

THE KIWI

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

VOLUME XIII. No. 2.

MARCH 1964

WHOLE No. 65.

The March Meeting of the N.Z. Society will be held on March 21st at 2.15 p.m. at The Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London.

The main business of the meeting will be the display and judging of members' entries for the Annual Competition and, a New Zealand Philatelic Quiz, with Campbell Paterson acting as Question-master. A special circular will be sent to all members in this Country giving fuller details of both of these items.

MEMBERSHIP LIST No. 8. 2/64.

Change of Address:

E. Jenner now at 25, Cranborne Avenue,
Maidstone, Kent.

MEMBERSHIP LIST.

With this copy of "THE KIWI" members will find a revised Page 5 for their Membership List - please insert the new page and destroy the original 1962 issue.

Mr. G. Whillock of Twyford has numerous New Zealand Registration Labels - any member interested in this side line, should contact Mr. Whillock.

REPORT ON THE MEETING HELD ON 25th JANUARY, 1964.

Unfortunately your President and Editor were both prevented from attending the meeting by illness, and by a strange coincidence both had the same unusual complaint. It started about 10 days before Christmas with a simple nose bleed, developing into a more severe hemorrhage but, whereas Mr. Bartrop's responded to a treatment with adrenaline, your Editor's did not. On Christmas Eve he went into hospital for four days and had it cauterised three times before the bleeding stopped. Mr. Bartrop also spent Christmas in bed from weakness but I am pleased to report that we are both feeling much better now.

In the absence of Mr. Bartrop, our Vice-President, Michael Burberry, took the Chair.

The organisers of the Philatelic Congress at Bournemouth on 26th/29th May had asked if the Society could send three members and were interested in sponsoring a Study Circle, but it did not appear that the Society could be represented other than by the Treasurer, and possibly, the President as well. The potential field for future years would be greater if the Congress were held over a weekend. Notice of Congress arrived too late for the January KIWI, the closing date will have passed by the publication date of the March KIWI but the Secretary could try to secure a ticket for any late applicant. What about those members who live in or near Bournemouth?

Introducing the new type of Members' show, Michael Burberry stressed that though not every member had enough suitable material for a show on his own, many had a few, possibly unique and certainly interesting sheets on many sections of New Zealand Philately. It was thus hoped to encourage all members to participate and also to ensure that when each subject is on the programme all accessible material of interest will be displayed, and not just that part belonging to the principal specialists in that field.

The Second Pictorials (of K.G. VI) and Third Pictorials (present issue) were on display at this meeting. The crux of Mr. Royton Heath's show was the 3/- with a wonderful plating study and range of the flaws and retouches. Its comprehensiveness was enhanced by his own photographic enlargements so that each individual flaw could be numbered and written up in a completeness otherwise impossible. He drew attention to the successive retouches and re-entries often initial flaws, and stressed the need to concentrate in any plating exercise in the location of the original flaw to

REPORT ON THE MEETING HELD ON 25th JANUARY, 1964 (contd).

minimise the uncertainties otherwise provoked by differing of later states of the same stamp.

He also reminded people to look carefully at stamps with prominent flaws: their very prominence often hides other points of interest on the same stamp. How many ever look properly at the 3d. Peace with Fin. Retouch.

He was still unable to understand why there were so many blurred centres with the first issue. After studying many hundreds of copies he had not found evidence of a double print, and was convinced that this was not the cause.

Mr. Williamson's show of the First Pictorial covered wider ground to give a general view of this issue; while both of them gave a display of selected items of the varieties of colour and flaws of the current pictorials.

There were blocks of the "Chambon" Perforations, the short lived experiments with a comb-type machine with half its vertical perforations above and half below its horizontal line; thus producing the characteristic pair of close perforations at the middle of each vertical side at the point of contact.

The interest of the show of these issues was enhanced by further displays by Mrs. Willis and Mr. Hayward.

Postscript.

Your Secretary hesitates to criticise others for not bringing sheets while he showed nothing himself. His collection of the Second Pictorials is meagre but looking at it later he realised that no-one else had asked why only certain values of the Second Pictorials were subject to the vagaries of "blitz" perforations and wartime papers of doubtful quality. Only the Postal Historian would notice that just the ½d. - 1d. - 1½d. and 3d. were free of these complications because they were replaced by K.G. VI Heads in 1938 (The 3d. in 1941). It is rarely noticed that the other K.G. VI Head values only finally replaced the Second Pictorials very much later.

This is recounted to show how even a small collection of the issue under study may have something to add to its story.

Gerald Pratt.

FROM: R.D. WILLIAMSON

Dear Mr. Pratt,

Further to my remarks about Vol. II concerning the Peace Issue, I have set out as best I can the items I think need attention as far as the 3d. value is concerned.

There are other things I am not happy about, but am not absolutely sure of my facts yet and do not want to rush into print at this stage - if you decide the print the enclosed in the KIWI, please make sure to acknowledge Royton Heath for me.

Yours sincerely,

R.D. WILLIAMSON

THREEPENANCE PEACE ISSUE

VOLUME II. PAGE 124

States that two plates were made for the centre, and two plates for the frame and these plates were used in combination.

In my humble opinion this information is misleading, as it does not state which combinations; from the examination of sheets and blocks it appears there are four available -

frame 42798	centre 42883
frame 42856	centre 42883
frame 42856	centre 42796
frame 42798	centre 42796

PAGE 125. LINE 10
reads, On the centre plate numbered 42796.

In my opinion this should read "On the frame plate numbered 42856".

The flaws on Row 4, No. 6, and Row 7, No. 1, are green in colour, not blue, and are found in combination with centre plates 42883 and 42796.

PAGE 125. LINE 20
states

Frame plate numbered 42798 also has guide lines and dots between rows 6 and 7 at the right end of the first stamps and at the left end of the eighth stamps.

These guide lines are blue in colour and must be associated

From: R.D. WILLIAMSON (contd).

with the centre plate.

These guide lines are found on both centre plates 42883 and 42796.

I should like to thank Royton Heath for the loan of complete sheets. Without his help I would not have been able to straighten out something that has puzzled me for some time.

FROM R.M. STARTUP.

P.O. Box 275,
Masterton, N.Z.

4th February 1964.

Dear Mr. Hard,

I am taking the liberty of writing this to you as I thought you may be interested in comments on a couple of items in the November 1963 issue of your very interesting "The Kiwi".

The report on Mr. John Evans' display was right up my street as this today is my main interest in philately. There is still a lot to be learned in the field of early obliterations and cancellations and anyone who studies this is able to make finds. The COROMANDEL obliterator mentioned, is known on cover (though I am not fortunate enough to possess this myself) for I have seen such a cover with the stamp cancelled with the obliterator and then the cover date stamped with a coin circle N-Z KAPANGA (the alternative name) dated 27 MY 78. I am planning a project to prepare a listing of all known NZ cancels, obliterations, and postal markings over the period 1840 to 1885, this to describe each marking and the period of its usage as known. This, I think, would be of great reference value but its compilation will need the co-operation of all interested collectors wherever they happen to be though, of course, the bulk of the work would be done here. If any members are interested they could drop me a line.

Air Mails. The proposed Volume II handbook of the Air Mail Society of New Zealand deals with all flights to and from New Zealand between 1927 and the French squabbles of today. Work commenced early last year and at present the second draft is being checked preparatory to the final typing of the manuscript. There is still a lot of work to be done

From R.M. STARTUP (contd).

of course but I think readers will find some surprises amongst the many interesting flights that will be listed.

Post Offices are constantly opening and closing here of course; the latest openings including Western Heights (Rotorua), Liberton (Dunedin), and Deep Cover (Invercargill). This last office opened 13 November 1963 on the former trans-Tasman liner "Wanganella" now anchored in Deep Cove, Doubtful Sound (Fiordland) to house workers engaged in constructing an extensive hydro-electricity scheme. In the date stamp/cancellation line Scott Base, Ross Dependency is now using a small size date stamp possibly replacing the large size date stamp earlier used. Mechanisation has spread further with 16 offices being issued with Universal automatic postmarking machines over the last three months. This list, possibly incomplete, includes country offices such as Tuakau, Wellsford, Ngaruawahia, as well as suburban offices of Epsom, Ellerslie, Avondale, St. Heliers, George Courts Auckland, and others.

The Mangere (Auckland) office changed its name to Mangere Central from 3 January 1964 and commenced using a relief with the name set up as MRE CENTRAL, this is rather unusual usage of a telegraphic code in lieu of the major part of the name.

With best greetings from down under,
Sincerely,

Robin M. Startup.

N.Z. ARMS & LONG TYPE QUEEN POSTAL FISCALS

WANTED, MINT USED AND FISCAL

W.D. Tonkinson
100, West Grove,
Hersham, Walton-on-Thames.

NOTES FROM NOEL TURNER.

- (1) FOR SALE FOR SOCIETY FUNDS. Great Britain Royal Silver Wedding pair (£1 and 2½d.) used on the special cover of Congress. Cancelled "30th PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN - BOURNEMOUTH", dated 11.15 a.m., 25th May, 1948. S.T.C. 35/-. Best offer by 21 March will be accepted. Presented by our Member, Mr. H.F. Taylor of Thorpe Bay, to whom our cordial thanks are extended. Offers by post, please to Noel Turner, Gladstone House, High Road, Wood Green, London. N.22.
- (2) Peter Garnett, our former Secretary, whose address is 110, Elm Drive, Hove 4, Sussex, would like to exchange his Volume II (No. 610) of "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" for a Volume III, with one guinea in his favour to balance the values. Anyone possessing a Volume III interested in acquiring Volume II should get in touch with Peter Garnett direct.
- (3) Our Member, Colin Brett of Bridgwater, Somerset, writes that he has recently acquired "A Descriptive Atlas of New Zealand" and feels that he can genuinely recommend this to Members of the Society. The Editor is A.H. McLintock and it was published by the Government Printer in Wellington in 1960. There are some 88 pages of text, 44 excellent maps including city plans and a 16 page gazetteer, The price is believed to be £2, and it is obtainable in this country from Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd., 3, Addle Hill, London. E.C. 4. This atlas seems to be the answer to the problem of how you trace the exact whereabouts of that obscure New Zealand village of which you have the postmark.
- (4) Extract from Campbell Paterson's February Newsletter. VOLUME FOUR. "In answer to numerous inquiries from trusting, patient clients, who in response to the initial publicity brochure sent out by the R.P.S.N.Z. have paid for this volume, we regret being able to say nothing at all about this forthcoming publication. It is many years since the gestation period of this publication commenced, and in spite of the inordinate delay we have not been informed officially of the reasons for the status quo. We can state that it is no fault of the Editors, and continue to await publication (anxiously)".

NOTES FROM NOEL TURNER (contd).

- (5) All our Members in this country will have received the special circular concerning the Annual Competition and the New Zealand Philatelic Quiz. There is still time to do something about both. Competition entries, please, to Warrenne Young. Questions in writing to Harry Bartrop.
- (6) There are still some Members who have not paid their Subscription for the current year. You will probably find my Demand Note behind the clock on the mantle-piece. Be a sport! Post it off with your cheque or postal order for 21/- (two years) or 10/6 (one year).

NOEL TURNER.

OLD TIMERS. No. 2 - MR. H.R. HARMER.

I first met Mr. Harmer when I came home to England on leave from Fiume in 1919. I could buy in Fiume for half-a-crown the Bolshevist stamps of Hungary SG.324-328 and sell them in London for seven shillings and six-pence - but that state of affairs did not last long and I invested the money I made in a set of Hungary overprinted "Fiume", used during the Allied Occupation, which I still possess. That was my one and only attempt to trade in stamps!

I was immediately impressed with Mr. Harmer's business ability, and with his kindness of heart. We all know how Mr. Harmer built up a great business, and his son, Mr. Cyril Harmer, has given us a display, and worthily carries on the great tradition of Harmers. Mr. H.R. Harmer is now well over ninety years of age. He read a paper to Congress in 1932 which was re-published in an anthology selected for the Permanent Congress Executive Council by Leslie Ray (who has since died) and Capt. B. Rogers-Tillstone, and published by the Blandford Press under the title "Background to Philately. This paper of Mr. Harmer's was entitled "Conservation of Postage Stamps" and who is better qualified than Mr. Harmer to write on this important subject? The advice given is so sound and true that I have chosen Mr. Harmer as No. 2 in our series of "Old Timers", and Major Hopkins has said he is certain the Congress Executive Council will have no objection to re-publication in KIWI of Mr. Harmer's paper for the instruction of our members. Please

look after your stamps for the benefit of future generations.

H.L. BARTROP.

CONSERVATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

(H.R. Harmer - 1932)

" In less than eight years postage stamps will have attained the status of Antiques, for a century is the accepted period which custom, and, I believe, the law generally recognise as the age at which a work of art, or even a well-manufactured article such as a clock or a piece of furniture, is considered an Antique.

Ninety-three years on the next 6th of May sounds a fairly hoary age for a stamp, and the imaginative mind looking into the future wonders what our stamps will be like in a hundred or two hundred years. How long, one may ask, will it be before our stamps of today and our old classics of yesterday will begin to show any appearance of serious change or dissolution?

It is the purpose of this paper to examine this question, and also to emphasise the need of conserving and protecting our stamps from the destroying effects of time and from the bad effects of careless handling.

Let us, therefore, quietly consider in all seriousness how time will probably treat our stamps, and the even more important question how we, by taking thought and care, may avoid maltreating them.

The majority of us recognise that stamps that have cost good money should be carefully handled and kept clean, for we have learnt that quality and good condition, even more than rarity are the criteria of value. If we thin or tear a stamp ever so slightly we know we have lessened its value very considerably.

There is, however, at least a large minority of collectors that overlook this necessity of great care, and who handle their stamps so casually and carelessly that their value is quite often considerably reduced.

When it is considered how often stamps change ownership through Exchange Societies' packets, through dealers' stock-

CONSERVATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS (contd).

books, through constantly remade approval sheets, and through auction sales, and in addition how often they are examined and handled, it is easily understood how a stamp can lose its clean, unsoiled appearance, its bloom and brilliance, and quite possibly, after passing through the hands of a dozen or more careless owners, degenerate into a damaged or a dirty second-rate copy.

It behoves us, therefore, when handling our stamps to take every possible care and precaution against damage.

But do what one can, be as careful as we may, the curious collector would undoubtedly like to know if, despite all, there will come a period when Time will lay a withering finger on his treasured stamps and dissolve them into dust.

To endeavour to answer this question it is necessary to consider the materials from which stamps are made, and the disintegrating and destroying effect of time, as represented by exposure to heat, damp, air with its may deleterious impurities, and other harmful factors.

Adhesive postal stamps have, up to the present, been produced from paper, gum and ink, these media varying considerably in variety, quality and age-resisting power.

Printing ink is generally composed of a fine pigment such as lamp-black incorporated with a liquid-drying medium like boiled linseed oil and the addition of various ingredients such as soap, resins, etc. Essentially printing ink is a special kind of oil paint, and as such of considerable lasting quality. The aniline dyes that have largely replaced the almost everlasting mineral dyes such as the early mercurial reds are much more evanescent.

Gum is a not unimportant part of the finished unused stamp, being 30 per cent of its weight. The gum on our early stamps was chiefly the well-known Gum Arabic, obtained from various species of the Acacia.

Gum substitute, or British gum, made by converting Starch into Dextrine, has largely taken the place of natural gum and is superior to real gums as an adhesive for Postage Stamps. Dextrine is very liable to Bacterial and fungoid attacks, therefore stamps from which the gum has been removed would last longer than those that retain their gum.

Paper is usually considered to have been first made by the Egyptians from the Papyrus reed, perhaps because we derive the word Paper from that name, but it is a considerably

CONSERVATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS (contd).

older invention. The first paper used by man was probably in the form of leaves and of strips of the inner bark of trees, thinned and smoothed by friction with stones. Some primitive races still use this method of production.

Probably Papyrus was the first improvement; much later, about A.D. 100, the Chinese began producing large sheets of fairly well-made paper from pulped vegetable fibres; they soon improved their paper by adding starch paste and sizing solutions to make it bear ink, and some of the papers made about 400 or 500 years after the invention are almost as good and strong and tough as anything we make today.

From the East the discovery travelled Westward, the Chinese invention by way of Persia and Arabia, the Egyptian method of manufacture by way of the Romans who perfected and made extensive use of papyrus material. The Chinese method of papermaking produced, however, the more satisfactory article, and in time displaced other forms of manufacture.

The eleventh century saw it travelling via Cairo and Northern Africa to Fez (where there were 400 paper mills). The Moors took the craft to Spain, where papermaking by hand rapidly assumed importance as an industry. The next hundred years saw its establishment and perfected production in Italy, and a little later in France and Germany.

The first English Paper Mill was established at Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, in 1495 by one John Tate. It only manufactured for two or three years. Probably a protective tariff was needed.

Since those early days paper has been produced from innumerable varieties of raw material. Linen and cotton rags were the chief source of supply up to the beginning of the 19th century, when the enormously increased demand prompted the papermakers to experiment with cheaper and more easily obtainable material. After linen rags came worn-out and waste textile material of all kinds, then straw, esparto grass, later soft woods, such as poplar, pine, spruce; a common paper has even been made from sawdust. Wastepaper itself is repulped and remanufactured by hundreds of thousands of tons annually.

Any material containing a good quantity of cellulose suitable for the manufacture of paper is eagerly examined by papermakers. As recently as 1917 a Company was formed to manufacture pulp from a papyrus which grows in Natal and Zululand. Thus does history repeat itself.

To be continued....

54, Cairns Road,
Bristol. 6.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The "Railway Newspaper Stamps" of N.Z. 1890-1906 are an interesting series, though not to be found in G.P. or S.S. catalogues. They are typeset and can be found with a variety of perforations and papers. I would be grateful if any member can tell me by whom they were printed and any further information regarding their history. Herewith, all I can find out about them, with the help of an early catalogue published by Bright and Sons 1917.

1890. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ Wove Paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black, 1d. lilac, 2d. blue, 3d. yellow, 3d. brown,
4d. red, and 6d. green.
P. $12\frac{1}{2}$ Laid paper. 1d. lilac.
WOVE. P. 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black, 1d. lilac, 2d. blue, 3d. yellow,
4d. red, 6d. green.
LAID P. 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black, 1d. lilac, 2d. blue, 3d. yellow,
PAPER. 4d. red, 6d. green.
LAID P. 10. 1d. lilac.
PAPER.
LAID P. 10 x 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black.
PAPER.
1906. P. 14. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black, 1d. mauve, 2d. blue, 3d. yellow,
4d. carmine, 6d. green.

By quoted prices in 1917 it would appear that the 3d. yellow on laid paper P. $12\frac{1}{2}$ is a scarce stamp as it is priced 1/8d. also the 6d. green P. 11 as it is quoted at 1/9, all the others are quoted at pence.

From personal experience I have noticed that varieties are to be found, missing full stops between and behind N.Z. and various breaks in the Crown.

I hope the above will be of some interest to members, and as before stated, I would like to know more of these interesting "sidelines"!

Sincerely,

Rupert Gilbert.

SOME NOTES ON THE N.Z. RAILWAY STAMPS OF 1928.

Until recently, when a set of 5/- came into my possession, I knew no more about these stamps than could be gleaned from the brief note about them in Vol. IV of Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia. Examination of this set has revealed variations which suggest that more could be made of the issue than would at first appear to be the case. Additionally, the fact that 1963 was the centenary year of the New Zealand Railways may stimulate an interest in stamps which not infrequently franked newspapers and small parcels, even though their main use would have been on bulkier items that the Post Office could not carry.

The stamps are of long vertical format on what seems to be unwatermarked Cowan paper, perforated a somewhat irregular $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ similar to the Air stamps of 1931. A full set comprises 13 values, namely, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black, 1d. mauve, 2d. pale blue, 3d. yellow buff, 6d. dark green, 8d. yellow green, 9d. red, 1/- brown, $\frac{1}{6}$ d. deep blue, 2/- pink, $\frac{2}{6}$ d. grey slate, 5/- claret and 10/- in a shade of red which I cannot describe as I am short of this value. The design consists of a coloured vertical oval band containing the inscription "N.Z.R" and 'RAILWAY CHARGES' in uncoloured letters in the band, the whole surmounted by a crown. In the four corners are drawings of the front end of a locomotive, the smoke from the stacks being extended to form a frame round the stamp. At the foot, beneath the oval band, is a pair of winged flanged wheels. The value (in large figures) is set in the otherwise blank space contained by the oval. There is a round stop under the 'D' of all pence values except for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 8d. They seem to have been printed by lithography but I may be corrected on this point. The only frank variation that I have been able to note in the design exists in the 9d. value of my set where, below the winged wheels is to be found a mark like a capital 'I' which may be intended to represent an end-section of rail. This could perhaps mean that the 9d. was a new value produced later than the main set. Cancellations vary from rubber stamps of different types to indelible pencil or coloured crayon marks, presumably depending upon the importance of the depot.

Before use these stamps were overprinted with the name of the place of origin although the 2d. in my set is an exception which has no overprint; whether by accident or design I do not know. These overprints can be classified under two main headings:-

- (a) Horizontal, in 'TYPEWRITER' capitals
- and (b) Vertical, in large heavy, seriffed capitals, reading up or down.

SOME NOTES ON THE N.Z. RAILWAY STAMPS OF 1928 (contd).

To a casual glance overprints of Type A look as if they have been typewritten but closer examination suggests that they may rather have been printed from a plate of the "Addressograph" type working through an inked ribbon. On most stamps the impression of each letter of the town name is equal and regular but the crucial point, to my mind, is the fact that the "mesh-mark" of the ribbon in many cases has marked the stamp in between each letter instead of only within each letter as would be the case with a typewriter. It would seem logical that such a method should have been used for places needing stamps in fair quantities. A possible exception in my set emanates from RAETIHI - here the characters are rough and irregular and also differ slightly from the general type and I think may have been typed individually.

The overprints of Type B seem to prove my point. The characters are about $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. tall and proportionately broad. It did not occur to me that they could have been printed other than by typography and indeed a ROTORUA in the set has been so printed but I was indeed surprised to find that an AUCKLAND in the same type had been printed through a ribbon, as also had a DARGAVILLE.

It seems likely, therefore, that one can make up sets in the following fashion:-

- As TYPE A 1. Overprinted from plates through a ribbon.
- and (possibly)
2. Overprinted individually by typewriter.
- As TYPE B. 1. Overprinted by typography.
2. As Type A1.

I must re-emphasise that these remarks derive from the examination of one set only. Other variations may certainly exist and it would be interesting to hear from others of their findings. In particular I would like to know if the variety of basic stamp peculiar to my 9d. is to be found only on stamps of that value and also whether the un-overprinted 2d. happened by accident or whether these stamps were sometimes used without indication of origin.

J.M. SHELTON.

Due to lack of space,
Lieut. James Cook will be
continued in next issue.

A. A. HARD
Hon. KIWI Editor.

GRUBB, A.H.	White Cottage, Bruisyard, Saxmundham, Suffolk.
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HARD, A.A.	42, Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex.
HARE, H.J.	22, Hawthpark Road, Bishopstone, Seaford, Sussex.
HARTLAND, O.U.	1A, Meyrick Street, Hereford.
HATCH G.C.G.	26, Vine Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent.
HAYWARD, H.	11, Slades Hill, Enfield, Middlesex.
HEATH, R.E.	78, Kingsway, Petts Wood, Kent.
HEPWORTH, J.D.	21, Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield.
HEWITT, J.	6, Charles Way, Malvern, Worcestershire.
HICKS, J.H.	42, Maryland Avenue, Ward End, Birmingham. 34.
HIGGINSON, A.J.	45, Greenmoor Road, Burbage, Leicestershire.
HINVEST, J.R.	512, Greenford Road, Greenford, Middlesex.
HOGGARTH, N.W.	68, Bramley Road, Birstall, Leicester.
HOPKINS, T.H.	35, Twickenham Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
HUGHES, T.F.	16, Fitzwilliam House, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
JACOB, Dr. L.G.	Bracondale, Popeswood, Bracknell, Berkshire.
JENNER, E.	25, Cranborne Avenue, Maidstone, Kent.
JOHNSTONE, A.B.	42, Hutchinson, Crossway, Edinburgh. 11. Midlothian.