

TRADE MARK



CANADA

It pays to use

“Queen’s
Head”

GALVANIZED IRON

because every sheet is guaranteed
to stand any working test; the
coating is heavier and more
uniform than other brands, and
your work lasts.

JOHN LYSAGHT, Limited, Makers

*A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal,
Managers Canadian Branch*

Calgary Philatelist is published by the Calgary Philatelic Society. It is copyright by the CPS, except signed articles, which are copyright by the authors. Written permission is required to reprint articles.

Articles or advertisements for Calgary Philatelist should be sent to the Editor, Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 2E7. Small ads are free to paid-up CPS members. Display ads are \$10 per full page per issue for camera-ready copy (photographs extra). No partial-page ads accepted.

Membership dues for the 2001/2002 season are \$15, plus an initiation fee of \$10 for new members. Send to the CPS, Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta T2P 2L6. Notice of address changes or enquiries about missing copies should be sent to the Membership Chairman, not the Editor.

The CPS mailing address is Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L6. The Web site is: <http://members.home.net/calphilso> All articles as hard copy only, mailed to Box 6830, Calgary, T2P 2E7, or handed to Dale Speirs at meetings.

The CPS was founded in April 1922 by Dr. Edward George Mason. It is Chapter 66 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Chapter 1360 of the American Philatelic Society, and Chapter 91 of the American Topical Association.

2001/2002 EXECUTIVE

Past President	Bruce Irvine	938-7027
President	Andy Puczko	241-2593
Vice President	Penny Borrowman	686-2662
Secretary	Donna Trathen	272-0804
Treasurer	Walter Herdzik	238-3171

Directors- ex officio	Bruce Irvine	938-7027
- 2nd year	Bill Pawluk	225-0095
- 2nd year	Ghazi Karim	289-8720
- 1st year	Marge Hunt	274-2259
- 1st year	Keith Brown	248-0688

COMMITTEES

(see page 13 for list of committee chairpersons)

CALGARY POSTAL HISTORY: THE WTC DISASTER

by Dale Speirs

Postal history is not something that happened fifty or a hundred years ago. It is all around us every day. The modern postal historian needs to document it while still fresh, to preserve the evidence for future generations and to save future researchers the work in trying to determine what happened.

The horrifying images are all that remain from September 11, 2001. A burning 110-story tower, with a hijacked passenger jet somewhere inside the wreckage. Then another hijacked plane twisting in low over the skyscrapers of New York City and slamming into the second tower of the World Trade Centre. As news of the disaster and the associated attack on the Pentagon spread around the world, air travel in North America shut down. First the USA closed all airports. At 10h45 MDT, Calgary International Airport received word from Transport Canada that all Canadian airports were to be closed, save for a few incoming international flights that had to land somewhere [1]. Calgary hotels were quickly booked solid with stranded travellers.

Early in the evening of that ghastly day, I stopped by the postal outlet at the Kensington Road 7-11 to buy envelopes to mail out the next issue of CALGARY PHILATELIST. Hand-printed signs on the doors advised that all outbound mail had ceased due to the airport closure. I got no mail that day at my box number at the 9th Avenue post office downtown, but since that happens occasionally it was just coincidence. My mail is sorted into the box number by 10h30 every morning, before the embargo took effect. Over the rest of the week, my mail went down to only one or two items per day instead of a half-dozen or so, excluding junk mail (which always gets through!). The mail was a mix of both local and external, but the out-of-town letters very likely had been already in the Calgary mail stream.

I spoke with a local stamp dealer who had a table at an Edmonton bourse the first weekend after the disaster. He said sales were noticeably down, and the bourse was obviously subdued by the events.

On September 18, I was at the Chinook Centre postal outlet, waiting in line to buy some stamps. The man ahead of me was talking to the clerk about the best method to send his parcel. She told him not to bother with any of the express services because all guarantees were off due to the backlog of mail.

Most mail rooms have some sort of routine security procedure but seldom go to extremes unless on a permanent war footing (such as Jewish or Islamic organizations) or if events in the outside world trigger fear. The World Trade

Center/Pentagon attacks were not associated with any mail bombs, but many chose to be safe rather than sorry. This frightened many organizations into reviewing their security procedures. Even those well and truly out of any danger did so, an instance being my employers in Calgary, who suddenly began screening all incoming mail.

On September 21 at about 19h30, there was a scare at the Canada Post mail processing plant out at the airport. Police were called to attend to a suspicious package. Canada Post security placed the package out in the north parking lot, where a bomb squad technician X-rayed it. The results were ambiguous, so the package was remotely opened, and revealed to be a cellphone and some electronic equipment [3].

I posted a query on the Calgary Philatelic Society discussion group on-line asking if anyone else had noticed any effects of the disaster. Penny Borrowman replied that: *"On Thursday, September 13, I went to the Strathcona Postal Outlet to pick up two parcels that had arrived on Sept. 11. I saw no signs up regarding postal irregularities, so I asked the clerk how things were progressing postally. "Very slow", she replied. "Only local mail is coming in. Everything else comes by plane and we haven't had a delivery since Tuesday."*

"I noticed we've had no lack of bills coming in, and yesterday there was a MACLEAN'S magazine and a CANADIAN STAMP NEWS in my mailbox. So the halt of air traffic has not yet impacted on my incoming mail. It will be interesting to see what, if anything, is in my mailbox today [Sept. 14]. Probably more bills." [2].

On Monday, September 24, my mailbox was overflowing, mostly American and international mail. The American mail was all postmarked September 10 or 11, so obviously it had been caught in the shutdown and sat on a loading dock. No special markings explaining the delays were seen. The international mail was all dated late August or early September. It is difficult to say if this mail was seriously affected by the disaster or if it came from Europe as usual on a tramp steamer via South Africa, Argentina, China, and Alaska.

References.

- 1] Poole, E., S. McGinnis, and K. Williamson (2001-09-11) Airport travel grinds to a halt across country. CALGARY HERALD, page EX4
- 2] Borrowman, Penny (2001-09-14) Re: Effect of World Trade Centre disaster on Calgary mails. <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CalgaryPhilatelicSociety/message/27>
- 3] Calgary Police Service Duty Inspector (2001-09-22) Suspicious package. CITY BEAT <http://www.gov.calgary.ab.ca/citybeat/public/2001/09>

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF GUM: PART 1

by Dale Speirs

Introduction.

The purpose of this article is to consider how postage stamp gum appeared in postal history, that is, the history of those using the stamps in everyday life. Most philatelic articles mention stamp gum only from the technical point of view, either to distinguish between varieties of a stamp issue or, more commonly, to exchange heated views on hinged versus unhinged stamps in the album. Having said that, I will not resist temptation to conclude this essay (in part 2 next issue) with notes on the unhinged collector, pun intended. But for the main part of this essay, I consider instead not what stamps had what type of gum, but rather the effect of gum in normal postal usage.

The Dummies' Guide To Stamp Licking.

The use of postage stamps depended on the introduction of gum to hold the label to the envelope. That much seems obvious to us today but it was not the case back in 1840 when Britain produced the first postage stamp. Envelopes were sealed with wax, and any literate knew how to do that. The idea of licking the back of a label and sticking it on the envelope was a novelty requiring explanation to Victorian users, and in particular a warning not to lick the gum completely off the stamp.

The Penny Blacks had a warning on the margins of the stamp sheets "In wetting the back be careful not to remove the cement". Even so, two decades later the British Post Office had to issue a public notice in 1859 on how to stick a stamp to the envelope [46]. Their suggested method is different enough from today's standard that it is worth quoting in full: *"The best mode of affixing postage stamps is to wet slightly the corner of the envelope and the gummed side of the stamp, and then gently to press the stamp til it is firmly fixed. The practice of dipping the stamp in water is objectionable because, unless the stamp is immediately withdrawn and care be taken by the use of blotting paper or some other absorbent to remove any excess of moisture, the gum may be washed off or the stamp may be rubbed off the letter."* How many people stick stamps today by licking the envelope?

Canada issued its first stamps as a province in 1851 and as an independent Dominion in 1867. In the 1867 CANADIAN POSTAL GUIDE, it was felt necessary to explain again how to use a postage stamp [66]. I quote that explanation because

it is obviously lifted from the British Post Office guide; compare the quote below with the 1859 quote above. *"In affixing the stamp to the letter, wet slightly the corner of the envelope and the gummed side of the stamp, and gently press the stamp til it is firmly fixed. Stamps should be placed on the front or address side of the letter, and on the right hand upper corner."* I submit that the British postal system of the middle 1800s was to the colonies and Dominions what Microsoft is to computers today; the default standard, whether you like it or not!

In 1911, one British M.P. proposed to eliminate any problems with sticking down stamps by doing away with them [65]. He put the question in the House of Commons and asked the Postmaster General: *"... whether he has received any complaints of the present system of requiring postage stamps to be affixed to letters and postal packets on the ground of the burthen thus imposed, and of the impropriety of thus requiring private persons to become imperial tax-gathers and what steps he will take in the matter?"*

To this strange argument the Postmaster General ignored the obvious fallacy that postage is a tax rather than a fee for service and replied: *"The public affix several thousand million stamps to letters and other documents each year without complaint so far as I am aware, except occasionally with respect to the adhesiveness of the stamps. I propose to take no steps in the matter except to continue my efforts to improve the adhesiveness of the stamps."*

Gum Flavour.

Complaints about the taste of stamp gum date back to the first postage stamps in the 1840s. In an 1849 issue of the British humour magazine PUNCH, there was a suggestion to make the gum on stamps taste better [1]. The issue never went away subsequently, with continual complaints as shown by literature citations from 1872 in England [2] and 1885 in Canada [3]. One suggestion to evade this problem was to lick the corner of the envelope, not the stamp [5], but this seems to me to be no better tastewise or from a sanitary point of view. Nor are the complaints restricted to postage stamps, as postal stationery such as aerogrammes have been condemned for their terrible tasting gum [11].

An early and obvious idea was to add fruit or mint flavours to the gum. There is no technical obstacle to this; even in 1948, British stamp printers were saying they could add flavour if asked [13]. Cuba did this in 1955, adding peppermint-flavoured dextrose to the gum of a 1-cent stamp [4], but this never caught on. One Canadian writer suggested in 1954 that postal rate increases might be made more palatable in more ways than one if the new rate stamps had fruit flavours [6]. From Australia in December 1980 another writer suggested strawberry, pineapple,

and cherry brandy [8]. It would be unlikely for that last one to be accepted, as the politicians would get too much heat from the temperance crowd.

The matter was brought up in the Canadian House of Commons in November 1962 when backbencher Barry Mather asked during Question Period: *"Is the Postmaster General considering the addition of flavouring to the mucilage backs of postage stamps on a trial basis, and, if so, will consideration be given to the use of such distinctive Canadian flavours as maple and blueberry?"* The PMG's reply was directly to the point: *"No."* [7]. One regrets the loss of this opportunity to make Canada a world leader in at least one thing. I had wondered why Mr. Mather didn't also mention back bacon as a typical Canadian flavour, but in reflecting on the matter I can see it would be unacceptable to Jewish, Muslim, and vegetarian Canadians, whereas there are no dietary strictures in any ethnic group against fruit.

In my collection of philatelic fiction, I have seen only one example dealing with gum flavour. This was a 1958 short story by E.A. Parsons [9] about a philatelist who collected stamps by the flavour of their gum. While showing his stamps at a club meeting, another member licked off the stamps with rum-flavoured gum and fell drunk to the floor.

This was something mentioned in 1969 by a letter writer to THE TIMES of London, who suggested that envelope gums could be compared to each other in the style of wine tasting [10]. This is an alarming thought for a hobby that can't even agree on a definition of what 'superb' or 'well centred' means. One can imagine philatelic juries huddled around a frame of stamps at a show, taking deep breaths and then learnedly debating whether a given stamp is peppermint, spearmint, or wintergreen. Apropos of this is the claim by a Danish philatelist in 1963 that he could identify phosphor-treated stamps by their scent [12]. Given enough mint-flavoured stamps at a show, you could clear your sinuses just by viewing the exhibits, although as against that, the fruit-flavoured stamps might make the air a bit cloying.

Postal administrations were not entirely unfeeling of the problem of poor tasting gum. For some types of gum the culprit could be identified, as certain recipes used fish glue [25]. In the early stages of the Depression, the American Post Office was set to trying to find a more palatable gum. The mucilage current then was dextrine made from foreign tapioca, but the lab workers identified dextrine from sweet potato starch as better tasting. Matters were complicated by continual lobbying through the 1930s from corn producers urging that the dextrine come from American corn [14 to 16].

For all the complaints about the taste of gum, there was at least one group which didn't mind the taste: British snails. They were a frequent problem in rural letterboxes, where they would crawl inside and eat out the gum between the stamp and the envelope [17]. In 2001, postal authorities re-fitted the letterboxes with bristles on the draft excluders to keep the snails out. I have also come across a report of a stamp-licking competition in Japan in 1988, won by an Australian [18]. Of such things Rowland Hill probably never imagined in 1840 when he proposed labels with a bit of glutinous wash to stick them to the envelope.

Stickiness And Curling Problems.

Although stamps in sheet form were known to stick together due to gum problems, the majority of complaints in the literature seem to be lack of stickiness on the envelope. As with the moaning about gum flavour, this problem goes back to the origin of postage stamps and is nothing new. The matter was discussed in the September 23, 1847, issue of THE TIMES, where a correspondent suggested that thick-paper stamps stuck to the envelope better if both sides were moistened [27].

The basic problem is that stamps are sold in a wide variety of climates, and before the advent of air-conditioning it was difficult to make gum suitable for both humid and arid climates. Too sticky of a gum would cause the sheets to fuse into a solid block in tropical countries before the post office could even sell them. A thinner gum less likely to curl or stick in sheets was, on the other hand, more likely to fall off the envelope. This was especially so in drier climates or if the user had applied too much saliva or water in wetting the stamp and washed the gum off completely.

[to be continued]

References.

- 1] Anonymous (1849) Postage stamps and sweetmeats. PUNCH 16:88
- 2] Anonymous (1872) Post Office confectionary. PUNCH 62:179
- 3] Lowe, G.A. (1885 June) Notes. TORONTO PHILATELIC JOURNAL 1(4):14
- 4] Gooij, L.J.L. (2001-05-25) A subscriber with taste. MEKEEL'S 188(21):10
- 5] Handley, H.B. (1948-01-14) Postage stamps. THE TIMES (London), page 7
- 6] Anonymous (1954 May) Flavored stamp gum. POPULAR STAMPS 17(4):14
- 7] Mather, Barry (1962-11-21) Flavouring of postage stamp mucilage. CANADA HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES Session 1962-63, pages 1858-1859

- 8] Kramer, Mira (1980 December) Gossip. STAMP NEWS 28(12):9
- 9] Parsons, E.A. (1958-02-28) By gum!! STAMP COLLECTING 89:767
- 10] Calman, O. (1969-01-30) Connoisseur. THE TIMES (London), page 9
- 11] Rogers, C. (1969-01-23) Air letter gum. THE TIMES (London), page 9
- 12] Chapman, Ken (1963-09-06) A stamp by any other name ... STAMP COLLECTOR 101:5
- 13] Anonymous (1948-01-24) Ubique. STAMP COLLECTING 69:347
- 14] Anonymous (1929-09-11) Making mucilage tasty. NEW YORK TIMES, page 26
- 15] Anonymous (1931-07-31) Urge new stamp gum. NEW YORK TIMES, page 14
- 16] Anonymous (1934-05-31) An Americanized glue urged for all postage. NEW YORK TIMES, page 10
- 17] Stanford, D. (2002 January) So long snail mail. STAMP MAGAZINE 68(1):8
- 18] Anonymous (1988 April) Stamp-licking champion to be challenged. STAMP NEWS 36(4):44
- 25] Dagnall, H. (2000 April) Gum. GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY 30(11):40
- 27] Anonymous (as J.P.) (1847-09-23) Postage labels. THE TIMES (London), page 6
- 33] Steinhart, A.L. (1978-07-10) Booklet waxing problems, French translations settled in 1934. CANADIAN STAMP NEWS 3(2):26
- 46] Anonymous (1859-07-16) Affixing postage stamps. ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS 35:65
- 65] Law, Hugh (1911-11-29) Affixing postage stamps. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES HOUSE OF COMMONS (GREAT BRITAIN) 5th series 32:413
- 66] Dewe, John (1867) CANADIAN POSTAL GUIDE. Published by John Lovell, Montréal. Page 40.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE REVIEWS

by Leanteri Polvikoski

The Unissued Stamps Of King George VI by David Horry (L29.95 (Visa and Mastercard accepted) from Murray Payne Ltd., Box 1135, Axbridge, Somerset BS26 2EW, England) Full-colour hardcover, 170 pages. Philatelic alternative history is rare; few stamp collectors spend much time speculating on what if the Crown Agents had issued a pictorial stamp for an African colony entitled "Lazy

Natives". Horry has rushed in to fill this unwanted need with illustrations of stamps you will never see in the Gibbons, Scott, or Michel catalogues. Examples shown are the marijuana stamp of Jamaica and the seal cull stamp of Newfoundland. The Aden stamps at one time depicted traditional daggers as ornaments in the frame, but Horry updated them with the more logical AK-47 assault rifle much favoured by the modern Bedouin. Mostly the countries are real but the stamp designs are not, but a few non-existent entities also make their appearance, such as Bank Holiday Monday Island, located in the Pacific Ocean about halfway between Christmas Island and Easter Island. An expensive book because it is a limited edition in full colour, but worth it as an investment if you can afford it. A very enjoyable book.

Pigeon Mail Through History by Salvador Bofarull (US\$40 plus \$5.05 postage from Philatelic Bibliopole, Box 36006, Louisville, Kentucky 40233) is the definitive account of this by-way of postal history. The history of transmitting messages by pigeon dates back as far as ancient Egypt, originally by painting colour codes on the feathers but more commonly by attaching letters written on thin flimsies. Almost every nation that was literate had carrier pigeon mail at one time or another. In ancient times, the birds were used mainly for official correspondence, but the development of postal systems did not eliminate the need, especially in war. Armed forces everywhere have found great advantage to pigeon units in their Signals units, where artillery fire can cut land postal delivery. Repeatedly since the 1800s, any outbreak of war leads to mobilization of pigeon fanciers into service. Pigeons demonstrated themselves to be of great value to military units cut off by enemy action, to downed aircrews, and underground resistance fighters. Bofarull's book is well referenced, and he has obviously spent countless hours tracking down literature citations and archival records.

PHSC Journal #107 (Sample copy is \$5 from Postal History Society of Canada, c/o Roger Narbonne, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ontario K7C 3X9) This 72-page quarterly is devoted to Canadian postal history. The issue at hand has articles on Muskoka post offices, a shipwreck cover, a couple of Newfoundland items, machine cancels, early postage meters, and markings on pioneer Vancouver Island covers.

Topical Time (Jan/Feb 2002) (Available from the CPS Library at the general meetings) This issue covers topical collecting of Walt Disney cartoon characters, occupational therapists on stamps, poets, Sherlock Holmes, and rivers. As well there are the usual news columns and new issue reports of topicals.

CALGARY SPRING STAMP MARKET

by Jan Brookes

In order to have our spring bourse in the same location, the Canadian Polish Cultural Centre (3015 - 15 Street NE), our spring event will be: Friday, April 26, from 10 am to 8 pm, and Saturday, April 27, from 10 am to 5 pm. There will be no market on Sunday, as the Centre is not available.

There will still be a youth area, circuit books, and private treaty books. Due to the short nature of the Market, there will be no seminars or exhibits, but they will be at CALTAPEX on October 11 to 13, as we have the Centre then for three days. The club will supply free coffee for everyone and the lounge area on the stage will be open to sit and relax, eat, and talk stamps.

We need a few volunteers for the reception table and youth area. Please get in touch with Penny Borrowman. We have divided the tasks into small pieces, so even one hour will help. If you have any questions, feel free to give Jan Brookes a call at 251-1769. Thank you again to all my helpers!

RULES FOR THE SPRING STAMP SALE

by Doug Kollar

At the Market, on Saturday, April 27, there will be two silent auctions. The first sale starts at 10 am and ends at 1 pm. The second sale follows immediately and ends at 4 pm.

CPS members will use their membership number for identifying themselves. All sellers who are not members must obtain a number from Doug Kollar before putting lots on display. Buyers who are not members can use their name or phone number when placing a bid. A CPS sale sheet must accompany each lot and must be firmly attached to the lot. A minimum price of \$3 and a reserve bid can accompany any lot. All lots must be described properly with the catalogue and currency used stated. See Doug Kollar for sale sheets if required.

The number of lots allowed will start at 20 per person per sale, and will only be limited to the amount of table space available. Please bring extra lots as I will request them if space is available. A seller's commission of 15% will be taken off the final sale price, with no lot fee charged for unsold lots. Payment to sellers will be made after the last sale. Buyers will be informed when to pick up their lots as soon as all the accounting is done after each sale. If you have any questions, please contact Doug Kollar at 547-3838.

OFF THE SHELVES (4)

by Penny Borrowman
CPS Librarian

Our club library has some very good resources and interesting reference works. Some club members may be unaware of the wealth of information available to them at every general meeting.

One group of books that doesn't get much attention from browsing readers are the general information books on stamp collecting. Now that we may have junior members at our meetings, these books may get more fresh air. However, adult collectors, seasoned collectors, and knowledgeable collectors may all find useful information in them too.

Some of the titles we carry, mostly thanks to donations from generous club members, are **The Compleat Philatelist** by Herman Herst Jr, **Guide To Stamp Collecting** by Fred J. Melville, **Stamp Collecting Handbook** by Samuel Grossman, and **The World Of Stamps And Stamp Collecting** by Arthur Blair. And, of course, **Fundamentals Of Philately** by L.N. Williams, that granddaddy of all general philately handbooks. We have the revised edition published in 1990. Some of these books were published considerably earlier, but the basic information and guiding principles of philately have not changed, and these books remain as current as ever.

These books all have some things in common. They talk about the aims and values of collecting stamps, printing methods, stamp design, and different papers. If we read about a subject in several different sources, it sometimes begins to make sense! Many of these books contain glossaries, to help us understand and use the terminology. Some offer a stamp identifier or introduce known rare or forged stamps. They all have an index or table of contents to help you go straight to a topic of interest. One very useful book in this group is **Stamp Collector's Handbook** by Samuel Grossman (1992), donated to our club library by Don Willson.

A fun programme one evening might be to have people browse through the general philately books and develop one question each from the information in the book they read. Then we'll have a quiz and you'll find out just how much you already know, and where you can find what you still need to know!

Be sure to stop by the library cabinet at the next general meeting. We are usually there by 7 pm. All you need is a paid-up membership to borrow good reading until the next meeting.

APRIL PROGRAMME

by Marge Hunt

Our guest speaker for the April 3 general meeting will be Andre Chaplain, who will be speaking on joint stamp issues.

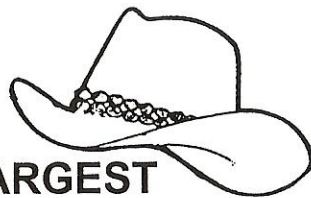
CPS ON-LINE DISCUSSION GROUP

by Dale Speirs

The CPS has an on-line discussion group where members can chat about philatelic matters, club business, or post news announcements. To join, send an e-mail to opuntia57@hotmail.com with the subject heading "Subscribe CPS group". In the main body of the message, list your real name (no Internet alias, please) so I can verify your membership, and the e-mail address you want to subscribe under. If you are not a member of Yahoo Groups, you will have to register a name and password at their Website after I have signed you up, but this is free and only has to be done once. Thereafter, you can go directly to the www.yahogroups.com and read archived messages or post new ones. You will also receive a daily digest of messages from the CPS group. We are not a high-traffic group, so you may not get messages every day. I will pick out messages from time to time for the CALGARY PHILATELIST for the benefit of those not on-line and compile them here.

COMMITTEES

Archives	Dale Speirs	243-1752
Auctions - regular	Doug Kollar	547-3838
- silent	Jim Senecal	547-7681
Bulletin - Editor	Dale Speirs	243-1752
- Advertising	Hugh Delaney	255-0422
Circuit books	Bob Hoffmann	274-2425
Library	Penny Borrowman	686-2662
Membership	Isobel Attrell	294-0935
Private Treaty books	Gerry Vader	293-0158
Programmes	Marge Hunt	274-2259
Publicity	Hugh Delaney	255-0422
Sergeant-At-Arms	Penny Borrowman	686-2662



CALGARY'S LARGEST STAMP SHOPPE

STAMPEDE CITY STAMPS

211 - 9th Avenue S.W.
(Located in the Main Post Office Building)

Open MONDAY thru SATURDAY

← R.D. MINER PHILATELICS
and
← THE STAMP GALLERY

OLD and NEW
• Worldwide Stamps •
• Postal History • Post Cards •

Full Range of Philatelic
Supplies - Accessories - Supplements

BUY - SELL - TRADE

Ph. (403) 233-7541

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

These ads are free to paid-up CPS members, and will also appear on the CPS Website at no additional cost. Mail your ads to Dale Speirs, Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2E7, or hand them to me at meetings.

NOTE TO INTERNET VIEWERS: Unless stated otherwise, telephone numbers are area code 403. Alberta is on Mountain Standard Time. Any advertiser can be reached through the CPS e-mail at calphilso@shaw.ca, but please allow time for forwarding to offline members.

WANTED: Stamp show catalogues, Canadian and international shows. The older the better. Please contact Ed at 274-0021 or harrise@cadvision.com

FOR SALE: Used stamps of Australia and New Zealand, particularly recent high values up to \$20 (International). Contact Michael at 286-7927.

WANTED: Advanced collector of World Wildlife Fund (anything with the panda logo) stamps, postally-used covers, FDCs, postcards, maximum cards, even cookie cans. Top dollar paid! Phone Jan at 251-1769.

WANTED: Private collector pays cash for larger stamp collections. Phone Willi at 239-2273.

TRADE: Need automotive work done on your car? Let's trade my labour for your stamps that I need. I am a licenced mechanic with 20+ years experience (just ask Penny). Phone Doug Kollar at 547-3838.

FOR SALE: Ukrainian and Russian stamps new and used. Also Ukrainian FDCs and special cancels from 1991 to date. Call Andy at 236-2037.

WANTED: Stamps and covers from China to 1949. Special interest in overprints. Prefer bulk lots. Call Penny at 686-2662.

WANTED: Northern Rhodesia covers from 1925 to 1964. Will buy outright or trade for whatever. Call Walter Herdzik at 238-3171.

WANTED: Calgary Stampede philatelic memorabilia. I collect all phases of this fascinating field. You may have just the cover or cancel I need. Cash or generous exchange. Call Ed at 274-0021 or harrise@cadvision.com

FOR SALE: 19 stockbooks, 7 albums, including Minkas Canada, and 100 mint and used worldwide stamps. \$25. Call Milt at 243-0412.

MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

2002

April	3	General meeting
	7	Sunday bourse
	17	Auction
	26 and 27	Spring Stamp Market
May	1	General meeting
	1	Deadline for June bulletin
	5	Sunday bourse
	15	Auction
June	5	Election meeting
	19	Auction
August	2	Deadline for September bulletin
September	4	General meeting
	4	Deadline for October bulletin
	18	Auction
October	2	General meeting
	16	Auction
November	6	General meeting
	6	Deadline for December bulletin
	20	Auction

MEETINGS and AUCTIONS are at the Kerby Centre, 2nd floor, 1133 - 7 Avenue SW, at 19h30. Auction lots should be in before 19h30 to allow bidder viewing

SUNDAY BOURSE is at Palliser Community Centre, 2323 Palliser Drive SW, from 10h00 to 16h00. Details and table rentals from Bill Szaroz at 337-3260.

CALGARY REGIONAL GROUP OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY meets on the second Wednesday of the month except July and August. For details about meeting places and times, contact Ed Harris at 274-0021.

CALTAPEX and SPRING STAMP MARKET are at the Polish Canadian Club, 3015 - 15 Street NE. Contact Janice Brookes at 251-1769 for details.