

CALGARY PHILATELIST

February 1996

Issue #16



The first airmail in Calgary was only the second official airmail in Canada and the first flown by a woman. Details inside. This cover courtesy of the late Sam Nickle.



CALGARY PHILATELIST

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Articles or advertisements should be submitted to the Editor, Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 2E7. Small ads are free to paidup members of the C.P.S.. Display ads are \$10 per full page per issue, for camera-ready copy (photographs extra charge). 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, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L6.

Membership dues for the 1995-96 season are \$12, plus a \$5 initiation fee for new members.

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PIONEER CALGARY AIRMAIL FLIGHTS (PART 1)
by Dale Speirs

Airmail is taken for granted these days, but prior to World War Two, the new air routes were front-page news in most cities. Although air transport was seen after World War One, the greatest difficulty in establishing airmail routes was the lack of reliability. The earliest accounts of airmail routes are replete with crashes or forced landings. Not until the airplane could be trusted would it be possible to establish fixed schedules for both passenger and freight service.

Calgary was the major city of southern Alberta, and thus a logical choice for airmail routes. However, Lethbridge keeps popping up as the southern Alberta terminus in most of the early accounts. This had to do with the Crownsnest Pass through the Canadian Rockies being the preferred route for unpressurized aircraft. The Crownsnest Pass opens onto the prairies in the Lethbridge vicinity. After World War Two, when pressurized aircraft were added to routes, the terminus was moved to Calgary (Gordon 1954).

Prior to the establishment of regular airmail routes, Calgary was the scene of a number of experimental airmail trips. These trips included the first woman to fly airmails in Canada, and the first person to fly the mails over the Rockies.

[In the remainder of this article, the citation 'AAMC' refers to the American Air Mail Catalogue, 5th Edition, Volume 4.]

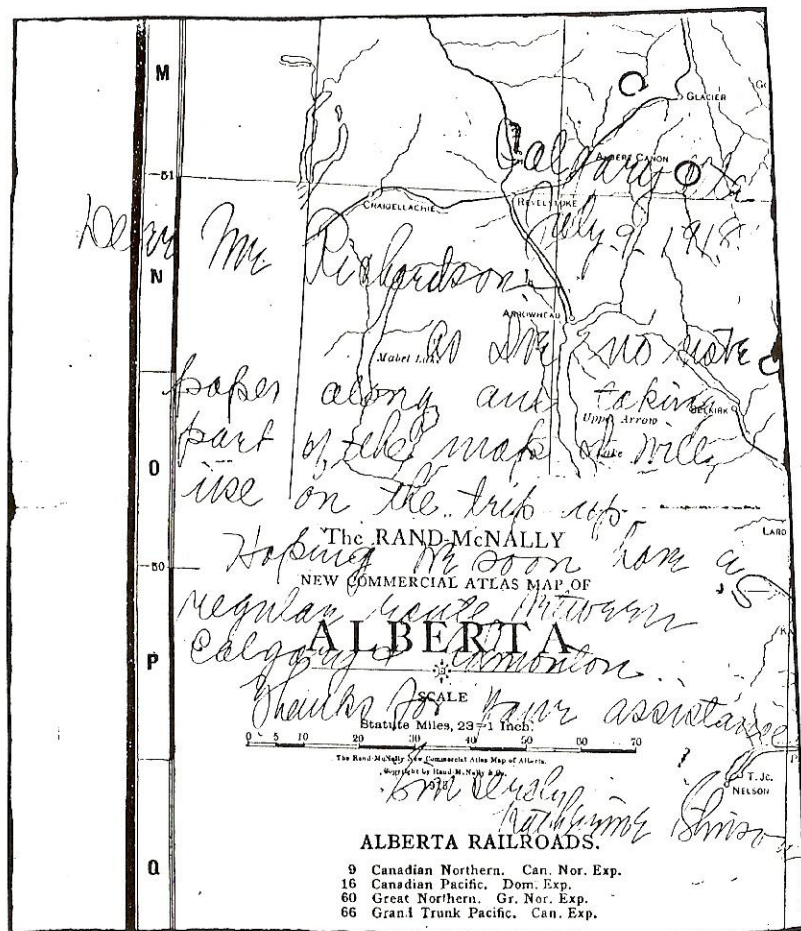
Stinson Flight of July 9, 1918 (AAMC, page 1655)

On this date, Katherine Stinson became the first woman to officially carry the mails via airplane. Her flight from Calgary to Edmonton was only the second official airmail in Canada. She had been in Calgary in June 1916 for exhibition flights (Pelletier 1959). The 1918 airmail flight was thought up as a publicity stunt for the Calgary Stampede (Banner 1965). It was well written up in the local newspapers. About 250 pieces of mail were on board when the plane left Calgary. A rectangular cachet was used to mark the mail, mostly folded letterheads rather than envelopes. The cachet read "Aeroplane Mail Service/July 9, 1918/CALGARY, ALBERTA". An Edmonton backstamp was applied on arrival. A false report exists that the original rubber stamp used to produce the cachet is still in existence, but an eyewitness account says that the rubber stamp was cut up in front of the postal inspector and Calgary postmaster (Banner 1965).

After leaving Calgary, Stinson's airplane almost immediately ran into mechanical difficulty and made a forced landing in the Beddington district, a few kilometres north of downtown Calgary and now part of the city. After a delay for repairs, the airplane flew again and continued on to Edmonton. A detailed account of the flight and of Stinson has been published elsewhere (Malott 1984). The Stinson flight did not establish any new airmail route but was only an exhibitional flight.

[continued next page]

Illustrations of flown covers appear in AAMC (page 1655), the Simrak Airmails auction (Charles Firby auction of March 18, 1986, lots 29 and 30), and George (1959). The cover shown below and on the front cover of this issue are courtesy of the late Sam Nickle. It consists of a corner of Stinson's map torn off; she scribbled a message and folded it. The outside, with Calgary cachet and Edmonton backstamp, are shown on the front of this issue.



"Dear Mr. Richardson: As I've no note paper along am taking part of the map I will use on the trip up. Hoping we soon have a regular route between Calgary and Edmonton. Thanks for your assistance. Yrs. truly, Katherine Stinson."

Trans-Rockies Flight of August 7 and 11, 1919 (AAMC, page 1657)

This was the first airmail flight over the Rockies. Captain Ernest C. Hoy arrived in Calgary from Vancouver on August 7, via Vernon, Grand Forks, Cranbrook, and Lethbridge. Cover cachets read "First B.C.-Alberta Aerial Post". 45 pieces of mail were carried. The return trip was by way of Banff, Field, and Golden. The airplane crashed on takeoff at Golden, and the trip was finished by train. Detailed accounts of this flight and illustrations of covers are in Malott (1972) and Pelletier (1960). Because of weather delays, the return trip had been held over until August 11.

First Trans-Canada Flight of October 7 to 27, 1920 (AAMC, pp 1659-60)

Several pilots and planes were used for the first cross-country flight, staged by the Canadian Air Force. Starting out at Halifax on October 7, the flight arrived in Calgary on October 11. A combination of bad weather and mechanical difficulties delayed departure until October 13, when the plane left at 11h55 from Bowness. At that time, Bowness was a village just west of Calgary, and has since been absorbed into the city.

This flight was done for experimental purposes to establish what would be needed for future scheduled flights. The pilot on the Calgary leg of the flight was C.W. Thompson; the observer was A.K. Tylee. In an interview with the CALGARY HERALD, published on the front page October 13, Tylee emphasized that experience was the objective of the flight. Found particularly wanting, and so noted for future flights, was ground control. Planes were delayed for lack of information from stations ahead on the route as to what the weather was like.

Prairie Provinces Experimental Flights of December 10 to 29, 1928 (AAMC, pp 1690-91)

This trial service lasted three weeks, to test the possibility of regular airmails in the prairies. Cachets were applied to covers, which were carried by pilots and planes of the Western Canada Airways company. These covers are common, as thousands were carried on the first day of service. Again mechanical difficulties plagued the airmail service. On December 12, the Calgary to Regina plane crashed while attempting takeoff. The engine cut out due to gas line problems, and the pilot ran the plane through a wire fence at the end of the runway. Eight bags of mail were taken off the plane and sent on by train, according to a front-page report in the December 12 CALGARY HERALD.



machine cancel used for the 1928 flights

Via First Official Air Mail Flight

Calgary, Alta. to Regina, Sask.

Via
Air MailP.T. Coolican, Esq.,
Regina,
Sask.

Flight of December 10, 1928

Prairie Provinces Experimental Flights Beginning March 3, 1930
(AAMC, pp 1695-97)

38 cachets were provided to mark the introduction of regular airmail service. Western Canadian Airways was the authorized airline for this route. Mail to Calgary from Winnipeg also included mail intended for surface transmission after reaching Calgary. The Calgary stopover was the first regular night mail, with the plane leaving in the small hours of the morning. Pilots were guided by beacons placed along the route. The first flight carried 112 kg of mail (CALGARY HERALD, March 3, 1930, front page). The original route was Winnipeg to Calgary via Regina, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat. This route was amended January 15, 1931, with the addition of Lethbridge to the circuit (AAMC, page 1698).



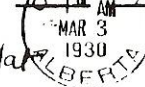
machine cancel used for 1930 flights

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

The First Flight

Calgary - Medicine Hat

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. J. A. Richards
4106-90th St
Edmonton
AltaVia Special Test Flight
NIGHT AIRMAIL
Calgary - Winnipeg.Wm. Barron,
General Delivery,
Winnipeg, Man..
3 MAR 13 1930

STAMPING AROUND THE WORLD

by Phyllis Weston

Being a stamp collector is wonderful in many ways, and it even adds zest to world travel. I discovered this in 1972 and have been an avid collector ever since.

Spain, for example, is a gold mine especially for the beginner. I soon discovered that the many kiosks which sold tobacco also dealt in postage stamps, being some of the first to get new issues. They are generally operated by women who, entering into the spirit of the stamp hunter, will even keep other customers waiting while they search for their latest acquisitions for you.

Stella and I had visited Spain several times before we discovered the Sunday Stamp Market in the Plaza Mayor, the central square in the old part of Madrid, with its equestrian statue of Phillip II and shops with shady arcades on all sides around it. Here, every Sunday, rain or shine, the stamp dealers set up shop. A friendly crew, they would search for your wants and even warn you against purse snatchers. Here I started my collection of those 1930 Spanish issues of Columbus and his exploits.

In Barcelona, I was strolling along the Ramblas delighted with the colour and scent of the flower stalls, when I spotted a side street. Turning into it, I discovered that a gentleman had just set up a stand in a space the size of a clothes cupboard, where he proceeded to open up a large book of stamps. He was able to fill many gaps in my collection of used Spanish stamps. I learned that his small business was a form of moonlighting to which he hurried late every afternoon when his regular work released him.

Sometimes finding a source of stamps was completely unexpected. We had gone from the island of Jersey for a day trip to Brittany in France. Leaving the hydrofoil for a coach, we came to the seaport of St. Malo. We enjoyed the ramparts which Jacques Cartier had paced when preparing for his momentous first voyage to Canada. We learned the piles of lumber on the docks were imported from Canada. Then we saw a Post Office. The man in charge had a larger stock of recent and not-so-recent issues than we found in similar Post Offices in the heart of Paris.

England also presented infinite possibilities to the stamp collector. Getting off the train in Guildford, Surrey, we saw in front of us in the station yard the shop of a stamp dealer. In Norwich, Norfolk, when we went to explore the ancient street Elm Hill, we found a similar shop. There we were able to add to our beginning collections of Christmas Island, which are now almost complete. London itself is a rich field for the collector. Exploring Lamb's Conduit Street, we found still another dealer where we bought our Penny Blacks complete with plate block numbers. Under the arches of Charing Cross Station, we discovered a Saturday flea market with a number of stalls devoted to postage stamps.

[continued next page]

Everywhere we travelled we made unexpected finds, in Liverpool and Kingston-on-Thames, in Vienna, and Tokyo. In Beijeng, stamps were everywhere that a tourist might go. On souvenir counters we found stamps in attractive folders. Every hotel in China had its post office. I thought I had bought a complete set of the Twelve Beauties at my hotel, only to find on arriving home in Canada that two of the set were missing. I wrote to the Post Office at the hotel, and in due course received the two missing stamps.

Each time we acquired stamps, we came away with the pleasure of having added to our collections even as we added to our knowledge and enjoyment of still another part of the world.

THE WORLDWIDE PARTY

by Dale Speirs

In 1994, a science fiction fan named Benoit Girard (Cap Rouge, Québec) invented the Worldwide Party, repeated with further success in 1995. The Worldwide Party is held on June 21st, arbitrarily chosen because it is the summer solstice. At 9 pm local time on that date, science fiction fans, wherever they are, raise a glass and toast their fellow hobbyists around the world. The idea is to get a wave circling the world of fans toasting one another in the spirit of fellowship. After the event, the fans write into Girard's fanzine and tell how they celebrated the Worldwide Party. There are some interesting ways indeed reported.

I would like to suggest that philatelists adopt this idea, and have their Worldwide Party on May 6. This date is obviously the anniversary of the first postage stamp in 1840. I therefore ask all readers to take time on May 6 at 9 pm and salute their fellow stamp collectors around the world. Let us get a wave circling this planet of philatelists toasting the hobby and all who enjoy it.

There are many ways to celebrate the event, whether a full-blown party, a quiet moment with a raised glass, or a special ceremony. Have fun and appreciate the links we have with each other. Afterwards, write to me and tell how you celebrated; I'd like to publish letters in this bulletin. One important note: you should celebrate the event exactly at 9 pm local time on May 6. Having it on another day to match a club meeting destroys the idea of a Worldwide Party spanning the planet.

THE CHRISTMAS PARTY

The CPS held its annual Christmas party on December 6, with about 75 members and spouses enjoying the food and drink. Many thanks to those who prepared the feast: Minaz Ramji, the Seredas, the Langs, Isobel Attrell, and Linda Kot. Bob Monilaws ran the quiz contest.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FROM: Chuck Welch 1995-12-4
<http://mmm.dartmouth.edu/pages/user/cjkid/EMMA>

Great to have the ETERNAL NETWORK book reviewed in the December 1995 issue. Thanks! I too was/am a philatelist. In fact, I was an early member of the Local Post Collectors Society. I was, with Harley Francis and Micahel Bidner, the first mail artists to cross over into philately to effect some kind of interaction. Philately and mail art have mixed through the relatively new medium of artistamps. Successful forms that were spawned, nurtured, and evolved in the mailstream are many. Now that artistamps are in galleries, the form and its "mail artists" are distancing themselves from mail art. I could see the trend as early as 1983, when I discussed such issues with Canadian copier artist/performance artist Michael Bidner. Mike was the creator of the neologism "artistamp" [Editor's note: what philatelists would call cinderellas.]. Successful creative forms nearly always distance themselves from the underground over time. I think mail art as snail mail will calcify before the end of this decade. The future of mail art is e-mail art on the Internet. Many mail artists hate the idea because e-mail isn't as tactile. They miss the point entirely; mail art is and always was about art as communication. Mail art is about process as concept and content. When it stops being that, it will be commodified. And there you have it!

You will find a lot of information about mail art interacting with the Internet in mail art's first website, The Electronic Museum of Mail Art. Check out my website at the address given above. There's a lot more info on that site about mail art and Internet.

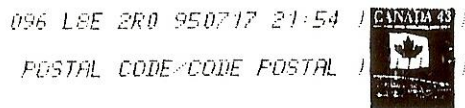
Postage stamps by philatelic definition are tiny, codified, functional objects with edition sizes, denominations, adhesives, perforations, cancellations, inks, colours, papers, watermarks, and printed images. These philatelic definitives, revenues, and commemorative stamp issues are authorized by governments, not artists. While some aspects of the philatelic definition apply to stamps issued by artists, it is the realm of imagination that governs the unorthodox, ephemeral aesthetic of artistamps created by mail artists and e-mail artists.

A cyberstamp is an artistamp in cyberspace. If artistamps are faux postage, then cyberstamps are a double-faux parody of artistamps. The cyberstamp can be altered, cancelled, and mailed like an artistamp, albeit electronically. Cyberstamps are metamorphosed by downloading them as hard copy on pregummed paper. Artistamp Gallery presents mail art's first online mail art show "Cyberstamps: Artistamps in Cyberspace". To view the exhibition, access the website at <http://mmm.dartmouth.edu/pages/user/cjkid/ArtistampGallery>.

[The book ETERNAL NETWORK, an anthology of articles about mail art, is available at the University of Calgary Bookstore, price \$39.95.]

SPRAY-ON SLOGAN CANCELS
 by Dale Speirs

With the advent of spray-on postmarks, Canada Post now has the technology to use slogan cancels by typing in the appropriate text on a computer keyboard. The traditional machine slogans required the preparation of some sort of die or plate, with all the time and cost that involves. With the spray-on markings, it costs no more to type in a commemorative phrase than it does the time-honoured "POSTAL CODE/CODE POSTAL" slogans. Alas, that slogan is what the majority of spray-on cancellers use most of the time in most of the country. However, the Mail Processing staff are starting to realize some of the possibilities of spray-ons, and slogan cancels are becoming more frequent. Now is the time to start collecting them, instead of waiting until they're expensive and difficult to obtain. (This seems to be a popular trait among philatelists, who prefer to collect old stuff at high prices but ignore the modern material easily and cheaply available.)

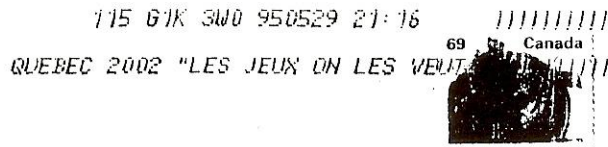


The basic spray-on is two lines. The top line starts with a three-digit number representing the cancellation machine, then the postal code of the Mail Processing Plant, then a dater in the format of year:month:date:hour:minutes, followed by a number of slashes to act as the killer for the stamp. The second line is a phrase, then killer slashes. There may be a third line as well; I've only seen this on Winnipeg mail.

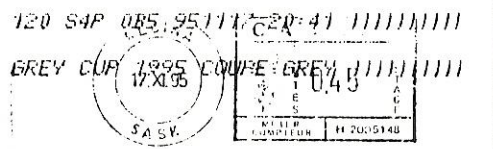
The three-digit machine number which starts the first line of a spray-on identifies the machine, usually one to a city. As examples, Calgary's machine is 087, Regina is 120, Winnipeg is 077, and Québec City is 115. These spray-ons are used both as postmarks and as arrival marks, and thus are often found overlapping with traditional machine cancels or handstamps. (Another type of arrival mark is the orange OCR bars on the bottom edge of the back side of envelopes, not to be confused with the large orange OCR markings on the front.)

The early spray-ons may vary between themselves, as Canada Post tried out a variety of machines before settling on the Jamie 1000, made by Imaje Canada. One should be careful in calling a spray-on a new variety because the characters are larger or smaller than usual. The jet spray broadens out with distance. Normally an envelope is held at a standard distance as it whizzes through the machine, but if it is further away than normal, the spray-on cancel will be bigger. If too close to the ink jet, the cancel will be smaller and denser. The Jamie 1000s were in place by September 1994, starting with Calgary, Edmonton, and Toronto.

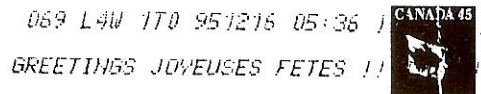
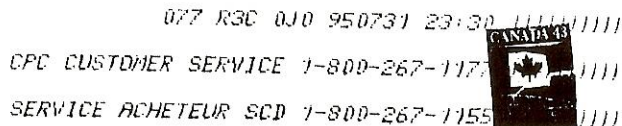
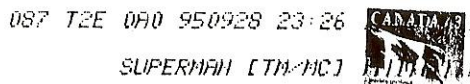
The ease with which Jamie 1000s can be programmed to spray on a slogan was demonstrated on St. Jean Baptiste Day, 1994, when a Montréal postie cancelled about 1500 letters with "Vive le Québec Libre!". (I'm looking for a copy, by the way; let me know if you have one.) In a less controversial manner is a Québec City slogan I have dated 1995-5-29 which advertises that city's bid for the 2002 Winter Olympics.



In November 1995, Regina had a spray-on advertising "Grey Cup 1995 Coupe Grey", and Winnipeg has commemorated D-Day and Remembrance Day. Winnipeg also uses three-line spray-ons to advertise its Customer Service Department.



Most spray-on slogans seem generic and probably controlled by head office, such as "Superman [TM/MC]" (how come they didn't honour the Canadian superheroes as well?) and bilingual variations on "Happy Holiday" or "Greetings".



PROGRAM ON EXHIBITING

At the January 3, 1996, meeting of the CPS, Ed Harris went all out preparing a program on the topic of exhibiting. Frames were set up and exhibits from a number of people mounted. The exhibitors stood by their frames and discussed the contents, mounting procedures, types of material and so forth.

Ed Harris moderated the evening. National Level judges present were Bill Pawluk, John Powell, Fitz Roett, and Jim Taylor. The exhibits were by Ed Harris (Pioneer post offices, won National Vermeil and Regional Grand), Jim Karr (Unofficial duplex cancels, National Vermeil and Regional), Bill Pawluk (Canadian rates, National Gold and BNAPEX '95 Grand), David Piercey (North Atlantic fishery), Ruth Powell (Cetaceans), Fitz Roett (Barbadoes 1765-1882, National Vermeil), Don Wilson (Australian ship mail, Regional Vermeil), Peter Smith (Diana and the Dragons), Jim Taylor (St. Pierre & Miquelon, National Vermeil, Regional Gold), and John Powell (Iraq revenues, National Vermeil and Regional Gold).

We had a surprising number of out-of-towners that night. Frame setup was assisted by Don Wilson, Ed Shultz, Don Fraser, Jason Ness, and Bob Monilaws. Time control by Hugh Delaney.

Don't forget that 1997 will see Calgary hosting a national show, not just a local event. Details on Royal '97 from Hugh Delaney.

AUTHOR OF THE YEAR

Each year, the Author of the Year award is presented for articles published in the CALGARY PHILATELIST during the preceding calendar year. For the 1995 year just concluded, this award went to Ed Harris. Congratulations Ed!

A cumulative list of Author of the Year winners is as follows.

1990 - Mirko Zatka	1992 - Perry Holinshead	1994 - Bob Monilaws
1991 - Georg Gerlach	1993 - Jim Karr	1995 - Ed Harris

MAILING LABELS AND MISSING BULLETINS

If you change address, please be certain to let the Membership Chairman Al Gibbs know (279-9508). By mail, write to Box 1478, Calgary, T2P 2L6. Letters sent to the Editor's address (Box 6830) will be delayed in reaching the appropriate person, if concerning some other committee. Mailing labels are prepared by Al, not Dale, so it is faster if you talk directly to Al.

AUCTION REPORT by Doug Kollar

Regular auctions are on the 3rd Wednesday of the month except July, August, and December. Auction lots are brought to the Auction Chairman (Doug Kollar) and are numbered. They are displayed for viewing from approximately 7 pm to 8 pm. Lots are then gathered up and auctioned off like a regular bid auction.

Members only can auction stamps. Pads of auction sheets can be obtained at the regular meeting or auction, price \$4 per pad of 100. Material offered for sale must be described with catalogue price, reserved bid, and membership number. A commission of 15% is charged for lots that sell, and 25¢ per unsold lot. First-time sellers should contact other members who auction material regularly to ask for help and pointers in selling their wares.

Buyers do not have to be members but are encouraged to join the club. Buyers must wait until the end of the auction (approximately 9 pm) to pick up successful bids. Cheques are accepted from members only. Once all lots are picked up, sellers are then paid money owed less the commissions. Payment is made that night.

THINGS THE BNAPSERS GET UP TO

The Calgary Regional Group of the British North America Philatelic Society hold their meetings on second Wednesdays at the Museum of the Regiments, just off Crowchild Trail. Enter from Flanders Avenue and through the south end of the building; meetings start at 730 pm.

The November 8 meeting, after a brief business session, began with a show-and-tell by members. As one example, Eldon Godfrey showed a cover he recently obtained. It was posted from St. Pierre and Miquelon with a SP&M 5¢ stamp plus a Canadian 3¢ stamp. It was addressed to New York City and went through Halifax, where it received a machine cancel with the slogan "Posted At Sea". The next part of the meeting was a programme by Ed Harris on the Canada 1935 definitives, with illustrations of covers and large blocks of stamps used to pay parcel postage. If you see part sheets used from Barkerville, B.C., you are seeing receipts for postage paid on gold shipments.

At the January 10, 1996, meeting, the program was a show-and-tell of how the members collect, whether their existing collections or new ones just started up. BNA collecting isn't just esoteric flyspeck hunting or overpriced rarities from a century ago; it can be collecting the postal history of your hometown or trying to get modern stamps socked-on-the-nose.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

These ads are free to paidup CPS members. Mail your ads to Dale Speirs, Box 6830, Calgary, T2P 2E7, or hand them to me before the meetings start. Next deadline is March 6 for the April bulletin.

WANTED: China and Asian countries commercial covers and stamps, paper money and bonds. List to George Tsang, Box 20229, Calgary, T2P 4L2.

FOR SALE: In building my Canadian coil collection, I have accumulated some duplication. What I have varies dramatically, but I do have a number of covers, some going back to 1912, mint and used singles, pairs, and strips of 4 or more, and some varieties, mainly modern, and some unreported. If you have an interest, please contact me. I'll trade for Greece cancellations on large Hermes heads, modern used Canada, or maybe even cash? Phone Gordon Hill at 249-1094.

WANTED: Booklet singles or multiples used on cover, any era. Price individually, as a batch, or ask for my offer. Will give generous trade of MNH Canada for items I need. Call Ed Harris at 274-0021 or see me at any meeting.

FOR SALE: "History of the Calgary Philatelic Society" book for \$2 each, from Dale Speirs at the meetings. Mail orders add an extra \$2 for postage and remit to CPS, Box 6830, Calgary, T2P 2E7.

WANTED: Town postmarks of western Canadian provinces on cover or piece. Phone Al at 282-1030.

FOR SALE: Calgary Olympic FDC (not sold by Canada Post) with OLYMPEX '88 show catalogue. Articles on sports philately, Olympic, and Calgary postal history. Price is \$5 at meetings from Dale Speirs or \$6 by mail, payable to the CPS, Box 6830, Calgary, T2P 2E7.

FOR SALE: Good used and mint collection of German states, cat. approx. \$2600, sell for \$400. British Colonial Q.E. mint sets 1959 LH, 50% of catalogue. Canadian used plate blocks at 1/3 catalogue. See Bob Perry at meetings or phone 282-4520.

FOR SALE: Canadian first flight covers. Over 360 from 1928-1940, very little duplication. Better frankings C1,C3,C4. Lots of NWT and western flights. Stamps alone catalogue for \$2000. Price \$600 or best offer. Call Doug at 547-3838

WANTED: New people to volunteer for Stamp Day and CALTAPEX. Those who have been doing it for years would like a chance to rest. Ask an executive officer of the CPS for details.

MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS FOR 1996

February	4		Sunday bourse
	7		General meeting
	7		Program: "St. Pierre & Miquelon" by Jim Taylor
	21		Auction
March	3		Sunday bourse
	6		General meeting
	6		Program: "Ottoman Empire" by Ghazi Karim
	6		Deadline for April bulletin
	20		Auction
April	3		General meeting
	3		Program: "Penny Blacks & precursors" by John Davies
	14		Sunday bourse
	17		Auction
	26 and 27		BNAPS Regional Spring Meeting
	28		Stamp Day
May	1		General meeting
	1		deadline for June bulletin
	15		Auction
June	5		Election meeting
	19		Auction
September	4		General meeting
	18		Auction
October	2		General meeting
	16		Auction
	18 to 20		CALTAPEX
November	6		General meeting
	20		Auction
December	4		Christmas social

SUNDAY BOURSE is at Westgate Community Hall, 4943 - 8 Avenue SW, 10 am to 4 pm. Table bookings from Walter Jackson at 242-4128.

MEETINGS and AUCTIONS are at Kerby Centre, 2nd floor, 1133 - 7 Ave. SW at 730 pm. Auction lots should be in before 730 pm to allow bidder viewing.

Calgary Regional Group of British North America Philatelic Society meets second Wednesdays at the Museum of the Regiments (enter at south end of building. Details from Arno Kolster at 284-4239.