

C.P.S.
Post Office Box 1478
STATION "M"
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2P 2L6

Calgary STAMPede

APRIL 1991
VOLUME 11, NUMBER 2

To:

Air Mail Par avion



'Calgary STAMPede' is published five times per year by the Calgary Philatelic Society. It is copyright by the C.P.S., except signed articles, which are copyright by the author. All rights reserved. Written permission is required to reprint articles.

Articles or ads should be submitted to the Editor, Box 6830, Stn D, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2E7. Small ads are free to paid-up members of the C.P.S.; maximum ten lines including name and address. Display ads are \$10 per full page per issue, for camera-ready copy. No partial-page display ads accepted.

The Calgary Philatelic Society was founded in 1922. It is Chapter 66 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and Chapter 1360 of the American Philatelic Society. The C.P.S. may be contacted at Box 1478, Stn M, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L6.

Membership fee for 1990-91 is \$10, plus a \$5 initiation fee for new members.

1990-91 EXECUTIVE

President	Bradley Harris	569-2592
Past-President	John Van Staden Jr.	285-1874
Vice-President	Phil Wolf	251-4109
Secretary	Charles Dryden	276-9802
Treasurer	Brenda Rosvick	274-4712

Directors - ex officio	John Van Staden Jr.	285-1874
1st year	David Warren	253-7342
1st year	Clive Brown	
2nd year	Steve Davis	237-5806
2nd year	Bruce Irvine	243-2999

COMMITTEES

Archives	Dale Speirs	243-1752
Auction - regular	Doug Kollar	239-1965
Auction - silent	Greg Lang	282-1644
Circuit books	Mike McPhail	288-3142
Editor	Dale Speirs	243-1752
Membership	John Van Staden Jr.	285-1874
Private Treaty	Bob Hoffmann	274-2425
Programs	Don Wilson	284-4479
Sergeant-At-Arms	Phil Wolf	251-4109
Sunday Bourse	Walter Jackson	242-4128

CANADIAN BOOKLET SE-TENANTS: PART 4. THE 1970s ISSUES by Georg Gerlach

The 1970s marked the phasing out of the Centennial Issue, and the emergence of Canadian stamps issued only in booklet format. The first booklet issues following the Centennials were the Caricature issues, which have been considered as exemplifying the worst in quality control. All this is quite true, but they also led to a number of very attractive se-tenants.

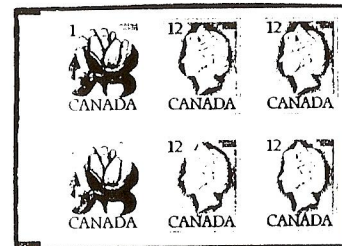
The first Caricature booklet was issued on April 10, 1974. It was a 25¢ booklet containing two 8¢, one 6¢, and three 1¢ stamps (see Table 1). Quantities issued are unknown but the fact that it can still be obtained at near face value suggests it is very common. As mentioned above, a large number of varieties exist as a result of poor quality control, but it is beyond the scope of this summary to list all possible se-tenants which could be obtained from this booklet. It would be quite possible to assemble a very fine collection of se-tenants from this booklet alone.

The second Caricature booklet was issued on January 17, 1975, with a face value of \$1. It consisted of eleven 8¢, one 6¢, and six 1¢ stamps, and contained a number of new booklet se-tenants (see Table 1). Quantities issued of this booklet are also unknown, but prices suggest that it is quite common.

The third and final Caricature booklet was issued September 1, 1976, and corresponded to another postal increase by the Post Office. It had a face value of 50¢, and consisted of four 10¢, four 2¢, and two 1¢ stamps. Four different horizontal se-tenants are possible from each pane. Although quite common, based on the catalogue price of the booklet, it was issued only half a year before postal rates increased again. Postally-used se-tenants from late 1976 and early 1977 are quite scarce.

November 1, 1977, marked the first of the short-lived Floral Issue booklets. The first booklet had a face value of 50¢ and consisted of four 12¢ and two 1¢ stamps. Of interest in this issue is that this marked the first time since the Beaver issue of 1954 that a stamp other than one showing Queen Elizabeth II had been issued in a booklet. Quantities issued are unknown.

The second Floral booklet was issued on April 1, 1978, in conjunction with yet another postal rate increase. This new booklet comprised three 14¢, four 2¢, and a printed label. A number of interesting se-tenants are possible from this booklet. (See Table 1) Quantities are not known but low catalogue prices suggest it is quite common.



On November 13, 1978, the Post Office issued a new \$3.50 booklet containing a pane of twenty five 14¢ QE II stamps and two printed labels. Two vertical and two horizontal se-tenants occur in this booklet. The centre row of stamps in the booklet provides collectors with the opportunity to obtain the 14¢ stamps perforated 12 x 12.5 all around. This represents an important perforation variety for the collector since the sheet stamp was perforated 13 x 13.5. Issued quantities are not known.



With the advent of a postal rate increase in March 1979, the Post Office issued the Parliament booklet on March 28, 1979. This booklet marked a first for the Post Office in that it contained stamps issued only in the booklet. The booklet pane comprised two 17¢, three 5¢, and one 1¢ stamps. The 1¢ and 5¢ stamps showed the Parliament buildings, and had either one or two straight edges. A number of se-tenants are possible from this booklet (see Table 1). As with other booklets of this period, quantities issued are unknown.

In keeping with the practice the Post Office introduced the year before, it issued a \$4.25 booklet containing twenty-five 17¢ stamps and two printed labels. This booklet was issued July 3, 1979. Similar to the earlier 14¢ booklet, four se-tenants are possible from this booklet. It also contains a strip of fully perforated 12 x 12.5 stamps, which are much sought after by collectors. This booklet and the previous Parliament booklet were current for another 2½ years before new postal rates began the most interesting period for Canadian booklet se-tenant collectors: the 1980s.

Table 1. Listing of Canadian Booklet Se-tenants

Booklet Number	Se-tenant Number	Catalogue Number	Stamp Values
74	H26	586C + 591F	1 + 6
	H27	586D + 593D	1 + 8
	V40	586C + 593D	1 + 8
	V41	591F + 593G	6 + 8
75	H28	586C + 593C	1 + 8
	H29	586D + 591D	1 + 6
	H30	586D + 591D + 593D	1 + 6 + 8
	H31	591D + 593D	6 + 8
	V42	593C + 591D	8 + 6
76	H32	586C + 587C	1 + 2
	H33	586D + 587D	1 + 2
	H34	587C + 593C	2 + 10
	H35	587D + 593D	2 + 10
77	H36	781C + 713C	1 + 12
	H37	781D + 713D	1 + 12
78	H38	782C + 716C	2 + 14
	H39	782D + L15	2 + L15
	H40	782D + L15 + 716G	2 + L15 + 14
	H41	L15 + 716G	L15 + 14
	V43	716C + L15	14 + L15
79	H42	L15a + 716A	L15a + 14
	H43	L15 + 716D	L15 + 14
	V44	716C + L15a	14 + L15a
	V45	716C + L15a + L15	14 + L15a + L15
80	H44	797C + 789C	1 + 17
	V46	797C + 800D	1 + 5
	V47	789C + 800D	17 + 5
	V48	789F + 800G	17 + 5
81	H45	L16a + 789A	L16a + 17
	H46	L16 + 789D	L16 + 17
	V49	789C + L16a	17 + L16a
	V50	789C + L16a + L16	17 + L16a + L16

Notations and Abbreviations

Suffix	A	Perforated all around
	B	Imperforated left
	C	Imperforated top
	D	Imperforated bottom
	E	Imperforated right
	F	Imperforated top and right
	G	Imperforated bottom and right
	H	Imperforated bottom and left
Lx	Label	

Note: Scott numbers are used throughout this listing

Summary of Labels:

L15 = Black	CODE IT... POST IT ! CODEZ ET POSTEZ !
L15a = Black (PERFED)	CODE IT... POST IT ! CODEZ ET POSTEZ !
L16 = Violet	CODE IT... POST IT ! CODEZ ET POSTEZ !
L16a = Violet (PERFED)	CODE IT... POST IT ! CODEZ ET POSTEZ !

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MALTA
by W.E. Hives

[Editor's Note: This article comes from the CPS Archives, and is the transcript of a talk given to this club on February 7, 1928. It has not been updated or otherwise editorially altered.]

Among the smaller British colonies there are few more suitable for the moderate specialist than Malta, as the stamps are, with perhaps one or two exceptions, not very difficult to acquire, and, when acquired, offer numerous and varied opportunities for study and research, the printings of the first halfpenny stamps being in themselves quite a separate study. I shall endeavour ... to give as faithful an account of the stamps of this country as possible, a colony whose stamps have in the past three years been a great pleasure to me to collect. I shall first give a short description of the place and a brief summary of the events which have brought Malta to its present position as a most important and necessary British colony.

The Maltese islands commonly referred to as Malta consist of Malta, Gozo, Comino, and two uninhabited rocks called Cominotto and Filfla. Of these islands, Malta is by far the largest, having an area of 91 square miles. Gozo comes next with 20 square miles, while Comino, which lies between these two, and is used as a quarantine station, is only 1 square mile in area. From a height of about 800 feet above the sea in the southwest, Malta slopes gradually towards the northeast. For this reason the southern coasts are very steep and consequently poor in bays, while the northern shore has a number of excellent and well-sheltered bays, including the magnificent natural harbour at Valetta, which has since the dawn of maritime trade been an objective of the greatest importance to seafaring nations. Great fortification and harbour works have further improved on the natural advantages of the place, and Malta now ranks as one of the most important strategic points of the British empire.

The climate is on the whole, temperate, though in the summer the islands are often for months without rain. Malta owes its present fertility entirely to the industry of the inhabitants, who, having laid out the hills in terraces, keep the soil in excellent condition by manuring and irrigation, and so produce splendid results. The chief town Valetta is built on the sides of a mountain about one mile long pointing northeast. This city was founded by the Grand Master John de Valette in the years immediately following the siege by the Turks in 1566-71. Being built on the sides of a hill, many of the streets are merely narrow flights of stairs, very picturesque, but very tiring for the pedestrian.

East of the town is the naval fort, with its docks and arsenals protected by mighty batteries. To the west is the harbour for trading vessels, similarly protected. The churches, the many superb houses, and the statues recall a time when Malta was a great independent principality and the last remnant of medieval chivalry.

The history of Malta is a fascinating one, for small though the island is, it has been nevertheless since the earliest days the centre of great political disturbance and the seat of many gallant and famous deeds. Under the Romans, Malta prospered, the inhabitants being treated as allies and not as conquered enemies. St. Paul's Bay marks the spot where St. Paul was supposed to have been shipwrecked, and the cathedral at Notabile is built on the site of the house of Publius, St. Paul's convert and the first Christian bishop of Malta. On the division of the Roman empire in A.D. 395, Malta was given to Constantinople. The Arab rule, though

(continued next page)

lasting some centuries, made but little impression on the religion or customs of the inhabitants, and we find them eager to welcome the Normans in 1090. The history of Malta from this date down to 1530 is a confused succession of quarrels and counterquarrels, the islands being periodically given as a grant with a Marquisate or Countship. In this latter year, the Knights of St. John, having been driven from Rhodes, obtained the grant of the islands from the Emperor Charles V.

In May 1565, the great siege which made the island and its knights famous began, the magnificent defence of the knights effectively checking the advance of Mohammedan power in southern and western Europe. During the next three centuries the knights prospered exceedingly, but the growth of wealth and the gradually restricted field for recruiting new members brought about by the Reformation in England and Germany proved the beginning of the end. In 1798, we find Napoleon in possession of Malta. This, however, was only temporary, as in the following year the island was captured by the English, who have held it ever since. During the first eighty years or so of the last century, there were constantly minor troubles to be dealt with, but now all difficulties appear to have been smoothed away.

The first stamps to be used in Malta were those of Great Britain, the British Post Office being established in September 1857. With a few exceptions, all the stamps issued in this country between 1855 and 1885 were also issued and used in Malta. These stamps can, of course, only be collected in used copies which may be distinguished by the special postmarks used in Malta. The first postmark consisted of the letter 'M' in an oval composed of horizontal lines. This postmark exists in two sizes; in the first the 'M' is $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm high, while the second, introduced in the spring of 1858, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm high. In February 1859, the postmarks were superseded by the combined 'A25' and date stamp.

We now come to the first issue of regular Maltese postage stamps. Early in 1859, a resolution was proposed in Council authorising the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £100 for the preparation of a Maltese postage stamp, to be available for the transmission of letters by the Inland Post, all letters addressed to places outside the islands to be still franked by English stamps. It was decided to entrust Messrs. De La Rue & Co. of London with the work of producing the die and supplying the stamps, the order being despatched to them on April 30, 1859. De La Rue took some four months to prepare the plate and to print the first supply ordered, which was despatched to the colony in August of the same year. The stamps however, though badly needed, were for some unaccountable reason only issued to the public on December 1, 1860.

This $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp, which was only available for inland correspondence, continued in use for twenty years, with various modifications of colour, perforation, and watermark, and provides a most fascinating field for the specialist. According to Gibbons, there were nineteen different $\frac{1}{2}$ d from December 1860 to the end of 1884; from 1860 to 1863 with no watermark, and then from 1863 to 1881 with watermark Crown CC, and from 1882 to the end of 1884 with watermark Crown CA. In 1885 there came a great change in the postal arrangements of Malta. Up to that date there had been two distinct services, the local one, employing the $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps, and the foreign service, for letters addressed to a destination outside the island, and for which ordinary British stamps had to be used.

(continued next page)

The new stamps, which comprised six values ($\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d, and 1/-), were issued for public use on January 1, 1885. They were watermarked Crown and CA, and the perforation 14. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d exists in various shades of green. There are also different shades of the 1d and 2d. In the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d value we have food for the specialist. Here we can find four or five distinct printings, and then subdivide each of them into a goodly array of shades. We now come to the 4d value of which there are not many shades, but yet supplies us with the rarest of Maltese stamps. I refer to the 4d brown imperforate. This stamp was discovered on the 16th of December 1893, at the Valletta P.O.. It appears that one sheet only was issued in this condition, and had it not been that a prominent Maltese collector had the variety brought to his notice, and was therefore able to buy the rest of the sheet, it is quite probable that it would have been a philatelic unobtainable. I do not know exactly how many of the 120 stamps were saved; they are catalogued at £40 for a pair by Gibbons. We have now the 1/- value to deal with. They are different shades of violet in these.

In 1886 there was issued a 5/- value. This stamp was considerably larger than the lower values, but the watermark was Crown and CC, perforated 14. The frame surrounding the Queen's portrait consists of a large Maltese cross. There are different shades in this stamp, but one is enough for me. On the 4th of February 1899, the Maltese stamp-buying public were surprised by the issue of four new stamps of a pictorial design, and of the following values, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d, 5d, 2/6, and 10/-. The scenes or events depicted are all supposed to be local ones. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ d is printed in sepia and represents a Gozo boat in full sail; the general effect is pleasing and more artistic than the 5d stamp which, printed in vermilion, portrays an ancient Maltese galley, flying the Maltese flag. I do not know on what authority Malta is represented by an emblematical figure of a woman, whose attention is divided between worrying about her obviously badly fitting dress, looking after her shield, flags, and holding a drawn sword by the blade. The highest value of the set is the best executed and the most presentable. St. Paul is represented as standing on the seashore, while the ship is seen sinking in front of him, and the serpent is seen falling into the fire behind him. The halo with which he is crowned is placed at a rather irreverent angle. The foreground is sea and is occupied by two ladies; one is swimming towards the shore by means of the side-stroke, while the other, with arms uplifted, is seen in an effective pose slightly behind her. All four values of this set were line engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.. The two lower values were watermarked Crown and CA, and the 2/6 and 10/- Crown and CC.

Malta is one of the few British colonies that include a $\frac{1}{4}$ rate in their tariff of postal charges for use of newspapers and magazines, which up to January 1, 1901, had been allowed to pass through the post office, within the limit of the island, free of any charge. The new value was put on sale on that date. The design consisted of a view of Valletta harbour, and was printed in brown, watermark Crown and CA. The catalogue gives us two shades only, but there are numerous shades of this issue.

We now come to the first provisional stamp of Malta and one, moreover, that provides an interesting error for the stamp collector. During the summer of 1902 the stock of 1d stamps ran out, and to supply the current requirements until the arrival of a fresh consignment, a large number of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps were surcharged 1d, there being 720,000 so treated. They were put on sale on July 4, 1902, and within a fortnight the entire stock was exhausted, one banker alone buying up one-third of the entire amount. There are numerous shades in this issue. The sheets

(continued next page)

consisted of two panes of sixty stamps each. The second stamp from the left in the second row from the bottom of every pane contained the error 'one Pnney' for 'one Penny'. It is surprising that this obvious error was not immediately noted and corrected, considering that 720,000 stamps were surcharged, of which 12,000 were the error. No other errors exist, though minor varieties may be found by the specialist.

In 1903-4, the first varieties of King Edward were issued, there being seven varieties; $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d, 1/-, watermark Crown CA, perf. 14, to be followed in 1904-6 by the introduction of the Multiple Crown CA watermark. There being nine varieties from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1/-, these were followed in 1907-11 by an issue in universal colours, the same watermark and perforation as before and values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5/-.

The first stamps of the King George issue were in 1914. I will just note in passing there are five different 1/- values, all of which you will find in my collection. The handsome King George 2/- and 5/- have always appealed to me. The 2/6 and 10/- Multiple CA need no introduction, and the latter is, of course, the great rarity of modern Maltese stamps of which I am very sorry to say I have not yet got a copy.

The first Multiple Script CA were issued in 1921, to be followed by the interesting self-government stamps. Some of these had very short lives, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d and 2/- Multiple CA being on sale for three days only, the 3d for five weeks, and the 10/- CC for seven weeks. In August 1922 were issued the Melisa set, a very handsome set up to the £1 value, of which there are two, one being with watermark sideways and the other with watermark upright; I have a copy of each.

What a commotion there was when the Melisa set was overprinted postage on April 1, 1926! How they were all snapped up at the Post Office in Malta.

The present set was issued the end of 1926 and 1927. The first Postage Due stamps were issued in 1925 and are just like a set of labels, to be followed by the present set in a few months time.

In conclusion, I may say I am just two stamps short in Malta, #29 4d brown imperf, and #96 10/- black. Some day with a little luck, and some money, I may be able to get these.

[Editor's Note: The minutes of the meeting for February 7, 1928, read in part: "The program for the evening was a paper and display of the stamps of Malta by Mr. W.E. Hives who certainly went to a vast amount of trouble to make this the success it was. The paper was both amusing and instructive, and the display was nicely arranged and included not only a practically complete collection of the stamps of this popular country but some very nice blocks and pairs, all in perfect mint condition. At the conclusion of the paper it was moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Morrison, that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Hives. Carried."]

TABLE 1. 39¢ POSTAL RATE ISSUES (Updated 1991-2-5)

MODERN CANADA REVIEW (5)
by Mirko Zatka

With 1991 and G.S.T. now upon us, Canada Post has once again blessed (?) us with an increase in postal rates and a corresponding selection of new definitives. I still recall when the word 'definitive', as applied to stamps, referred to an issue that remained in use for a number of years. These days it seems that Canada Post is lucky if it gets one year of use out of an issue (except for the dollar values), and the word 'definitive' just does not feel right anymore. If anything, as I have noted in earlier articles, this helps the hobby, as not all values see equal useage, resulting in some scarcer stamps.

Some time ago I reported perforation variations on the 45¢ and 78¢ definitives. I have updated the original list with new finds, and the complete listing is shown in Table 1. It should be noted that I only list those stamps I have in my possession or have seen, and therefore know they exist. The newest values issued on December 28, 1990, did not disappoint in terms of variety. Each of the 46¢, 63¢, and 80¢ stamps exist in two very distinct perforations, including plate blocks (Table 2). This latter item is a novelty, since the perf changes on the previous issue exist only in field stock.

This poses an interesting series of questions regarding the printer's (Ashton - Potter Limited) production techniques. Were the newest issues printed/perforated on two systems simultaneously, each using a different gauge perforating drum? Was one of the perfs issued in error? Why were two perf gauges necessary at the beginning of the rate period? Ashton-Potter have always been tight-lipped regarding their production methods, and even Canada Post pleads ignorance on a number of issues surrounding the instructions given the security printers with each stamp order. In fact, I broke the news of the two perforations on the latest issues to Canada Post in early February, and their representative was most curious on the details of my find. It all boils down to one common denominator: expect the unexpected.

The Forests issue from August 1990 caused quite a stir in collecting circles when Petro-Canada joined in by promoting a special version of the stamps at its gas stations. Although earlier notices in stamp papers said that 25,000,000 sheetlets (four different stamps) were printed, indications from Petro-Canada are that about 3,000,000 were actually sold. I assume that the remainder were destroyed. Although some of the sheetlets were available through Canada Post at Antigonish, these quickly sold out. There has also been some discussion about the paper used to print the regular and the special issue. Details have not been released by Canada Post, but the paper and gum type suggest that the special sheetlets of four were printed on Peterborough paper, while the regular printing was done on Harrison paper. I have not found any perforation varieties on this issue.

Please give me a call if you have any comments or questions regarding modern Canada issues. I can be reached at 242-1686 evenings.

(continued next page)

Papers used: S - Slater
H - Harrison
P - Peterborough
C - Clark (?) (looks like Peterborough paper)

Stamp	Source	Paper	Perf. acc. to P.O. booklet	Actual Perf	Date of Issue	Comments
1c Flag	booklet	S	N/A	13 1/2 x 14	90-1-12	- horiz format, ex 50c booklet
1c Flag	booklet	S	N/A	12 1/2 x 13	late '90	- reprint (?)
5c Flag	booklet	S	N/A	13 1/2 x 14	90-1-12	- horiz format, ex 50c booklet
5c Flag	booklet	S	N/A	12 1/2 x 13	late '90	- reprint (?)
39c Flag	sheets	P	13+	13 1/2 x 13	89-12-28	- vert. format
39c Flag	pack	S	13	13 1/2 x 13	89-12-28	- vert. format
39c Flag	booklet	S	13+	13 1/2 x 14	90-1-12	- horiz. format, ex 50c booklet
39c Flag	sheets	P	N/A	13 x 13	fall '90	- reprint, field stock only (?)
39c Flag	booklet	S	N/A	12 1/2 x 13	late '90	- reprint (?), ex 50c booklet
39c Queen	sheet	H	13+	13 x 13 1/2	90-1-12	
39c Queen	pack	S	13	13 x 13 1/2	90-1-12	
39c Queen	sheet	H	N/A	13 x 13	summer '90	- reprint, field stock only (?)
45c Pronghorn	sheets	S	13+	14 1/2 x 14	90-1-12	
45c Pronghorn	pack	S	13	12 1/2 x 13	90-1-12	
45c Pronghorn	sheets	S	N/A	13 x 13	90-4-?	- reprint, field stock only (?)
61c Wolf	sheets	S	13+	14 1/2 x 14	90-1-12	
61c Wolf	sheets	S	13+	13 x 13	fall '90	- reprint, field stock only (?)
78c Whale	sheets	S	13+	14 1/2 x 14	90-1-12	
78c Whale	pack	S	13	12 1/2 x 13	90-1-12	
78c Whale	sheets	S	N/A	13 x 13	90-4-?	- reprint, field stock only (?)

TABLE 2. 40¢ POSTAL RATE ISSUES (Updated 1991-2-4)

Stamp	Source	Paper	Perf. acc. to P.O. booklet	Actual Perf	Date of Issue	Comments
1c Flag	booklet	C	N/A	13 1/2 x 14	90-12-28	- horiz format, ex 50c (47c) booklet
5c Flag	booklet	C	N/A	13 1/2 x 14	90-12-28	- horiz format, ex 50c (47c) booklet
40c Flag	sheets	C	?	13 1/2 x 13	90-12-28	- vert. format
40c Flag	pack	C	?	13 1/2 x 13	90-12-28	- packs of 10, 25
40c Flag	booklet	C	?	13 1/4 x 14	90-12-28	- horiz. format, ex 47c booklet
40c Queen	sheet	P	?	13 x 13 1/2	90-12-28	
40c Queen	pack	C	?	13 x 13 1/2	90-12-28	- packs of 10
46c Wolverine	sheets	P	?	14 1/2 x 14	90-12-28	- field & philatelic stock
46c Wolverine	pack	C	?	12 1/2 x 13	90-12-28	- pack of 5 stamps
46c Wolverine	sheets	P	?	13 x 13	90-12-28	- field & philatelic stock
63c Porpoise	sheets	P	?	14 1/2 x 14	90-12-28	- field & philatelic stock
63c Porpoise	sheets	P	?	13 x 13	90-12-28	- field & philatelic stock
80c Caribou	sheets	P	?	14 1/2 x 14	90-12-28	- field & philatelic stock
80c Caribou	pack	C	?	12 1/2 x 13	90-12-28	- pack of 5 stamps
80c Caribou	sheets	P	?	13 x 13	90-12-28	- field & philatelic stock

QUOTED WITH COMMENT

(from Scott Stamp Monthly, January 1991, page 78): "The APS charges a fee of 200% of the realized sale price, which is deducted when the cheque is sent to the member."

[In other words, the member owes the APS an amount equal to the selling price of the stamps in his/her circuit books. And you complain about auction houses charging a buyer's premium?]

ZATKA WINS AWARD

The Calgary P.S. has initiated a new award, that of Author of the Year, given to the best author in Calgary STAMPede for the previous year. Since the Editor makes the choice, he is obviously ineligible. The first winner, for the 1990 calendar year, was Mirko Zatka, for his Modern Canada Review. The presentation of the award certificate was made to him at the February 6, 1991, general meeting.

Congratulations, Mirko!

HISTORY BOOK CONTEST

The series by Dale Speirs on the history of the CPS is now completed. The CPS Executive have agreed to publish it as a book, in time for the club's 70th anniversary in 1992. The subtitle of the book has already been chosen, being "The history of the Calgary Philatelic Society". What is needed, however, is a catchy main title. The Editor has been authorized to award a prize worth \$50. The prize hasn't been picked out yet, but it will be something nice, such as a better-quality stamp. To enter this contest, you must be a paidup CPS member. List your entries on a sheet of 8½ x 11 paper (no notepad paper please), one side of the paper only, and typed or handprinted (if I can't read it, it won't be judged). Put your name and telephone number on the entry sheet as well, so I can contact you if necessary. I will be the sole judge; all decisions are final, and if anyone doesn't like that, then I'll meet them in the back alley behind the Kerby Centre to explain it further!

Deadline for entries to be RECEIVED is the May 1 general meeting. The winner will be announced at the June 5 meeting. Mail entries to Dale Speirs, Box 6830, Calgary, T2P 2E7, or hand them to me at the meetings. There is no limit to the number of titles you can suggest. In the event of duplicate entries, the earliest received will be accepted.

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE TO SOMETHING?

If your philatelic literature collection consists of a Scott catalogue and a few back issues of Canadian Stamp News, then you're missing out on the hobby. Listed below are just a few periodicals that might be of interest to you.

The Philatelic Exhibitor is a quarterly published by the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. This is a professionally-printed digest, with all kinds of practical advice on how to improve your exhibits and win that gold medal you so rightfully deserve. Membership is US\$12.50 from the AAPE, Box 432, So. Orange, NJ 07079, USA.

Postcard Collector is for those of you who insist on collecting the front of the card, and never mind the stamp or postmark. This monthly is available for US\$29.95 from Joe Jones Publishing, Box 337, Iola, WI 54945, USA.

Canadian Philatelist is a bimonthly put out by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, of which this club is a chapter. Although the contents tend to emphasize Canada philately, it is in fact a general philatelic periodical and does cover other countries and topicals. Membership in the RPSC is \$25 from Box 5320, Ottawa, K2C 3J1.

Topical Time is put out bimonthly by the American Topical Association. For those who collect by subject such as birds, famous people, this periodical is a must. It has checklists, articles on topics, and ads from dealers who will sell you the stamp you want instead of making you buy the set. Subscription is US\$22.50 from the ATA, Box 630, Johnstown, PA 15907, USA.

Maple Leaves is put out by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. It provides an alternative point of view about BNA philately and can be had for £8.50 from the CPSGB, c/o B.T. Stalker, Glaramara, Parc Bryn Coch, Upper Bryn Coch, Mold, Clwyd CH7 1XX, Great Britain (don't you just love those eccentric British addresses? Certainly beats Box 6830, Calgary!).

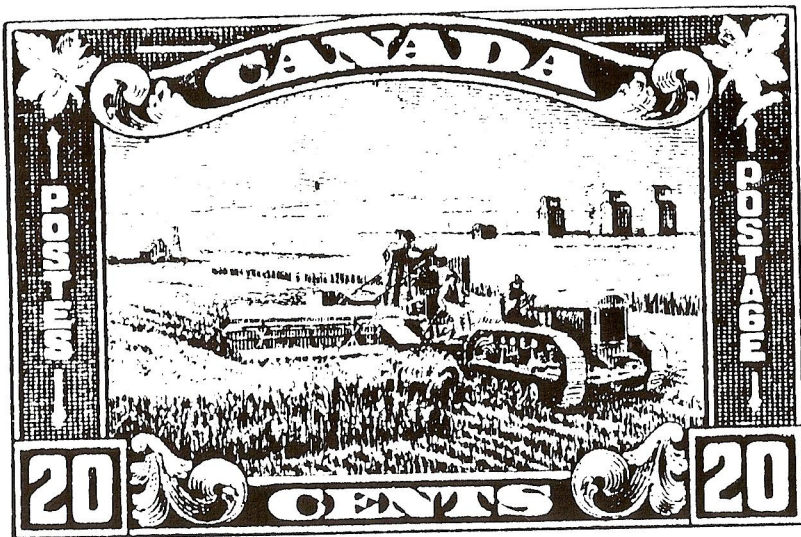
PHSC Journal is a quarterly put out by the Postal History Society of Canada. Dues are \$12.50 from the PHSC, c/o RF Narbonne, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ontario, K7C 3X9.

American Philatelist is a colour monthly of the American Philatelic Society. The subject matter is worldwide, something for everyone. For membership info, write to the APS, Box 8000, State College, PA 16803.

Philatelic Literature Review is a separate periodical put out by the APS. This quarterly is available for US\$10 from the American Philatelic Research Library. Cheques payable to the APS, but mailed to APRL, Box 8338, State College, PA 16803, USA.

BNA Topics is the bimonthly of the British North America Philatelic Society. Not just for pre-Confederation philately, but also covers Canada since 1867. Details from Chris McGregor, 6312 Carnarvon Street, Vancouver, BC, V6N 1K3.

WESTERN CANADIAN PHILATELY
by Leanteri Polvikoski



Issued December 4, 1930, this stamp depicts the harvest of wheat with a then new-fangled idea, a tractor. The tractors have changed, but the grain elevators shown in the right background are still to be seen, although a new style with sloped bins is becoming prevalent.

I wonder if we'll see a stamp with one of those big four-wheel-drive tractors, the kind with air conditioning and a tape deck.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

These ads are free to paidup members of CPS. Mail your ads to the Editor, Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2E7, or hand them to Dale Speirs at general meetings. Next deadline is May 1 for the June issue.

WANTED: The following coils on cover, properly dated: Canada #279, 297, 298, 300, 331, 332, 333, and 466. Also need others. Please call Gordon Hill at 249-1094.

FOR SALE: OLYMPEX 88 catalogue, illustrated with articles on Olympic and sports philately and Calgary postal history. Price is \$6 postpaid anywhere, from CPS, Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L6.

WANTED: I'm your mark for almost anything in Canada 1935 definitive issue: mint, used, covers, perfins, coils, plate blocks, large used blocks, etc.. Call Ed Harris at 274-0021 or see me at the meetings.

WANTED: Canada airmail covers with preprinted return address and red/blue airmail border. Phone Jon Johnson at 282-9775.

FOR SALE: Canada NHM 'G' and 'O.H.M.S.' overprints, complete set. What offers? Call Walter at 242-4128.

STUDY GROUPS

Great Britain Study Group meets every second month. Call Steve Davis at 237-5806 for information.

Australasian Study Group meets third Wednesdays. Call Leanna Johnson at 282-9775.

Calgary Regional Group of British North America Philatelic Society meets second Wednesdays. Information from Jim Karr at 287-0897.

BNAPS REGIONAL MEETING

On April 27, the day before Stamp Day, the Calgary Regional Group of BNAPS will be hosting a one-day meeting at the Hospitality Inn, Southland Drive and Macleod Trail. There will be seminars, auction lots, conversational opportunities, and a good time for all. If you are interested in Canadian or BNA philately, give Bill Pawluk a call at 225-0095. This is an annual event and usually attracts a number of out-of-towners.

MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS FOR 1991

March	20		Auction
	27		Auction
April	3		General meeting
	17		Auction
	24		Auction
	27		BNAPS Regional Meeting
	28		Stamp Day
May	1		General meeting
	1		deadline for June issue of STAMPede
	1		deadline for Book title contest
	15		Auction
	22		Auction
June	5		Election meeting
	19		Auction
	26		Auction
September	4		General meeting
	4		deadline for October issue of STAMPede
	18		Auction
	25		Auction
October	2		General meeting
	16		Auction
	23		Auction
	25 to 27		CALTAPEX 91
November	6		General meeting
	6		deadline for December issue of STAMPede
	20		Auction
	27		Auction
December	4		Wine and cheese party

AUCTIONS and MEETINGS are held at the Kerby Centre, second floor, 1133 - 7 Avenue SW at 730 pm. Auction lots should be in before 730 pm to allow for bidder viewing.

Stamp Day is at the Glenmore Inn. For details, contact John Van Staden Jr. at 285-1874.

CALTAPEX is at the Glenmore Inn, corner of Glenmore Trail and Ogden Road SE. For details, contact Phil Wolf at 251-4109.

BNAPS REGIONAL MEETING is at Hospitality Inn (MacLeod Trail and Southland Drive). For details, contact Bill Pawluk at 225-0095.