

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

This Issue

May we start off this Issue by explaining that, owing to the fact that Convention was held in the last week of September and that it was expected certain changes would be made at the Annual General Meeting, a decision was taken to postpone publication of this Issue until the 1st November. We apologise to all of our readers who have been impatiently or patiently waiting for it to arrive and are very sorry that the decision was not taken in time to be notified to you all in our last Issue. It is not intended that this delay shall occur again and the next publication should be in the hands of each one of you by or before the 1st January, 1953.

Convention

It will be seen from the various reports which appear in these pages that those present seem to have had, once more, a most enjoyable time. A good deal of helpful discussion of various matters concerning the interests of the Society has also taken place, and perhaps the two most important matters are those which appear in the following paragraphs.

Our Secretary

It was no secret to his closer friends that Geoffrey Harper would not be able to carry on as Secretary. The exacting nature of the career which he pursues results in his having very little leisure time indeed and in being away from home for a very great deal of his time. Under these circumstances, it has been obvious for some time that sooner or later he would have to invite the Society to find a successor and relieve him of the duties of the Secretaryship. I am sure all our readers would like to take this opportunity of recording our grateful appreciation and most sincere thanks for the great services Geoffrey has given to the Society. The appointment was left vacant at Convention, but the Committee have now appointed Mr Philip Marsden of 164, St. Alban's Avenue, London, W.4, and Mr Marsden is now busy taking over from his predecessor. We are sure that all the members will wish Mr Marsden every success, and we have no doubt that all will rally round to make his duties as light as possible by giving him every support.

Annual Subscription

Having regard to the increased cost of administration and printing, the Annual General Meeting had no alternative but to raise the subscription to

10/- per annum This is very reasonable indeed having regard to the services offered by the Society, and we do not expect any of our readers to go on strike because of this increase. The Treasurer's report is printed later in the Issue, and it will assist him materially if members will realise that subscriptions ARE NOW DUE and a remittance for 10/- in this connection should be sent to our worthy Treasurer, J. P. Macaskie at 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield. Please remember that the Officers of the Society give up an awful lot of their leisure time for no reward except to serve the Members. We can all assist this particular officer by paying up promptly. DO IT NOW.

Back Numbers

We have had a very poor response to the suggestion that the first four duplicated copies of "Maple Leaves" and which constitute Volume I should be reprinted in smaller form so that the total magazine to date can be bound. Out of a membership of over 500 we have had less than 20 members write and suggest that they would like this service. Unless a very substantial reply is received within the next few weeks, no more will be heard of this suggestion. In the meantime, however, we would point out to many of our newer members that with one or two particular exceptions, we have got quite good stocks of most back numbers of the magazine, and we can supply missing copies to complete your set at 2/- each per copy post free.

Study Groups

We have received the programmes of the Newcastle and Glasgow Groups, who have both decided what they are going to do this winter, and where and when they are going to meet. We would like to know if any of the other Groups have decided similarly, and we are printing the two programmes mentioned later in this Issue.

Our Next Number

Our next number will be published on the 1st January and will comprise a composite Christmas and New Year's Issue. Members are invited to take small advertisement spaces in which to convey their seasonal greetings, a practice which is more popular in North America than here. An example of what is meant will be found in the advertisement pages, and members are urged to get into the habit of making this not only very pleasant gesture, but one which also assists our Society. Again we would impress the advantage to your Officers of doing such things NOW.

Nanaimo Post Mark

After the July Issue had been printed we received a letter from Member J. M. Allen reporting a fine impression of this cut down post mark on a pair of 1 c. Small Cents dated 3rd January, 1897. The gap, however, between the use of the old type and the cut down type has been shortened to what may be a minimum period by a member of B.N.A.P.S., who reports in B.N.A. Topics for September that he has the last use dated December 22nd or 23rd, 1896, before the hammer was cut down, and two copies dated 31st December, 1896, with it cut down as it now exists. It would appear from this information that the hammer was cut down in the last week of December, 1896. It might easily have been someone's Christmas holiday activity.

Deaths

It is with regret that we have to report the deaths of the following members:—

- No. 136. C. S. Stewart.
- No. 534. J. J. Warner.
- No. 559. C. H. J. Furness.
- No. 597. Lt.-Col. J. S. O'Meara.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

One of our Members, Mr H. C. V. Adams (159), Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, gave a very fine display to the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society on the 4th October. A correspondent reporting on the occasion said that the display was of an unusually high standard and "absolutely complete." A wonderful showing was made of the various bisected stamps on entries, and it was stated that the display of proofs in various colours and of different values was perhaps the most comprehensive in existence anywhere. We understand that some six sheets from this display will be shown next January in connection with the exhibition to be sponsored by the J.P.S. and P.T.S.

PAST PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Society's Sixth Annual Convention is now past history, but all those who were fortunate to be able to attend will have happy memories of a delightful time spent at Bournemouth. The thanks of the Society are due to Frederick Walker for his irresistible energy in making arrangements for the entire programme, and to his niece, Miss Joan Bromley, who made a most charming Hostess. Reports are given elsewhere by Officers of the Society. Mention should, however, be made to the Founders' Fund, the results of which were rather disappointing; although there were a few generous contributions made at the Convention, the sum raised to date is under £10. It is thought that there are still many who would wish to support this, consequently the fund will remain open until the end of the year (December 31st) to give others an opportunity to show their appreciation of work done for the Society.

Our members will regret to learn that our able and active Secretary has been compelled to relinquish his office due to pressure of work. G. B. Harper has held this office for the last four years, taking over from Albert Smith, who resigned through ill-health, and has carried out his duties in a capable manner, doing valuable work not only to strengthen, but also to extend our Society. We extend to him our heartfelt thanks and hope that he may still be able to find time to carry on his research work. Thank you, Geof.

Finally may I take this opportunity of thanking the members for being allowed the privilege of serving as President during the past year. I have thoroughly enjoyed my year of office, and although I feel that more could have been done, I hope that some of my work may bear fruit in future years. May I express thanks to all the officers who helped me. In conclusion may I extend to my friend David Gardner my best wishes and congratulations on his election as President, and I am sure that under his guidance and with the same loyal co-operation of the members, our Society will continue to grow from strength to strength.

J. C. CARTWRIGHT.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

I readily acknowledge the honour which the members of the Society have conferred on me. To follow in the footsteps of J. C. Cartwright and to maintain his standard of leadership is a task which would scare a braver man than I am. To maintain the tradition set by him I would have to be a superman—I make no claim to being such. It is my intention to do everything I can to further the objects of the Society, but I ask for help, the help of the members. No matter where you are, whether in the Old County or in lands beyond the

seas, make your interest in our organisation a personal one. Attend your group meetings and use our services. If you have no local group you have the membership list, the field is open and the task is yours. You will not regret the time and effort spent. To our overseas members I would say that I fully realize the difficulties arising with a widely-scattered membership, but difficulties are made to be overcome. I would like to hear from you more frequently. As a final word, our 1953 Convention will be somewhere in Scotland. I know those who have attended former Conventions here will return. To others I would say you don't know what you have been missing.

DAVID GARDNER.

OUR NEW FELLOWS

Miss B. LYNTHURST OGDEN

For rendering outstanding services in the advancement of the Society's interests.

Miss Ogden was our first lady member and our first member from South of the border in the far-off days before the war. Since those days she has worked incessantly for the well-being of the Society. Even after an illness which has considerably handicapped her she has made the Society her idol.

FRED AITCHISON

For outstanding research in the Postal History and Philately of B.N.A.

Fred has perhaps forgotten more about Canadian stamps than a lot of us have ever known. His studies of Pence and Early Cents are known to only too few of us. As far back as 1911 he wrote a paper on the re-entries found on the 3d. plate. It is not surprising when we read of no less a person as R. W. T. Lees-Jones saying "Fred Aitchison the writer of my original text book," he also adds "Even in the light of recent research that article is still complete." Mr Aitchison's studies did not finish with the Early Issues, but maintained his interest in the Large and Small Heads, and also the stamps of the Maritime Provinces.

Even after all these years of interest in B.N.A. Philately he still held interest and was one of the guiding figures of Newcastle-on-Tyne Group of the C.P.S.

THE BOURNEMOUTH ILLUMINATIONS

By JACK CANUCK

The old music hall song says,

"I'd walk a hundred miles for one of your smiles."

So thought Cyril Harmer when he ventured from London to Bournemouth Convention. Like Caesar, "He came, he saw, and WE conquered." He is our latest convert to the C.P.S. It could not have been Bournemouth air: he has been there before, but like all others who visit our "Annual Do" they become part of our Society.

The week started on Saturday, 20th September, with the usual arrival of well-kent faces. Jack Canuck, scared he would miss anything good, arrived on Friday. Monday found the Exhibition in full swing; the description of the exhibits we leave to others. We would, however, say how gratifying it was to see the biggest number of entries in the Research and Study Section. In the evening Stanley Godden gave a very fine display of Canada; Stanley can always be depended on to give us a treat. Early in the morning we found an

informal study circle on "Newfoundland," Dr. Willans, Bill Lea and others in a huddle.

Tuesday morning was covered by the A.G.M. and the afternoon by a set Study Circle on Postal History being led by Leo Baresh and Mr Bonar.

The Society Banquet maintained the usual high standard it has always done, with much good-natured gagging and banter which involved J. C. Cartwright, David Gardner, Kenneth Chapman and others. The signing of the Roll of Fellows by Dr. Willans proved a universally popular incident.

In the lounges after, a Study Circle developed ranging over many subjects. This circle developed later with X-Ray Cheavin and Stevie at each other's throats on the question of shades and colours. Mr Cheavin's contention that all who see colours or shades are colour blind goes rather astray as all his photos show are black and white, showing light and shade. Perhaps he is paddling in reverse and means himself. However, next day they were both on a coach tour showing each other how an Indian goes Red. Wednesday we had a Study Circle, in which the lead was taken by Mr Clougher embracing the Pence Issues and Small Cents.

In the evening Mrs Stanley Barratt gave us a most delightful display with her Capex Collection of Newfoundland. Why must all our members who have the Society's "Thunder" be so modest about their possessions? We do hope we shall have another opportunity of seeing more of your stamps next year in Scotland, Mrs Barratt.

Thursday saw David Gardner in action, assisted by Miss Rose Titford, Cyril Harmer and Bill Lea, with the Society Convention Auction, followed in the evening by a delightful new innovation for the Convention in a Family Party Dinner. Certainly Convener of Convention Committees Fred Walker had many items for entertainment, but this one excelled all the others.

The last of the Invitation Displays was given by Bill Lea, in which we had a rare treat covering quite a large field, but his paper on the early issues was really his most startling showpiece. This paper has been promised to Maple Leaves, and we feel sure there will "wigs upon the green" on both sides of the Atlantic once it is published.

The various sidelights on the Convention were many and varied. In one instance about twelve of our Philatelic widows were seen round a table in the main lounge, and by the sounds of the hilarity we have decided to keep to some of the milder indoor games and collect stamps.

We were witness to a game in the billiard room, where Bill Lea, Geof. Harper, Stevie and Leo Baresh appeared to be in the toils. Thank heaven their philately is of more serious nature, because their snooker is "Punk."

Our "new boy," H. H. Brown, and Geof. Harper declared they were in the swimming pool every morning at seven, but as everybody else had been up every night till the "we sma' hoors" embroiled in study circles, nobody had the courage to get out of bed in time to confirm their story.

At our A.G.M. many decisions were made, but none was more popular than the unanimous choice of David Gardner as our new President. No person has dug himself in so much to the hearts of the members than "OOR DOVID." Year after year he has stood aside for others from a job which was rightly his, and rightly earned. Now we have him we trust all will gather round and make his year easy and a reward for the hard work he has put into the Society.

Our sixth Convention has come and gone, and we have met old and made many new friends and, having tasted some Irish whisky at an English town, let us for safety's sake return next year to

Scotia stern and wild.

CANADA 2 CENT COIL

By F. WALKER (350)

In Gibbon's Stamp Monthly for May, 1952, an article (reproduced below) by Mr C. P. Rang drew attention to the mis-alignment shewing on the current 2c. olive-green coil stamp and offered a solution as follows:—

CANADA 2c. COIL

Coil stamps when not made up from sheets are generally printed from cylinders which differ from those used for printing sheets in having no provision for margins. This is due to the necessity of having all the stamps in a coil equally spaced from each other.

In Canada these cylinders were formerly, and probably are still, made of two plates curved into half cylinders and joined together to form a complete cylinder. It is understandable that by this construction the joining of the two halves is liable to produce imperfect alignment.

Such a result has in fact been brought to my attention in the current 2c. olive-green coil stamp (S.G. 420a) in which the coil strips show a marked step in the alignment at every twenty-five stamps. There is also in the left-hand frame-line of the right-hand stamp some fuzziness, and mis-shaping of the two corner quadrants which seem to indicate some damage to the cylinder at this point.

I had received a strip of six, shewing this plainly, a short time before, but was unable to reconcile my ideas with those expressed above. I therefore



Pair showing defective frame and faulty alignment.

wrote to Mr Christensen of Montreal to ask if he could get me the official explanation. I couldn't agree with Mr Rang's assumption that it was due to two half-cylinders not being true, as it does not occur on all rolls, and Ottawa's official explanation disposes of that point. The official explanation is as follows:—

Misalignment of Coil Stamps

Coil on Roll postage stamps are printed from plates bearing 425 impressions (17 rows of 25 stamps each). The stamps are printed on a continuous roll of paper from a one plate press. The plate is curved to fit the cylinder of the press, but is not a complete cylinder in itself. Following the printing of an impression of the plate, 25 stamps in depth, the web of the paper is automatically brought into position or register for the next plate impression. Occasionally, however, mis-alignment occurs between the 25th and 26th stamps (that is, between two plate impressions) due to either irregularities in the substance of the paper, or to movement of the paper in the registering mechanism, or to both.

I also possess a strip of the previous 2 cent sepia-black, which shews the same clear mis-alignment. It is an interesting variety, worth looking out for on other coils which presumably are identically produced.

The fuzziness of the left hand frame line and mis-shaping of the corner quadrants mentioned by Mr Rang are not constant ; they do not appear on my copies.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The fuzziness and mis-shaping *does* occur on the editorial copy. The block used for the illustration has been kindly loaned by Messrs Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANADIAN AIR MAIL SERVICE

A Paper read to the Members of the
NEWCASTLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, NEW SOUTH WALES,
by D. G. COX

on January 9th, 1952

Aviation in Canada had its commencement on the 23rd February, 1909 (five months and two days before Louis Bleriot made history by flying the English Channel), when the late J. A. D. McCurdy in his primitive 'plane, "The Silver Dart," rose into the air and flew for a half mile at Baddeck in Nova Scotia.

Although this was the first aerial flight in Canada, no mail was carried ; in fact, only one flight is listed in the American Air Mail Society's Catalogue as having probably taken place prior to World War I. This is listed thus:—

"May 10th, 1912—Winnipeg, Manitoba. An air circus was held in Winnipeg for the entire week. On the 10th it was expected that one of the pilots, Thomas McGoe, would fly mail in his machine, which afterwards was to be posted at the local post office. It is understood that he had the authority of the Postmaster to do this.

A card, the only item known now to exist, is addressed to Toronto, Ontario. It is postmarked Winnipeg, May 10th, 9.30 a.m., 1912, and is also cancelled Grand View, Ontario, May 14th, 1912. This card has a three-line rubber stamp cachet reading, "From Winnipeg—By First Aerial Route—Thomas McGoe, Aviator." Aviator Tyckle flew a Curtiss biplane that day. However, McGoe was ill in hospital at Grand Fork, North Dakota, and did not reach Winnipeg until May 24th.

It is not definitely known whether Tyckle carried this mail in his attempt on the 10th or whether it was dispatched via ordinary mail on the failure of McGoe to arrive"—End of quote.

So, going by this, it is doubtful if any mail whatsoever was flown prior to World War I.

With the conclusion of hostilities in 1918 aviation in Canada received an impetus with the arrival back home of her large contingent of War Birds, eager to conquer the air in peace as they did in war. However, just before this, Captain Bryan Peck, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, on behalf of the Aerial League of the British Empire, on June 24th, 1918, flew with 124 letters from Montreal to Toronto, only landing at Kingston for refuelling, the flight lasting six hours.

The next flight involving the carriage of mail was made by the American aviatrix, Miss Katherine Stinson. Miss Stinson, who flew from Calgary to Edmonton, carried 380 letters, of which no more than 20 or 30 are known to exist today. These had a purple cachet in three lines reading—"Aeroplane Mail Service—July 9th, 1918—Calgary, Alberta," and were back-stamped at Edmonton at 9.00 p.m. the same date. These letters comprise the only mail ever flown in Canada by a woman.

In August, 1918, the Aero Club of Canada was authorised by the Minister of Posts to carry ordinary correspondence by air between Toronto and Ottawa,

and vice-versa, and permission was given to the Club to issue a Special Stamp to prepay the Airmail Fee. Owing to the delay in issuing the stamp, the first flights, from Montreal to Toronto on August 15th, and the return on the 17th, both by Captain Longman were made without the stamp being used on the envelopes carried; but the two remaining flights in each direction, the first by Lieutenant Dunstan and the second by Lieutenant Burton, carried covers which were franked by the stamp.

The Aero Club was later granted permission to issue another stamp, this one to be used to prepay the airmail fee on covers flown from the grounds of the Toronto National Exhibition to New York. This flight was made by Captain (now Air Marshal) "Billy" Bishop, V.C., the Canadian ace who at the end of World War I had 72 victories to his credit.

Apart from these Pioneer flights, thirteen others, in various parts of the country, mainly flown by returned airmen, are listed in the American Air Mail Society's Catalogue, the last of these being that flown by E. A. Alton. This flight was to have been from Estevan to Winnipeg, but the plane, with 1,926 letters aboard, was forced down at Bienfait, only 14 miles from Estevan, and the mail was forwarded thence by rail to Winnipeg. This flight, on October 1st, 1924, completes a phase in Canadian Airmail History, being acknowledged as the last of the Pioneer Flights.

In this year, that is 1924, gold was discovered at Rouyn Lake, in Northern Quebec, and a quick method of carrying samples of ore to be assayed, and transporting men, supplies and mail were urgently needed. The slow and dangerous snowshoe trails in winter, and the travel by canoe and portage in summer, were rapidly superseded by speedy and satisfactory airplane journeys. On September 11th, 1924, the Laurentide Air Services Limited commenced operations. Unfortunately the following January this company failed, but was followed on this field, in close succession by the Northern Airways, Ltd., the Elliott-Fairchild and Fairchild Companies, the Patricia Airways and Exploration Company, and the Patricia Airways, Ltd. (This last company not being connected with the previous one mentioned).

Early in 1926 gold was also discovered in the Red Lake district of Northern Ontario. The Jack V. Elliot Air Service pioneered this field, making their first flight on the 6th March. After less than a month they merged with the Fairchild Company, when they also entered this field and became the Elliot-Fairchild group. Others in this locality were the Patricia Airways and Explorations, Ltd., and the Western Canada Airways. In Northern Saskatchewan, Cherry Red Airlines, Ltd., started operating in the Rottenstone Lake area, and the Yukon was served by both the Yukon Airways and Klondyke Airways. In Northern Alberta and the North West Territories, the Commercial Airways flew from 1929 to 1931, when it was sold to Canadian Airways, Ltd., the successor to the Western Canada Airways. (This company grew to be the largest of the Canadian Air Companies).

British Columbia had the British Columbia Airways, Ltd., which operated from Victoria, on Vancouver Island, to Vancouver, on the mainland, only from July 23rd to August 23rd, 1928, losing its plane and crew in the sea, whilst on a flight between Vancouver and Seattle, shortly after the last date.

All these companies were empowered to issue their own airmail stamps, to prepay the airmail fee, by permission of the Canadian Post Office Department, regular Canadian stamps being required in addition.

These stamps, for the convenience of the public, were placed on sale at certain of the Post Offices near the Air Companies' bases.

The entire cost of printing them was paid by the company concerned, and the funds realised by the sale of the stamps went to the company towards operating expenses. The designs of these stamps had to be passed by the Post Office Department, and samples furnished to it for record purposes. These

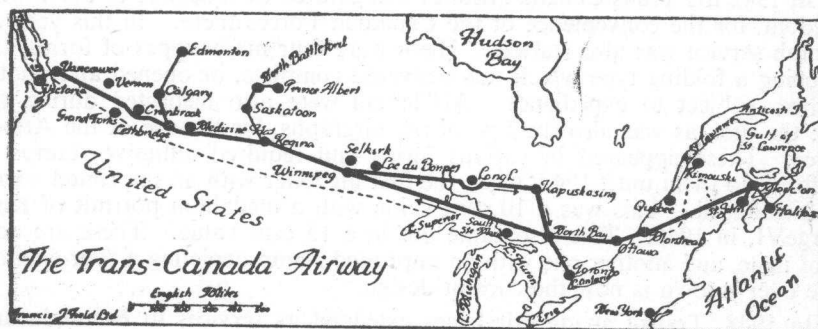
stamps are now becoming scarce, which is understandable when one realises that of over 40 major varieties listed in the Sanabria Air Post Catalogue, only five stamps issued with over 10,000 copies, and only two of these with over 50,000.

When one compares these numbers with that issued of the 5/- Sydney Harbour Bridge stamp (72,800) and the 9d. McArthur (1,216,000), one gets a relative value of their scarcity.

In 1927, the Post Office Department seeing the benefits bestowed by these pioneer airlines on outlying communities, commenced experimental services all over Canada, the first regular service being inaugurated between Lac Du Bonnet and the mines at Wadhope and Bissett, in Eastern Manitoba, on October 4th, 1927, under contract by the Western Canada Airways. This contract flight was followed by many others, notably the one started in November, 1929, and operated by the Commercial Airways, Ltd., between Edmonton and Aklavik, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, on the Arctic Ocean. This 1,671 mile flight, where it used to take a dog team 72 days, was flown by the contract planes in 48 hours!

From 1928 on the majority of new airmail flights were commemorated by the covers carried on them being impressed with a special pictorial cachet. These cover all aspects of Canadian life, and for those of you who have subject collections might I commend these cachets to you as an interesting sideline. Among the diverse subjects might be seen a grizzly bear crossing a chasm on a fallen log (the first bridge), another bear scooping a fish out of a stream with its paw (the first fisherman), a Canadian "Mountie," buckjump riders, a Scotty playing the bagpipes, and many types of fishing, sport, transport (one of this type shows an alligator boat, the ancestor of the landing barge), cartography, native life, etc.; in fact, a real pot-pourri of Canada.

The next significant phase in the construction of the wonderful airline network as we know it today, is the growth of the Trans-Canada service, connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. In 1925, the Laurentide Air Service, Ltd., had the idea of attempting a Trans-Canada flight, and covers



Block kindly lent by Messrs F. J. Field Ltd.

bearing one of their semi-official stamps on the back were cancelled in green with a cachet reading, "Trans-Canada Flight—1925—Vancouver-Montreal," but, owing to the company failing, this flight was never made.

The next attempt in July, 1927, also proved abortive. This was to have been made from Montreal to Vancouver by Captain Edwin Dobbin. Five hundred covers were received for the flight and cancelled appropriately, but satisfactory insurance arrangements could not be made and the flight was cancelled, the covers being returned to the senders through the dead letter office.

The next attempt, September 5th, 1928, by Squadron-Leader A. Earl Godfrey, M.C., A.F.C., was successful, and he arrived at Vancouver on September 8th with 300 letters, after being delayed for a day at Edmonton by a snowstorm.

This flight was made to test the feasibility of a regular service, and, as a result of it, it was decided to best accomplish this by establishing inter-city flights first between towns on the proposed route.

In 1937, progress on these flights having advanced sufficiently, the Government-owned railway, the Canadian National Railways, formed its own Air Line, the Trans-Canada Air Lines, and, on March 1st, 1938, they started operating between Winnipeg and Vancouver on what they termed "Familiarisation Flights." Mail was carried, but it was not mail designated for carriage by air, but ordinary mail normally carried by rail. Airmail was accepted on October 1st, 1938, but the Post Office Department still regarded it as experimental and did not apply cachets. Finally, on March 1st, 1939, the service was officially opened, and although it is possible to get over a hundred stages, the Postmaster-General limited the number of pictorial cachets to 40.

The logical extension of this Trans-Canada Service is the flight across the Atlantic to Great Britain, and although the Airship R100 had visited Montreal in 1930, no mail was carried, and the only souvenirs available are cards depicting the airship, with the airport's oval cachet.

It was not until June 27th, 1939, when the Pan-American Airways commenced operating F.A.M. Route No. 18 from New York to Great Britain, via Shediac, in New Brunswick, that this further extension was accomplished. Covers were flown from Shediac to Botwood (Newfoundland), Foynes (Eire), and Southampton (Great Britain); whilst on the return flight covers were flown to New York.

Five weeks after this flight, the Imperial Airways flight took place, using the flying boat "Caribou," with Captain J. C. Kelly Rogers in command. This company used Montreal instead of Shediac as their Canadian halt, but, apart from this, landing places were the same.

In 1942 the Trans-Canada Airlines inaugurated their service to the United Kingdom, for the convenience of the Canadian Forces there. In this year an airgraph service was also started. There were four major types of forms, the last being a folding type which was delivered complete, or opened and photographed, subject to expediency. Air letters were also instituted during the war; the first, as was also the first of the airgraphs, for the use of the Armed Forces. These appeared in various forms and required adhesive stamps to be affixed to them until 1947, when the first air letter with an imprinted stamp was introduced. This was a 10 cent value with a medallion portrait of King George VI, in 1948. This also came out in a 15 cent value. These are now out of issue, and another one with an imprinted stamp depicting a four-engined plane over a town is now the current design.

In 1948, Trans-Canada Air Lines extended its services to Bermuda and the West Indies, and it now has regular services from both Montreal and Toronto to Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.

On the Pacific Coast, the British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines started a Trans-Pacific Service from Australia to Canada, using Australian National Airways' planes under charter, on September, 1946, and between New Zealand and Canada in April, 1947. Whilst the Canadian Pacific Air Lines, the mighty fledgling of the gigantic Canadian Pacific Transport Group, started a service between Vancouver and Sydney on July 13th, 1949, and between Vancouver and Hong Kong via Tokyo on September 19th, 1949.

This Canadian Pacific infant was born in 1939, when the Canadian Pacific

Company conducted a survey of Canada's privately-owned Air Lines. As a result of this a progressive policy of integrating these Lines was followed, which resulted, in 1942, in the organisation of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines. The ten companies purchased by Canadian Pacific operated in a general way, mainly in a North-South direction, in areas in Labrador on the Atlantic Coast, and in every province as far west as British Columbia, on the Pacific Coast. Nearly all these Lines were engaged in what is known as "bush" operations, and they contributed tremendously to Canada's development, particularly in the opening up of mineral areas. Canadian Pacific Air Lines have developed these Lines so that now they fly twin-engined planes, with air hostesses aboard, as far up as the Arctic Circle.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines also had a very good war record, as they were responsible for organising the Atlantic Ferry Command in July, 1940, and operated it till 1941, when it was handed over to the Royal Air Force Ferry Command as a going concern. As well as this tremendous task, it also operated seven training schools in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan—with a staff of 5,500 men and women. In 1944 alone, aircraft from six of its seven schools flew a total distance of fifty-six million four hundred thousand miles.

Incidentally, the Australian Representative of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines is an old Canadian Airways pilot, who flew several official first flights, and in a letter to me gives a very interesting paragraph of a couple of his flights, which I now quote :

"It strikes me as an amazing coincidence that with all these miles from Canada you should have some First Flight Covers flown by me from Harve St. Pierre to Port Menier. As you may know, these points are in the gulf of our great St. Lawrence River, and while it is only a short flight, flying is the only manner in which the people of Port Menier can receive their mail in the winter, owing to the large amount of flow ice on the river. The flight from Sept Iles to Waubush Katsao in Labrador, on July 1933, for the Newfoundland Post Office Department was carried out during one of the early expeditions into what is now recognised as probably the largest iron field in the world, and which is now being developed on a colossal scale at the cost of millions and millions of pounds. I had, in actual fact, been on the first flight expedition into that area in 1929, but it was not until 1933 that the Newfoundland Government established a Customs Office and Post Office in this section of Labrador. Both offices existed only for that one summer, and some people have even suggested that the Post Office was opened there for the purpose of issuing very special and very attractive Airmail stamps for these First Flights, but I do not know if this is correct."—End of paragraph.

Canada was one of the first, if not the first nation, to build a commercial Jet Air Liner, and on April 18th, 1950, the World's First Official Airmail flight by a Jet plane took place between Toronto and New York City. This flight by an Avro Jet liner, piloted by Captain Donald H. Rogers, was made in less than an hour, and carried 15,300 covers. No covers were carried on the return flight.

The last flight I shall mention in this very sketchy outline of Canada's Air Mail History is the Inaugurational Flight on the famous French Airline, "Air France," between Paris and Montreal, on October 2nd, 1950; and the return flight on the 5th October.

With such a big subject, and with hundreds of flights having taken place, I have endeavoured to give only the main points of Canada's Air Mail growth.

Thank you.

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE ANNUAL COMMITTEE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Seventh Annual Committee and General Meetings of the Society were held within the precincts of the Linden Hall Hydro, Bournemouth, on the 22nd of September, 1952. The Committee Meeting commenced at 9.30 a.m. and continued until 11.30 a.m., when all members of the Society attending the Convention joined the Committee and the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting followed. The business of both meetings are summarised in the following report.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr J. C. Cartwright, who opened the meetings by welcoming attending members. The minutes of the previous meetings were adopted and approved. Apart from two points, viz., Subscription Rates and Interim Rules Governing Election of Fellows, which were included on the agenda, there were no matters arising from the minutes, and the proceedings continued with the reports of the office-bearers.

The total membership of the Society was reported by the Secretary as being 460. During the season 65 new members had been accepted. Against this, 19 resignations had been received, and the deaths of four members were recorded with regret: 15 members had been struck off the roll for long outstanding non-payment of subscriptions under Rule 13, and there had been seven re-instatements, thus making a net increase in membership for the season of 34.

The Treasurer presented a comprehensive financial statement. He reported that the estimate given at the last year's meeting and reported in the October 1951 Issue of *Maple Leaves* had proved substantially correct, and that the increase in subscrip-

tions previously recommended was necessary to meet current expenditure. After careful consideration of the evidence, the meeting approved an increase in subscription rate to 10/- per annum (\$1.50 for the dollar area). Subscription rates for Life Membership were similarly increased by £1 1s 0d respectively. A detailed report by the Treasurer appears elsewhere in this issue.

Various reports from other office-bearers then followed, steady and satisfactory progress being recorded in all departments. The reports of all officers were accepted and approved by the meeting.

Officers and Members of the Executive Committee as listed elsewhere in this issue were recommended by the Committee and duly elected at the Annual General Meeting.

Two members of the Society, Miss B. Lyndhurst Ogden and Mr Fred Aitchison were honoured with the award of Fellowships of the Society. This year's award of the Aitken Trophy was made to Mr Fred Walker.

The meeting approved the adoption of the Rules Governing the Election of Fellows previously accepted at the last meeting as an interim measure.

After discussion it was agreed that the next year's Convention would be held in Scotland. The actual date and venue, being dependent on local conditions and circumstances, was left to the discretion of the President-Elect, Mr David Gardner.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 1.00 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

G. B. HARPER,
Hon. Secretary.

CONVENTION EXHIBITION AT BOURNEMOUTH, 1952

We had 252 sheets sent in this year. The Research Class was strongest and a Grand Award was given to Mr H. H. Brown for a fine study of the Re-Entries of the 2 cents rose-carmine of 1899. This was an outstanding piece of work, illustrated by enlarged drawings to shew the different shifts in the spandrels. Hence the Special Award, for what we call the First Award went to P. Marsden for a study of the Plate Guide Lines, Position Dots, Re-entries and Hair Lines to be found on the 1 cent and 2 cents King Edward VII Issue and the 1903 2 cents Booklet Panes. The Second Award went to Mr E. McGuigan for a well-illustrated Display of the 1 cent Admirals, shewing how Flaw Detection Ink was used to discover surface cracks and welding cracks on the Plate, which produce Hair Lines. Mr L. Baresh received the Third

Award for 12 pages of the 6 cents 1872-88 issue, shewing Paper Varieties and Plate Flaws. There was a fine cover with a Bisect of this stamp and a New Brunswick Grid Postmark. These Awards cast no reflection on the others, which were equally interesting, but Major Harper's entry of the Map Stamps won First Award last year. Mr Searle's studies of Re-Entries and Retouches on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent 1870, the 1 cent Numerals and the 5 cents King Edward VII appeared to be more or less in process of development, while Mr E. T. Lloyd's fine lot of Registration Stamps would have stood a better chance in the Contributed Class. It was, however, one of the most interesting entries, shewing a veritable wealth of the different types of the Cancellations used on these stamps. Mr Nugent Clougher also shewed Registra-

tion Stamps. A very fine lot of Mint and used, and he had for contrast the small Heads postage stamps side by side with the Registrations to identify the different shades and Printings. Mr E. T. Lloyd also entered a good study of the 1 cent, 2 cents and 5 cents King Edward VII.

In the Contributed Class, Mr J. F. Bird won First Award with Mint early classics, and, as always, his stamps are superb. A new-comer, Mr Norman Fox received the Second Award for a very fine exhibit of Mint 1897 Jubilees complete. Mint Blocks of Jubilees, Maples Leaves, Numerals and King Edward VII Issues, attractively mounted and a pleasure to look at. The Third Award went to another new-comer, Mr J. H. Burroughs, for his entry of Mint Coil stamps of King George V Issues. A most carefully arranged display. Other good entries in this Class were from Mr Fred Tomlinson of 6 cents small Heads, Mr P. Marsden with beautiful Postal Stationery, Mr J. H. Sinton with early Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island

Issues, and Mr W. J. Falconer with Flag and Slogan Postmarks. A very interesting little display by Mr R. G. Woodall of Pre-Stamp Covers shewed letters of 1778-1780 from British prisoners of war in American camps.

The Group Displays were small this year. Norfolk and Suffolk Group won First Award with a display of early Pre-Cancels. Hants and Dorset Group received the Second Award for the first Coil Issues, Postmarks on the 3 cents small heads, Express Stamps and used Capex Issues, and Newcastle Group had Third Award with Mailboat Cancellations on Nova Scotia Issues. Two entries from Mr Macaskie and the Yorkshire Group went astray in the post and did not arrive, or, from what I know of their abilities, I might have had to report a different order in the awards. However, all visitors to the Exhibition expressed their pleasure, and once again it has been one of the highlights of our Convention.

FREDERICK WALKER.

SOCIETY FINANCE

Members may recall that certain estimates were made last year regarding the Society's financial position, and that these were published in the October, 1951, issue of "Maple Leaves." Those estimates have proved to be reasonably near to the latest figures available for the current year. Income from Subscriptions has dropped considerably, due to the fact that there are now fewer arrears to collect. On the other hand, the income from magazine advertisements, whilst less than the previous year, is higher than anticipated. Unfortunately this has been partially offset by the higher cost of producing the magazine and distributing it, and there is no doubt that magazine costs will go higher still if the standard of production is to be maintained or further improved. Administration costs continue to rise, due to the higher postage rates and printing charges.

It is probable that, excluding advance receipts, there will be an overall loss of nearly £20 for the year. Fortunately, the Society still has a small but rapidly diminishing surplus out of which this loss can be met, but this process cannot go on indefinitely, and the time has come when greater annual income must be obtained.

The possibility that an increased rate of subscription might become necessary was discussed at length at the 1951 Annual

General Meeting, but a decision was postponed for one year. The 1952 Annual General Meeting has approved a recommendation by the Executive Committee that the Annual Subscription be increased to 10/-, and the Life Membership from £3 3s 0d and £4 4s 0d to £4 4s 0d and £5 5s 0d respectively. These increases will enable the Society to operate on a sound financial basis in the future, instead of being faced with an annual deficit which would very shortly have made the Society insolvent.

The increases mentioned above are to operate from 1st October, 1952. Members who have already paid the 1952-53 Subscription at the old rate of 7/6d are asked to send along the extra 2/6d. The subscription to Overseas members who pay in Dollars is One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Members are reminded that the Annual Subscription of 10/- (\$1.50) becomes due on 1st October, 1952, for the year 1952-53, and are asked to send this small sum without delay. To reduce administrative costs, reminders are not sent out until the New Year, by which time it is hoped that many members will have paid the amount due.

J. P. MACASKIE,

Hon. Treasurer.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (10/-)
ARE NOW DUE

PROGRAMMES, 1952-53

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE STUDY GROUP

1952
Tues., Aug. 26th—Selection of Sheets for

the Displays and Bournemouth Con-
Tues., Sept. 2nd—B.N.A. Display to the
Darlington Philatelic Society.
vention.

Mon. to Thurs., Sept. 22nd/25th—C.P.S. of G.B. Convention at Bournemouth.

Tues., Sept. 23rd—Members Night. Six sheets of B.N.A.

Tues., Oct. 28th—Display by Edinburgh Group.

Tues., Nov. 25th — Discussion: Minor errors and retouches worth while.

Tues., Dec. 23rd—The "Admiral Issue," by Mr T. V. Roberts.

1953

Tues., Jan. 27th—Canada Small Cents, 11½ x 12 perf.

Tues., Feb. 24th—New Brunswick and/or

Canada Geo. V, Dies I and II.

Tues., Mar. 24th—Postmarks.

Tues., April 28th — Newfoundland and Annual General Meeting.

GLASGOW STUDY GROUP

1952

Sept. 15—Mr J. Anderson (Aberdeen). "Selected."

Oct. 20—Report on the Convention.

Nov. 17—Mr L. Baresh, "Selected."

Dec. 15—Miss Ogden, "Selected."

1953

Jan. 19—Major Harper, "Edwards."

Feb. 16—Open.

Mar. 16—Mrs Guylers, "Aair Mails."

Apr. 20—A.G.M.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC COVER

By P. MARSDEN (392)



In recent numbers of B.N.A. Topics there have appeared an article and a letter relating to Patriotic Covers emanating from Newfoundland.

The article by H. A. McMaster appeared in the April 1952 issue, Vol. 9, 4, 85, and describes "a most unique" patriotic cover placed in the registered post at St. John's on December 15th, 1899, and addressed to London, England. The cover, which was illustrated, was franked with the ½ cent, 1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent and 5 cent values of the 1897-1918 issue of Newfoundland. The stamps were mounted on coloured backgrounds within a hand-painted "wood-grained" frame. Above the 1 cent value, which bears the portrait of Queen Victoria and was placed on a background of gold,

was the Crown and the letters 'V.R.' in gold and red. And below the stamps, in a tablet, appear the words "Our Royal Family" in black letters shaded with red. Below and to the left was hand-painted a White Ensign, below which flew a pendant of gold bearing the word "Regist'd" in black.

A letter by J. Harvey Westren appeared in the June B.N.A. Topics, Vol 9, 6; 92, and described a similar cover of an earlier date, 29th August, 1899, and again emanating from St. John's, Newfoundland, addressed to Regina, Assiniboia, N.W.T. The cover "would certainly appear to have been made by the same artist," resembling closely that of the former cover, but with slight variations. It is of interest to note

that the sender's name and address, who may have been the artist, appears on the reverse "Reichart, P.O. Box 481, St. Johns, N.F." The cover was also illustrated.

Very shortly after having read of the first cover in April B.N.A. Topics, I was shown a cover by a friend which was in every way similar, and my interest was heightened when I read of the second cover. Although I have no interest in Newfoundland, I thought it would be of value to place on record the description of this cover, so I negotiated a loan of the cover from its owner and describe it herewith.

This cover is dated December 19th, 1902, posted in St. John's, Newfoundland, and addressed to Lenton, Notts, England. The handwriting of the addresser is different from that of the two other covers. As in the other cases, this cover was placed in the registered post. It bears the registered postmarks of both Liverpool (30th December) and Nottingham (30th December).

The basic artistic purpose of the cover is the same as those already described. The upper half of the envelope is occupied by a rectangular frame, hand-painted, to appear as of grained wood, in brown and golden yellow; within this are five stamps which franked the letter. These are the

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 2 cent, 3 cent, 4 cent and 5 cent values of the then current 1897-1918 issue. The 2 cent and 3 cent values are mounted on a gold background, and beneath each as appropriate appear the captions "King Edward VII" and "Queen Alexandra" in black on rose-coloured tablets. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value with the caption "Prince Edward" is found on a green background, whereas "The Prince of Wales" and "Princess of Wales" depicted on the 5 cent and 4 cent values are placed on rose-coloured backgrounds. The words "Our Royal Family," flanked by two gold stars, appear in black on a rose-coloured tablet above the stamps.

Below this and at the left flying from two crossed staffs are painted a Blue Ensign on the left and the Union Jack on the right in full colour. The tops of the staffs are joined by a banner bearing the title "St. Johns" and below the letters "N.F." Crossing the lower ends of the staffs is a scroll inscribed as follows "19 REGIST'D 02" beautified at each end with gold. Both the scroll and the banner are painted in green, white and red stripes. The green may have been intended as blue originally.

The whole effect leaves me with little doubt that this cover was also produced by the artist who made the other two covers.

CANADA IN NIPPON

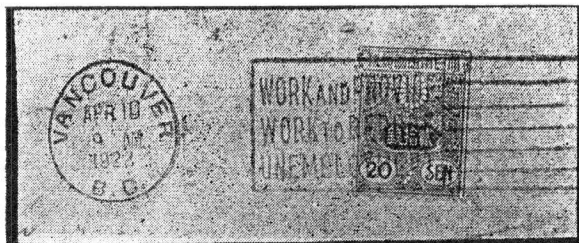
By O. FRASER (6)



In my experience and in that of many others, it is most unusual to find Canadian stamps postmarked elsewhere than in Canada. I was intrigued, therefore, when some five or six years ago a few specimens of King Edward VII and King George V Canadian stamps came into my possession, bearing Japanese postmarks. To the why and wherefore of these oddities I have given some thought and conjecture.

Three possibilities seemed conceivable. First—that they had been used on consular mail. This had to be discounted when I discovered that Canada had no consular representation or Legation in Japan prior to 1923.

The second possibility was that these Japanese postmarks might be fortuitous, because markings of British, French, U.S.A. post offices are found super-



imposed on the original Canadian cancellations. In this connection, by the courtesy of a friend, the writer has before him a copy of the one cent pale rose of 1859 bearing the "124" strike of Aden! (This must be a most unusual if not unique item). However, the specimen illustrated, in common with the others in the writer's possession, bears no evidence of any Canadian markings.

The third and, to the writer, most likely possibility is that these stamps had been affixed to mail posted on board Canadian ships en route to Japan. This idea could be objected to on the grounds that the cancellations should have been of the accepted paquebot variety and indeed this may have been so, because so far no "entire" has been seen by me or any of my philatelic friends.

On the other hand we find, for instance,

stamps of Iceland and of Faroe bearing the ordinary postmarks of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, etc. These come from mail handed over by ships touching these ports on their way South, and while perhaps not true paquebots would, I think, come under this category.

Am I right then in assuming that my Yokohama postmarks are in a parallel with these? Well then, I have King Edward VII items at dates from 1908-1910, and George V examples from 1912-1914 all on various values up to 10 cents. What's your ideas, chums?

Since writing the above I have been fortunate enough to see one or two specimens of Q.V. "small cents" with Japanese cancellations, dates around 1892.

The Japanese stamp with the Vancouver strike is illustrated to add a piquant touch to this interesting subject.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS

By L. BARESH (263)

In my first notes on cancellations in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* I suggested as the first sub-section of "Numerical Cancels" TWO-RING NUMERALS (2a). Following upon some correspondence with several readers, we agreed that this should be amended to FOUR TO ONE RING NUMERALS. These varieties are closely inter-related, as will be seen from the following notes.

The Four-Ring numeral obliterations were first to appear—in March, 1857. They were issued with numbers from 1 to 52, being allocated in alphabetical order to the more important money order offices, excepting Toronto, the headquarters. The numeral 9 was omitted to avoid confusion with the numeral 6. Montreal L.C. received an additional number—516—and 627 was given to the Senate at Ottawa. The standard strike is in black, with the exception of 2, which is always in blue. Other numbers struck in blue or in other colours are known, though they are scarce. All these offices were furnished with a uniform type, and the variations in size and type of rings and numerals which are occasionally found were no doubt due to the standard issue being replaced by locally cut obliterations, where the officially issued one was lost or

damaged.

The Three-Ring types—such as 15, 23 and 27—and the One-Ring types—such as 13, 17, 19 and 21—should, for the same reasons, be classified as sub-types of the Four-Ring numerals, especially as in most cases the office using them has been identified and the number corresponds with the number of the standard Four-Ring obliterator originally issued. The only exceptions are the One-Ring numerals, much smaller in size and with a thin circle or oval and a thin number. These are carriers' numbers, mostly struck on packets or letters, but occasionally found on a stamp.

All the offices using the Four-Ring numeral and its sub-types are known, and the complete list was given in the 1949 Year Book of the C.P.S. of G.B. If this is not available to any reader, please let me know and I will send you a typed list.

In April, 1868, the Four-Ring numeral obliterations were replaced by the Two-Ring numeral types, which we shall discuss in the next issue of *Maple Leaves*. In a number of offices, however, the Four-Ring type and its sub-types were continued in use, so that many can be found on stamps of the Large and Small Queens issues.

EDWARD ONE CENT VARIETIES

By C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH (424)

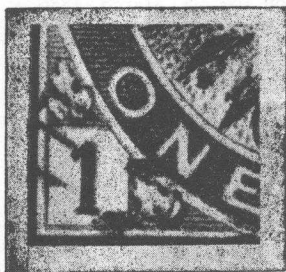


Fig. 1

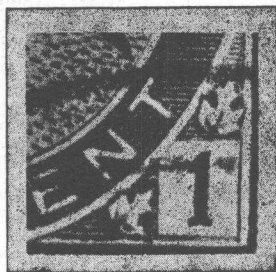


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

The following notes are the result of examination of 3,000 copies of this stamp, and the varieties mentioned are additional to those found by G. B. Harper (Maple Leaves, Vol. 3, No. 3).

1. Guide Lines.

- a. Horizontal line approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above top frame and vertical line approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the right of right frame, joining at top right corner.
- b. The vertical line in (a) alone.
- c. Vertical line in lower margin, running up through left side of left numeral box, maple leaf, and oval. No trace in upper part of design, but visible in upper margin.
- d. Vertical line in lower margin, running up through left side of right numeral box, cutting oval, and "T" of Cent. No trace in upper part of design, but visible in upper margin.
- e. Vertical line running into left hand border, showing at top and bottom of design.
- f. Horizontal line passing through centre of design, visible in both margins. This corresponds to the horizontal guide line as noted by G. B. Harper.

2. Hair Lines.

Twenty copies showing hair lines were found. The hair lines varied from faint wavy lines in the margins, especially at lower left, to much stronger lines right across the lower half of the stamp.

3. Re-entries.

- a. Doubling of horizontal lines at top and bottom of left numeral box, and lowest line of design to the oval. (Fig. 1).
- b. Doubling of top and bottom of right numeral box, and bottom line of design to the oval. (Fig. 2).
- c. Doubling of base of right numeral box, and vertical lines of the numeral box.

- d. Doubling or vertical lines of right numeral box. (Fig. 3).
- e. Doubling of vertical lines of right numeral box, and horizontal lines of left numeral box.
- f. Doubling of vertical lines of left numeral box, inner and outer frame lines at lower left, and maple leaves at left.
- g. Doubling of left figure "1," veins of maple leaf above the numeral box, and vertical lines of the numeral box.
- h. Doubling of background lines in both top corners.
- i. Doubling of background lines in top left corner only.
- j. Doubling of outer frame at top, lower right, and upper left; and the letters "ANADA POSTAGE," and "ONE CENT."
- k. Doubling of background lines in top corners, top frame, and letters "DA POS."

OTHER VARIETIES**Relief Break.**

There is a break in the horizontal line at the top of the left numeral box, and in the inner frame on the right, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the top of the right numeral box.

? Retouch.

The top line of the design on both sides shows a thickening, is much clearer than usual, and shows an irregular curvature, convex upwards.

I found several copies with a break in the inner frame at the top right corner. Another copy shows the break closed, and a prolongation to the right of the top inner frame. This seems to be similar to the condition occurring in the 1912 George issue.

I shall be pleased to receive any comments, criticism, or additional information from anyone interested in this issue.

A NEW VARIETY FOR THE CANADA SPECIALIST

By W. E. LEA (504)



Canadian specialists are doubtless cognisant of the re-entry which occurs on the lower right imprint of the plate made for the 1867—7½d. stamp, and will probably be interested to learn that a similar re-entry occurs in the imprint of the 6d. stamp.

Having recently acquired a most remarkable Canadian cover, bearing a copy of the 6d. thick soft wove paper with imprint, I was delighted to find a previously unrecorded variety. It will be recalled that the first plate for the 6d. denomination consisted of 200 subjects, and was without im-

print. However, on the 1st March, 1856, the Contractors (Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York) applied to the Post Office for permission to cut the plate in half, as the size of the printed sheets was inconvenient and difficult to handle when gummed. Permission was granted on the 15th March, 1856, and it is assumed that it was at this time that the imprints were added to the half plate of 100 (Dec. 19, 1857). Therefore it is apparent that the imprint occurs only on the 6d. value printed on thick hard wove paper (SG. 16) and on very thick soft wove paper (SG. 17), which explains the scarcity of this value showing imprint.

The cover, a portion of which is illustrated, shows a copy on very thick soft wove paper and a portion of the imprint, and it is interesting to note that the Siderographer must have originally entered the imprint too close to the lower frame line, and in burnishing off the original entry, damaged the bottom frame line. In re-entering the plate and restoring the bottom frame line, he was not too accurate, as there is a definite duplication which extends from the lower right corner for 5 mm., whilst traces of the original impression (Wright Hatch & Edson New) are clearly discernible about 1 mm. above the re-entered impression.

The position of the stamp must be either No. 93 or No. 98, for as previously stated the Plate was of 100 subjects only.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONCENTRIC RINGS CANCELLATIONS

Dear Sir,

With reference to Mr. Baresh's interesting article on the above, which I much appreciated, perhaps the following may be of interest.

I have found Mr. Baresh's Types 1 and 2 (as illustrated) on a few War Effort values. They appear to have been "resurrected" for use during the last War as security postmarks. Indeed, many other security postmarks were in use including various "cork" designs.

Yours faithfully,

J. MILLAR ALLEN.
(C.P.S. 422)

Dear Sir,

I was glad to see the article on the 2 cent. Registered stamp by Crosby.

He writes however :—"this is an interesting fact and would indicate that the perf 11½ combs used for some of the Small Heads were set horizontally . . ." Surely the position was that the panes of the two issues were fed in, one sideways and the other endways, having regard to the position of the stamps, the different shape of the registered stamp producing a pane wider than it was deep—the opposite of the small head pane. Incidentally, "comb" is not correct—they were all line perforations.

On another subject altogether, I was amazed to find that Gibbons have listed the ½cent Large Head as existing perforated 11½ x 12 SCRIPT watermark! I wrote them because I had never heard that this existed. There were none in the Reford sales, Lees-Jones knows of none, Gibbons replied they will write me later, I will let your readers know the result in due course.

Yours faithfully,
G. R. C. SEARLES. (176)

Dear Sir,

I'd like to bring up three points that might be of general interest and on which I seek information. The first two are queries regarding postmarks. 1), In 1891 London, Ont., appeared to put a receiving stamp on the front of an envelope in addition to the one on the back. The one on the back was the usual type, but that on the front is smaller and only gives the date, the time of day (pm or am) and a number which is probably a sorting clerk's number.

What did this particular receiving stamp indicate?

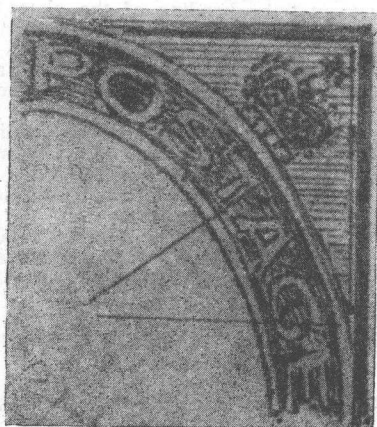


2) I have copies of the "small Queens" on which the cancellation gives no indication of the year. They are all Montreal cancellations and have "p.m." where the year usually appears, the day of the month in the centre and a number in the top segment, as shown in the example below:—

What was this one used for?



3) A lot has been written on the 1912-18 Admirals and on the numerous re-touches and re-entries that are to be found. Unfortunately, there is now a dearth of this material in bulk, and many of us will probably be turning to the 1922 issues, but



without the same enthusiasm perhaps. Details of any "finds" in the low values of this issue might therefore help to spur us on, and I for one would like to know if any of our members have had any outstanding finds. Marler chronicles very few. I have an interesting one myself, and I should very much like to know if anyone else has come across it. It is a prominent re-touch to the top right frame junction line on the two cent green, every bit as clear as the better known re-touches to the top left frame junction line on the three cent brown. Are there any more of these recorded? In case the attached sketch does not show it very clearly, the re-touch is in the form of a double line from just below the foot of the crown to the junction of the frame.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. WALKER (400).

O.H.M.S. PERFS.

Dear Sir,

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. S. Cheavin, I have a copy of the May 1949 issue of your journal by reason of its containing one of his monographs.

I have an active interest in the application of science to the study of stamps but, of course, that isn't something to collect, so my collecting activity is largely devoted to what we call in this country, "Perfins" from **Perforated Insignia** such as the O.H.M.S. stamps listed in the issue mentioned above. We have a Perfins Club over here devoted to the study and collection of these stamps, whether used officially, as in the case of interesting you, or used by commercial firms to discourage theft.

It is my feeling that your listing is somewhat more refined than is justified, having consideration for the method by which the holes are produced. The machine employed, as is probably familiar to your readers, is made up of a heavy cast-iron frame made up of a base with two vertical guides and an arbor-mounted perforating head, operated by a lever above the arbor. Some machines are made to take a sheet of stamps 10 stamps wide, while a lighter machine will only accommodate 5 stamps across. (I refer to machines made for decimal currency such as is used in Canada and the U.S., where most sheets are prepared containing 100 small sized stamps or 50 double sized). The operation of perforating these stamps is one requiring little skill and, in commercial firms, is assigned to the office boy. A design such as O.H.M.S. will permit the perforation of three thicknesses of paper, while designs having only three letters will handle four sheets. Thus, each stroke of the handle perforates thirty stamps, the sheet being advanced one row after each stroke. In view of the non-technical character of the help used, it is easy to see that very little care is used in placing the

stamps to be perforated in the machine with the consequence that the question as to whether one position or another is produced is not a matter of error or not, unless strict care is exacted of the office boy.

Although I presume the full sized machine would be used in so large an institution as the Canadian Department of Finance, it is worth mentioning that the smaller machine accommodating only five rows is commonly fed with sheets folded along the centre row of perforations so that positions A and B would be produced in equal quantities with a double row in the middle tete beche. Such pairs are found from time to time among the commercial production. From this description, it is easy to understand how the doubled impressions are produced; I have seen a few cases where there were three or four such strokes, almost reducing the stamp to shreds.

Based upon the knowledge of how these stamps are produced, it appears to be the universal practice of experienced collectors of Perfins to ignore matters of position and to treat doubled impressions in the same light as ordinary collectors regard badly centred stamps. The same holds true of split impressions of the letters where it requires two adjacent stamps to show the full design. These were not mentioned in your article. It is not the purpose of the writer to tell any collector how he should collect stamps, but it is believed, in view of the explanation that it should be apparent that the varieties are not only quite accidental but are also not treated as errors by the originating authority so that they would be suppressed, as was the case with circumflex accent air-special.

We of the Perfins Club stand ready at all times to share our information with collectors in other fields.

Cordially yours,

KEITH MISEGADES.

414, Main Street,
St. Joseph,
Michigan.

HAIRLINES

Extracts From Many Letters Received On This Subject

I have copies of the 1 cent green Admiral issue which show vertical hair-lines. These are from the first booklet pane printings, when, according to Marler, the plates were bent to fit the press the "short way" as opposed to later plates and to the normal plates which were bent the "long way". The hair-lines thus were bent parallel to the axis about which the plate was curved—and in the direction in which one would expect the plate to crack.

As regards Mr. Lea's suggestion, according to Marler, page 26, plate proofs from Plate 4 (reported as the heaviest hair-line plate) do not show hair-lines—because these were made before the plate was bent. It seems to me that the theory that hair-lines are due to the inter-action of the

curving, hardening, and printing processes is unassailable.

P. MARSDEN. (392)

All the acknowledged works on these stamps are substantially in agreement with what Major Harper has said, perhaps some of your readers might like to look up:—

Jarrett (1929) p 86—about the earliest mention.

Holmes (1943) pp 120-121—"occurring in the plates as they are curved". and on p 137—"In late years . . . found only at the corners . . . The flow of metal in making a plate of 400 subjects evidently weakens the material at the corners of design, and the light bending of the plate develops very short cracks there at times".

Boggs p 374—"always at right angles to the direction of curving . . . appears to be due to stress put on the plate during hardening and curving for fitting in the Press".

Marler (1949)—gives the same explanation and adds on p 26:—"After each impression, the plate is wiped clean, but if grit or some abrasive material gets on the plate, fine scratches will mark the plate and, like the fine cracks, will take the ink and print as an engraved line".

Easton, Postage Stamps in the Making, Chapter X:—gives an authoritative pronouncement regarding both surface cracks and scratches. Cracks may be "due to a defect caused in the operation of bending the plate".

I am of opinion that the theories of Messrs. Lance and Lea are untenable. Incidentally, hair-lines are to be found on the stamps of many other countries.

JOHN ANDERSON, M.B.E. (7)

Was it just Journalese, Mr Pollock?

I think we must stick to the old theory, nothing better has been advanced . . . The most convincing proof for this is Marler's statement "the bending of the plates almost invariably produced hair-lines. In the case of regular postage sheets, the plates were bent the "long way" . . . and the hair-lines appeared running horizontally across the stamps. In the case of the plates for the booklet panes, the hair-lines run vertically on Plates 1 to 12, which were bent the short way, and horizontally on Plates 13 to 22, which were bent the "long way".

Further, according to Marler, no plate proofs showing hair-lines are known, since these proofs were pulled before the plates were bent.

F. L. R. BROWN (383).

I think the orthodox explanation and Major Harper's views are correct. In particular, I do not agree at all with Mr. Lea . . . I am not convinced that there is

any necessity to have as many as 22 lines to aid the engraver.

Chemical action almost inevitably reveals stress lines on the surfaces of metals, and where the stress is greater through pressure being applied on the metal, for instance at the top and bottom of numeral boxes, or opposite the centre of the numeral, that is the kind of place where one would expect to find greater stress.

My own view is that the plates having been bent, stress lines in the metal near the surface are revealed when the semi-chemical process of hardening is carried out, and an examination of these hair-lines shows them to be anything but smooth and quite unlike the fine etched lines made by an engraver when he wishes to mark a flat plate for positioning of the subject.

H. H. BROWN (550).

DO YOU KNOW?

By GEO. R. C. SEARLES (176)

1. That the B.C. Crown cancellation was in use as late as 1912. I have it on the 1c. Admiral and I know where a 2c. copy is.
2. That the so-called Minor RE-ENTRY on the 20c. Quebec is very much a MAJOR RE-ENTRY—pity blocks are so expensive and we all are so poor—otherwise we would show you.
3. That the THICK paper variety of the 2c. purple numeral has even thicker paper than the 15c. 1868 type Carton paper Clear deep violet. Canadians describe it as Cardboard paper. Paper experts even measure these things. Believe me, it is THICK.
4. That the Hair Lines across variety is found on the 2c. war tax 1915. On a sheet of 100, every stamp on the top row has them but none of the others, so it looks as if this starts at the top and may work down. I am scared to join the worthy battle on this subject in case the first impact of the plate is at the bottom and not the top. Have a go, Major!
5. That the safest test for a booklet pane of the 2c. Edward is that the mesh is Horizontal on all these, and on all ordinary sheet printings it is vertical—so it's no good trimming up blocks of six from your sheets!
6. That there never was a 1c. Edward booklet, though it is listed in a couple of books in our Library.
7. That the first sheets of the 2c. Admiral torn up to make experimental coils were stamped over the paste-up join in violet "Postage Stamp Branch," May 11, 1915, P.O.D. (in three lines framed). That there was a later issue, possibly for collectors, but these were stamped in a semi-circle "Postage Stamp Division," May 11. No year was on this second lot.
8. That the 1935 6c. Red Brown Air Mail Stamp is found in a pale yellowish Brown shade. Our Canadian friends know of this, but not many know of it here. I got a copy of this in 1936 and have never found another.
9. That the die II of S.G.259 3c. Coil is much scarcer than die I.
10. That an entirely new Re-entry has turned up since I wrote about the 1868 re-entries in April—on the 2c.—I'd better not tell you about this one as no doubt the chap that bought it would prefer to. I have had it fully described, but do not like to write about anything I haven't actually handled. It will be nice to know when a second copy turns up to confirm it.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY ISSUE

FURTHER NOTES (by J. J. BONAR)

The article in the April number sent me back to my material in this issue. I have long been satisfied that the dots reported in this issue were guide dots, and I also know that blocks, at least, of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value, could be plated by means of these. I do not have a complete sheet and have only identified about 85 positions on the sheet.

I have checked Mr Whitley's reported varieties with my material. My copies of Nos. 9 and 10 show a definite break in No. 9 similar to that in other positions, while No. 10, although the corner is complete, shows a weakness. On the other

hand, No. 20 shows no break at all. I can confirm Nos. 19 and 65; of this latter I have two copies. No. 86 I do not have, nor have I located the stamp showing a vertical guide line.

I notice that Mr Whitley does not mention minor re-entries. At the last Convention at Harrogate two single stamps showed lines in POSTAGE and CENTS. One is No. 50 on the sheet with the lines in ST and CEN. The other I have not located; it may be a different state of the plate.

Of the 1c. value I have a block of nine from the top of Plate No. 2 (Nos. 6-8, 16-

18, and 26-28), and one of 15 from the foot, apparently the five lowest rows of the same Vertical strips. The top row shows no Guide dots, but they appear in many other stamps. Nos. 66 and 67 both show horizontal Guide lines in CANADA.

I have also the left half of Plate No. 4 of the 2c. value. Again there are no Guide dots in the top row, but they appear frequently lower down. Vertical Guide lines appear on Nos. 31, 62 and 92, and a horizontal one in DA on No. 44. I have copies of other values showing dots or lines. None of them can be located on the sheet, but I should mention two copies of the 20c. showing the Guide line in the Vignette. In one copy the line extends from the dot down to the rigging of the ship.

IMPRINTS

On the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent plate there was only one, the imprint was only at the top. Plate

No. 2 of the 1c. has an imprint at the top. The block from the foot of the sheet shows no imprint.

The half pane of the 2c, Plate No. 4, shows the imprint inverted below Nos. 95 and 96. The top margin is narrow, only $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. above the design of the top row, and shows no imprint. I have also a single stamp with attached margin from the foot of Plate No. 3. This shows the imprint right way up.

HAIR LINES

The two blocks of the 1c. show very numerous hair lines in the top and bottom margins—I can count 15 in a width of 12 m.m. A few hair lines show in the margins between some of the stamps. A block of four from the top left corner of an unknown plate of the 2c. also shows a few hair lines in the top margin.

PERFORATION VARIETIES OF THE FIVE CENT BEAVER

The following information is compiled from notes supplied by Dave Vigo after sorting approximately 650 copies of this stamp, which gave the following analysis of perforations, etc.:—

Perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$ —245 including 20 numerals and 32 other post marks	245
$11\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ —166 including 9 numerals and 14 other post marks	166
12×12 —148 including 3 numerals and 22 other post marks	148
Thick Carton Paper—1	1
Mint or O.G.—8 (3 Perf. 1, 2 Perf. 11, 3 Perf. 111)	8
Combinations—Strip of three, 1—Horiz. pairs 2	7
Imprints—4 (two very fine)—naturally perf. 12	4
Damaged copies—63	63
	642

The copy on thick carton paper was, of

course perforated $11\frac{1}{4} \times 12$, this paper is only found with this perforation; the seven stamps which were in combination were all perforated $11\frac{1}{4}$. The perforation of the damaged copies was not taken. Within the above groups were found seven marked re-entries and one copy of the major re-entry. Mr Vigo states he has noted in exchange packets, etc., constant die markings indicated as varieties, and for the benefit of the not so advanced collector of this stamp points out what these are—

Dot at right of Crown, about 2 o'clock position (in line with the top of "P" of postage).
Double right frame line opposite "GE" of postage.
Dot in cross-hatching at 7 o'clock position to top left 5 (does not always show).
Many stamps show a dot in white frame below "A" of Postage, others a dot in the white frame above "CA" of Canada.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

The past year has been a period of expansion. We have increased the books available for loan from thirteen to thirty-one and the leaflets and articles from a negligible quantity to one hundred. Further, when the material on hand is finally mounted and arranged the leaflets available should number almost two hundred.

Our best buy was a copy of the standard B.N.A. Catalogue by Fred Jarrett. This excellent book is in constant demand. We have also added the Marler book on the Admirals, the new Plate Block Catalogue and specialized books on Air Mails and Revenues. Apart from the book by Howes, we have all the recognised works on B.N.A. Stamps.

Forty members have taken advantage of the facilities provided by the library, and many more have written for advice or for a chat on stamps. The

difficulty is that most members want the same book and, unless I answer each request, which is rather a costly business, the impression given is that I have forgotten. This is not so, and I am happy when the books keep moving around. At the beginning of the new season will you please send me a list of books you need this winter, even if the request has been made before, send in another one.

One rather disturbing matter I have to report. Between July 1950 and October 1951 a copy of Boggs was borrowed by a member and has not yet been returned. Will members who borrowed the book during this period please take a special look around their bookshelves. At a shilling a week loan charge this could be a very expensive oversight, but we will forget it if the books are returned with a donation to the library fund.

The report on the year's work would be incomplete without a word of thanks to the few who with cash or book donations have helped to make it a successful year. First to R. J. Duncan, our Contact Member in B.C., my sincere thanks. Often my requests have been unreasonable, but each time his response and generosity was overwhelming. He has supplied us with loads of literature, a great deal as a gift to the Society. To Frank Campbell of Michigan for articles I have not yet assembled, and to J. N. Sisson for his catalogues and auction lists. At home, to J. C. Cartwright, Fred Aitchison, and L. Baresh for generous cash donations, and to Miss Ogden, J. C. Cartwright, L. Baresh, A. B. Aukland, Stanley Godden, W. C. Nixon, Geo. Searles, E. J. Davis and F. Jackson for books and magazines.

My thanks also to the Officers of the Society for their help and co-operation, and to all members who by their interest have made my work as librarian a pleasure.

E. T. E. LLOYD,
Hon. Librarian.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.B.

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

RULES

- (1) Books can be borrowed for any period up to four weeks.
- (2) Postage must be paid both ways; in the case of expensive books by registered post.
- (3) Members must exercise the greatest possible care of books borrowed, apart from their cost some cannot be replaced.

The loan charges appear in brackets in the following list, and those shown * must be sent by registered post.

LIST OF BOOKS AVAILABLE. 1952

1. STANDARD B.N.A. CATALOGUE. 1929. Fred Jarrett. (1/-).*
Over 600 pages, includes all provinces, revenues, varieties, stationery, cancellations, proofs and essays. Excellent for cancellations.
2. POSTAGE STAMPS and POSTAL HISTORY of CANADA, 1946. W. Boggs (1/-)*
Two volumes, over 1,100 pages. A complete study of Canadian stamps.
3. POSTAGE STAMPS and POSTAL HISTORY of NEWFOUNDLAND. 1942.
Boggs. (1/-).* A complete study in 186 pages.
4. HANDBOOK and CATALOGUE of CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND and
B.N.A., 1943. Holmes. 443 pages, of which 246 are devoted to the (1/-)*
handbook section. Includes postage, revenues and postal stationery.
5. CANADA. Notes on the 1911-1925 issues. 1949. Geo. C. Marler. (1/-).*
A complete study of the Admiral issues. 75 Pages.
6. CANADIAN STAMPS. 1940. Patrick Hamilton. 120 pages. (9d).
7. CANADIAN STANDARD PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE. 1951. 39 pages.
B.N.A.P.S. (9d).
8. STANDARD CANADIAN REVENUE CATALOGUE. 1945. Burke. (9d).
9. CATALOGUE of CANADIAN RAILROAD CANCELLATIONS, 1945. 60
pages. Shaw. (9d).

10. WELLS FARGO & CO.'s HANDSTAMPS and FRANKS. 1924. 85 pages. (6d).
11. CATALOGUE of CANADA PRECANCELS. 1947. 36 pages. Hoover. (6d).
12. STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE. Canada and Newfoundland. 1948. 58 pages. (6d). Konwiser & Campbell. This has been brought up to date.
13. BARNARDS CARIBOO EXPRESS. 30 pages. Hitt & Wellburn. (6d).
14. CANADIAN PHILATELIC LITERATURE. 1951. 40 pages. A. L. McCready. (6d).
15. NEWFOUNDLAND POST OFFICE GUIDE. 1948. (6d).
16. AIR MAIL CATALOGUE of Canada and Newfoundland. 1928. 53 pages. (3d). Smith, Crouch & Jarrett. A complete survey.
17. CANADIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS. 30 pages. A. L. McCready. ((3d)).
18. CANADA—Notes on Postmarks. 16 pages. Belgian Phil. Society. (3d).
19. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. An early study. 33 pages. R. G. R. Dalwick. (3d).
20. STAMPS of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. 1918. 16 pages. B. W. H. Poole. (3d).
21. STAMPS of NOVA SCOTIA. 1919. 20 pages. B. W. H. Poole. (3d).
22. STAMPS of BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND. 1918. 14 pages. Poole. (3d).
23. POSTAL SYSTEMS of VANCOUVER ISLAND and BRITISH COLUMBIA. 1849-1871. 36 pages. 1929. A. Stanley Deaville. ((3d)).
24. CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEES. 16 pages. R. A. Bond. (3d).
25. CANADIAN MAJOR and MINOR VARIETIES from 1897. 16 pages. 1951. H. Reiche. (3d).
26. NOTES ON THE POSTAL HISTORY OF CANADA, 1760-1867. 12 pages. Halliday. (3d).
27. CANADA 17 Cents 1859. Identification of its printings through the use of comparative colour charts. 14 pages. J. A. Calder. (3d).
28. GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS. S. Gibbons.
29. CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION. 1951. Official Catalogue.
30. Specialized Catalogue of Canada Airmails. 1931. 62 pages. Ian Morgan. (6d).
31. Catalogue of Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Canada. 1942. 61 pages.. R. Odell. (6d).

LEAFLETS AND ARTICLES

1. Canada 1859. Study of 12½ cent plate. (R. W. T. Lees-Jones). 18 pages.
2. Canada 1859. Study of the One Cent. (Major Chapman). 9 pages.
3. Bisects of the Dominion of Canada. (M. Miller). 13 pages.
4. The Reciprocal Cachets of U.S. and Canada. (E. W. Bernstein). 14 pages.
5. Study of the Plate Positions of the 17 cent 1859. (Senator Calder). 6 pages.
6. P.E.I. Cancellations 1817-1873. (L. G. Tomlinson). 11 pages.
7. P.E.I. The Twopenny Value. (T. Groom). 13 pages.
8. Some Phases of the Canada 59 issue. (Senator Calder). 23 pages, incomplete.
9. The Three Cent Small Queen issue of Canada. (L. D. Shoemaker). 10 pages.
10. The Twelve Penny 1851. (W. M. Sprung). 4 pages.
11. The Six Penny 1851. (W. M. Sprung). 4 pages.
12. The Three Penny Beaver 1851. (W. M. Sprung). 27 pages.
13. The Canadian 59's. (R. P. Headley). 2 pages.
14. First Four Issues of Canada 1851-1897. (M. A. Studd). 6 pages.
15. Canadians Rarities. (P. J. Hurst). 3 pages.
16. Five Cent Beaver 1859. Record of Re-entries. (Major Chapman). 19 pages.
17. Five Cent Beaver 1859. Renumbering of Flaws. (Major Chapman). 25 pages.
18. That Ten Cent Albert 1859. (H. G. Saxton). 9 pages.
19. 1868 Issue of Canada. (Henri Reinhard). 4 pages.
20. The Large Cent Issue. (Various). 6 pages.
21. Chasing the Large Head Phantom. (A. E. Stephenson). 5 pages.
22. The Three Cent, small cent issue. (M. W. Cryderman). 4 pages.
23. The 2 cent Carmine, Numeral. (Various). 7 pages.
24. The Maple Leaf Issue. (A. E. Stephenson). 8 pages.
25. Half cent Maple Leaf of 1897. (Dr. Whitehead). 2 pages.
26. The Numeral and Provisional Issues. (A. E. Stephenson). 8 pages.
27. The Diamond Jubilee Issue, 1897. (R. A. Jamieson). 4 pages.
28. The Edward issues. (Various). 9 pages.
29. The Quebec Tercentenary issue. (Shipton & Whitley). 6 pages.
30. George V. Admiral issues. (Various). 6 pages.
31. Breaking up the Georges. (H. W. Lussey). 3 pages.
32. Early-Georgian stamps. (M. W. Cryderman). 10 pages.
33. Canada's 2 cent Registered, 1875-96. (L. S. Crosby). 2 pages.
34. The Postage Stamps of Canada. (Fred Aitchison). 4 pages.
35. The Medallion issue 1932. (M. W. Cryderman). 3 pages.
36. War issue plate tabulation. (S. S. Weatherbie). 3 pages.

37. P.E.I. Four articles. (Various). 7 pages.
38. P.E.I. The Cents issue. (M. V. Quarles). 9 pages.
39. P.E.I. "Lot No." Cancellations. (A. K. Grimmer). 4 pages.
40. P.E.I. Cover Valuations. (W. W. Chadbourne). 2 pages.
41. P.E.I. The Pence Postal issues. (M. V. Quarles). 17 pages.
42. P.E.I. Bibliography. (Study Group). 3 pages.
43. P.E.I. Random notes on the first issue. (L. S. Crosby). 3 pages.
44. New Brunswick, cover valuation. (W. W. Chadbourne). 2 pages.
45. Newfoundland, 5 cent Caribou issue. (A. B. Moll). 5 pages.
46. " Plating of the 1 cent card of 1880. (W. & D. Meyerson). 5 pages.
47. " Plating the 1 cent Guy. (H. A. MacMaster). 12 pages.
48. " Provisional of 1897. (D. Meyerson). 4 pages.
49. " Travelling Post Offices. (W. & D. Meyerson). 12 pages.
50. " " " 6 pages.
51. " Pre adhesive P.H. and P. Markings. (W. & D. Meyerson). 47 pages.
52. O.H.M.S. (Various). 8 pages.
53. O.H.M.S. (Various). 16 pages.
54. Revenues. (Various). 11 pages.
55. Revenues, Check list of Newfoundland. (E. H. Hiscock). 2 pages.
56. Canadian Locals. (4 articles). 15 pages.
57. Canadian Locals. (H. W. Hale). 7 pages.
58. Design of the Sixpence Prince Albert. (G. E. Wellburn). 3 pages.
59. First printing of 6d, 1859, and on thin paper. (Wellburn & Sullivan). 5 pages.
60. Hand and Machine Made Papers 1851-1859. (Wellburn & Sullivan). 3 pages.
61. P.E.I. Preconfederation Postmarks. (S. S. Weatherbie). 3 pages.
62. Handstruck stamps of B.C. and V.I. (G. E. Wellburn). 13 pages.
63. A Seaman's letter from Vancouver Island. (G. E. Wellburn). 3 pages.
64. Early use of U.S. stamps in British Columbia. (G. E. Wellburn). 4 pages.
65. Victoria Post Office—Handstruck stamps of 1859. (G. E. Wellburn). 3 pages.
66. Beginning of Postal Service in B.C. (G. E. Wellburn). 3 pages.
67. Postal History of Red River B.N.A. (Dr. M. Campbell). 19 pages.
68. Canadian Military Postmarks. (Ian Morgan). 18 pages.
69. Canadian Postal History. (H. Buckland). 10 pages.
70. Canadian Proofs. (M. A. Studd). 9 pages.
71. "Experimental Coil" 1918. (C. Coleman). 2 pages.
72. Instructions to British Postmasters, 1856-1863. (A. E. Stephenson). 3 pages.
73. Postmarks of Canada. (A. E. Stephenson). 3 pages.
74. Canadian Easter Seals. (Baulch & Armstrong). 3 pages.
75. Canada imperforates are proofs. (C. W. Brazier). 2 pages.
76. Canadian Varieties. (R. M. Bryan). 3 pages.
77. Canadian Postal Slogan Cancellations. (C. B. D. Garrett). 18 pages.
78. Incomplete notes on 2 and 4 ringed numeral cancellations. (R. Barraclough). 4 pages.
79. Wings over Canada. (F. L. Wellman). 8 pages.
80. Main plate varieties of B.N.A. (G. Fairbanks). 3 pages.
81. Canadian Heraldry. (Falconer & Poole). 4 pages.
82. British Columbia Express Companies. (Seven different). 30 pages.
83. Additional data N. Ontario and Keewatin P.O.s, 1895. (F. Campbell). 6 pages.
84. Red River B.N.A. (Dr. M. Campbell). 4 pages.
85. Postal History 1860-1944. (Public Relations Branch P.O.). 10 pages.
86. Jarrett E5 Essay and Riel "Essay." 5 pages.
87. Odd articles. No. 1 (Various half or one page). 6 pages.
88. Odd articles. No. 2 " " 12 pages.
89. College Stamps of Canada. (F. W. Pollock). 3 pages.
90. New Frontiers in the Past. (H. W. Lussey). 6 pages.
91. Canadian Transatlantic Mails. (F. W. Staff). 4 pages.
92. Notes on certain Canadian Ship Markings. (Dr. Whitehead). 2 pages.
93. Initial Listing of Presentation Booklets. (Reg Barraclough). 15 pages.
94. X-Rays in B.N.A. Philately. (W. H. S. Cheavin). 5 pages.
95. A brief history of papermaking. 6 pages.
96. Canadian Censor Marks of 1914-1918. (H. E. Guertin). 2 pages.
97. Hairlines on the Edwards, Quebec and Admirals. (G. B. Harper). 6 pages.
98. Fine Engravings on Newfoundland. (Robson Lowe). 4 pages.
99. Folder of cuttings on Newfoundland. 15 pages.
100. "Canadian Topics," ten articles by P. J. Hurst from Philatelic Gossip.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

- 1.—The Society will be called "The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain."
- 2.—The object of the Society will be to associate those interested in the Postal History and the Stamps of the British North American Colonies and the Dominion of Canada and by reading, discussion and publication of papers, to encourage these studies; to provide facilities for the exchange of duplicates and generally to promote interest in the study of the Postal History and Stamps of these territories.
- 3.—The Society will be composed of (a) Members, (b) Fellows, and (c) Honorary Members. The word "Member" used throughout these rules will be held to include "Fellow" when the context so admits. Members may be admitted to Life Membership on payment of the following:—Age up to 50 years, £5 5s.; Age over 50 years, £4 4s. The number of Life Memberships accepted at any time shall be controlled by the Committee.
- 4.—In areas where the Committee consider it advisable, Study Groups will be formed. Where a Group is formed and approved by the Committee, it shall be self-supporting and the Society will not in any way be responsible for expenses or debts incurred by any Group. Each Group will elect a "Contact Member," who will become a member of the Committee of the Society. The Contact Member will organise the Group in matters of Study and act as the Contact between the Group and the Committee of the Society.
- 5.—Groups will endeavour to work in association with the local Philatelic Societies in any matter relating to British North American Postal History and Philately.
- 6.—The officials of the Society will be elected annually at the Annual General Meeting and will consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Exchange Secretary, Bulletin Editor, Convener of Study, and Publicity and Advertising Manager, who with the Contact Member from each local Group will form a Committee for the Management of the Society. Three will form a quorum for any Committee meeting.
An official may hold more than one office if such is in the interests of the Society.
- 7.—Any member of Committee may put forward in writing to the President or Secretary items for discussion by the Committee. A member of Committee unable to attend a Committee meeting may appoint a Deputy Member or vote by proxy on any matter on the agenda. In order to vote by proxy he must state definitely in writing to the President the way he wishes to vote.
- 8.—The retiring President, if not re-elected to Committee, will (unless circumstances render it impossible) automatically become an extra member of the Committee during the year succeeding the date of his retirement, with a view to his rendering assistance to the new President, and in the interests of the Society.
- 9.—Membership and Fellowship will be limited to such members as the Committee may from time to time determine.
- 10.—Members may be elected Fellows by the Committee in recognition of any outstanding research in the Postal History and Philately of British North America, or for outstanding work in the advancement of the Society's interests. Election of Fellows will be effective only on the recommendation of the Fellowship Sub-Committee in accordance with the Rules Governing the Election of Fellows.
- 11.—Members or individuals of outstanding merit may be elected as Honorary Members of the Society for reasons of exceptional service or appointment in the field of B.N.A. Philately. Such membership shall be strictly limited to one year's duration.
- 12.—Candidates for admission as Members must be twenty-one years of age or over, and must be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society.
- 13.—If admission be granted, the Secretary will intimate the fact to the member, and on receipt of his subscription will send him a copy of the Rules, when he will then be held to be bound by them. Members taking advantage of the Exchange Section will be held to agree to be bound by the Special Rules applicable thereto. Any member who has failed to pay his subscription by the 30th of April following the date on which the subscription falls due, shall be liable to forfeiture of his rights to membership and such privileges that membership carries. The Secretary and Treasurer shall have power to decide whether the circumstances in any individual case warrant forfeiture of membership of the Society. Where their decision is adverse to the member they will have the right to remove his name from the roll of members without cause assigned.
- 14.—The Annual Subscription will be Ten Shillings (Dollar Rate \$1.50), and will be payable annually, in advance, on 1st October, a certain sum to be allocated from each annual subscription to be placed to the Convention Fund, the said sum to be agreed upon at the Annual General Meeting.
- 15.—Two members of the Society will be appointed annually to audit the Accounts of the Society.
- 16.—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.

Rules Governing the Award of Fellowships

- 1.—Election to Fellowship of the Society shall be in the manner and form hereinafter set forth.
- 2.—Nominations of such members deemed worthy of election shall be sponsored by at least two members of the Society, who shall submit to the Secretary full details (on the prescribed form*) at least two months prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting.
- 3.—The qualifications for election to Fellowship shall be:—
 - (a) He must be a member of the Society.
 - (b) He should be distinguished by having:—
 - (i) carried out outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America.
 - (ii) rendered outstanding services in the advancement of the Society's interests.

N.B.—In the case of (b) (ii) the award is made in exceptional circumstances only and office-bearers whilst in office are not eligible for the award on this count.

4.—Nominations received by the Secretary shall be passed to the Fellowship Sub-Committee, who will be responsible for checking the suitability of the nominee. The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall be appointed by the President and shall comprise three senior Fellows. The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall have the power to accept or reject the nomination.

5.—Such nominations as are accepted by the Fellowship Sub-Committee shall be presented to the Committee, where election shall become effective by a two-thirds majority of members' votes recorded.

6.—Nominations rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may be re-submitted for further consideration after a period of not less than three years from the date of the original submission.

7.—Where considered desirable in the interests of the Society, the Fellowship Sub-Committee may, whilst not rejecting a nomination, withhold it until such time as they consider it acceptable for presentation to the Committee for decision.

8.—The Fellowship Sub-Committee shall exercise the utmost discretion in the selection of suitable nominations in order to maintain the highest level of award and to ensure the impossibility of any abuse. All matters regarding the selection of nominations shall be treated in the strictest confidence.

*Forms are available from the Secretary.

Committee and Office-Bearers of the C.P.S.G.B.

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476	HARDING, L. W.J., 73, Longford Avenue, Bedfont, Feltham, Middx.	C.
621	HARMER, C. H. C., 41, New Bond Street, London, W.1.	N.
253	HARPER, G. Broughall, 53, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor St., London, S.W.3.	C., C.R., C.G., V.

No.	Name and Address	Key
583	HARRIS, A. J. J., 221, Greenmore Road, Nuneaton.	C.
413	HARRIS, A., Leonard, 50, Victoria Road North, Southsea.	C.
381	HARRIS, Dr. H. C. A., 168, London Road, North End, Portsmouth.	C., P.H., P.A.
479	HARRISON, A. N., O.B.E., 8, Henrietta Gardens, Bath.	C., N.
573	HAUXWELL, B. H., 8, Woodhall Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.	C.B.N.
411	HAWLEY, Charles C. T., 10, South Grove, Kellaway Ave., Bristol, 6.	C.
64	HEARN, G. L., Capt., F.R.P.S.L., Coreys Mount, Stevenage, Herts.	C.B.P.
211	HEDLEY, Richard P., 452, Franklin St., Buffalo, 2, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
439	HEISSNER, Alfons, 4, Morven Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow.	C., B., N.
478	HENSAMAN, Capt. Melville, D.S.O., R.N., South Hay House, Bordon, Hants.	C., B., N.
84	HETHERINGTON, R. B., St. Margaret's, Kitwood, Ropley, Hants.	C., C.R.2, P.C.
70	HEWISON, Capt. P. B., 27, Braedale Avenue, Motherwell.	N., C.
444	HIGHTON, T. R., 127a, Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.	C.
313	HILL, Ethelbert L., 29, George Road East, Victoria, B.C.	C., N.
569	HILL, F. W., 95, Brookdene Road, Plumstead, London, S.E. 18.	C., C.R.—C.S.
304	HILL, Henry E., 7, Park Road, Chelmsford, Essex.	C.
287	HILLCOX, S. H., 34a, Gravelly Hill North, Erdington, Birmingham.	C.
140	HINDE, William C., F.R.P.S.L., 20, Southdown Crescent, Cheadle Hulme, Nr. Stockport.	C., P., P.E., P.H.
189	HIRST, J. H., Preston House, Preston-next-Wingham, Kent.	C.
563	HIRST, S. F. (Dr.), 1, Albany Avenue, Eccleston Park, Prescott, Lancs.	C.
564	HITCHCOCK, J. N., Mowbray, Arundel, Sussex.	C., C.G.C.
548	HOBSON, C., 3, Welbeck Villas, Dale Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.	C.B.N.
288	HOLLOWAY, F. G., Rostherne, Queen's Road, Walsall, Staffs.	C.
316	HOME, Bernard, 2, Pilgrim Street, Edinburgh.	C.
424	HOLLINGSWORTH, Dr. C. W., 192, Lichfield Road, Walsall, Staffs.	C.
96	HOLMES, L. Seale, M.D., Medical Arts Bldgs., London, Ontario.	C., N.B., P.L., P.S.
363	HOOD, Edgar J., 19, Douglas Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.	C., N.
349	HOPKINS, Major Adrian E., M.C., R.D.P., Ormond House, Sion Hill, Bath, Somerset.	C., N., B., P.H., P.B.
86	HORNAL, Charles, 22, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.	N., C.
594	HOROBIN, K., 407, Gleadless Road, Sheffield, 2.	C.
468	HOSKING, S. J., 16, Alma Place, Heamoor, Penzance, Cornwall.	C.
382	HOUGHTON, John W., 84, Gosport Street, Lymington, Hants.	C.
602	HOWARD, L.D., Ardmore Road, Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand.	C.B.N.
11	HUGHES, H. S., 37, Rocky Lane, Perry Bar, Birmingham.	C., V.
614	HUNTER, R. C., 2640, Burlington Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	C.
447	HUNTER, S. C., 60, Harrington Road, Preston Park, Brighton, Sussex.	C., N.
488	HURST, Peter J., 1455, Drummond Street, Apt. 416, Montreal, Canada.	CR—CQ.
407	IRELAND, Harry, Lilybrook, Heughfield, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.	C.
412	IRWIN, George, 16, College Ave., Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.	C.
250	ISNARDI-BRUNO, Henry Anthony, 7, Boulevard Fr. Grosso, Nice, France.	C., N., B.
200	IVRY, Sid., 4538, Kensington Avenue, Montreal, Que.	C., N., B.
417	JACOB, Dr. L. G., Bracondale, Bracknell, Berks.	C.
130	JACKSON, Arthur P., 14, Linden Way, Boston, Lincs.	C.
245	JACKSON, Frank, 54a, Hewett Road, North End, Portsmouth.	C., N.
217	JACQUES, Cyril G. R. H., F.R.P.S.L., 72, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.	N., P.A., P.H.
161	JAMIESON, R. A., Q.C., Box 235, Almonte, Ontario.	P.L., P.
206	JARRETT, Fred, R.D.P., F.C.P.S., 30, Bloor Street, W.5, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B., P.
402	JEFFREY, George N., 11, Saltwell Road South, Gateshead-on-Tyne.	C.
195	JEPHCOTT, C. W., 323, Rosemary Road, Toronto, Ont.	C., N., B.
57	JOCKEL, Charles H., 12, Alderwick Drive, Hounslow, Mddx.	C.
166	JOLLEY, C. L., 29, Hotham Road, London, S.W.15.	C., N.
470	JONAS, Cyril, 35a, St. David's Road South, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.	C.
540	JONES, C. A., Miss, P.O. Box 414, Moncton, N.B., Canada	C.N.B.
367	JUDD, Allan F., Flat 1, 34, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.	C.
116	JUPP, E. W. Scott, 33, Victoria Street, Aberdeen.	C., A.
88	KAYE, Bertram, 6, Park Road, Birstall, Leicester.	C.
398	KEANE, F. W. L., Summerland, Brit. Columbia.	C., P.S.
199	KEMP, C. G., 4402, King Edward Avenue, N.D.G., Montreal, Que.	C., N., B.
498	KENDRICK, F. W., 66, Seel Street, Liverpool, 1.	C.
561	KENNINGTON, P., Ibis Lodge, Hellesdon Road, Norwich.	C.
8	KEY, W. J. M., 2, Meldrum Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife.	C.
482	KING, Chas., A., 38, Buchanan Street, Milngavie, Glasgow.	C., B., N.
499	KING, A. E., 2, Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, London, N.W.11.	C.N.B.
489	KINGSCOTE, H. R. F., The White Cottage, Kintbury, Berks.	C., B., N.
60	KIRBY, Harry C., "Tanglewood," Withenlee, Prestbury, Cheshire.	C.
598	KNIGHT, E. H., 11, Cedar, Pointe Claire, Lakeshore, P.Q., Canada.	C.B.N.
264	KNIGHT, Ralph A., 55, Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex.	C.
399	KROHN, Edward W., 151, Dorchester Waye, Hayes, Mddx.	C.
562	LANCE, G. N., M.Sc., 74, Chalkpit Lane, Dorking, Surrey.	C., C.G.C.
409	LANE, Leonard Victor, 917, Oxford Road, Tilehurst, Reading.	C.
291	LANGLEY, Leslie, 12, Glenbank Road, Lenzie.	C.

No.	Name and Address	Key
546	LASHBROOK, J., 66, Linden Buildings, Bethnal Green, London, E.2.	C.B.N.
500	LATHWELL, A. K., 33, Reginald Street, Luton, Beds.	C.P.
350	LEA, John A., 7, Cressingham Road, Stretford, Lancs.	C., N., B.
566	LEACY, J. G., 15, Shelburne Road, Colne, Wilts.	C.B.N.
504	LEA, W. E., 14, Exchange Street, Manchester, 2.	C.N.B.
429	LEITH, Thomas P., 9, Railway Street, Berwick-on-Tweed.	C.
119	LEES-JONES, R. W. T., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Merridale, Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire.	C.R. to C.S.
212	LEVINE, Jack, 74, Arlington Av., Brooklyn, 10, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B., P.C.
453	LEWIS, Gordon P., 34, Jessie Street, Brampton, Ont., Canada.	C., B., N.
296	LEWIS, Harry, 45, New Bond Street, London, W.1.	C., N., B.
588	LIGHTFOOT, E. G. H., 19, Victoria Street, Aberdeen.	C.B.N.
589	LIGHTFOOT, O. M. (Mrs.), 19, Victoria Street, Aberdeen.	C.B.N.
565	LISLE, F. B., 110, Fore Street, Kingsbridge, Devon.	C.B.N.
160	LLOYD, E. T. E., 43, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11.	C.C.S.—C.G.P., V.
555	LLOYD, W. G., 28, Hardgate Road, Hill View, Grangetown, Sunderland.	C.P.V., CG.—CGA.
532	LOUTIT, V. H., Mrs., Ardgowan, Westburn Crescent, Aberdeen.	C.
616	LOXSTON, J., 38, Albemarle Road, East Barnet, Herts.	C.P.
487	LUSSEY, Harry W., 137, Voorhis Avenue, New Milford, New Jersey, U.S.A.	C.
501	LYSTER, P. G., Major, The White House, Marazion, Cornwall.	C.
377	MACASKIE, James P., 23, Thornhill Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield.	C., PS.
600	MACCALLUM, R. S., 8, Lafayette Road, Larchmont, New York, U.S.A.	C.
138	MC CREADY, A. L., Cobden, Ontario, Canada.	C.B.N., PL.
242	MACDONALD, A. R., 2, Erroll Road, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex.	C., C.R., C.R.2
241	McDOWELL, E. D., Castle House, Otford, Kent.	C., N.
21	McGUIGAN, Edward, 98, Cowane Street, Stirling.	C., P., S.P., C.G.
539	MCKENZIE, J. B., Raeden Croft, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
105	McLAREN, Robert H. G., Wharnclyffe Cottage, Crowcombe, Somerset.	C., P.H.
480	McLELLAN, Col. Duncan, 30, Royston Road, Hillpark, Glasgow, S.3.	C.
146	MACLEAN, Murdoch J., 18, Hilton Gardens, Glasgow, W.3.	C., N.
243	MACNAB, R. S., P.O. Box 67, Brandon, Manitoba.	C., P.L., R.
557	MACNAMARA, G., c/o National Bank Ltd., 34, College Green, Dublin.	C.B.N.
9	McNEIL, Harold, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., 71, Finnart Street, Greenock.	C., A., V.
31	MAIR, A. W. R., Wellesley, 45, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.	C., N.
327	MANLEY, G. E. L., Whales Farm, West Chiltington, Nr. Pulborough, Sussex.	P.C.
154	MARR, Alexander, 38, Cattofield Place, Aberdeen.	C., N.
392	MARSDEN, Philip S. S. F., 164, St. Albans Ave., London, W.4.	C., P.S., A.
55	MARSHALL, William, 478, Waterloo Street, Winnipeg, Canada.	C.
240	MARTIN, T. Stuart, F.R.S.A., Westwood, 323, Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield, Notts.	C.
512	MASON, F., The Cottage, Byfleet, Surrey.	CR—CO
615	MATON, N. E., 1, Park Crescent, Sheffield.	C.
525	MATTHEWS, W., 114, St. Stephen's Road, East Ham, London, E.6.	C.N.B.
608	MAWER, S. E., 166, Bishopthorpe Road, York.	C.G., C.G.A.
567	MAYNE-REDMORE, J., Upton Leigh, 23, Church Road, Ilfracombe.	C.
419	MELVILLE, D. G., 51, Duddingston Road, Portobello, Midlothian.	N.
234	MEYERSON, D. C., 69, Fenimore Drive, Harrison, N.Y., U.S.A.	C.N.B.
20	MEREDITH, C. W., 24, Albany Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.	C.G. to C.G.C., D.C.
29	MERRYLEES, J. S., 5, Williamfield Avenue, Stirling.	C., N., U.O.
445	MIDDLEMASS, R. J., Roseworth, Kelso, Roxburghshire.	C., B., N.
393	MILLS, N. J., 54, Meads Street, Eastbourne, Sussex.	C., B., N.
592	MITCHELL, A. J., The Little House, 11a, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.	C.R., C.R.2, C.S., C.L., D.C.P.
47	MITCHELL, Mrs. G. Croal, 17, Seymour Street, Dundee.	C.
46	MITCHELL, Dr. T. J., 41, Kelly Street, Greenock.	C., V., P.
109	MOIR, J. Isles, 234, Arbroath Road, Dundee.	C.
515	MONRO, H., M.A., 140, Gray Street, Aberdeen.	C.M.
547	MONTFORD, I. C., 28, Meadow, London, N.W.11.	C.B.N.
462	MORGAN, Ian C., 4054, Melrose Avenue, Montreal, 28, P.Q., Canada.	C., B., N.
485	MORRIS, J. S., "Downside," 192, Nevill Avenue, Hove, 4, Sussex.	C., B., N.
79	MORTON, W. L., 11, Morven Road, Bearsden, Glasgow.	C.
203	MOZIAN, Gregory, 505, Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.	C., N., B.
90	MUGGLETON, Derrick J., Aspenden Hall Lodge, Aspenden, Buntingford, Herts.	C., B.S., P.C.
433	MUNRO, Lt.-Col. A. J. R. Boynes, Four Marks, Alton, Hants.	C., N., M.
317	MUNRO, Rev. J. M., 335, Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.	C.
343	MUSK, George, 449, Central Drive, Blackpool.	C.
198	NELSON, Harold, 680, Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, 2, Que.	C., N., B., B.W.1
513	NICHOLSON, E. A., 72, Brinkburn Drive, Darlington, Co. Durham.	P.C., R.C.
385	NICOLL, Miss Dorothy, 9, Montague Road, Burnley, Lancs.	C.
28	NISBET, Dr. Alex. F. R., 15, Berryhill Drive, Giffnock, Glasgow.	C.
63	NIXON, W. C., 48, Gilford Road, Sandymount, Dublin, Eire.	C., C.R.
324	NOBLE, Joseph B., 3, Silverdale Road, Hull.	C.
85	NORTON-TAYLOR, Arthur C. B., St. Margaret's, Beaumont, Jersey, C.I.	C.
10	ODGEN, Miss B., Lyndhurst, The Nursing Home, Penzance, Cornwall.	C., P.A., A., N.

No.	Name and Address	Key
13	O'HANLAN, Col. Andrew, T.D., 29, Carlaverock Road, Newlands, Glasgow.	C., P.H., C.R.2, P.
597	O'MEARA, J. S. (Lt.-Col.), F.R.P.S.L., P.O. Box 338, Quebec, P.Q., Canada.	C.B.N.
517	ORKIN, P., Mrs., 19, Fraser Road, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
347	PAINE, H. L., Oxford Apartments, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.	C.
509	PARSONAGE, J. S., 2, Stanhope Drive, Huyton, Liverpool	C.N.B.
524	PAYNE, W.E., 617, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex.	C.N.B.
333	PATTINSON, E. Harold, Quarry Howe, Windermere.	N.
157	PEARCE, Wm. J., 15, Hilden Park, London Road, Tonbridge, Kent.	C., N.
269	PEARSON, George, 73, Woodholm Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield.	C., P.S.
348	PETERMAN, Wm. C., 153, Westville Ave., Caldwell, New Jersey, U.S.A.	C.
581	PETT, A., 96a, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.	C.B.N.
572	PETT, E., 41, Abbey Park Road, Grimsby, Lincs.	C.
449	PIPER, H. J., 12, Church Road, Willesborough, Ashford, Kent.	C., B., N.
571	PIRRIE, D. J., 201, Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.	C., C.G.—C.G.C.
153	PLATT, Donald L., 4, Granville Avenue, Newcastle, Staffs.	B.S., C., D.C.
507	POLE, W. V., Dr., 112, Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, 3.	C.N.B.
280	POLLOCK, F. Walter, 1019, Haddon Place, Teaneck, New Jersey, U.S.A.	C.
623	PORTER, C. A., 486, Nichol Rd., R.R.15, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.	C.C.S.
360	POULTER, Major H., Craiglea, Manor Road, Marple, Cheshire.	C.
414	PRICE, H. J., 101, Picton Avenue, Runcorn, Cheshire.	C.
406	PRIESTLEY, Col. E. C., 7, Inverleith Place, Edinburgh, 4.	C.
73	PULLEN, Horace M., 3, Baring Avenue, Bradford Moor, Bradford.	C.
612	PURVEY, C. R., 507, Victoria Road, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada.	C.B.N.
354	QUARLES, Mervyn V., 8259, Ellis Avenue, Chicago, 19, Illinois.	B.
577	QUINN, D. J., c/o The National Bank, 34, College Green, Dublin, Eire.	C.
56	RAE, George D., 21, Craigton Terrace, Aberdeen.	C.
141	REDMAN, Jack, 10, Third Avenue, Manor Drive, Halifax.	C.
255	REESE, Joseph, Compton Park Villa, Compton Park Villas Road, Mannamend, Plymouth.	C., N., B.
38	REID, Edwin G., 13, Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen.	C., N.
35	REID, John A., 7, Crown Street, Aberdeen.	C., N., B.
560	REID, J.S., 29, Giffnock Park Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow.	C.
584	RENTON-GREEN, A. J. (Dr.), 54, West Street, Scarborough, Yorks.	C.
139	RICHARDS, Mrs. E. M., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent.	C.
248	RICHARDS, Wm., 73, Deakin Leas, Tonbridge, Kent.	A.
549	RICHARDSON, C. N., 225, Kempton Road, East Ham, London, E.6.	C.B.N.
210	RICHARDSON, E. A., 217, Columbia Street, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.	C.B.N.
603	RICHARDSON, R. M., 216, King St. East, St. Johns, N.B., Canada.	C.B.N.
375	RIPPON, Richard O., 18, Rodney Road, West Bridgeford, Notts.	C.
605	RITSON, H., 90, Gartmore Road, Paisley.	C.B.N.
51	ROBERTS, James, 9, Crofts Avenue, Glasgow, S.4.	C.
542	ROBERTS, T. V., 27, The Grove, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.	C., C.Q., P.B.
532	ROBERTSON, A. K., St. James Park, Brechin, Angus.	C.
93	ROBERTSON, C. D., 104, Mossiel Road, Newlands, Glasgow.	C., N.
469	ROBERTSON, D. C., Little Werneth, Claremont Road, Redhill, Surrey.	C.
538	ROBERTSON, G., 282, Union Grove, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
481	ROBERTSON, W. A., 20, Cairngorm Road, Hillpark, Glasgow.	CS.
374	ROCKE, S. F. Parry, "The Cottage," Eversley Park, Chester.	C., V.
371	RODGERS, J. F., 49, Great Junction Street, Leith, Edinburgh.	C.
604	ROUS, O. (Miss), 19, Ersham Road, Hailsham.	C.G.C.
345	RUSSELL, Ernest C., 17, The Avenue, Lewes, Sussex.	C., N.
268	SANDERS, H., 11, Floreston Street, Stepney Green, London.	C., B.S., A.
606	SANDERS, J., 7, Commercial Road, Southampton.	Locals
508	SANDERSON, C. W., Birnieknowes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.	C.N.B.
395	SANDFORD-JOHNSON, P. B., Peartree Barn, Felpham, Near Bognor Regis, Sussex.	C., N.
176	SEARLES, George R. C., 191, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.	C., V.
34	SHAND, James, Carden House, Skene Street, Aberdeen.	C.
518	SHEARER, J. L., 5, Mayfield Gardens, Aberdeen.	C.N.B.
440	SHEPHERD, R., 8, Church Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed.	C.
533	SHEPPARD, F. S., 23, Hawthorn Gardens, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.	C.N.B.
219	SHIPTON, Charles E. C., The Old Forge, Hightown Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.	C., P.C.
558	SINTON, J. H., F.R.P.S.L., 19, North Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.	C., C.R.—C.Q.
126	SISSONS, James N., 204, Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, 5, Ont.	C., N., B.
378	SLADEN, C., Woolacombe, Broad Oak Lane, Penwortham, Preston.	C.
391	SMEATON, Alex. M., 35, Regent Park Square, Glasgow, S.1.	C.
591	SMILLIE, I. S., Balcarres, Albany Road, Broughty Ferry W., Dundee.	C.B.N.
41	SMITH, Albert, 111, Grampian Road, Aberdeen.	C., A., A.G., S.P.
351	SMITH, D. W., 387, Torbay Road, Ratners Lane, Harrow, Mddx.	C.
368	SMITH, F. J. Gemmel, 21, Oxford Court, Queens Drive, London, W.3.	C.
579	SMITH, G. C., 127, Princes Avenue, Hull.	N.
190	SMITH, G. W., 63, Galleywood Road, Chelmsford, Essex.	A., C., P.H., P.S.
44	SOUTTER, A., 2, Wellpark Terrace, West Newport, Fife.	C.

No.	Name and Address	Key
113	SPALDING, W. A., 9, Park Valley, The Park, Nottingham.	C., N., P.H.
19	SPENCE, Albert W. D., 22, Adelaide Place, Dundee.	C
32	SPENCE, George A. R., Helenslea, Fairfield Rd., Broughty Ferry, Angus. C., C.L., CS	C.
290	STEAD, John Arthur, 2nd Flat, Banchory House, Melrose St., Scarborough.	C.
1	STEPHENSON, Alfred E., F.C.P.S., 44, Saughtonhall Drive, Edinburgh, 12.	C., P., P.H., P.B., P.A.
103	STEVENSON, John M., 781, Sidcup Rd., New Eltham, London, S.E.9.	C., C.S., P.
209	STEVENSON, Thomas, 7, West Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, Fife.	C., N.
282	STEVENSON, Wm., 35, Allan Park Road, Edinburgh, 11.	C., A.
83	STEWART, Ramsay, 5, Abbey Mount, Edinburgh.	C., P., P.L.
494	STOKES, J. W., 11, Connaught Road, Folkestone, Kent.	C.
75	STUDD, Brig. M. A., D.S.O., M.C., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Whitewalls, Sunninghill, Berks.	C., C.R., C.S., B., P.H., P.E.
267	SULLIVAN, Edmond H., 3017, Quandra Street, Victoria, B.C.	C
174	SWIFT, Vincent, 72, Herries Drive, Sheffield, 5.	C., P.H.
432	TALKES, F. H., 65, Caledon Road, Sherwood, Notts.	C.
477	TAY, B. J., 61, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.	C
441	THEEUWISSEN, R. F., 10, Rue du Moulin, Nossegham (B.T.), Belgium.	C.
397	THIRKELL, Spencer, 131, Avenue de Neuilly, Neuilly s/Seine, France.	C.R.
450	THOMAS, R. E. C., 12, Osborne Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.	C
342	THOMPSON, C. G., 1, Belper Road, Derby.	C
587	THOMPSON, J. E. R., 7, Forster Avenue, Harton, South Shields.	C.N.
464	TILLEY, E. W., 210, Old Road West, Gravesend, Kent.	C., B., N.
185	TITFORD, Miss Rose, 41, Devonshire Place, London, W.1.	C., N., B.
74	TOMLINSON, Frederick, Coombe Leigh, Chestfield, Whitstable, Kent.	C.S., P., 1898 MAP
344	TOMLINSON, Leslie G., Betley, Nr. Crewe, Cheshire.	B
554	VARLEY, H. B., 168, Dirkhill Road, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorks.	C
97	VAUX, John S., 22, The Grove, Radlett, Herts.	C
423	VAN SICKLE, W. P., 26, Lennel Avenue, Edinburgh.	C., N.
59	VIGO, John D., 98, Cowper Street, Hove, Sussex.	C.
150	VOWLES, Leonard T., The Bell House, Westbury-on-Severn.	N., B.
177	WALBURN, H. G., R.R.3, Kelowna, Brit. Columbia, Canada.	C., P.C.
400	WALKER, Alan R., 40, Bath Road, Cheltenham, Glos.	C
350	WALKER, Frederick, Basford, 57, Richmond Park Ave., Bournemouth.	C
289	WALKER, Philip G., 100, Moorside Road, Eccleshill Road, Bradford.	N., E.P.
473	WALLACE, R., "Eildon," Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness.	C., B., N.
609	WALLIS, L. A., 56a, High Street, Whitstable, Kent.	C.B.N.
110	WARDHAUGH, John B., C.A., Dalcapon, 3, The Grove, Giffnock, Glasgow.	C., N., B.
535	WALLWORK, E. C., Avalon, St. Bede's, East Boldon, Co. Durham.	C.N.B.
506	WATSON, J. C., 35, Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.	C.N.B.
129	WATSON, Dr. V. M. M., 3, Albion Terrace, Aberdeen.	C., N.
519	WAY, C. B., Miss, Garthmyl Hall, Montgomery.	C
493	WETHERED, J. Graham, Byng Hotel, Folkestone, Kent.	C
254	WELLBURN, Gerald E., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., Deerholme, Duncan, B.C., Canada.	C., N., B., G.B., P.H.
81	WHITE, W., 82, Mitchell Street, Glasgow.	C
529	WHITE, W. T., 6312, Marguerite Street, Vancouver, 13, B.C., Canada.	C.B.
611	WHITEHEAD, A. (Dr.), 44, York Street, Sackville, N.B., Canada.	C.P.V.B.N.
251	WHITEHEAD, Leslie, 124, Roding Lane North, Woodford Green, Essex.	C
543	WHITLEY, E., 25, Harker Terrace, Stanningley, Leeds.	C.P., C.Q.
618	WHITLEY, R. M., Seagreen, St. Ives, Cornwall.	N
100	WHITWORTH, Geoffrey, Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorks.	C., B.
364	WIDDOWSON, H. J., Clinton Hse., Pelham Rd., Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.	C
295	WIGGINS, Herbert F., 81, Glenfield Road, Leicester.	C
437	WILLAN, Dr. R., F.C.P.S., Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.	N.
599	WILLCOCK, W. M. C., 3500, Belmore Avenue, Montreal.	C.
570	WILLIAMS, D. J., 105, Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.17.	C.
620	WILLIAMS, Wm., 53, Central Road, Wembley, Mddx.	C.P.
118	WILLIAMS, H. M., North Bank House, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.	C
574	WILLINGTON, K., 15, Hilary Avenue, Norwich, Norfolk.	C., CR—CO
410	WILLMOTT, Mrs. M. L., 28, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.	C
551	WILSON, R., Oaklands, Cresswell Road, West Hartlepool.	C
442	WINDSOR, L. E., Clifton Street, Reading, Berks.	C., C.G.
415	WOOD, Stanley A., 1, Dorset Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland, W.2, New Zealand.	N
192	WOOD, Eustace, Westward Ho, 5, Cypress Road, Newport, I. of W.	C
496	WOODALL, R. G., Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne.	C., B., N., P.H., P.A., P
526	WOODLEY, A. A. J., "Mirador," 9, Headland Park Rd., Preston, Paignton, S. Devon.	C.
585	WORSSELL, J. M., 87, Northdown Park Road, Margate, Kent.	C.G.C.
536	WRESSELL, M., Mrs., 1, Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield.	C
71	WRIGHT, D. C., 51, Forbesfield Road, Aberdeen.	C
362	YARD, John, Gladwood House, Gladwood Gardens, Double Bay, New South Wales.	C
214	YARROLL, J. E., 111, Invergyle Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2.	C., N.
619	YORK, R. H., 45, Wychwood Ave., Canons Park, Edgware, Mddx.	C.B.N.