available from the Editor, but only singles can be supplied to members at cost price, i.e., 10p. Please enclose S.A.E. when ordering. First come first served. We are indebted to Mr. S. A. Clark of Winnipeg for this information. In his letter to us he adds a timely warning: 'Care should be exercised when opening the Opal booklet as the covers sometimes adhere. To ensure that the stamps are not damaged use a pair of stamp tweezers to ease the covers apart.'

New Combination Stamp Booklet

We are indebted to Mr. R. B. Hetherington for the sight of two new combination stamp booklets, both of which contain stamps to the value of twenty-five cents made up from single pane of three seven cents stamps, two of which are se-tenant with one one cent stamp and one of which is se-tenant with a three cents stamp. The pane is completed by an advertising label (bi-lingual) reading 'Apartment numbers are important.'

The booklets only differ in the wording which appears on the back cover: 'Pre-stamped envelopes a bargain and no stamps to lick. Ask at your post office,' and 'Free dispenser with each roll of 100-7c stamps sanitary/convenient.' The wording is bi-lingual in both instances.

Also by the same mail Mr. Hetherington sends a new seven cents definitive F.D.C. dated 4th August. The first day of issue of the 7 cents definitive was the 1st July and the cachet on the cover (top left) reads 'Kaulbach Island, N.S.' This is in the form of a small double circle with L.C.S. in the centre. To the right of the cachet four parallel lines enclose the wording 'First Day of Issue' in capitals. A sight of the reverse of the cover resolves the apparent mystery. Here there appear 7 labels each depicting various birds and each of 9 cents 'value'. It is apparent that the 7 different labels were originally all se-tenant, but the width of the cover necessitated one label being detached and stuck above the remaining six.

These very obvious 'local stamps' emanate from Kaulbach Island and are used to defray the cost of taking letters over to Chester, N.S. by sea. According to Mr. Hetherington's informant there is a genuine use for these stamps. 600,000 of each value were printed and the plates have now been destroyed. The labels on the reverse have been cancelled by the same cancelling device used on the front of the cover as a cachet. Mr. Hetherington does not make it clear that the cost of carrying mail to Chester is only 9 cents, but this presumably is so. N.B.—Kaulbach Island is one of at least four sizeable islands in Mahone Bay west of Halifax and is probably the largest.

Best Wishes for
CHRISTMAS
and
NEW YEAR



from
Mr. and Mrs. R. B.
Hetherington (Heffie)

To all Members
of the
Society
BEST WISHES



from
Frank and Pat
Laycock

BEST WISHES
to all
Members



from
Joyce and Eric
Killingley

SINCERE
GREETINGS
and
BEST WISHES
To all Friends
Old and New



from
L. D. CARN

O.H.M.S. Post Cards

By R. B. Hetherington, F.C.P.S.

At our C.P.S. of G.B. auction in October 1970, I purchased two postal stationery post cards, one 1953 and the other 1960 (Holmes design 1490a) both used at Orillia, Ontario, Canada, by 'The Superintendent', Trent Canal, Washago, Ontario, in November and December 1962. These cards are printed,

O.H.M.S.

measuring $37\frac{1}{2}$ mm by 6mm, with square stops after the letters, and round 'O' in O.H.M.S. These O.H.M.S. cards are mentioned in the *Higgins and Gage catalogue* in a footnote, I am informed.

After some ten months correspondence with the Postage Stamp Division of the Canadian Post Office, and with Mr. W. D. Bennett, Superintending Engineer, of the Trent Canal System at Peterborough, Ontario, some further information regarding these two postal stationery cards has come up.

The first of the two cards was printed by the British American Bank Note Company, who state however that the overprinting O.H.M.S. was not done by them. The second card was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, who also deny that the overprinting was done by them. (See opposite for illustrations of first card (top) second card (below).

Mr. Bennett in his letter to me of the 19th May 1971, gives me the following information:—

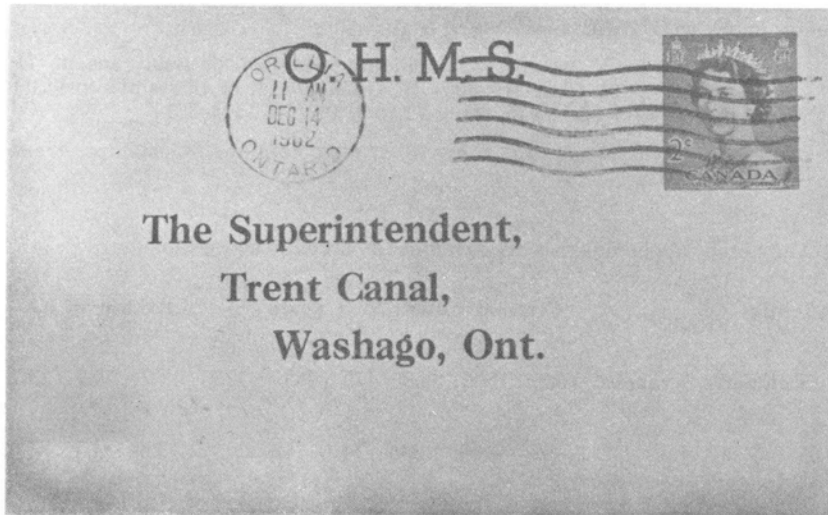
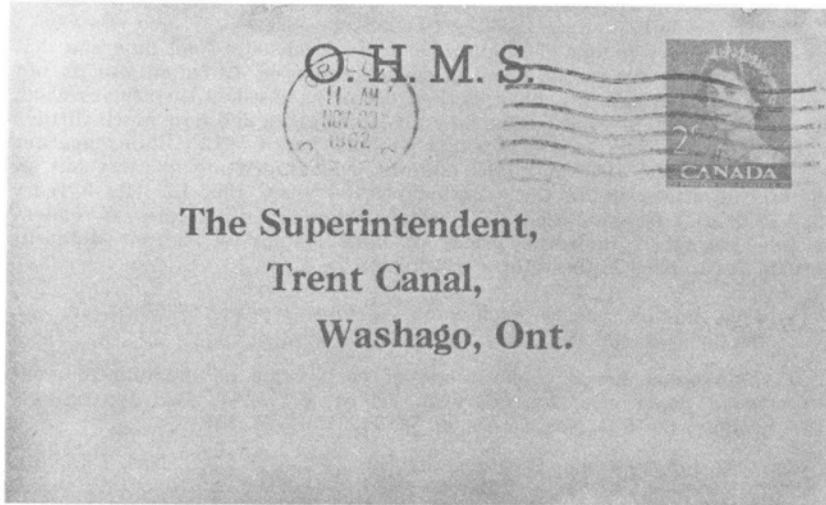
- (a) The cards are used to transmit water level information from stations on the Trent Canal System to the headquarters office here in Peterborough. Once the data has been transcribed into the appropriate records books the cards are destroyed. (As we see, some got away!)
- (b) We have no specific information on when these cards were first used. However, a retired employee on the Canal has cards mailed in 1893 and 1897.
- (c) We have no way of accurately estimating the number of cards used to date. Our guess is that since the construction of the Canal there have been several thousands. (See (a) most destroyed, so surviving cards must be scarce.)
- (d) The cards, before they are submitted to the field for use, are obtained by this office by requisition from Ottawa. The cards presently in use are marked 'On Her Majesty's Service' and 'Postage Paid'.

Mr. Bennett, however continues, 'We have endeavoured, without success, to ascertain how the cards, photo copies of which you submitted, became overprinted'.

Mr. F. G. Flatters, Chief, Post Stamp Division, Canadian Post Office, in his letter to me of the 25th November 1970, states: 'Our records do not show any information relating to the issue of post cards with the letters "O.H.M.S." '.

From further letters from Mr. Flatters and Mr. Mullen it would appear that these cards were not authorised by the Canadian Post Office.

As the Printers deny that they overprinted the cards O.H.M.S., and the Post Office, say they did not authorise their use, and the Trent Canal Authority cannot trace how they became overprinted, it would appear that the 'mystery' will not be solved!



The Boom in Canadian Philately

By E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.

I suppose every reader of *Maple Leaves* has realised a long time ago that we are enjoying a vigorous boom in several issues of Canadian stamps, old and new. But perhaps few have worked out or have asked themselves when the boom started, in what issues, how far it has gone, and how much further it is likely to go. The arrival of a new Gibbons Part I 1972 edition, together with copies of the 1963 and 1967 editions, encouraged me to carry out an analysis of price-rises in three periods (A) 4 years 1963-67, (B) 5 years 1967-1972, (C) 9 years 1963-1972, which I thought might interest readers of this journal. I took the prices of *mint* stamps of various different periods as recorded in these three catalogues, i.e.,

- (1) Five stamps, one of each value of *imperf pence*, 1851-58 i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 6d, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 10d (S.G. Nos. 25, 10, 12, 22, 20).
- (2) *1868 issue, Large Queens*: one of each value on medium to stout wove paper; $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c redbrown, 2c, 3c, 6c, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 15c, 1c (orange-yellow) 5c (S.G. Nos. 53, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61, 64, 75, 70).
- (3) *1897 Jubilee Issue*; 6 values, 50c, \$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (S.G. Nos. 135-140).
- (4) *Registered Letter Stamps*; (S.G. 1-7,7a, 8-9 stamps).
- (5) *Admirals*; 23 stamps including (i) 1912 issue, 8 (cheapest) values 1c-50c (ii) 1922 issue, 9 (cheapest) values 1c-\$1.00 (iii) 3 stamps overprinted WAR TAX (S.G. 225-227) (iv) 3 pairs imperf on thick paper (S.G. 257a, 258a, 259a).
- (6) *King George V stamps*; 32 including (i) 1928-29 issue, set of 11 stamps 1c-\$1.00 (S.G. 275-285) (ii) 1930-31, set of 10 stamps to \$1.00 (S.G. 288-297) (iii) 1935, set of 11 to \$1.00 (S.G. 341-351).
- (7) *Combination* of all the above 6 groups, totalling 87 stamps, from 1851 to 1935.

The details of the analysis are given in the accompanying table.

All Mint	Original value			Increase in years			Increase % p.a.		
	£	£	£	4	5	9			
	£	£	£	£	£	£			
(1) Imperfs 5 values (S.G. Nos. 25, 10, 12, 22, 20)	1055	1530	3885	475	2305	2780	11.2	30.1	29.1
(2) L.Q. 9 values (S.G. 53, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61, 64, 75, 70)	92	106	289	14	183	197	3.8	34.5	23.8

(3) 1897 Jubilees (6) (50c, \$1.00-5.00)	140	186	390	46	204	250	8.2	22.0	20.0
(4) R.L.S. 9 values (S.G. R1-R8)	25	29	51	4	22	26	4.0	15.1	11.0
(5) 23 Admirals	37	57	159	20	102	122	13.5	35.8	32.8
(6) 32 King George V	20	24	50	4	26	30	5.0	21.7	16.7
(7) Combination of 6 Groups (87 stamps)	1369	1932	4774	563	2842	3405	10.3	29.4	27.6

From this analysis we can draw the following interesting conclusions:—
In *Period A* (1963-67), the increase per cent per annum shows no boom at all in Group (2) L.Q., 3.8 per cent increase; Group 4, R.L.S., 4 per cent increase, and Group 6, K.G.V., 5 per cent increase.

In *Period B* (1967-72) there has been a vigorous boom in all six groups, with spectacular rises especially in group 5, Admirals, 35.8 per cent group 2, L.Q. 34.5 per cent, and group 1, Imperfs, 30.1 per cent per annum.

In the whole 9 year *Period C* (1963-72), in consequence of the astonishing rises in Period B, the increase *per annum* works out at 27.6 per cent for all six groups taken together. What other investment in the World (outside of Philately) shows an increase of 27.6 per cent per annum?

We are now in a position to answer some of the queries with which this article opened.

- (1) When did the boom start? Obviously about 1967, or 5 years ago.
- (2) In what issues? Pretty well in all issues, but particularly in Admirals, Imperfs and Large Queens.
- (3) How far has it gone? The figures in the tabular statement speak for themselves.
- (4) How much further is the boom likely to go? I have no crystal ball to tell us this, but the rise in prices generally between the 1971 and 1972 catalogues is the biggest yet, which points to the conclusion that the boom is not yet over, and already there is a long supplement of increased Canadian prices.
- (5) Can we give any reason for this spectacular rise? It coincides, of course, in time with world-wide inflation; but this is less than 10 per cent per annum and cannot explain an increase of 27.6 per cent per annum. There is obviously some other factor or factors besides inflation operating vigorously to raise the values of Canadian stamps. Perhaps some of my readers can suggest what they are? Finally, is one wise, financially, to sell accumulations of Canadian stamps? Whenever I have done so, a few years later I have tried to kick myself for having done so! To switch from one group to another may prove profitable, but for any other reason remember you are unlikely to find another 27 per cent per annum investment!

The
LONDON SECTION

*send all good wishes
for Christmas and
the New Year
to all members of
the Society*

Colin G. Banfield
— Chairman

*Congratulations
and thanks to
Sandy and his
Committee for a
grand Convention*



*GREETINGS to all
from
Robert J. Woolley*

*Warm Christmas
Greetings
from
Cape Town
to all Members*



*from
Phil and Mary Grey*



Roland Greenhill
*sends Good Wishes
for CHRISTMAS
and the
NEW YEAR*
and hopes to have
many Library requests
in 1972



A Precancel 'Find'

By George E. L. Manley

In 1964 it was my good fortune to come into possession of an accumulation of partial sheets of K.E.VII 1 cent and 2 cent stamps, precancelled either with the Ottawa parcel roller cancel, or with the official precancel Type 'T'.

The sheets had obviously been stored for a considerable time without any philatelic attention and were consequently much stuck together. As a result much careful handling was necessary to part the sheets, and this was not always successful.

Most of the blocks, but not all, consisted of 8 x 10 rows of 1 cent stamps or 9 x 10 rows of 2 cent stamps. It has been suggested that the side rows had been torn off, so that the blocks would fit into Post Office counter drawers. If this was so, then this material was sold over the counter to a firm authorised to use precancels. This is somewhat borne out by the fact that the container they were in was a very old-fashioned, much used cardboard folder that could have acted as a commercial firm's 'stampbook'.

The Plate numbers included were:

- 1 cent. Nos. 48, 51, 52.
- 2 cent. Nos. 71, 72.

The Ottawa, Ont., rollers were 'no number', '1', and '14'.

A large selection of this find was shown at the C.P.S. Convention at Worthing in 1964.

Experimental Coil Material

Amongst the Ottawa roller cancellations was material that appeared to have been left over from the original Coil Machine experiments—see Boggs 1, p. 355.

This consisted particularly of four complete panes of the 2 cent that had been trimmed along their top edges and pasted onto the bottom edge of the next sheet, giving one piece of 400 stamps ready for tearing into strips for subsequent use as coils.

Unfortunately in the separation of the stamps (mentioned in para 2 above) the middle of the three joins came apart. This left a maximum possible of 20 'paste-ups': however not even all of these survived the treatment.

Besides the above, there were a few other pieces that had been prepared in a similar manner.

Type 'T' Precancels

About two-thirds of the find consisted of Type 'T' both on the 1 cent and 2 cent, including a number of doubles on the 1 cent.

From these it is possible to take exact measurements of the cancelling device which consisted of ten rows of cancellations. Owing to a break in one of them the circumference of the roller can be ascertained.



J. A. Grant
 sends
Good Wishes
 for
CHRISTMAS
 and
THE NEW YEAR



Christmas Greetings
and Best Wishes
for the
NEW YEAR
to all Members
 from
Charles and Dorothy
Hollingsworth

Morris St cancels and
 blocks of
 Edward 5 cents
 will make the
 New Year even happier

A Merry
CHRISTMAS
and a Happy
NEW YEAR



from
Leo Baresch
MANFIELD HOUSE,
376/9, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2



Geoffrey and
Constance
Whitworth
Wish all Members
A MERRY
CHRISTMAS
and a
Happy and Prosperous
NEW YEAR



The K.E. VII Definitive Series 1903-1912

A. Resumé — Part II

Compiled by D. F. Sessions

14. Notes on the Individual Values

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ cent

No, don't rush to your catalogues blinking in disbelief. You are quite right—there isn't one. The question is *why*?

There was a $\frac{1}{2}$ cent rate current until 14th May 1909, when an amendment to the Post Office Act was passed, repealing the provision granting the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent rate to newspapers and periodicals less than one oz. when posted singly. A $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value was included in the Quebec Tercentenary issue (1908), yet no evidence has been found that a die was prepared for the definitive series.

One can only assume that considerable stocks of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent Numeral were held at the time of introduction of the new series. Since the run on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value of the Jubilee issue in 1897, caused by the prior publication of the low printing of this value, the purchase of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamps seems to have been running well above the amount commercially needed. The number of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent S.Q.'s issued to Postmasters in 1895 was 900,000. This figure had doubled by 1898 and dropped back to 1.2 million in 1902, still a very high figure in relation to the number of single newspapers and periodicals in transit. That the Post Office was aware of this is illustrated by a Department Circular published in the *Montreal Star* 6.12.02:—

'The attention of Postmasters is drawn to the fact that the postal necessity for the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp, as such, is now confined to one purpose—prepayment of newspapers and periodicals posted singly and weighing not more than one ounce each (see Postal Guide, page xii, section 47). As publications of the kind referred to must, in the nature of things, be few, and as in the case of their being mailed to subscribers by the office of publication, the bulk rate of postage would be far cheaper and more convenient for the publisher, the demand for the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp throughout the Dominion must be appreciably diminished as a result of this restriction of its use. While, of course, any number of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamps on an article of correspondence will be recognised to the full extent of their aggregate face value, it is not the wish of the department to supply them except for the sole specific purpose above mentioned, and an intimation to that effect should be given by postmasters to patrons of their office who are in the habit of buying $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamps for other postal purposes.' (*Mekeels Weekly Stamp News.*)

The circular seems to have had the desired effect, for the stamp accounts in the Reports for succeeding years shows an average issue to postmasters of 400,000. The stamp accounts in the 1910 Report show 1700 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamps on hand and 600,000 more received from the manufacturers. These were all issued to postmasters and the value was discontinued on 10th June 1909.

It seems strange that the printers should still be delivering batches of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent QV Numeral some six years after the issue had been superseded. One can only assume that the printers had stock-piled the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value on the basis of the P.O. Department's requirements in the years immediately prior to 1902 and that the Departmental circular had considerably reduced the numbers required from 1902 onwards.

The fact that no secondary die was prepared for the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent strongly suggests that the secondary dies were made shortly before the values were required, thus supporting the contention that the 20 cent and 50 cent dies were prepared in 1904 and 1908 respectively and not in 1903 with the others in the series.

(b) 1 cent

Seventy-two plates were prepared and Boggs indicates that, in his opinion, plates 67-69 were not used. From these plates were printed 1,470 million stamps. Boggs shows that 200 imperfs were released on 6th May 1903. As this date was over a month earlier than the date of distribution to local postmasters, one can be sure that these were the usual 'per favor' emanations. There is some difference of opinion on quantity however, as Holmes' catalogue indicates 400 imperfs from plates 1 and 2.

One cent was the rate for prepayment on post cards, both internal and to the United States; it also prepaid the drop letter rate from 1908.

As one would expect from so many stamps, there are many varieties to be found on the 1 cent.

Guide lines, both horizontal and vertical, can be found, as can guide dots. The latter, when seen, will usually be found in a horizontal plane through the middle of the stamp. It is, of course, almost impossible to detect them in the design, but they are occasionally found outside the vertical framelines or in the white edges of the oval at either 3 o'clock or 9 o'clock.

Hairlines are distinctly visible on some copies although they are not quite so obvious as well-publicised 'Admiral' hairlines.

Re-entries abound, a particularly fine one showing traces a full 1mm above the upper and lower horizontal framelines.

A good example of a relief break can be found on this value. It is seen as a progressive shortening of the left vertical line of the left-hand numeral box. Later examples of this break also show smaller breaks at top and bottom right of the box. Evidence of a retouch is the appearance of copies with the lines of the numeral box re-drawn very heavily.

I have an interesting variety in which the left vertical line of the left numeral box is 'bent' inwards at the top. This could be a graver slip

made in a clumsy effort to retouch the box which seemed to give a lot of trouble.

The red Gibbons lists three main shades for this value, but the variety of shade is almost infinite and makes it difficult to categorize a large number of copies. The difficulty is increased by the varying tones of the paper which tend to distort the colour. A 'calendar' of dated copies shows no recognizable shade pattern.

Most of the experimental coil stamps of this era were 2 cent values, but some 1 cent coils exist. In August 1913, the Postmaster at Quebec decided to use his 1 cent and 2 cent Edward remainders as coil stamps rather than return them to Ottawa. The sheets were torn into strips and joined to make a roll which was then fitted into the vending machines for experimental purposes, after having been cancelled with the 'Ottawa' obliterator. These can, of course, only be satisfactorily collected in paste-up pairs or strips.

(c) 2 cents

86 Plates were prepared but, according to Boggs, plates numbered 31, 34, 51/2 and 65/6 were apparently not used. From these plates 2,160 million stamps were produced. Boggs indicates that 200 imperfs were produced from plates 1 and 2 and a further 100,000 from plates 13 and 14; again Holmes indicates 400 from plates 1 and 2. The date given by Boggs for the release of the imperfs is September 1908, which is reasonable for the Plate 13/14 emissions but I would have expected the plate 1/2 emissions to have been released prior to the official date for release of the series as in the case of the other imperf values. A single imperf sheet from each of plates 31, 32 and 43 has been seen. The sheets were all defaced. It is interesting to note that one of the sheets is from plate 31 which, according to Boggs, was not used. The 2 cent imperfs are referred to again, later in this series.

The 2 cent value prepaid the domestic letter rate, letters to the United States and to the United Kingdom, and postcards to other U.P.U. countries.

Apart from the normal sheet stamps, the 2 cent value exists in booklet form and experimental coils were made from the sheets. Booklets and coils are also discussed later in this series.

As in the case of the 1 cent value, there are innumerable re-entries to be found on the 2 cent. The occasional guide line is found, usually in the vertical plane but occasionally in the horizontal. Guide dots are sometimes seen. When found they are usually on a horizontal plane through the centre of the stamp. Graver slips can be found. They have been noted as an extension to the bottom frameline at the right and as an extension to the base of the right numeral box.

The 2 cent value exists in several shades of rose carmine, as would be expected with such a high printing number. As with the 1 cent it is almost impossible to readily classify the shades, a dated 'calendar' shows no easily recognisable shade pattern, and again the varying tones and textures of the papers used, tend to complicate shade recognition.

(d) 5 cents

Six plates were laid down for the 5 cents value and from them were printed 66.21 million stamps. 200 imperfs were released on 6th May 1903, from Plate 1. It is reassuring to find that Messrs. Boggs and Holmes agree this time! The 5 cents value was used to prepay the rate for letters to U.P.U. countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom.

Whilst the 1 cent and 2 cent values are impossible to plate in view of the high number of plates used, the 5 cent value, with just six plates, is only incredibly difficult! The position is alleviated somewhat by the fact that the first two plates are printed on horizontal mesh paper and the last two plates on vertical mesh paper. Dr. Hollingsworth is of the opinion that the changeover took place late in the life of plate 3, but this has not yet been confirmed. Members in possession of plate blocks from plates 3 and 4 are invited to report the direction of the mesh. Dr. Hollingsworth also reported (in 1964) that the earliest dated copy on vertical mesh paper in his possession is 10th May 1907. Members are again invited to inspect their own copies and advise any earlier dated copies on vertical mesh paper.

The 5 cent value is printed on blued paper; whilst tones are not so easily distinguishable from the front, a survey of the backs of a batch of 5 cent stamps will show distinct tones ranging from bright blue to blue-green. The shades of ink vary also from blue to indigo.

The occasional hairline is seen but re-entries turn up quite frequently. The major re-entry is one of the most striking seen on the stamps of Canada—there is almost complete doubling of all the letters and the re-entry is evident in other parts of the design too. Examination of the re-entries in conjunction with the mesh of the paper suggests that most of them are found on vertical mesh paper and the later plates. This is rather surprising as the lower values show most of the re-entries as having been made on the early plates before the practice of hardening the plates was introduced. One wonders why the 5 cent value should show an opposite trend.

Guide dots, when seen, are usually on a horizontal plane through the middle of the stamp; the matter of guide dots on the 5 cent was raised in section 7 of part 1 of this series.

A good example of re-touching can be found between the words CANADA and POSTAGE, where the wear of the cross-hatching has been re-touched in a form, aptly described by Dr. Hollingsworth as a 'portcullis'. Another similar re-touch can be seen between FIVE and CENTS.

Plate wear on the 5 cent is not confined to these areas of cross-hatching. In its most advanced state the whole subject is worn so that the colour of the stamp appears much paler than usual. The fact that plate wear is more evident on the 5 cent than other issues is attributed to an ingredient in the ink attacking the plates.

❖ ❖

J. J. Bonar
sends
Best Wishes for
A MERRY XMAS
and for 1972
to
all Members

❖ ❖

Seasonal Greetings
for CHRISTMAS
and
Best Wishes for
1972
to all Members

from
Mary and John
Hannah

Margaret
and
Alan McGregor
send Good Wishes
to all
for a
HAPPY
CHRISTMAS
and a
PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR

❖

BEST WISHES
to all Members

from
Ian and
Noreen Bryce

❖

**A MERRY
CHRISTMAS
and a
GUID NEW YEAR
T' ANE AN' A'**



from
**Sandy and Marjory
Mackie**



*Seasons Greetings
and Best Wishes
to all Members*

from
**Ruth and Bill
Williams**



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NEW STAMP ISSUES



Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Autumn

Twenty-six million stamps depicting the maple leaf in autumn were issued by the Canadian Post Office on September 3rd. The seven-cent stamp measures 24mm by 40mm and was printed in a process of five-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto.

This is the third of four special stamps designed by Alma Duncan of Galetta, Ontario, for the series 'Maple Leaf in Four Seasons'. The stamp's design shows the mature leaf in its most spectacular stage when the maple displays a brilliant autumn hue of scarlet.

Christmas Stamps 1971

Four special stamps in denominations of 6c, 7c, 10c and 15c, were released by the Canada Post Office on 6th October for the 1971 Christmas season.

This year's issues bear snowflake designs created from intricate pen drawings by Miss Lisl Levinsohn of Toronto, Ontario. The two lower denomination stamps are printed by one colour steel engraving using blue for the 6c value and green for the 7c value. The higher denominations are printed by the combined processes of steel engraving and lithography using red and silver for the 10c stamp and red, blue and silver for the 15c stamp.

The 6c and 7c stamps, each measuring 24mm by 30mm, are reproduced in panes of one hundred. The 10c and 15c issues are slightly larger in size, measuring 30mm by 30mm, and are produced in panes of fifty. Marginal inscriptions including the designer's name appear on the four corners of each pane of stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

The Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa printed a total of 175 million of the 6c stamp, 115 million of the 7c stamp, 12 million of the 10c stamp and 18 million of the 15c stamp. (See P. 21 for illustrations)

Pierre Laporte

A special issue of 25 million commemorative stamps were released by the Canada Post Office to honour Pierre Laporte, the former Quebec Labour Minister who was kidnapped and assassinated last October by members

of the Front de Libération du Québec. The 7c issue, which went on sale on 20th October 1971, marks the 50th anniversary of the year in which Mr. Laporte was born.

The design for the Laporte commemorative was created by George A. Gundersen of Ottawa from a photograph by Michel Giroux of Montreal. The stamp measures 24mm by 40mm and was printed by one colour steel engraving and one colour gravure at the *British American Bank Note Company* of Ottawa. Marginal inscriptions including the designer's name will appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

The name of Pierre Laporte gained unexpected attention around the world when, in the autumn of 1970, the Quebec Labour Minister met a tragic and untimely death at the hands of terrorist kidnappers. He was abducted on 10th October by members of the Front de Libération du Québec while playing with his son and a nephew in front of his home in St. Lambert, Montreal. Several days later his assassination was announced by the F.L.Q., bringing to an ugly climax the recent escalation of terrorist actions in Quebec and the neighbouring province of Ontario.

The son of a physician, Pierre Laporte was born on 27th February 1921. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree at the Collège de L'Assomption and went on to study law at the University of Montreal. He twice won the Villeneuve trophy for debating in inter-university competitions. He was admitted to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1945 and that same year was married to Françoise Brouillet.

As a young man he served as chairman of many Montreal Young Chamber of Commerce committees before being elected vice-president of the organisation. In 1947 Mr. Laporte joined the staff of the Montreal daily newspaper, *Le Devoir* as a reporter. While serving as parliamentary reporter at the Quebec Legislative Assembly he earned the reputation of being a well-informed and objective writer. A natural interest in parliamentary affairs was heightened as he reported debates of the Assembly, various committees, the Legislative Council and different departments of the provincial administration.

Eventually Mr. Laporte entered provincial politics himself when he gained a seat in a Quebec by-election on 14th December 1961. In the following year, having retained his seat in the general election of 14th November, he was appointed Minister of Municipal Affairs and became the first man appointed to the office of Parliamentary Leader of the Government. Three years later he was appointed Minister of Cultural Affairs.

Re-elected in the general election of 1966, Mr. Laporte was named president of his party's caucus and parliamentary leader of the Opposition. The attainment of a majority by his party in the provincial election of 1970 coincided with his re-election in the County of Chambly. He assumed a prominent role in the new cabinet and was named Minister of Labour and Manpower, Minister of Immigration, and Parliamentary Leader.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Major R. K. Malott writes:

Forces Postmarks

Appended is the data requested by Mr. P. R. Grey in the June 1971 issue of *Maple Leaves*. I hope that it will be of interest to your readers.

Former Name	Present Name	Date of Change
Bagotville, PQ	Alouette, PQ	1.2.67
Barrington, NS	Stone Horse, NS	11.1.67
Beausejour, Man.	Muskwa, Man.	21.10.66
Beaverlodge, Alta.	Trumpeter, Alta.	1.11.66
Camp Borden, Ont.	Borden, Ont.	11.1.67
Chatham, NB	Curtis Park, NB	1.10.66
Clinton, Ont.	Adastral Park, Ont.	21.7.66
Comox, BC	Lazo, BC	1.10.66
Cold Lake, Alta.	Medley, Alta.	21.10.66
Dana, Sask.	Sagehill, Sask.	1.10.66
Falconbridge, Ont.	Ridgeview, Ont.	1.10.66
Foymount, Ont.	Foymount, Ont.	21.7.66
Greenwood, NS	Greenwood, NS	21.7.66
Gimli, Man.	Aspen Park, Man.	21.9.66
Esquimalt, BC	Naden, BC	
Gypsumville, Man.	Pineimuta, Man.	1.11.66
Holberg, BC	San Josef, BC	1.10.66
Lac St. Denis, PQ	Lac St. Denis, PQ	1.10.66
La Macaza, PQ	Ecowi, PQ	11.1.67
Moise, PQ	Massey Park, PQ	11.1.67
Mont Apica, PQ	Mont Apica, PQ	21.7.66
Moosonee, Ont.	Sasakipao, Ont.	1.10.66
North Bay, Ont.	Hornell Heights, Ont.	1.11.66
Penhold, Alta.	Mynarski Park, Alta.	1.12.66
Senneterre, PQ	Nottaway, PQ	11.1.67
Sioux Lookout, Ont.	Sam Lake, Ont.	1.10.66
St. Margarets, NB	James Park, NB	1.10.66
Summerside, PEI	Slemon Park, PEI	11.12.66
Stadacona, NS	Stadacona, NS	21.7.66
Yorkton, Sask.	White Spruce, Sask.	1.10.66
Moose Jaw, Sask.	Bushell Park, Sask.	21.10.66
St. Jean, PQ	Richelain, PQ	11.1.67
Rivers, Man.	Obodo, Man.	1.10.66
Valcartier, PQ	Courcelette, PQ	1.2.67
Trenton, Ont.	Astra, Ont.	1.10.66
Whitehorse, YT	Hillcrest, YT	1.10.66

Mr. J. A. Pike writes:

Canada's Dominion Status

On page 268 of your June 1971 issue, the Yorkshire Group states: 'On the 1st July 1867, Canada was granted Dominion status with its own parliament which combined the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia including Vancouver Island within the Dominion.'

Please note the following correction: Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia became the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Manitoba joined in 1870.

British Columbia joined in 1871, and

Prince Edward Island joined in 1873.

The districts of Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Alberta became the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and joined Confederation in 1905.

Mr. F. W. L. Keane writes:

Letter Postage Rates from B.N.A. to U.K.

I should like, if I may, to make a few minor comments on the fine article, on the above subject, which appeared on pages 268 to 270 of the June 1971 issue of *Maple Leaves*.

Page 268, para. 3. I believe that it is an historical fact that only three Colonies became united on 1st July 1867, to form the Dominion of Canada. These were Canada (consisting of Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were created at the time of Confederation. Manitoba entered Confederation on 15th July 1870, British Columbia on 20th July 1871, and Prince Edward Island on 1st July 1873. (Ref. *Holmes Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A. 1943.*)

Page 269, para. 3. It appears that 'Imperial Penny Postage' did actually come into effect on Christmas Day 1898. However, the single letter rate of 2c within Canada and to U.S.A. did not come into effect until 1st January 1899. Many, but not all, Empire countries were included in the original plan.

Page 269, para. 4. It was on 15th April 1915, that the War Tax of 1c became effective. This applied to all domestic and Empire letters, as well as to those to U.S.A. and Mexico.

Page 270, para. 1. To the best of my belief, the reduction in the British Empire rate, from 3c to 2c, took place on Christmas Day 1928, and continued to 30th June 1931.

The above dates were obtained by me, from authoritative sources, during the preparation of my article on postal rates which was published in *B.N.A. Topics*, November 1967, pages 292 to 300. As none of these dates was subsequently contradicted, I am assuming that they are correct. However, if any of your readers have better information I should be grateful indeed if they would write to me.

Mr. W. E. Topping writes:

British Columbia Centennial

I should first of all like, on behalf of my fellow British Columbians, to express our thanks for recognizing our centennial in the June 1971 issue of *Maple Leaves*. Unfortunately Mr. Churley's article in this subject contains a number of errors and omissions to which perhaps you would be good enough to allow me to draw your attention.

Other stamps which provide a British Columbia 'theme' include:

50 cents 1936 (Parliamentary Buildings, Victoria, B.C.)

10 cents 1928 (Mount Hurd). N.B. Mount Edith Cavell is NOT in British Columbia, but wholly in Alberta, despite what 'Holmes' says to the contrary.

5 cents 1951 (Centenary issue). The S.S. Prince George, which is depicted on this stamp still plies between Vancouver and Alaska.

12 cents (1927 Historical issue). Sir John A. MacDonald was a member for Victoria for two parliaments during the 1870's. (I think we can 'claim' him if we can 'claim' Pauline Johnson, who was from the Brantford, Ontario district.)

20 cents, 1952 'Forestry' issue. We can also lay claim to this issue: nowhere, other than in British Columbia, can you find trees of the size shown on this stamp.

May I also draw your readers' attention to Mr. Grey's letter in the same issue? He omits to mention that:

R.C.A.F. Station Comox became Lazo (1.10.66) and

R.C.A.F. Station Holberg became San Josef (1.10.66)

F.M.O. Victoria, by the way is reported to have become Victoria Forces Mail Office (1.7.67) but it appears that the F.M.O. Victoria postmark is still in use.

Peter Harris

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1971 Annual General Meeting

Opening Address by Chairman

Mr. A. S. Mackie mentioned the death of two well known members, P. G. Walker and Frank Fairweather, and the resignation of past President and Fellow, Sir George Williamson. The membership of the Society had remained approximately the same over the last seven years, which was a better record than many specialist societies.

Secretary's Report

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth gave the figures for Membership for the past year:

	1970-71	1969-70
New Members	46	59
Deaths	15	12
Resignations	24	16
Rule 6 (non-payment) ...	14	18
	—	—
Net change	53	46
New total: 687	minus 7	plus 13

Exchange Packet Secretary

Dr. M. W. Carstairs reported that during the year ended 30th September 15 packets had been returned from circulation and payments made in full for the packet lost in July 1970. The total value was £3,902.60 and sales averaged 34 per cent. or over £1,326.

Commission at 10 per cent. was £132.28¹/₂ and the surplus for the year was £129.34.

There was a problem with Insurance due to the limit of cover to £200 for any one packet. This might be solved by registering the packet, with the possibility of giving a rebate to any member who purchased over a certain amount, £4 possibly.

The Editor

Mr. L. F. Gillam expressed his thanks to contributors, and asked that Bob Wooley give them personally to Canadian and U.S. members.

He announced that the Committee had agreed that the size of *Maple Leaves* be reduced to contain costs, but that with a smaller type the contents would remain the same.

G. Whitworth asked that changes of address be notified as soon as possible and that members knowing the whereabouts of those listed as 'address not known' inform him.

Handbooks

S. F. Cohen said that there had been a better sale of handbooks though most coming from BNAPS. About half the stock of Easibinders had been sold.

He had no news of any new handbooks and said that new manuscripts would be welcome. He hoped to have the Map handbook reprinted.

Publicity and Advertising

G. F. George said there was little support for the small adverts, which attracted only one or two members each issue.

Librarian

R. S. B. Greenhill reported that 53 members had borrowed 75 books during the year which is the lowest since 1966-67. He hoped to publish another Library list in the near future.

Financial Statement and Balance Sheet

The Treasurer, J. A. Grant, stated that the profit in the year ended September '70 was £230—£60 higher than estimated due to higher sales of handbooks and advertising.

The interim statement for the year just ended shows a higher profit than in the previous year due to one less issue of *Maple Leaves* in the postal strike.

On the income side the subscription total is about the same, advertising is up and the sale of back numbers has produced a higher total.

Officers

	Nomination	Proposer	Seconder
President	L. F. Gillam	A. S. Mackie	J. Hannah
Vice-President	S. F. Cohen	C. W. Hollingsworth	G. Whitworth
Committee			
Scotland	J. J. Bonar	A. S. Mackie	J. Hannah
North	G. Whitworth	C. W. Hollingsworth	S. F. Cohen
South	C. G. Banfield	M. W. Carstairs	E. Bielby
Treasurer	J. A. Grant	J. J. Bonar	A. F. L. McGregor
Assistant Treasurer	I. H. Bryce	J. Hannah	L. D. Carn
Exchange Packet	*R. Grigson	M. W. Carstairs	E. Beilby
Secretary			
Secretary	C. W. Hollingsworth	P. R. Grey	A. S. Mackie
Auditor	J. P. Macaskie	A. S. Mackie	S. F. Cohen

*As from the 1st February, 1972.

Awards

1. Election of Fellow

The President announced that the Committee had accepted the Fellowship sub-committee's recommendation that A. Smith (No. 41) should be elected a Fellow for outstanding service in the administration of the Society, as its first Secretary.

2. Exhibition Awards

Godden Trophy	F. Laycock	17 cents 1859 Issue
Bunny Cup	Dr. M. W. Carstairs	M.P.O's 1900-1918
Admiral Cup	Dr. M. W. Carstairs	Admiral High Values
Lees-Jones Trophy	Dr. W. C. Horning	Q.E.II tagged issues
Members Trophy	Dr. D. Sanderson	C.P.R. cards
Founders Trophy	S. F. Cohen	Large Cents Issue
Aikins Trophy	D. F. Sessions	K.E.VII definitives

Diplomas

Class I	1.	Dr. M. W. Carstairs	M.P.O's 1900-1918
	2.	Dr. Dorothy Sanderson	C.P.R. cards
Class II	1.	London Group	5c Small Queens
	2.	Yorkshire Group	Edward VII issue
Class IIIA	1.	F. Laycock	17c 1859
	2.	G. F. George	Postal Markings
Class IIIB	1.	R. F. Holdeman	Eastern Arctic Patrol
	2.	J. M. H. Parkin	George V varieties

Venue of next Convention

Crown Hotel, Harrogate, 11th to 14th October 1972.

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247 U	2.00	323	— 7.50	274	4.00	— 377	13 10
255A	2.00	329(B)	— 20.00	350	— 5.00	378	13 1
267	10.00	350	— 5.50	357-8ea	— 1	379	60 17
281	10.00	357	6.00 50	359	40 1	380-1ea	15 1
293	4.50	358	— 60	360	— 60	382	80 80
300A	14.00	359	— 30	361	55 3	383	80 2
301	3.75	360	— 1.60	362	1.75 1.10	384	1.10 1.00
302A	7.50	361	— 1.25	363A	1.10 3	385	90 22
303	3.75	362	— 3.25	364	1.50 30	386	2.00 5
312	4.50	363	— 70	365	1.20 30	387	2.00 65
319	3.50	364	— 3.00	366	— 2.50	388	5.50 4.75
320	5.25	365	— 3.25	367	— 4.75	399	40 12
321A	3.50			371	35 20	400	35 4
				375-6ea	7 1		

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Amendments to Membership to 27th October 1971

New Members

1802. CHRISTIAN, H. R., c/o Bank of Montreal, Napanee, Ontario, Canada
1803. FRASER, D. A., 1183 Warsaw Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba, Canada
1804. KEMP, R., Cossipore, 25 Herne Bay Road, Whitstable, Kent. CQ—CG,P
1805. DODWELL, H. K., Panitola T.E. and P.O., Dist. Lakhimpur,
Upper Assam, India
1806. GOODWIN, L. J., 'Ninepins', One Pin Lane, Farnham Common, Slough,
Bucks. SL2 3 QY
1807. BUTTIMORE, D., 61 Burnham Road, Leigh on Sea, Essex SS9 2 JR
CG,CS,P,BS
1808. REYNOLDS, G. E., 'Kia-ora' 4 Belmont Road, Chesham, Bucks. FDC

Resignations

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1503. ADAMS, C. J. | 1077. McGRATH, E. J. |
| 1688. CREW, S. A. | 1694. KITE, J. L. |
| 1637. HALL, H. D. | 1435. VISSER, A. H. |
| 1431. HINDLE, J. | 1502. WARMSKI, L. S. |
| 1465. McFARLANE, Dr. C. J. | 1387. WINFIELD, J. |

Removed from Membership under Rule 6 (non-payment)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1520. BEAMISH, Mrs. A. | 1739. LAMARRE, J. M. A. |
| 989. BOYD, N. | 638. LAW, J. |
| 1661. BUTTON, M. O. | 1567. MEADE, J. A. |
| 1558. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Miss M. A. | 1605. MEEK, R. |
| 1700. FRANCOEUR, F. | 1544. MENEAR, W. M. |
| 1328. GAYLORD, S. B. | 1457. MERCANTINI, Dr. E. S. |
| 1550. GLUBE, R. | 1668. MONTGOMERY, Capt. M. B. |
| 1429. GRENIER, Maj. G. | 1474. MORRIS, Capt. H. W. O. |
| 941. GROMYKO, N. | 1716. NAIRN, G. |
| 952. HAIG, A. W. | 1641. PEARSON, H. |
| 1707. HILLIAM, B. A. | 1571. REARDON, E. H. |
| 1635. JOLIVEAU, M. | 1736. WESTWATER, J. |
| | 1704. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. J. G. |

Information required of new address

1080. MOORBY, H. A., Aberlady, Wrotham Road, Meopham, Kent.
316. HOWE, B., c/o Albiston, 323 Leith Walk, Edinburgh 6.
206. JARRETT, F., Box 302 G.P.O. Toronto, Canada.

Change of address

1742. BLACK, C. F., Flat 9, 24, Hyde Park Square, London W.2, 2AB
997. CROUSE, W. V., change box number to 62
1727. DANIEL, J., 191 High Street, Hanging Heaton, Batley, Yorks.
1432. DEBNEY, P. L., 12303 Jasper Avenue, Apt. 202, Edmonton, Alberta,
Canada
1608. HOLDEMAN, R. F., c/o Mrs E. Johnson, 45 Staunton Road,
Kingston on Thames, Surrey
1543. HARRIS, F. N., Suite 307 Mayflower Apts, 11808-100 Avenue,
Edmonton 11, Alberta, Canada

699. JOHNSTONE, S., 5805 Balsam Street, Apt. 20, Vancouver 13, B.C.,
Canada
736. KRAEMER, J. E., Change Ottawa 5 to Ottawa K2E 6E8
1322. MALOTT, Major R. K., Change Ottawa 6 to Ottawa K2H 6 R1
641. McCUTCHEON, Dr. J. E., 25 Summit Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario,
Canada
819. MACKIE, A. S., 17 Pitstruan Place, Aberdeen AB1 6PQ
927. MILLER, R. R., 57 Seacrest Avenue, N. Shields, Northumberland
NE30 3 DN
1574. PERKINS, C. M., Butterfield and Swire (Japan) Ltd., C.P.O. Box 703,
Tokyo 100-91, Japan
892. POWELL, G. A., c/o Mr. I. F. Williams, 'Rosalynn', Apse Heath Road,
Whiteley Bank, Wroxall, Ventnor, I.O.W.
1523. REED, A., add Postal Code NW3 25N
1616. TAPLIN, J. H., 3 Horsford Park Road, East Grinstead, Sussex
1759. THORNE, L. B., add Postal Code TQ 6 9QX
1588. WHITE, Dr. A. M., 55 Campbell Court, Cumnock, Ayrshire
1699. STEELE, I. M., c/o Medreco, P.O. Box 1925, Beirut, Lebanon
1579. SOUTHEY, T. W., 21 Richgrove Drive, Apt. 903, Weston, Ontario, Canada
1754. THOMPSON, J., 6 Ten Acre Wood, Margam, Port Talbot,
Glamorgan SA 13 2 SU
1181. WHIPPLE, A. E., 241 St. Paul Street West, St. Catherines, Ontario,
Canada

Net Change: Minus 28

New Total: 665

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