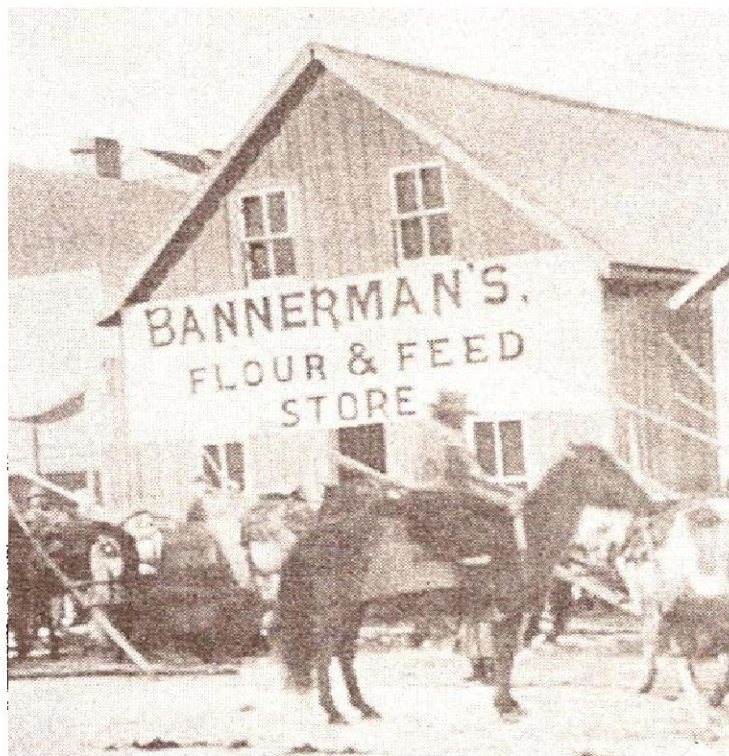


CALGARY PHILATELIST

Issue 61

August 2003



In this issue: Calgary's first post office, like most pioneer postal outlets, was not very glamorous. It led its early existence inside the feed store shown above. More details inside.

by Phil Seeker

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Calgary Regional Group of the British North America Philatelic Society

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 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.shaw.ca/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.

A cumulative subject index from issue #1 to date for the CALGARY PHILATELIST exists but because of its length is too long to be published in this bulletin. A copy can be had for free from the editorial address at Box 6830.

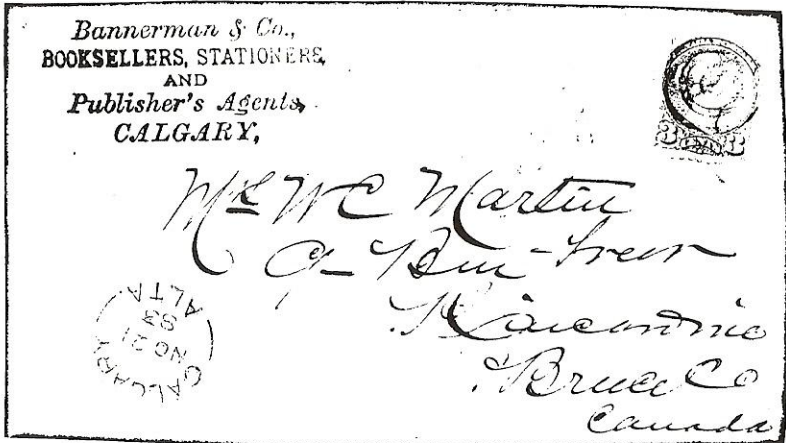
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COMMITTEES - see page 13 for list of committee chairpersons

In 1875, the North West Mounted Police built Fort Calgary on the west bank of the Elbow River at its confluence with the Bow River. A tent town had grown up on the east bank across from the Fort, and had dramatically increased in size with anticipation of the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883. The first C.P.R. train, loaded with dignitaries, was greeted with great excitement and fanfare when it arrived August 11.

Calgary's first post office opened in the tent town on October 1st, 1883, with William Bannerman as its first Postmaster. In the early months of 1884, the post office building was moved to the newly forming downtown Calgary and was close to the C.P.R. station. The cover shown was mailed 1883-11-21 and is an early strike of the first Calgary hammer. The Bannerman cornercard refers to William's brothers Joseph and James, owners of a feed store which was located across the street from the newly built C.P.R. station. Sometime later, the post office moved into the back of the Flour & Feed Store.



For a number of years, some naïve Internet users have been panicking over a supposed tax on e-mail. The original version came from Canada but was soon adapted to the U.S. Postal Service. Recently I was talking with a Calgary stamp collector who received it and had passed it on to others, thinking it was legitimate.

The basic premise of the hoax chain letter is that Canada Post is losing so much money it wants to tax e-mails to make up the difference. (Actually, letters may be declining but parcel post is soaring as all those online dot.coms still have to ship their products by real mail.) The hoax letter authoritatively cites newspaper articles, MPs, and quotes from impending legislation. It relies on the fact that the majority of people who forward the hoax letter do not know that the newspaper articles are non-existent, as is the legislation. The hoax letter was circulating in Canada in early 1999, in the USA in 2000, and an Australian version in 2001.

The supposed tax bill is called Bill 602P. Setting aside the fact that the House of Commons would never be dealing with 602 bills in one session, the giveaway is that in Canada all real federal legislation begins with the letter 'C' if introduced in the Commons, and the letter 'S' if in the Senate. The provinces have no authority over telecommunications, so if you see a provincial version then immediately you know it is a hoax. The same Bill 602P appears in the American version of the hoax, but all federal legislation there begins with 'H.R.' or 'S'. The names cited in the hoax letter are Tony Schnell (a legislator) and Richard Stepp (a selfless lawyer trying to stop the bill), neither of whom exist in Canada, USA, or Australia.

How do you identify a hoax e-mail? The major clue is that it urges you in the most strenuous and urgent terms to forward it to everyone you know. The idea of the hoaxer is to plug up user e-mail boxes with such junk. The letter is written in an authoritative but hysterical tone of voice, with emotional language designed to panic the recipients and stampede them into spamming the letter to their friends. Other hallmarks of a hoax letter include FREQUENT USE OF ALL CAPS, and lots of exclamation marks !!!!!!! If you are not certain the letter is a hoax, go to the Website www.urbanlegends.com, which keeps track of hoaxes.

Personally, I would support a user-pay fee of 1 to 5 cents per e-mail, charged by Internet service providers in the same way that you pay for long-distance telephone calls. This wouldn't affect the average user who only sends a few e-mails per day, but would eliminate the spammers who send millions of e-mails per day per spammer. Daily e-mail fees of \$20,000 and up for the spammers would quickly run most of them out of business. Real mail doesn't cost you money when you receive junk mail, so why should you have to pay to receive spam?

Self-Adhesive Papers.

Self-adhesives have slowly crept into everyday use. Canada Post has been slow in supporting the use of this type of paper, mostly likely due to its relatively high cost (at least ten years ago) as compared to conventional gummed stock. All of these papers, as used on Canadian stamps, share a common characteristic in that they are produced with a water-soluble layer between the main adhesive and the stamp surface paper. This allows the stamp to float free in the water, while the main adhesive stays behind on the envelope or paper cutting. Three main sources of self-adhesive paper have been used to date.

The first was a combination Slater/Fasson paper used on the large-format Flag 38c booklet stamp (#1191) issued in 1989. Subsequent rate changes produced three more booklets in this series (#1192, 1193, and 1388). The last of these, the 43c Flag stamp, was produced on a combination Coated/Fasson paper. Both of these papers come only in Dull versions under the UV lamp. This is somewhat difficult to see on these large Flag stamps as, except for the edges on some booklets, all of the unprinted area of each stamp is phosphor coated. A paper denoted as "F", which presumably stands for Fasson, was used on one booklet issue, the 45c large-format Greetings stamps printed by Leigh-Marden in Australia (#1600 and #1601, booklet #190).

JAC self-adhesive paper came into use with the 1994 Greetings stamp booklet (#1507 and #1508, booklet #166), and has become the preferred self-adhesive stock. It comes in Dull and HB forms, and most recently also in a few middle fluorescence grades (see Table 10).

Avery Dennison used its own self-adhesive paper stock to produce two trial issues of bank machine (ATM) vended stamps in 1998 (#1714 and #1706). This paper stock is extremely thin, same as a currency bill, to make it acceptable for ATM handling. An interesting aspect of this paper is its tagging. Unlike normal tagging required by Canada Post, which is active in the long-wave region of the UV spectrum, the taggant used by Avery Dennison on this issue reacts primarily in the short-wave spectrum. Furthermore, the tagging is an overall type covering the entire pane, incorporated into the top layer of the paper. Thus long-wave UV lamps will not pick it up; under an LS-4 type, the stamp appears untagged. It is doubtful that Canada Post realized that this type of fluorescent material would be used when they ordered the stamps. Perhaps this helped with the rapid demise of this issue. Under a long-wave UV lamp the paper appears Dull, with no paper fluorescence varieties reported.

There have been several occasions where the self-adhesive paper was not correctly identified on the booklet panes. The first occurred on the Chiropractic Greetings issue (booklet #183), where the paper is shown as “C” (for Coated) instead of “J” for JAC. The same error was propagated on the subsequent re-issue of the regular small-format 45c Greetings stamp booklet (booklet #200). This same error cropped up again on the 46c Flag booklet of thirty first issued in 1998. The original issue of this booklet (booklet #215?) incorrectly identified the JAC paper as “C”. Although this was corrected in a later re-issue of the booklet, the error showed up again in a field stock version of the booklet in mid-2000 (a further reprint). Unitrade catalogue numbers have yet to be assigned to these latest booklet editions.

Table 10 summarizes all of the fluorescence varieties identified to date on self-adhesive paper stock, where more than one variety exists on an issue.

Table10: Self-adhesive paper varieties			
Scott #	Description	Normal version	Variety
1569 and 1569	45c Greetings (small format)	Dull	HB ⁽¹⁾
Booklet 215? var	46c Flag pane of thirty	Dull	HF
Booklet ??	47c Flag pane of 10	Dull	F
Booklet ??	60c Fox pane of six	Dull	MF
Booklet ??	\$1.05 Deer pane of six	Dull	MF

1) Booklet #182 was printed on HB paper, while booklet #200 on Dull paper. Stamps in each booklet are otherwise the same.

While the quantity of fluorescence varieties on self-adhesive stamps is not high, continued and growing emphasis by Canada Post on self-stick issues will undoubtedly produce more varieties. Even the current definitive issue, available for only four months at the time of writing this article, has fluorescence varieties already on three of the five basic self-adhesive stamps.

Please let me know of any other findings. You can contact me by e-mailing: mjzatka@bak.rr.com [Editor’s note: Mirko can be contacted through the Papernet via the Editor at Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2E7. If it is a short letter I will e-mail it through my account, otherwise I will forward it by real mail.]

Courting Relief From The Post Office.

Illegible postmarks are often a deciding point in many court cases, usually where someone didn’t get an application form or payment in by the due date. As an 1897 editorial in the NEW YORK TIMES remarked: “*And it is always the letter about which some question arises that fails to carry the desired information. The depravity of inanimate objects takes good care to illustrate itself in every such instance, and the result is innumerable trials of patience and temper.*” [21]. Since almost all companies or government agencies date-stamp their incoming mail, the courts expect common sense to prevail if the date received was only one or two business days after the deadline and the postmark was illegible.

Sometimes the timelines are more extreme. A Canadian example was Hergert Electric Ltd. versus The Minister of National Revenue, where an application for a tax rebate was received a month late [19]. The Canadian International Trade Tribunal heard the plaintiff testify that he had mailed the application on December 12, 1992, prior to the deadline of December 31. Revenue Canada did not receive the form until January 28, 1993. Had the postmark been legible, the matter would never have arisen, as the delay would be blamed on the postal Christmas backlog. Unfortunately the postmark was a handstamped blur. The court ruled in favour of Hergert Electric, saying that while the date couldn’t be made out, the fact that it was a handstamp cancel demonstrated manual sorting, with all its attendant delays, especially given the time of year. Appeal granted.

There Is Never Any New Thing.

Complaints about illegible postmarks were common enough in the 1800s, and were a reliable topic for newspapers [9, 21]. Parcels usually get the worst of it because they are always handstamped. In 1856, a naturalist sending marine specimens from the British seaside town of Tenby reported that his package had not fared well, much less the unfortunate sea anemone inside [34]. He wrote: “*I tried a cardboard box, well padded with weed, wrapped it in paper, and committed it to the tenderness of a paternal Government and a reformed Post Office, with this warning inscribed in majestic calligraphy: “WITH CARE: LIVE ANIMALS!”*. I thought the Lacedemonian brevity and the note of admiration might have their effect. But, it is painful to confess, Post Office clerks appear to be imperfectly versed in the rudiments of zoology, or perhaps they pay slight attention to the literature of inscriptions. At any rate, they stamped my missive with a vigour which completely squashed the cardboard box.”

In thinking this over though, I wonder if the postie was unfairly blamed, as it may have been rough handling during transit and heavy parcels dumped on top of the anemone parcel that squashed it, not a full-strength hand cancel.

The advent of philately increased the volume of complaints. In 1898, for example, one disappointed stamp collector in Montréal complained: *"I'd like to meet the galoot in the Milwaukee P.O. who evidently cancels the letters with his feet, and probably uses a shovel to put ink on. He spoils a strip of three nice 8-cent Omaha stamps, the first I got."* [10]. This was perhaps best illustrated by a 1949 cartoon showing British posties using a Rube Goldberg device to cancel letters. This consisted of a rotating wheel with hobnailed boots spiked along its circumference as cancellers, and ink being liberally splashed on them out of jugs [25].

Nothing ever changed over the subsequent decades. Egyptian parcel postmarks were so heavy in many cases in 1949 that an ultraviolet lamp had to be used to identify the stamp underneath. Their ink at that time was a equal parts mix of boot polish and paraffin wax [24]. In 1953, an editorial remark in GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY complained about British postmarks that: *"... the quality of hand postmarking seems to depend on the mood of the operator. Some of the hand cancellations which we have seen on previous occasions can hardly be attributed to anything else but a deliberate attempt to spoil the covers."* [14]. In South Africa circa 1983, a collector remarked that *"... I cannot understand why our Post Office employees have to actually dance on a stamp sometimes two to three times or throw their whole weight behind the cancellation hand mark in an effort to deface the stamp. ... our stamps are defaced with monstrous smudges of ink and careless behaviour resulting in the obliteration of their beauty."* [22]. This comment was echoed a couple decades later in the January 2001 issue of SCOTT STAMP MONTHLY, where a letter to the editor described a cover nicely franked with commemoratives that had been cancelled in the normal way, then scribbled over with a ballpoint pen, and finally scribbled on by a black marker [20].

Attempted Remedies.

The response of postal officials to complaints about postmarks has been variable, not only from one country to the next, but within the same country. Some postmasters will replace damaged philatelic covers, while others of a more bureaucratic mind get huffy about it and disclaim any liability.

In 1897, the American First Assistant Postmaster General sent out a stern letter of instruction to posties advising them that: *"Legible postmarking is of the greatest importance to the public as evidence before the courts, in business transactions conducted through the mails, and in fixing responsibility when mail matter has been improperly handled by Postmasters and other postal employees. The*

frequency of complaints in regard to defective postmarking makes it necessary for the department to adopt severe measures to remedy the trouble. Much of the postmarking, especially that at the smaller offices, is a reflection upon the Postal Service. The figures of the stamp must be carefully adjusted at the beginning of each day, and then a clear impression must be made in a book especially kept for the purpose, so as to afford evidence of the discharge of this important duty." [21].

The British Postmaster-General was quoted in 1949 on the subject of over-cancelling that *"... some excess of zeal may have been shown, but hardly to a blameworthy extent."* [26]. A year later, the Canadian Post Office admonished its staff in its internal bulletin: *"While the Dept. wishes its revenues to be safeguarded beyond all doubt at all times, yet it is not desired that the stamps be utterly defaced."* [27]. The results, or lack of, rather, were predictable. A 1951 issue of STAMP COLLECTING magazine showed one cover that, notwithstanding the British PMG's remark of 1949, did definitely show blameworthy zeal. A cover with a Festival of Britain commemorative had nine smudged handcancels on and around the stamp. The stamp was then completely blacked out by smearing an inkpad over it [28].

In 1961, the Italian Post Office, under fire from stamp collectors, set up a cancellation control bureau, officially Service XII, Postmark Department, Ministry of Posts, Rome [11,12]. Collectors were invited to submit examples of heavily cancelled stamps, which would be investigated and the offending post office warned. As a nice piece of irony, a special postmark was used in larger cities to publicize this campaign. It would be a nice piece of postal history to have a cover with this postmark on it smudged. I do not know if Service XII is still in existence.

In Australia, a philatelist who complained about red crayon scribbles on his incoming foreign mail received a refund on the stamps [17], in one case out of the postmaster's own pocket.

In any large organization, there are always problems getting people on-side. The best that can be done is, as the British Postmaster General replied in 1949 to a question in the House of Commons, *"Compliance with the standing instructions is under constant check with a view to improvement."* [29]. Five decades later, the matter was still under advisement. A 2001 interview with a Royal Mail bureaucrat quoted him as sharing the concerns about bad postmarking [37]. He said: *"We have provided charts to sorting offices to display acceptable and unacceptable cancellations. We share the concerns of collectors and it's something we have to keep working away at. The operations people say it's the role of a cancellation to stop the stamp from being used again. With a little more care and attention both needs can be satisfied. As a department we are disappointed, I wouldn't try and persuade you otherwise."*

However, as is the case in most large organizations, the front-line workers take their cue from management. A Briton who complained to the British Postal Services Commission in 2002 about illegible postmarks was told that he was the first person to complain to them about that subject. Further, they would do nothing further unless more complaints were received [42]. Another Brit tried to follow the recommended policy in complaining about postmarks that year [43]. The British Post Office having been broken up into several subsidiaries, he sent a letter to Postcomm on July 26. They responded September 2, advising that individual complaints were the responsibility of Postwatch, and his letter had been forwarded there. Postwatch then forwarded the letter to Consignia (name later changed back to Royal Mail), who replied September 12 that they do not guarantee postmark quality, and the customer should use a philatelic Hand Stamp Centre. This defeats the purpose, of course, if one is interested in regular postmarks, not special handstamps.

[to be continued]

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- 10] Bach, R.C. (1898 August) Stray items. MONTREAL PHILATELIST 1(4):2
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- 12] Anonymous (1961-11-03) Can't we do better than this? PHILATELIC MAGAZINE 69:778
- 14] Anonymous (1953 August) Coronation cover damage. GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY 26:141
- 17] Harrison, G. (1978 April) A.P. makes good. STAMP NEWS 25(4):30
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- 24] Anonymous (1949-02-05) Ubique. STAMP COLLECTING 71:395
- 25] Lance, ? (1949-10-01) Any GPO except Horncastle! STAMP COLLECTING 73:43
- 26] Anonymous (1949-11-26) Ubique. STAMP COLLECTING 73:293

27] Anonymous (as F.D.) (1950-04-08) Canada, and how! STAMP COLLECTING 74:83

28] Anonymous (1951-05-25) Horror corner. STAMP COLLECTING 76:315

29] Bullock, M. (1949-07-29) Letters and parcels (postmarks). PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES HOUSE OF COMMONS (GREAT BRITAIN) 5th series 467:179

34] Anonymous (1856) Sea-side studies: Part 3. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE 80:472-485

37] Robinson, Barry (2001 December) Royal Mail is keen to improve cancellation quality. GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY 32(7):44-46

42] Pritchard, R.N. (2002 August) Try Postcomm. GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY 33(3):30

43] Lockyer, Richard (2003 January) Poor postmarks or pass the parcel. GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY 33(8):57

CALTAPEX 2003

by Jan Brookes

CALTAPEX will be held in the main gymnasium of the Kerby Centre, 1133 - 7 Avenue SW. Show times are:

Friday, October 17, 10h00 to 18h00

Saturday, October 18, 10h00 to 17h00

Sunday, October 19, 10h00 to 16h00

This year's theme is Queen Elizabeth's Jubilee, 1953 to 2003. How many times will you see Queen Elizabeth at our show? She will be there in all her styles and colours from the past 50 years. Do you know them all?

This year's show offers many attractions to visitors: free parking directly across the street, free admission, dealer bourse, and judged exhibits. The club tables will have circuit books, private treaty sales, and a kid's area with 5c stamps. Many valuable philatelic door prizes will be given away throughout the weekend. There will be an auction of philatelic material, and an Awards Banquet on Saturday evening. We are pleased to welcome from the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada its President, Charles Verge as our chief judge and banquet speaker.

To enter exhibits, please visit the CPS Website at:

<http://members.shaw.ca/calphilso/CALTAPEX.htm>

You can download the regulations and entry form from there. If you are not on the Internet, contact Don Wilson at 284-4479 for details or see him at the September meeting.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE REVIEWS

by Leanteri Polvikoski

Maritime Disaster Mail by Norman Hoggarth and Robin Gwynn (L32.10 from Stuart Rossiter Trust, 65 Manor Park, Redland, Bristol BS6 7HW, England) Large-format hardcover with 352 pages, profusely illustrated. This hefty tome summarizes hundreds of shipwrecks worldwide from which wreck mail is known or might exist. The wreck covers are catalogued in chronological order, with indexes for cross-referencing by ship name or locality. This will be the definitive reference for many years to come.

PHSC Journal #114 (\$25 per year from Postal History Society of Canada, c/o Norman Wagner, #207, 525 - 11 Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2R 0C9) Illustrated quarterly on Canadian postal history. The issue at hand ranges from pioneer mail in British Columbia to modern spray-on postmarks to a discussion about what Lethbridge's first post office was called. Something for everyone; not just dry tabulations of postmarks but living history.

Mekeel's (July 25) (US\$70 per year from Stamp News, 175R Proctor Hill Road, Hollis, New Hampshire 03049) Weekly philatelic newsmagazine with 40 pages of new issue notes, lots of dealer ads, editorials, reviews, news about stampdom, and always a few solid articles on some aspect of philately.

Stamp Magazine (July 2003) (Available at the Chinook Chapters magazine rack and some other newsagents around Calgary) Full-colour monthly from Britain which covers worldwide philately but with an understandable emphasis on British philately. In addition to regular columns such as new issues, cinderellas, Machins, and question-and-answer, this issue has articles on Manx stamps, 150 years of Portuguese stamps, and a farewell to the Concorde aircraft.

Canadian Stamp News (July 29 to August 11) (Available at many newsagents around Calgary) Biweekly tabloid newspaper covering philately in general but with emphasis on Canada. The usual news and columns, and in this issue, articles on classic Liberia, FDCs before Canada Post, and a 1911 Newfoundland stamp for a forgotten prince.

PRIVATE TREATY GUIDELINES

by Gerry Vader

- 1) All lots must be properly secured to the private sale sheet. If they fall off the sheet or out of the bundle, it is your responsibility.
- 2) The minimum selling price for a lot must be at least \$2. Any lot priced less than this will be returned. Pricing must be in 25-cent increments, i.e., \$2.25, \$3.50, \$4.75, etcetera.
- 3) DO NOT fill in the lot number on either the private treaty sale sheet or the inventory sheet. This is done for you when your lots are received.
- 4) Please describe your stamps properly with the correct catalogue number and condition, i.e., 'hinged' or 'not hinged'. If the stamp looks like it has been hinged, the assumption will be that it was hinged, so please describe it as such.

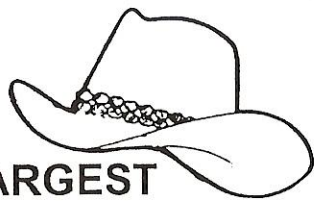
DUES ARE DUE!

by Isobel Attrell

Dues for the 2003/2004 season are \$15. If you mail a cheque to the Calgary Philatelic Society, Box 1478, Calgary, T2P 2L6, your new membership card will be ready for you at the first meeting of the new season on September 3.

COMMITTEES

Archives	Dale Speirs	701-0174
Auctions - regular	Doug Kollar	547-3838
- silent	Jim Senecal	547-7681
Bulletin - Editor	Dale Speirs	701-0174
Circuit books	Bob Hoffmann	274-2425
Library	Penny Borrowman	686-2662
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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 Time. Any advertiser can be reached through the CPS e-mail at calphilso@shaw.ca, but please allow time for forwarding to offline members.

COLLECT Christmas or owls? I have just completed updated checklists for both topics. Willing to share for just the cost of photocopying and postage. Contact Pat at 238-3435.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Worldwide stamps, old and new issues, dozens of countries to trade for same, based on Scott catalogues. Call Joe at 288-1267.

WANTED: Owl stamps worldwide. Cash or trade. Call Pat at 238-3435.

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

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. 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: 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@shaw.ca

FOR SALE: Australian stamps, mostly VF postally used, recent years. Contact Michael Teekens at 286-7927.

MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

2003

September	3	General meeting
	3	Deadline for October bulletin
	14	Sunday bourse
	17	Auction
October	1	General meeting
	5	Sunday bourse
	15	Auction
	17 to 19	CALTAPEX 2003
November	2	Sunday bourse
	5	General meeting
	5	Deadline for December bulletin
	19	Auction
December	3	Christmas social
	7	Sunday bourse

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

CALTAPEX will be held at the Kerby Centre, main floor, 1133 - 7 Avenue SW. Details from Janice Brookes at 251-1769.

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.