Crawford 2327

The COLLECTORS' JOURNAL.

Volume I.

Number 1

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By Jno. B. Howe.

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by Wm. G. Adams

C. P. S. and A. S. C. C Official Matter.

Editorials

This number is not complete without the New Color Chart Supplement

Lindquist and Lauritzen,

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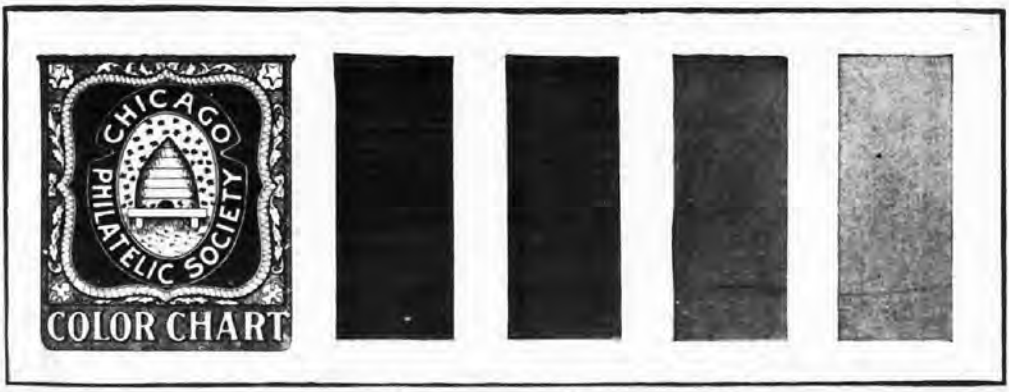
A New Color Chart.

By E. M. Rosenthal

Introduction.

"There has always been disagreement among philatelic writers and compilers of catalogs in naming the colors of stamps. As a single illustration, we find on examining *ten* catalogs, that *seven* different names are given to the color of the 2½ d. stamp of Great Britain of 1874, although the color of this stamp varies as little perhaps as any that might be chosen."—(Extract from the preface of the Color Chart published in 1884 by the National Philatelical Society.)



I admit that two or three years ago I thought it a comparatively simple matter to produce a modern Color Chart, accurate and reliable in every way. Since then, I am free to confess, I have learned, perforce through labor and experience, that Color Chart perfection is possible only in the Heaven of Philately; a bourne that we may not hope to reach if we persist in philatelic authorship.

I will not weary you with an account of the various stages of my Chart; how an idea germinated and developed, only to be discarded as unworthy or impractical and a greater or lesser improvement substituted therefor. The plan now in execution confines itself principally to the correct naming and illustration of colors, etc., used in the stamps of the United States.

A shade known under one name in our country may very likely

be listed in British catalogs under a different name. Still greater variations are found if it is attempted to translate the names of shades into French, German and other foreign languages. The Color Chart mainly in use at present is the one published in 1899 by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. For our cousins across the briny, this may serve its purpose, but its nomenclature will hardly answer for U. S. stamps, especially if referred to in conjunction with Scott's Catalog. Another important objection from a "States" standpoint is the absence of illustrations of tints (admixture of white).

In order to make my plan perfectly clear, I wish to define some of the more important words used in connection with this Chart. *Color* is used in the ordinary acceptance of the word and may be either the primary, secondary or tertiary colors. In fact, the word *color* should be used in the commonly accepted form referring only to the well known colors easily recognized as such even by laymen. *Shade* refers to degree or variation of color. The word *hue* is defined by most dictionaries the same as *shade,* but need not be used by stamp men. *Cast* is a more subtle distinction of *shade* or *hue.* *Tint* is *shade* formed by the admixture of white. The more white the lighter the *tint.* Lighter *tint* usually appears duller (less brilliant). *Tone* refers to the brilliancy. Thus a *tint,* especially a light *tint,* usually has a different *tone* (less brilliancy) than a darker *tint* or the *shade* from which the *tint* is made. Remember that the *cast* (a very subtle distinction) has absolutely nothing to do with the *tint* (proportion of white to the original shade). For example, take a stamp that is blue. That is its *color.* If it is ultramarine (also called ultramarine blue) that is its *shade.* If it is pale ultramarine, that is a *tint.* If it is pale ultramarine with a slight grayish cast, that would naturally explain its *cast* and, inferentially, its *tone* (on account of a lessened brilliancy).

There are experts and experienced collectors who feel that a Color Chart is merely a useless effusion of printer's ink. They know that color has no material existence—it is merely a sensation. These experts draw on their large fund of experience and unhesitatingly pronounce your copy to be the common shade—in which pleasing news they no doubt state the facts correctly. But not all of us can be experts. We must also consider the isolated collector who should have help if he so wishes. It is hoped that this Color Chart will transport the befuddled collector from the nebulous haze of guesswork and fancy names to a definite understanding of how to correctly use the words color, shade, tint, tone, hue and cast; also that he will be able to easily recognize and name them on sight.

I have no desire or intention to write a scientific essay on the theory of color or any other high-falutin' subject. I have read a

number of these works and, being in an associated line of business, could easily besmirch these fair pages with reams of technical terminology which might or might not be authoritative, but would be of no practical benefit to philatelists. Such a discourse is not within the scope of this Color Chart. It is my earnest hope that the Chart will be *popular* in the fullest sense of the word.

You will no doubt recollect that you many times thought you had found a real *pink* three cent U. S. 1861 among a lot of the common *rose*. When offered to an advanced collector, he would no doubt say: "What care I how pink it be, if it be not pink to me?" A trustworthy and simple color chart would have spared you this rude awakening.

In the Canadian Collector for November, 1908, there was published an article entitled "a Color Dictionary." It is a good list. Flaws can be found, of course. The Bible and our old friend, Bill Shakspear, have been literally picked to pieces by learned (?) critics. But a color dictionary is unsatisfactory at best. Words cannot express color distinctions as well as a description of a stamp can convey an idea of its real appearance.

The special cut printed at the head of this article shows a typical stamp design. The band with the inscription "Chicago Philatelic Society" shows a solid background. When comparing a stamp of solid or nearly solid appearance with this Color Chart, place the stamp next to this portion of the design. When comparing a stamp with a white or light background (printed on white paper) place it next to the corresponding part of our design. Remember that the white paper (background) gives an entirely different appearance to the stamp than if this stamp were printed solid or nearly solid. Also remember that shades, etc., on colored paper naturally appear different. On white paper a light printing (not enough ink on the plate) will look like a tint.

The four oblongs to the right of our special stamp design show the tints (admixture of white). The proportions are, approximately, as follows:

TINT A—1 part shade, 1 part white.
TINT B—1 part shade, 2 parts white.
TINT C—1 part shade, 4 parts white.
TINT D—1 part shade, 6 parts white.

This Color Chart will appear as a monthly supplement. All the printing inks used have been carefully prepared and matched accurately (in most cases to U. S. stamps). All the shades shown will be named, the tints will be known as Tints A, B, C and D.

Suggestions as to improvements, requests for shades not shown and any advice or remarks of general interest are heartily welcomed by the writer.

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590	"	24c "	.25	.08	.15
591	"	30c "	.50	.10	.20
592	"	90c "	1.00	.40	.60
627	1879,	1c rose red	.05	.02	.03
628	"	2c "	.08	.03	.05
628a	"	2c dull vermilion	.50	.12	.30
629	"	3c rose red	.05	.02	.04
630	"	6c "	.05	.02	.04
631	"	10c "	.25	.10	.15
632	"	12c "	.25	.10	.15
634	"	30c "	.75	.15	.30
582	1873,	1c rose Used	.10	.04	.06
583	"	2c " "	.15	.06	.12
584	"	3c " "	.05	.03	.05
585	"	6c " "	.06	.03	.05
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587	"	10c " "	.30	.10	.15
588	"	12c " "	.30	.10	.15
589	"	15c " "	.20	.07	.10
590	"	24c " "	.20	.07	.10
591	"	30c " "	.50	.12	.20
592	"	90c " "	.75	.30	.40
627	1879,	1c rose red "	.05	.02	.03
628	"	2c " "	.05	.02	.03
629	"	3c " "	.03	.02	.03
630	"	6c " "	.05	.02	.03
631	"	10c " "	.25	.10	.20
632	"	12c " "	.25	.07	.12

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226 1c, light green	.02	.01
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229 4c, red brown	.80	.50
229a 4c, orange brown	11.40	—
230 5c, blue	.10	.03
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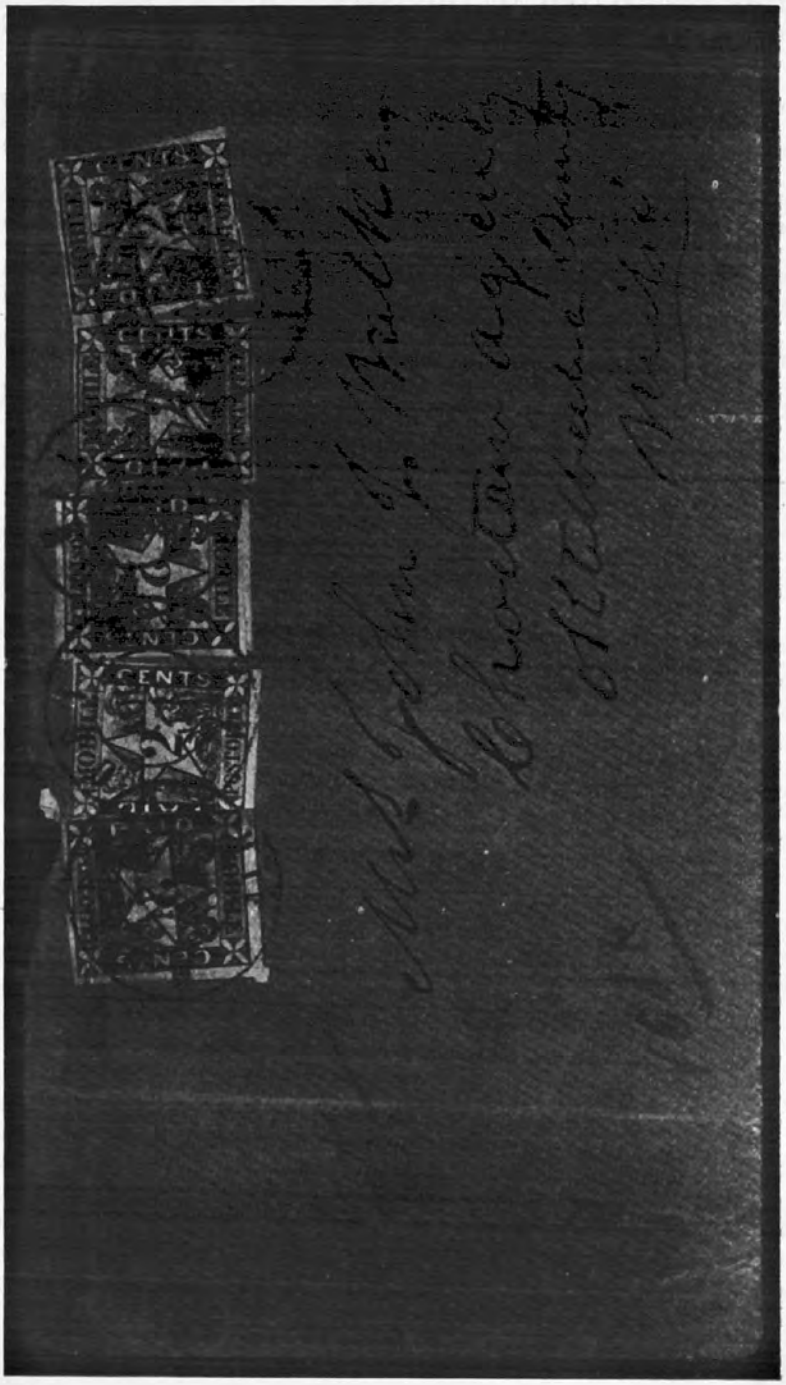
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The Collectors' Journal

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Pleasure and Profit for the Man or Woman with a Hobby

Official Journal for the Chicago Philatelic Society and the American Society of Curio Collectors.

Volume I. **JANUARY, 1909** **Number 1**

The Seybold Collection of Original Covers (1)

By JNO. B. HOWE

Mention of the name of John F. Seybold, of Syracuse, suggests at once to the well-informed American Philatelist, one of the finest collections of original covers in the world, and perhaps the finest without exception in the United States. If one were inclined to bestow a royal title on so modest and democratic a man as Mr. Seybold, he might be dubbed the "Original Cover King." Yet it would be a mistake to call the original cover Mr. Seybold's specialty. That would imply a narrowing of his tastes and activities, as a collector, within certain fixed limits; whereas the truth is that he is par-excellence, a general collector, and has accumulated, and is constantly increasing, a collection of detached stamps of all countries, used and unused, singles, pairs and blocks, which, leaving his original covers entirely aside, takes rank among the finest philatelic treasures of the country.

To speak by the card, original cover collecting is Mr. Seybold's partiality, but not his specialty. A specialist, in the accepted sense of the term, he is not. He is one of the broadest and most receptive of collectors. All is fish that comes to his net. Personally, he cares litle, in practice, about the minutiae of specialism, as, for example, the variety of perforations or of surcharges. Not that he is prejudiced against specialism per se. It is simply his personal inclination to disregard the trifling differences which the enthusiastic specialist magnifies. That is all. Yet he realizes that the specialists are the advanced scientists of philately, and he reads with interest the records or their researches and discoveries, with the result that he is among the best informed of general collectors. For the reason that he does not go into extremes in any direction, some of the favorites of the specialists have found their way into his collection. He has a sharp eye for shades in the standard issues, particularly of the United States, many genuine "errors" of the United States and other leading countries are to be found on his specially printed card-board sheets. But he has no use for the recent errors and multiplied surcharges of minor countries of doubtful philatelic reputation.

Mr. Seybold is in the prime of life, having celebrated his fiftieth birthday on July 22, last. He is a native of Syracuse. His parents, both of whom are still alive, came from Wurtemberg. He is a bachelor, though not hopelessly so, as his friends fondly believe; and still resides under the parental roof. In business and social life, he is one of the most genial and affable of men, and to young philatelists, one of the most accommodating and helpful. The experience of one individual may be cited as an evidence of Mr. Seybold's disposition to be of service to the amateur. Four years ago, the writer yielded for the second time to an old passion and began to collect in a small way. He mentioned the fact to a friend, who happened to be a friend of Mr. Seybold. In due time the latter heard of the circumstance; and one morning the writer was surprised to find on his desk a letter from Mr. Seybold, (of whom he had never heard) requesting him to visit his home on the following Sunday afternoon, and "look at" his collection. The visit was made, and it was the beginning

of many visits, perhaps twice a month since that date, of the same kind; yet the writer has not been able to complete his inspection of that wonderful collection, comprising nearly 90,000 pieces. Nothing pleases Mr. Seybold better than to exhibit his stamps, or rather a selected portion of them, to one who can appreciate his gems; and every visiting philatelist is always sure of a cordial welcome at his hands.

From the biographies of most prominent collectors, it is learned that some trifling incident or influence originally directed their tastes into the philatelic channel. It is a far cry from Seybold to Brazil; and yet the good Don Pedro, King of Brazil, dethroned, and many years dead, was indirectly responsible for turning the lad Seybold's thoughts to stamp collecting. Don Pedro visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and the newspapers of the time gave due attention to the sayings and doings of the royal guest. Among those who acquired an interest in the Brazilian Sovereign, was young Seybold. One day in the following year, the youth was leaving his home, when he saw a group of boys on the opposite side of the street attenively examining some bits of paper. Curiosity impelled him to join them, and he found the boys exchanging cancelled postage stamps of unfamiliar designs. One of the stamps particularly attracted him. It was the containing the portrait of Don Pedro. His interest was deeply stirred. In that moment a new and great stamp collector was born. Young Seybold gave some trifle in exchange for the stamp, bore his treasure home, and pasted it in an improvised stamp book. It was his first philatelic acquisition. He has it yet, and likes to point it out to his friends. In this accidendal way was Mr. Seybold's latent love for stamps kindled into a passion. That was more than thirty-one years ago, and to this day he has pursued his favorite occupation and pastime uninterruptedly, and without abatement of interest or zeal.

At that time the subject of our sketch was employed in a large dry goods store on the North Side, the German section of Syracuse. There he remained until about twenty years ago, when he went into business on his own account. On the corner of Butternut and Park streets in the same section of the city, he has built up a prosperous trade. It may be said, in passing, that Mr. Seybold is a very industrious man, dividing his time between his commercial routine and his dominant pleasure. His succesful example proves, if any proof be needed that a shrewd and diligent man of affairs can be at the same time an earnest collector of stamps.

Mr. Seybold's early experiences in the pursuit which had captivated him, as described, were those of most young collectors of the late seventies. In those



days philatelic commerce was in the bud. It is not surprising, therefore, that young Seybold had been nursing his little collection some time before he learned that stamps could be bought from dealers in the big cities like any other merchandise. Meanwhile, he resorted to the usual juvenile shift to add to his embryonic store. First, he enlisted his friends. In the establishment where he was employed, were a number of young men and women who corresponded with friends in Germany and other foreign countries, including Australia. He not only obtained the stamps on their foreign mail, but through their aid he received nice little lots of unused stamps, from their distant correspondents. Then he increased his collection by exchanging his duplicates. His interest in the hobby soon became known to many friends,and those who received letters with strange stamps thereon, were prompt in notifying the young collector. From these various sources he had gathered a collection of several hundred specimens before he made a purchase from a dealer.

To this day Mr. Seybold's eyes always sparkle when he recalls the delight he experienced when the mail brought him the first lots of stamps, on approval from dealers. Among the first American dealers to send him sheets were F. Trifet and E. A. Holton, of Boston; John W. Scott of New York City; Joseph Beifield and J. A. Pierce of Chicago; E. F. Gambs then of St. Louis, and David Joggers, of Newburg, N. Y. All of them are remembered by our older collectors. Only one of them, I believe, is still living and engaged in the same business—John W. Scott. Mr. Seybold speaks in the warmest terms of their kindness and square methods as a class. Mr. Gambs afterwards located in San Francisco. Mr. Beifield seems to have made a specialty of new and unused issues, and Mr. Seybold refers specially to the beauty of his approval lots. From Mr. Jaggers of Newburg, he obtained many selections. In due time young Seybold, the Syracuse collector, solicited approval lots from English dealers. His first transactions in that direction were with Thomas Ridpath of Liverpool. It was a red letter day with Seybold when a bulky package reached him, containing the big sheets that Ridpath sent out. They were covered with endless varities of old issues, and he bought from them eagerly. Stanley Gibbons was the second of the English dealers, who helped to cater to his unsatiable wants.

From the very beginning Mr. Seybold bought on system. Even when his weekly earnings were small, he set aside a fixed portion of them for stamps, increasing his ratio of expenditures for that purpose as his earnings increased. He has never departed from this practice. The money he spent in this way, procured his main pleasure and luxury. It was also his one extravagance, if it can be called an extravagance, in view of the concrete results—and he felt none of the other temptations to self-indulgence that commonly assail young men. The habit thus formed, clung to him in his mature years. A certain proportion of his business profits went into stamps. Yet he has rationally enjoyed the other good things of life. He is fond of books, likes the theater, and takes an alert interest in current affairs. Though stamps are an absorbing study and pastime to him, he is in his breadth of view and scope of interest, the very reverse of a monomaniac, or one-idea'd man.

Considering his early purchases as a business investment he made many rich strikes, not alone in his trade with dealers, but in his acquisition of whole collections. Naturally enough, his collection contains thousands of stamps that he bought for a trifling fraction of their present market value. Yet, like many other veteran collectors, he ruefully recalls many opportunities that he let slip. For example, in his reminiscences of the old days, he tells of receiving a lot of stamps on approval from one C. R. Bogart, of San Francisco. It included Hawaiian numerals by the score. Most of these were priced at a few shillings each. The very plain and clumsy design of the Hawaians didn't appeal to him at all. He selected just enough to fill out his sets and returned the rest. Today these numerals are among his favorite stamps, and of late, he has paid, and is still paying, round sums for goor specimens. Dealer Bogart apparently thought very little of his consignment, for he had not taken the trouble to remove the Hawaiians from the ragged bits of envelopes to which they were attached.

Mr. Seybold had scarcely developed into a full-fledged collector, before he subscribed for his first philatelic publication, and began the course of reading which has enriched his mind with philatelic learning. Gradually he extended his range of subscription to these journals. What is more, he religiously preserved every copy, and had the complete volumes bound. This was the beginning of his philatelic library, numbering sev-

eral hundred volumes, and considered one of the most complete in the country. The visitor to his home will find here all the standard philatelic publications in bound form, as well as all the text books and works of reference relating to the hobby. He is a subscriber for every philatelic periodical published in English and German, and not for mere form's sake, for he reads every one of them from the first page to the last, advertisements and all, as soon as he receives it. In short he has never ceased to be a philatelic student, and no fact, discovery or development concerning his pet pursuit escapes his vigilant attention. His correspondence with collectors and dealers all over the world is extensive. Scarcely a day passes when his mail does not include letters or printed matter bearing upon philately. There are few, if any, auction catalogues that do not come to his place of business, and with good reasons, for he is an active bidder at auctions.

Mr. Seybold doesn't like to travel and he rarely leaves Syracuse except for a visit to New York three or four times a year or, less frequently, to Boston. On these occasions he always makes a friendly call upon the prominent dealers. When in the metropolis some twenty years ago, he paid a visit to R. R. Bogert, the veteran dealer of respected memory. Among the specimens Mr. Bogert showed him, was the Mobile, Ala., 5c. blue, on the original cover. The stamp in that form strangely fascinated him. New thoughts came back to him like a flash that the collection of original covers would open up to him a new and more fertile field of activity and interest. Once it had found lodgment in his mind, the idea grew until it completely possessed him. He purchased the Confederate stamp, and it proved to be the nucleus of his magnificent collection of original covers. From that time onward, he gave most of his attention to the accumulation of original covers, although as has been stated, he did not neglect the more common department of philately.

In concluding this biographical sketch, which will serve as an introduction to a descriptive review of the salient features of Mr. Seybold's great collection, it should be stated that he holds a rather exceptional position among prominent collectors in one regard: namely, that he has never sold any part of his collection, or any stamp after it was once added to his accumulations. He has, of course, disposed by sale or exchange of portions of collections purchased by him, which he did not need, and he has given away many duplicates to young collectors; but he has never parted with a stamp from his collection proper. He has received cash offers representing a fortune for his collection, but in each case he has resisted the temptation. Few collectors love stamps so ardently as he, for their own sake.

The Advantages of Postal Card Collecting

By SIEGFRIED SCHACHNE

The collecting of government-issued postal cards, as a branch of philately, offers many advantages which are well worthy of serious consideration.

In the first place, all the interest that attaches to the ordinary postage stamps applies to postal cards as well, for nearly all of the latter, certain early issues excepted, are impressed with stamps similar to the current adhesives.

Aside from their stamps, postal cards possess other attractions. As a background, the card itself, geneally of fine texture and delicate tint, is far superior to the narrow border of paper which surrounds the adhesive postage stamp; and the latter has no equivalent for the postal card's interesting inscriptions and illustrations. A glance at a postage stamp album and then at a book of postal cards will suffice to establish this point.

Postal Cards have the advantage of being intended, in nearly all cases, for actual use, rather than for sale to collectors. This was generally true of postage stamps thirty years ago; but now-a-days many countries are in the habit of increasing their revenues by emitting, at suspiciously frequent intervals, long sets of stamps containing unnecessary denominations and absurdly high values, for which there is no demand except from collectors. Every two or three years, for instance, the little Spanish Colony of Fernando Po, having only 10,000 inhabitants, issues a series of eighteen different values, whereas eight sufficed for this country, when it had 30,000,000 people! Since 1880 more than 20,000 different adhesive stamps have

appeared, as against about 4,000 postal cards.

This brings us to another point, viz., that the gathering of postal cards, while it affords a field of considerable extent, is an inexpensive hobby as compared with other kinds of stamp collecting. All the postal cards issued in a year by all the governments of the world would not, if bought seasonably, cost the collector much more than a single stamp like the new Five Dollar Liberia, which useless production of a miserable Negro Republic can not be obtained in a cancelled condition, and for which one who desires to keep up his sets must pay the full amount called for by its face. At the present day the getting together of a fairly complete collection of postage stamps would involve—even if the great rarities were excluded—the spending of thousands of dollars; and every day the task is growing greater.—With postal card, conditions are different. Being very low in face value, they present slight temptation to issue them needlessly, and very few not required for postal needs have been issued. Some cards, it is true, are rare and costly,—the rarest is perhaps worth $75.00, while a single stamp has been sold for $5,000.00—but the expenditure of a sum comparatively small will procure many fine specimens; a few dollars a month judiciously laid out, will soon bring together a good representative collection.

It is a fact however, that the present prices of cards are exceedingly low. Cards issued years ago can be had today, unused, at figures little in advance of their face value. This cannot continue and a steady increase in values is to be expected. He who makes purchases now will not only become the owner of an interesting and beautiful collection, but will have made an investment capable of yielding a large return in the near future.

Space is lacking for the full statement of all the interesting and instructing features of card collecting. In this country and in England men of high standing have occupied and enlivened their leisure hours with the study of Postal Cards. Stamp fanciers are turning more and more to this, the most enjoyable and the most rational branch of the stamp-gathering hobby.

To the collector of modest means, postal card collecting offers an inviting field. To the specialist, it offers an interesting side line to the adhesive collection. Societies are now formed for the benefit of postal card collectors, catalogues are issued for their guidance and if you once enter the postal card field, I am assured that you will not soon be tempted to abandon it.



What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By REV. L. G. DORPAT

Some collectors may be satisfied with knowing the catalogue number and prices of their stamps and placing them in the proper spaces in their albums. Others will not; they want to know more.

Some things the collector has to learn from official documents and newspaper reports, as, for instance, for what purpose any stamp was issued, when, where and by whom it was made, when, where and how long is was used, why its use was discontinued, what quantity was produced and what quantity remained unused after it became obsolete, what was done with the remainder, whence it can be obtained cheapest, and the like.

Some points may be learned from the stamps themselves, merely by looking at or examining them. There is the paper, the watermark, the gum, and the perforation. There is also the color, the design, the execution and the post mark, or the surcharge. The latter group of points can be learned from the face of stamps.

It is this group of things which we propose to regard under the heading above. Some of them we may regard lightly; others more thoroughly. Some may be quite plain in themselves; others will give us but a clue for other information that we must seek elsewhere. Some are highly important to all collectors; others are of little consequence except to the specialist. Some are well known to and understood by everybody; others need an explanation, because they are little noticed and even less generally understood.

Let us look at the first two stamps issued by the government of the United States of North America

U. S. 5 Cents, 1847.

This stamp was printed under a four-years' contract with the government by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, from a steel plate, making 100 impressions in 10 rows of 10, in brown color on slightly tinted paper. If we examine a number of copies, we shall find that the color, though originally intended to be "light brown," varies from pale brown to black brown and red-orange, and the paper from yellowish white to light grayish-blue, showing us that at that time the art of paper making and the art of printing stamps were much less perfect than they are now, and that the four years' supply was not printed as one batch but in quite a number of smaller succeeding batches which all more or less differ one from the other. We may notice similar differences in present day stamps, especially in those denominations which are used in very large quantities and remain in use for a long time, but these differences are less marked now than they used to be.

The design, as Mr. John N. Luff, our greatest authority on U. S. stamps, describes it, consists of a "Portrait of Franklin, after painting by John B. Longacre, three quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk with dark ground, white neckerchief and fur collar to coat, the whole surrounded with a faintly engraved wreath of leaves, on which, in the two upper corners, are the letters 'U' and 'S', and in each of the two lower corners a large figure '5.' In a curved line around the upper portion of the medallion are the words 'POST OFFICE,' and around the lower part the words, 'FIVE CENTS.' A border of fine straight lines goes around the entire stamp." We may find all this ourselves, but we cannot tell it better than Mr. Luff tells it, and besides that his work on "The Postage Stamps of the United States" is worth being quoted anywhere. It is a large quarto book of 417 pages, and has a series of splendid illustrations.

On the stamps of the United States series of 1902 are the names of our great men portrayed with the dates of their births and deaths. On the 1 cent stamp of that series we find a similar portrait of Franklin (but turned to the left) and under it his name and the years 1706 and 1790. Whether the designers of the first U. S. stamps thought it superfluous to indicate when Benjamin Franklin was born and when he died, or whether they ever thought of it and used his portrait simply as an ornament, we do not know. Possibly they thought every school-boy would know the portrait and would be able to tell the years of the man's birth and death. It is certain that most every school-boy of today knows something about Benjamin Franklin. Whether there are many who know why his portrait was selected to adorn the first postage stamp—and the 1 cent stamps of most of the U. S. issues—is not so cer-

tain. This the stamp cannot tell us, but it will induce us to try to find out, if we do not know it, for there certainly must be a reason why Franklin's portrait was given such a prominent place.

From Franklin's biography we learn that he was the first postmaster general of the United States, may be rightly called the father of our whole postal system, and rendered his country before, during and after the Revolutionary War so highly important services that he well deserves a place beside George Washington, the father of his country. Moreover, he is a typical American character, self-taught, daring and eminently practical. As an example in civil virtues we can hardly find a character more fitted than Franklin's. Thus our postage stamps of the U. S., by setting Franklin's portrait before us, have been teaching us for the last 61 years a highly important lesson in civil morality, if we were but able to see it. But it is here as with many other things, we look over them and yet see not what they convey, nor think of what is behind them. Our country would be much better off if we did.

U. S. 10 Cents, 1847.

This stamp is so very similar to the 5 cent stamp that it would not be necessary to say much about it, did it not bear the portrait of Washington, about which there is a good deal to say. Being printed in black the 10 cents shows fewer color varieties or shades (black, grey-black and greenish-black) than the 5 cents, but the varieties of paper are about the same in both. At the top of the stamp we find the same inscription as on the 5 cents, but at the bottom there are in the two corners Roman figures "X" and between them the legend "TEN CENTS."

The portrait of Washington is a copy of Stuart's painting. The New York "City Despatch-Post" and the New York Postmaster had made use of another copy (if the City Despatch-Post's can be called so) on their stamps before, and since 1847 there was always at least one stamp in use with a portrait of Washington, at times, as from 1851 to 1869, there were several, as many as five at once. Copies from Stuart's painting predominate, but the portrait on the 3 cents of 1851 is after Houdon and that on the 90 cents of 1851 after Trumbull. Thus we see that on the 10 cents of 1847 a whole Washington portrait gallery was started, which is still being continued to the present day. On the latest Washington stamp we find also the birth year and the death year of our national hero, 1732 and 1799. It might be remarked here that the current 8 cent stamp shows us the attractive portrait of Martha Washington and her dates, 1732 and 1802.

There is no other man given nearly so much prominence on the stamps of the United States as George Washington, the general of their independence and first president, the father of the United States. On the U. S. Revenue stamps and bank notes Washington's portrait is as much and even more predominant as on the postage stamps. In later years many other portraits were introduced, but the sentiment of 1847 regards Washington still remains the same. To say much about Washington's life, character and accomplishments would be like carrying water to the ocean, as there is no other American about whom all Americans know as much as about Washington. One thing, however should not be omitted, and that is that he was not a grafter; if all our statesmen and would-be statesmen had followed his example, the word "graft" in its political sense would be unknown in our country. (Is it the blush of shame for his successors in politics that turned his face and the whole stamp which now bears his portrait into red? One might almost imagine it, though happily there are yet exceptions and some true followers of this, our political ancestor and prototype. May they prosper and multiply!)

The First Stamps of 1847 Sold. When were the first used?

Mr. Tiffany in his "History of the Postage Stamps of the United States," relates a nice little story, and Mr. Lupp repeats it. Originally it was taken from the Hartford Times. It is too good to be withheld. The Hon. Henry Shaw, father of Josh Billings, was present when the first sheets of the newly-completed stamps were handed over to the postmaster general, Carl Johnson, who handed them to Mr. Shaw for inspection. The latter returned them after a hasty glance, and then drawing out his wallet, he counted out fifteen cents, with which he purchased two of the stamps—the first two ever issued. The 5-cent stamp be kept as a curiosity, and the 10-cent stamp be presented to Governor Briggs, as an appropriate gift." This purchase occurred on the morning of August 5, 1847.

Continued on page 23

The Collectors' Journal.

Official Organ of
The Chicago Philatelic Society,
American Society of Curio Collectors.

Vol. I. January, 1909 No. 1.

H. L. Lindquist, Editor and Mgr.,
3812 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
L. A. Lauritzen, Circulation Mgr.,
422 W. 63rd Street, Chicago, Ill,

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ADVERTISING RATES ON REQUEST.

Editorial

Our Bow:— In launching the COLLECTORS' JOURNAL we believe no apologies are necessary. For years there has been a void in collectors' publications and while, at the present time, there exist many meritorious monthlies none come up to the standard of a magazine representative of our best endeavors. We are often held up to ridicule, even in our own journals, for the lack of a distinctive American Collectors' Literature, and justly so, for all of the more important articles appearing in our publications are simply reprints from foreign journals. This is not as it should be, and despite the pessimistic views taken by many we have faith enough in our conviction that an American Literature can be fostered and developed, to be willing to devote the time and money necessary to bringing it out. This issue is but a slight forecast of what we expect to accomplish. BUT we must have the active co-operation of every collector who takes enough interest in the matter to wish it a success. There will be knockers enough, who will see failure for the venture, and we want you to help boost and counteract their pessimism. We realize that we are blazing a new trail in a new field and shall undoubtedly make many mistakes before we pass the experimental stage. In consequence we want your advice, your criticisms, your suggestions, anything that you can offer that will improve OUR paper. YOU can aid us in publishing a magazine that will be a credit to our Hobbies and to our Country. Can we count on you?

Appreciation:—We are indeed pleased and gratified to be able to start out under such favorable circumstances. It is seldom that any new publication can show such an array of advertising, most of it under yearly contract too, and have a mailing list of such size as we can show with volume one, number one. In addition to this we have been selected to represent the two foremost collectors' societies in this country—The Chicago Philatelic Society and The American Society of Curio Collectors. The former is the oldest, largest and best local stamp society in existence; the latter devoted to all other branches of collecting and numbering among its membership of several hundred all of the more important scientists and collectors in this and many foreign countries. We trust that every member of these two societies will consider himself or herself an important part of the editorial staff and help make their society journal a magazine worth while.

Our Contributors:—While the contributors in this number of the COLLECTORS' JOURNAL are well known to the collecting public, a brief introduction may be interesting.

Mr. Jno. B. Howe is the editor of the Syracuse Herald, of Syracuse, N. Y., and throughout the East is considered one of the ablest of newspaper men in that section of the country. His extensive newspaper training will insure an article that is readable and thorough. To Mr. John F. Seybold we are also deeply indebted for his many courtesies in placing his magnificent collection and illustrations at our disposal. His friendly interest and co-operation have to a large extent made possible this splendid write-up.

Rev. L. G. Dorpat has long been before the philatelic public as a writer of considerable ability and his Stamp Studies will be appreciated by all who see a deeper significance in stamps than mere possession.

Much of the hearty response which our advertising has brought forth was the announcement of the CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY COLOR CHART by Mr. E. M. Rosenthal. A description of the Chart is unnecessary as the first installment appears in this issue and brings out all of the important features. In business life Mr. Rosenthal is the color expert for the Bradley, Vrooman Co. and a more competent person to undertake the work could not be secured. We are indebted to a number of local members of the C. P. S. for kindly aid and interest and especially to the United

Stamp Co., who ploced their entire stock at our disposal for selecting suitable shades.

Postal Card Collecting is a branch with big possibilities, and we feel extremely fortunate in securing Mr. Schachne as the head of this department. The arguments he puts forward are well worth your serious consideration and we hope many may be induced to take up this interesting branch of collecting.

Mr. Butler's article on Mineralogy is one which will be read by all with interest, we are sure. Mr. Butler is Professor of Mineralogy and Geology at the Colorado State School of Mines and has written several important works on the subject. His article, as well as that of Mr. Moses, show the style and scope of the curio section.

Esperanto:—At a recent meeting of the C. P. S. Mr. W. G. Adams gave an interesting talk on Esperanto and the interest created was so great that a C. P. S. Esperanto Club was immediately formed with seventeen charter members. We have thought that other clubs and societies would be equally interested in this International Language, which opens up such a vast field for the collector, and have secured the services of Mr. Adams in conducting such a department. To enable every collector to take up this interesting study at the minimum of cost we have arranged with the leading journal devoted to that subject, "Amerika Esperantisto," to furnish their magazine, the regular price of which is $1.00 per year, and a complete grammar, dictionary and text book of 132 pages, with THE COLLECTORS' JOURNAL for but $1.00 per year. If you are at all interested in the subject start at once by securing an outfit and be ready to take it up with the next issue of this magazine.

Announcement Extraordinary:—In the near future we shall commence the publication of a series under the caption, "Behind the Lobbies of Philately," by Mr. S. Singer. Mr. Singer needs little introduction to the majority of readers for his recent publication, "The People with the Calumny," at once brought him forcibly to the attention of collectors. This new work is not intended as a personal attack on any particular person or persons but is aimed at the very foundation of many evils that are slowly but surely undermining our hobby. It is a false idea to deceive oneself that these evils do not exist and for fear of stirring up a revolution in the collecting world keep silent on the subject. We love philately all too well to do any unnecessary "muck-raking" simply to be sensational, but the time has come when certain features must be abolished or stamp collecting discredited. IF we can show and conclusively PROVE that surcharges can be imitated so as to deceive the most expert, that imperforate singles can be trimmed so as to show parts of the next stamp, that any size or style of perforation can be added while you wait, or that Original Gum can be applied so as to defy detection; IF we have stamps in our possession which have the O. K.'s of prominent experts and which we can prove counterfeit and IF we can show that supposedly reputable dealers traffic in this class of goods; is it not time that surcharges, varieties of perforation, etc., be eliminated from our catalogs and collections? These are a few of the points that will be brought out and we wish you to carefully consider them. If you take enough interest in the matter to express yourself we shall be glad to consider your views. Stamps and variations that can be so easily counterfeited are doomed and the sooner they are eliminated from the field the sooner we will have a sane and solid philately. As little as possible will personalities be entered into in these articles, except where we deem it necessary to prove what we say.

How You Can Help:—Every reader can help make this paper a success if they will but try. Interest your friends, send us their names, suggest improvements and criticize anything you think ought to be changed, and above all, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. Our advertisers cover the entire field of collecting and a little thoughtfulness on your part in saying you saw their ad in this paper will do wonders in helping us along.

We regret that we have been obliged to omit two pages of advertising owing to copy having been received after advertising forms had been closed.

Help Wanted.

A Chicago Stamp Firm desires the services of a man capable of taking full charge of the Approval Department. Address applications to this office giving qualifications, salary, etc.

Reveries of a Mineral Collector.

By G. Montague Butler

It's strange how certain events or things become linked together in one's mind, isn't it? For instance, I never see a dish of German fried potatoes without instantly being carried in thought high up on the Mosquito Range, near the source of the Arkansas River, in Colorado.

Explain? Well, it's not much of a story but you are interested in minerals and may like to hear it.

I was on a collecting trip several years ago and heard that there was some "good stuff" at the Alicante mine, between Leadville and Kokomo, Colorado. I accordingly went there and was surprised to see a large "gang" of men get on the train as I alighted. "Can it be that the mine has closed down?" I thought as I climbed toward the apparently deserted bunk-houses—"and will I have to break into one of the shacks to keep from freezing tonight?" The sight of smoke issuing from one of the chimneys quickly reassured me, however, and a knock on the door secured a most hearty welcome from the only man left in the camp.

It developed that this man was a part owner of the mine, which had closed down temporarily because of inharmonious relations existing between himself and the mining engineer who had been put in charge of the property by the other owners.

My host was almost beside himself with indignation and anger, and talked of nothing but his troubles during most of the day when I was with him. He told queer stories of waste rock piled against the engine house until the side broke in, and of galvanized-iron water pipes laid on the surface of snow and freezing up just when wanted, so that each length had to be unjointed and the solid cylinders of ice melted out.

But I am getting away from my tale. There are doubtless two sides to every story and it is folly to judge from one alone. I have no doubt but that the engineer could have satisfactorily defended his actions, black as the case against him was made out to be.

What about the potatoes? Well, I had been in the open air nearly all day and was ravenous at supper time, but my host explained that the camp had been allowed to run completely out of provisions, with the exception of a sack of potatoes, some lard, and some salt. He fried an enormous quantity of these, however, and I ate more of them than I like to remember. In fact, I did not care for fried potatoes for a long time thereafter.

After supper I found that my companion was a collector of stamps and minerals, and soon secured his application for membership in the A. S. of C. C. The next morning he showed me through the mine and pointed out another mine away up on top of a mountain where snow prevented work for more than two or three months in the year, but which was so rich that the owners could live in comfort the rest of the time.

I spent several hours on the dump, where I learned that the best specimens were to be found, and it proved to be a very attractive place for a mineralogist. It was made up largely of massive, rather granular rhodochrosite. At the bottom of the pile, the material had been blackened by exposure to the atmosphere, but the recently-mined pieces were beautifully fresh and pink and looked "good enough to eat." Massive rhodochrosite has only a passing interest to a mineralogist, however, and this would have soon lost its interest if another mineral had not been associated with it. This was well crystallized, golden yellow pyrite, which occurred in sharply formed cubes striated by the pentagonal dodecahedron, the corners being truncated by small octahedrons. The crystals varied from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and the contrast between the pink rhodochrosite and the deep golden pyrite made the specimens strikingly beautiful.

The crystals were very firmly cemented to the matrix and it was a difficult matter to extract them therefrom, the tendency being for them to shatter into many pieces when one attempted to break them out. It was possible, however, to secure perfect crystals partially imbedded in the matrix, and Fig. 1 illustrates an exceptional and extremely beatuiful example of this.

Practically all of this pyrite crystal is exposed, and it stands out as prominently as though set by a jeweler. It was merely a stroke of luck, however, that gave me this specimen, for I labored diligently over an hour in an unsuccessful

attempt to secure another as good. At the top of the specimen may be seen the impression of an even larger crystal.

After a dinner of more fried potatoes, I went over to another dump not far away, and was rewarded by finding any quantity of molybdenite and molybdite, the sulphide and oxide of molybdenum.

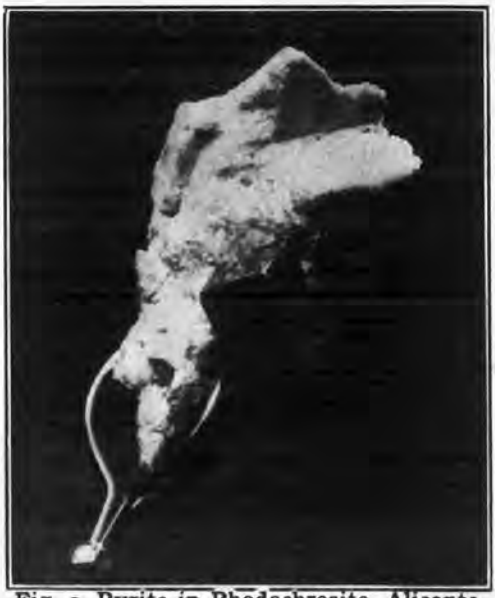

Fig. 1. Pyrite in Rhodochrosite, Alicante, Colorado.

The former was in very fine scales, aggregated in masses with the appearance and greasy feel of graphite, but easily distinguishable therefrom by the association with the molybdite and the greenish streak on glazed porcelain. The molybdite was doubtless formed by the oxidation of the sulphide, and occurred as a bright yellow powder. These contrasting colors made the specimens sufficiently attractive to make it seem worth while to ship several hundred pounds of the material.

Oh, but that is a wonderful country! I passed a beautiful stream of crystal-clear, ice-cold water, literally full of trout, and sat down on the bank for a long time, watching the speckled beauties and wishing that I might exchange all of my morning's spoil for a rod and some tackle. On all sides towered the grandest of mountains, the Mosquito Range forming a particularly awe-inspiring rampart on the east. At one point a great fault from the base to the summit could be traced as plainly as on laboratory models, the rocks upon opposite sides being noticeably different in color and structure.

The confusion of great rocks, giant pines, and hurrying mountain streams combined to form a picture of inexpressable wildness and beauty, and one could hardly efrain fro macting as though he expected to run across a bear or mountain-lion at any moment. I have always wondered how a man armed with only a geological pick would fare in such an encounter, and I am still wondering.

Are all the expeditions of a mineral collector as uneventful and easy as this? By no means! I have been lost in a blizzard on the top of the Continental Divide in August, have wandered around for hours on an inky black night in the wildest part of the Cochetopa Hills, with wild animals all around me, yet utterly weaponless, and have also had several unpleasant experiences underground. Once in a coal mine in the southern part of the state, a foreman thought to startle me by igniting the gas that had accumulated in a hole in the roof of a chamber. There was more gas than he expected, however, and when he opened his safety lamp, there was an explosion of sufficient violence to knock over both of us and to bring down part of the roof close by.

I shall never forget a rather unpleasant fifteen minutes at Aspen. You probably know that this camp was doubtless the greatest silver bonanza ever discovered. Here have been found chunks of

native silver so large that it was necessary to saw them into several smaller pieces before they could be lifted from their age-old resting places. Nearly all the large, and many small, collections have specimens of wire silver from this locality, and I have no doubt but that tons of the precious metal have been here taken out in the native condition.

It was a perfect day in the cool midsummer of the high Rockies when a friend and myself drove to the Midnight and Little Annie mines in the Elk mountains, about ten miles from Aspen. The trip was most delightful, but uneventful, and at its end we were cheered by finding an abundance of attractive specimens on the dump. Particularly pleasing were the masses of snow-white, semicrystallized barite. These showed no distinct forms but consisted of rounded, tabular shapes with a somewhat silky sheen. Fig. 2 illustrates one of these specimens but gives no hint of its beauty.



Fig. 2. Barite, Elk Mountains, Colorado.

Many specimens of crystallized galena were also obtained. These occurred as drusy surfaces of cubo-octahedral srystals, one-fourth to one-half of an inch in diameter. This mineral was also found as smaller crystals scattered over the surface of the barite already mentioned, the contrasting colors making an unusually beautiful combination.

A third find consisted of a rather unusual habit of sphalerite. You may think that you are familiar with all the varieties of "jack," but I would not be surprised if this would puzzle you, as it does many of my students. No mineral seems to occur in a greater variety of colors, crystallizations, and habits than does this, and one should always be expecting to meet it in a new dress. This particular sphalerite was in fine botryoidal aggregates of a deep black color, and having a peculiar, glistening sheen. Close examination showed that the odd lustre was due to the presence of innumerable crystals all over the surface. These were so minute as to be invisible to the unaided eye, but a good hand-lens revealed the tiny faces. Fig. 3 gives an idea of the general appearance of the mineral.

After working over the dump for some time, the superintendent suggested that we go into the mine and see if we could find anything that would strike our fancy. He said that the best material was in some old workings, and piloted us thither.

Splashing through water, beneath cracking timbers, we groped our way in the dim candle-light, and finally stopped at the edge of a hole in the floor. This, we were told, was an upraise from a lower stope (a place from which ore had been removed), and had been put in to secure better ventilation. We learned that the original manner of entering the stope was now closed by a cave-in, and we would have to go down the upraise if we wished to hunt for some of the choice material that had been found below.

The up-raise was nearly vertical, about two feet square, and was lined on all sides by horizontal, six-inch timbers. The descent was made by digging one's toes and fingers into the interstices between the timbers on opposite sides, and slowly working one's way downward.

The difficulty and unpleasantness of the task were greatly augmented by the fact that a steady stream of liquid mud was running down all sides of the hole and one's neck!

We made the trip safely, however, only to find that the air was so bad at the bottom that our candles would not stay alight. It being impossible to do anything there, my two companions made their way very slowly back up to the drift. One had to wait until the other had completed the climb in order to avoid the falling, loosened material, and, by the time the second man began the journey, the air was so bad that I could hardly breathe. The climbing man seemed to shut off what little ventilation there was, and, long before he reached the top, I was wondering how long I could hold out.

Just imagine yourself in my position—pitchy blackness pressing upon me from all sides, water dripping all around and over me, every breath a gasp, my strength going with every second, and a hard, slippery climb before me!

Of course I got out, but I do not think my margin of safety amounted to anything worth mentioning, and for some time I had doubts as to whether the risks were not greater than the worth of my loved specimens.

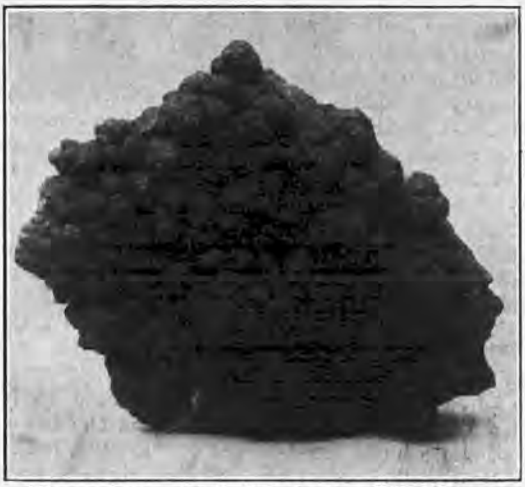

Fig. 3 Botryoidal Sphalerite, Elk Mountains, Colorado.

What Appears on the Faces of Our Stamps (con.)

The earliest dates that can possibly be found in cancellations on these stamps would be May 5th or 6th of 1847. Mr. Shaw's two copies were not used, and there seems to be no record showing when the first were used. This might be learned from early cancellations—which by the way, appear besides in black, also in blue and red. That they were not issued and used on July 1, 1847, as the Act of March 3rd provided, is certain. I would be very much pleased to hear from any one who has stamps of this issue with a clear and legible date-cancellation dated in August, 1847.

It is very likely, though, that quite a number was cancelled with pen and ink and that the date was written, not on the stamp, but elsewhere on the letter. If these had all been kept on the original, the question might even now be easily settled, but in all probability most of them have long ago been removed from the letters on which they were used, and some may have been treated with chemicals to erase the pen and ink cancellation and to make them look like unused copies, the price of which is nearly ten times that of used copies, because of the destruction of remainders, dies and plates according to the Postmaster General's report of Nov. 15, 1851.

When the issue of 1851 came into use the further use of any stamps of the first issue seems to have been forbidden, yet Mr. Luff mentions having seen a 5-cent 1847 used as late as Jan. 4, 1858. It would be interesting to hear of any others bearing cancellations later than 1851.

A Naturalist's Paradise

By ROBERT MOSES

In a quiet corner of England—the east of the County of Kent—lies a tract of seashore, marsh and sandflats that may well be termed "A Naturalist's Paradise"; and it has been my good fortune to live close to this delightful spot for many years. It is not large—nothing is very big in English scenery. It is six miles from south to north and about one mile wide. But crowded into these six square miles is a variety of shells, insects, birds and plants that would take a naturalist a lifetime to collect and study.

At the north end of the ancient town of Deal, the shingly beach gives place to a magnificent stretch of sand which at low tide is covered with shells thrown up by the waves; also with quantities of seaweed and corallines. Many of our rarest species have been found here by myself and others. A walk across the sands to Pegwell Bay on a sunny morning in May is not to be easily forgotten. Numbers of skylarks will be singing overhead, and scores of shore birds, sandpipers, plovers, terns, and gulls are seen seeking their food where the tiny rippling waves idly splash the shore. The hooded crow, too, a handsome fellow in a grey and black suit, is busily rooting among the seaweed with his powerful beak. He rejoices in a diet of dead fish and other carrion. About three miles from Deal the shore becomes so thick with shells that the sand is hardly visible and here the collecting boxes should be filled up. As many as seventy species may be found without much difficulty. On reaching Pegwell Bay, we turn a little inland along the bank of the river Stour which makes a winding course through the mudflats. A path from here leads us to the spot where St. Augustine landed 1300 years ago on his mission from Rome to christianize England; but in those days the sea was deep where the footpath now runs.

On turning home again toward Deal, the way passes through a perfect maze of broad dykes filled with reeds and stagnant water. Shells abound in these dykes, Limna Succinnea, Sphaerium, etc. and many rare plants and insects are found upon the banks. On the right hand these dykes stretch for many miles —almost to Canterbury—and on the left hand are the sand-hills and the sea.

The sand-hills are covered with Marram grass and other scant herbiage. Helix ovigata and Helix Caperata are seen dotted about on the grass stems by thousands and other species of Helix and Vitrena are also to be had. Lizards are basking on the hot sunny banks and the sea convalvulus makes a brave show with its pink flowers and bright juicy leaves and stems.

Nearing Deal, the ground becomes drier and the sandhills thickly covered with grass and bushes. Some rare moths are to be taken here and the great, hairy caterpillars of the fox moth, three to five inches long, are often picked up by the unwary who get properly stung for their pains. Our walk is nearly over now and we finally arrive at the ruins of Landown Castle, built by Henry VIII for coast defense on the spot where Julius Cæsar landed his legions 55 years before the birth of Christ.

Esperanto

By Wm. G. ADAMS

Believing that every reader of this journal is more or less interested in Esperanto, the international language, and that many will welcome a chance to learn more about this remarkable language, Mr. Lindquist has asked me to take charge of a department devoted to Esperanto, whose main feature will be a series of lessons in the language. This department will in future be a regular part of the contents and it is hoped that many readers will decide to take up the study in earnest. I can assure them that they will find Esperanto easy and interesting and that they will in a short time be able to correspond with the whole world through the medium of the international language.

This number will be devoted to a brief statement of the objects of the Esperanto movement, its present position and the benefits to be derived from a knowledge of the language. I will show you that Esperanto is a real international language, possessing over a million adherents in every part of the world. I believe that you will be convinced that the study of this language will bring

you real, immediate and practical benefits, repaying many times the slight expenditure of time necessary to learn it.

Esperanto is an attempt to supply the world with a neutral auxiliary language, designed to be used as a means of intercommunication between people of different language. It is being studied over the whole world, not only the chief nations of Europe and America are interested in it, but we also find in the ranks of the Esperantists Japanese, Madagascarans, Filipinos, Hindus, Syrians, Fijians, Zulus, Bulgarians, every nation under the sun.

It is estimated that there are today over a million persons studying the language; 1,500 clubs are carrying on an energetic propaganda and over seventy journals are published in Esperanto. These numbers are being added to every day and no one aware of the real strength of the Esperanto movement can doubt that Esperanto is here to stay.

Esperanto offers real advantages to everyone and to no one more than the philatelist, the collector of view cards or curios. By its aid you can get in touch with the whole world, you can build up a profitable exchange with foreign collectors and through correspondence add to your knowledge of your hobby. It will give you an acquaintance with the ideas, the customs and the peculiarities of other nations, it will broaden your horizon and the sense of kinship with the whole world which you will acquire will make you an enthusiastic partisan of the language which alone makes this possible.

Lack of space forbids more than a brief mention of a few of the more important points of the subject. The need of an international language and the benefits to be gained by knowing it will be easily recognized by everyone and the series of lessons to begin next month will convince you that Esperanto is remarkably easy and simple.

Elsewhere in this number is given a clubbing offer which permits one to secure at a very nominal price, a grammar of Esperanto together with a year's subscription to the leading Esperanto magazine of this country. We advise those interested to take advantage of this offer since, of course, in this way they can make much more rapid progress than from merely studying the lessons to be given here. They will find in the combination all that they will need to thoroughly master Esperanto.

I will be very glad to answer any inquiries on the subject and to supply any information desired. As soon as the student is able to commence a correspondence in the language I will supply him with the names of other Esperantists in foreign countries who wish to correspond. I can also give names of collectors anxious to carry on an exchange of stamps, curios, etc.

The first lesson to be given in the next number will take up the pronunciation of Esperanto and will give the elements of the grammar, together with exercises.

Chicago Philatelic Society Official Reports

President's Annual Report

Before entering upon the report for the past year, I desire to personally and upon behalf of the C. P. S. express my thanks and appreciation to the members for their faithful attendance, interest and co-operation; to the members of the individual committees, and to the officers who have so ably assisted me in the manifold duties of my office.

In reviewing the work of the C. P. S. for the year 1908 we find many things of importance to consider.

The treasurer's report shows the financial condition to be the principal source of satisfaction, with no outstanding indebtedness and a substantial cash balance on hand. This in view of the fact that we experienced a year of great financial depression.

In this connection the secretary's report becomes interesting as showing that fewer new members were added to the roll during the last half of the year.

We have had a year's experience in the new rate of $2.00 for Passive Members, and it has shown that 28 passive members dropped out. That 8 were admitted and that there was a gain of $61.00 by the increased rate.

While the number of new names added to our active list has not been sufficient to cause us to look for any bouquets, the report of the secretary shows a splendid average attendance, and the new members added during the year are, for the greater part, among the regular and most enthusiastic of any.

There has been shown a strong desire upon the part of the "old standbys"—the "war horses" of the earlier days of

the C. P. S.—to rest upon their laurels, and in their declining years (philatelically speaking, of course, as most of them are never heard to decline anything) to sit back and enjoy a well-earned rest—letting the burden of actual administration of the affairs of the Society fall upon the shoulders of the younger members (again speaking from a philatelic view).

The smoke of battle having cleared, we find but one lone brave of that noble little band of enthusiasts still holding the fort—which is also the treasure chest of the C. P. S. "The Mann stood on the burning deck, when all but him had fled."

The entertainments during the year were varied, interesting and instructive, and we are much indebted to the committee having charge of this important duty.

During the year we lost by death one of our honorary members, M. Paul Miraband, of France, a collector of world-wide renown.

One of our best known members, Mr. Frank N. Massoth, was compelled by ill health to dispose of his business and seek temporary refuge in a more congenial climate. Before his departure, his fellow-members presented him with a handsome seal ring. Reports from him indicate that he is enjoying a well-earned rest.

Another member, Mr. E. S. Martin, has during the year established a Daily Philatelic paper and thus the Philatelists' dream becomes a reality.

Many members attended the Annual Convention of the A. P. S. at Columbus, Ohio, and reported a very enjoyable trip.

Another member, my most honored and honorable predecessor, has been nominated for the highest office of the A. P. S., and I am sure every member of the C. P. S. joins me in wishing him success.

The work of the office of Sales Superintendent was undertaken by Mr. Mann during the year and you will find by his report that it is in a most satisfactory condition.

The library, under Mr. Hosmer's direction, has had many important additions during the year, and with the liberal allowances made him by our Board of Directors, will be so greatly enlarged as to require an additional book-case at an early date. Several donations of valuable philatelic literature were received and will in a short time be bound and available for circulation.

C. T. Rogers,
Chicago, Jan. 8, 1909. President.

Secretary's Annual Report

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the
Chicago Philatelic Society.

Gentlemen: In submitting this annual report as secretary of the Chicago Philatelic Society it will be noted that our numerical strength has decreased to a noticeable degree, but, for the greater part, this has been the direct result of the raise in dues to Passive Members. This, together with the usual weeding out, resignation and deaths, has been too great a handicap to overcome, but from a financial standpoint we have made considerable progress and the Society is on a firmer basis than ever before as reference to the treasurer's report will show.

During the year we have held twenty-four regular meetings, at which the total attendance was 643, an average of nearly twenty-seven per meeting. This excellent showing is due to consistent attendance at each meeting, as the highest attendance at any one meeting was 32. Messrs. Dahl, Dodd, Hosmer, Rogers and Severn attended every regular meeting held, while Messrs. Evans, Lindquist, Mann and Mizera missed but one each. Many others missed but two or three meetings and it is hoped that they can be listed in the "Never missed a meeting" class the coming year.

During the year we entertained fifty-six visitors and of this number eleven have since become members of the Society.

The total number of members reported a year ago was 193, of which 78 were active, 107 passive, and 8 honorary. Of this number, 4 of the passive members were being carried in error, as shown by the treasurer's books, so that the exact number at that date was 189.

At the present time there are 174 members in the Society, of which 85 are active, 82 passive, and 7 honorary.

The changes are shown in the following table:

	Active	Passive	Honorary	Total
Resigned	4	23	0	27
Dropped	5	5	0	10
Deceased	0	0	1	1
	9	28	1	38
New Members	15	8	0	23

This shows a gain of 6 active members and a loss of 20 passive and one honorary member, or a net loss for the year of 15.

The additions are due to the following members:

	Active	Passive
Iver R. Johnson	1	4
P. M. Wolsieffer	4	
C. E. Severn	3	1
C. T. Rogers	2	1
E. C. Dodd	1	
Ben G. Green	1	
L. A. Lauritzen	1	
H. L. Lindquist	1	
C. F. Mann		1
F. B. Merrill		1
S. V. Saxby	1	

During the year the secretary had printed new supplies of Constitutions, Membership Cards and Application Blanks, in addition to the routine matter, and estimates that the supply on hand will be sufficient for at least five years to come.

In closing, I wish to thank the members for their support and co-operation and trust that my successor will meet with the same cordial welcome.

H. L. Lindquist, Secretary.

American Society of Curio Collectors Reports

President's Report

I have been informed by Mrs. Tuttle, secretary of the A. S. of C. C., that I have been elected president of the society for the coming term. Each member of the society has my thanks for the confidence thus reposed, and it shall be my earnest endeavor to leave nothing undone looking to our society's welfare during my tenure of office.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the great work which your late president, Mr. Greene, has accomplished. He has been the only president of the society since it was organized some years ago, and it is due principally to his untiring zeal and collecting enthusiasm that our present flourishing condition is to be attributed. It is too much to hope that any successor can perform for the society what Mr. Greene has done, but we will do what is in our power. The loving cup which the members are planning to give Mr. Greene will be a lasting testimonial to the esteem in which he is held by all, but it will be poor compensation at best for his many, many years of labor. Nevertheless, it will serve to show that "our hearts are right," and assure him that his efforts will never be forgotten.

To Mrs. Tuttle, also, our able secretary, do we owe unlimited credit. She has had a very great amount of routine labor to perform, but it has always been done in a cheerful, optimistic manner, which has seemed to fairly radiate the enthusiasm of its performer. The society owes a large part of its prosperous state at the present time to her faithful work.

I would bespeak a kindly word for the publishers of our present official organ. They have promised an excellent journal and one that will do credit to our society. From present indications they are in a splendid way to "make good." Give them all the support you can with the subscriptions of friends and advertising patronage. They have been to us "friends in need" as it were.

Every department of the society will be advanced whenever possible. Of course some changes will come in reorganization, but nothing will be done that will not redound to the benefit of every individual member. In the interests of our hobbies, we shall ever push onward and upward.

Forest Gaines.

Secretary's Message

The last month has been one of great encouragement. A very hearty response came from our membership in reply to the circulars and ballots mailed during the middle of December. The finances of our Society are in better shape than for over a year. All of the advance subscriptions to the Bulletin have been paid over to The Collector's Journal, as well as those that have come in for our new monthly; and we have $12 at the present writing (Jan. 6, 1909) in the general fund toward an Annual that we shall publish in the near future, containing illustrated articles and a complete roster of the Society. If you want your name in the new roster, be prompt in sending in your dues for 1909. We are going on a "cash in advance" basis this year, and all delinquents will be

dropped in a few months. So be prompt if you want our splendid new monthly, and a membership in the A. S. of C. C.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. H. L. Lindquist for the splendid help he has rendered in the past few months. He has really shouldered the whole burden, superintended the issuing of the ballots and circulars, and has given us a generous share of his monthly. Let us show our appreciation by securing advertisements and subscriptions for his magazine from among our coin and stamp friends, as well as doing recruit work for our own membership.

Another matter that has made your secretary glad of your good fellowship has been the kindly words of appreciation and the remembrances that have come to us through the thoughtfulness of the members. To one and all we send greetings for a prosperous and happy 1909. Yours for service,

F. May Tuttle.

ELECTION REPORT.

Whole number of ballots returned, 80.

President:
- Forest Gaines, 76.
- Eda May Round, 1.
- Chas. P. Jenny, 1.

Vice President:
- Oswald A. Bauer, 75.
- Archibald Crozier, 73.
- Owen T. Brewer, 70.
- Verna Weston Hanway, 1.
- Rev. P. A. Manion, 1.
- Geo. J. Remsburg, 1.
- Secretary and Treasurer, F. May Tuttle, 79.

Official Organ:
- The Collector's Journal, 72.
- Philatelic West, 1.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Closing Dec. 29, 1908.

Debit.

Donation to Special Fund	$ 2 00
Dues, fees, etc.	43 49
	$45 49

Credits.

Foreman Bros., Chicago, 2000 envelopes	$ 4 00
Williams Press, Chicago, circulars and ballots	7 00
Postage and Sundries	10 00
Cash on hand Dec. 29, 1908	24 09
	$45 49

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Renewals.

8, 11, 14, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27, 30, 34, 37, 42, 49, 56, 57, 60, 61, 72, 90, 93, 103, 115, 118, 119, 132, 140, 155, 167, 175, 176, 182, 186, 210, 224, 231, 233, 235, 245, 250, 252, 253, 262, 264, 288, 311, 312, 324, 325, 327, 330, 335, 346, 364, 390, 397, 399, 407, 428, 430, 438, 476, 482, 493, 496, 497, 515, 516, 524, 533, 556, 560, 585, 589.

Change of Address.

No. 153. Rev. W. A. Laughlin, Valley City, N. D.; formerly Montreal, Can.

No. 256. Robert Moses, 506 High Road, Totenham, London, N. England. Formerly Kent.

No. 182. James Murrel, North Henderson, Ill.; formerly Heyworth, Ill.

No. 95. Prof. A. O. Thomas, 710 E. Davenport St., Iowa City, Iowa, formerly Wellman, Iowa.

No. 585. W. H. Golisch, 526 E. 21st St., Los Angeles, Calif.; formerly 424 W. 7th St.

No. 311. Clarence P. Dekay, Box 14, Denver, Colo.; formerly Florida, N. Y.

No. 205. John S. Bright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; formerly Mound City, Ill.

Resignations.

No. 338. Chas. K. Worthen, Warsaw, Ill.

No. 49. S. Benton Emory, Melrose, Mass.

No. 489. Wm. Poillion, New York, N. Y.

No. 364. F. W. Adams, Emporia, Kan.

No. 355. Mrs. M. F. Bradshaw, Orange, California.

No. 90. Philip Weller, Cuba, Mo.

No. 402. Virginia Baker, Warren, R. I.

New Members.

No. 33. L. Fraser H. Delaney, 129 West Ave., Pawtucket, R. I. Indian Relics. (Virginia Baker.)

No. 191. Mrs. H. A. Zech, 119 Magnolia Ave., Long Beach, Calif. Shells.* (Mrs. I. S. Oldroyd).

No. 194. Wm. R. Keith, West Concord, Minn. R. F. D. No. 2. (Age 35.) Indian relics, fossils, coins. (J. J. Rettinger).

No. 200. Charley Hopkins, Sneedville, Tenn. R. F. D. No. 4. (Age 29.) Fossils, Indian relics.* (G. Montague Butler.)

No. 49. Robt. Whitaker, 116 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J. (Age 32.) Stamps, Indian relics, curios.* (F. May Tuttle.)

No 2. Roland J. Turpisch, Stapleton, New York City, N. Y., 580 Bay St.

No. 55. W. Halbert, Oxford, N. J. (Data as to what these two gentlemen collect will be printed next month.)

?——Why——?

A Series of Talks on the Advantages of Collecting

-:Government Post Cards:-

As a field for the specialist postal cards present unlimited possibilities, while as a side line to a collection of adhesive stamps they offer an extremely interesting and a comparatively inexpensive diversion.

COST, APPEARANCE, POSSIBILITIES

all favor government Postal Cards.

No high values have ever been issued and with but few exceptions a complete collection is within the reach of all. Take, for instance,

THE CARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Every American stamp collector is more or less interested in the stamps of our own country. A complete collection is practically unobtainable and even a fair showing runs up into the hundreds of dollars. In cards, on the other hand, there are exactly 22 main varieties which I can furnish at $2.50 for the entire set. In addition there are about 30 minor varieties for those desiring to go deeper into the hobby; but these can for the most part be purchased for a few cents each. Better start a collection with the new year.

AS A STARTER.

	Used	Unused
25 from all over the world	.35	.50
Complete set of U. S. cards, with exception of McKinley Error	$1.50	$2.50
McKinley Error card (the rarest U. S.)	2.00	3.00
100 from all over the world, a good start	2.00	2.50

On approval if desired.

Siegfried Schachne,

Importer and Dealer in Government Post Cards,

Chillicothe, Ohio.

BOWKER'S

SPECIALIZED AUCTION SALE

February 3, 1909.

Terms of Sale.

1. Every lot is guaranteed as listed, and is returnable within three days, if found to be otherwise.

2. All are sold for SPOT CASH, and must be paid for immediately.

3. Bidders are to pay forwarding charges.

4. Please make payments in CASH, POST OEFICE or EXPRESS MONEY ORDER. Personal Checks accepted on any bank in America. Unused stamps accepted at 5 per cent discount.

5. Priced Catalogs of this sale may be secured five (5) days after the sale for twenty-five (25) cents.

CATALOG.

* Means unused. o Means used.
Numbers and prices are from Scott's 1909 catalog, except where otherwise stated.

UNITED STATES.

Lot number.		Catalog value.
1	o 1847, 10c. No. 29, very fine, blue cancellation	$ 5.00
2	* 1851-56, 3c. No. 33, OG block of four, fine except for slight discolorations	6.00
3	o ——, 5c, No. 34, wide margins on all sides, light, blue cancellation, a perfect copy	10.00
4	* ——, 1-12c, very fine cardboard proofs	?
5	o ——, 60, No. 33, 42 (3), 41 (3), 43 on original covers	3.73
6	o ——, 69, 14 var., 8 dup. incl. No. 35, 78, etc.	3.05
7	o ——, 88, 36 var., incl. *63, 96, 163, etc., several poor	4.48
8	o ——, 07 (21), 1 Confederate on cover	3.07
9	* 1857-60 1c, No. 41, Type II OG, fine except for small thin spot on back	10.00
10	o ——, 5c, brick-red, No. 45, pen canceled, finely centered, a perfect copy	7.50
11	* ——, 5c, No. 48, OG fine, except corner perf. are missing at NW	4.00
12	* ——, 10c, No. 50, dark green, OG fine	2.50
13	* ——, 10c, No. 50a, yellow-green, OG very fine	7.50
14	o 1857-73, 12c, No. 51; 30c, No. 165, fair	1.75
15	* 1861-69, Nos. 63, 65, 73, o 92, o 98, 113, good	4.00
16	* 1861, 10c, No. 68a (dark green), no gum, centered left	2.50
17	* ——, 12c, No. 69, OG perfectly centered	2.00
18	o 1862-66, 3c, No. 85 (12x14 grill), centered W.	1.75
19	o 1867, 1c, No. 86 (11x13), corner missing, does not touch design	1.50
20	* ——, 3c, No. 88, OG centered NE.	5.00
21	* ——, 2c, No. 93 (9x13), OG finely centered	1.50
22	* ——, 3c, red, No. 94, OG fine	1.00
23	* ——, 3c, No. 94, very good, OG	1.00
24	* ——, 3c, No. 94, mint block of four	4.00
25	* ——, 3c, No. 94, mint block of six	6.00
26	* ——, 3c, rose, No. 94a, OG, an extra line of perfs. running thru stamp 3mm. from left margin, nicely centered	10.00
27	* ——, 15c, No. 98 (9x13), OG, has centered S.	2.00
28	* 1869, 2 and 3c, OG, quite good	1.75
29	* ——, 3c, Nos. 114 and 114a, one OG, not centered	1.75
30	* ——, 10c, No. 116, no gum, very good	6.00
31	o ——, 15c, No. 119, very good	1.50
32	* 1871, 1c, No. 145, OG, very good	3.00
33	* ——, 1c, No. 145, no gum, nicely centered	3.00
34	* ——, 2c, No. 146, OG fine	1.50
35	* ——, 2c, No. 146 (2), one without gum	3.00
36	* ——, 3c, No. 147, OG, fine	2.00
37	* ——, 3c, No. 147, OG, centered N.	2.00
37a	* ——, two similar copies	4.00
38	* ——, 3c, No. 147, OG, straight edge at right	2.00
39	* ——, 15c, No. 152, no gum, centered left	5.00
40	* ——, 90c, No. 155, OG, fine	15.00
41	o 1871-88, 34 var., 11 dup., fair	4.65
42	* 1873, 2c, No. 157, OG, centered left	1.50
43	* ——, 2c, No. 157, similar to No. 42, no gum	1.50
44	* ——, 3c, No. 158, OG, centered right	1.00
45	* ——, 3c, No. 158, 2 similar copies	2.00
46	* ——, 6c, No. 159, OG, fine	1.75
47	* ——, 6c, No. 159, OG straight edge at left	1.75
48	* ——, 10c, No. 161, OG, centered right	5.00
49	* ——, 10c, No. 161a, centered, fine, no gum	5.00
50	* 1873-02, 10 var. postage, 7 var. revenues	4.01
51	* 1879, 30c, No. 190, OG, fine	2.00
52	* 1890, 30 and 90c, part OG, face $1.20	2.50
53	o 1890-03, 49 var., 31 dup., incl. Nos. 275, 276, 311, etc.	3.01

54 o 1893, $1.00 Columbian, fine..... 2.50
55 * ——, $2, ————, heavily canceled, repaired 2.00
56 * ——, $4, ————, OG, centered S, scarce..... 5.50
57 o 1893-07, Commemorative Series, 1 to 50c, 28 var, 11 dup., good lot.. 1.82
58 o 1895, $5, No. 278, fine..... 2.25
59 o 1898, $1, Omaha, very fine..... 1.25
60 o 1902, $1 and $2, fine and scarce.. 1.85
61 * Navy, 2c, OG, very fine..... 1.00
62 o ——, 12c, No. 540, very good... 1.25
63 * War, OG, pair of 30c, No. 591... 1.00
64 o $1 more or less damaged U. S. Postage 7.17
65 o 34 var., Depts. P. D., Special D. and Newspapers 1.55
66 o 1879, 30c, Postage Due, No. 1213, very good 1.00
67 o ——, 30c, ———— ——, similar, horizontal, pair 2.00
68 o 1891, 30c, No. 1227 (fine pair), Confederate, No. 201 ..... 1.55
69 o 1875-79, 2c, No. 1029, and 24c, No. 1013, very good 1.80
70 o 1870, cut square envelopes, No. 1381, 7c 1.50
71 * 1883-86—— ———— ———— No. 1494, 1524, 1529, fine..... .90
72 * 29 var., —— ———— ————, fine, face $1.08..... 3.98
73 o 70—— ———— ————, all issues ..... ?
74 * Entire envelopes, Nos. 1468, 69, o 79, 1500 fine..... 1.76
75 * 1864, 6c, pink on buff, No. 1353, entire perfection 1.00
76 * 1884, 2c, No. 1561, Die A, entire perfect. 10.00
77 * 1907, 1c, Bartels, No. 1578, size 13, Type B..... ?
78 * 7 var. Post Office envelopes, entire fine ..... ?
79 * 12 var. War Dept. envelopes, entire fine ..... ?
80 Withdrawn.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS AND LOCALS.

81 * California State, No. 2005, OG, very good 5.00
82 * ———— ————, No. 2006, OG, torn 5.00
83 * ————, ————, No. 2007, OG, fine 5.00
84 o Adams & Co., 25c, No. 2201, very fine, unused price $5.00..... ?
85 o Blood's No. 2252, Suart's No. 2732, fine 1.75
86 * 1860, Wells, Fargo & Co., $1 red, fine horizontal pair 1.00
87 * —— —— —— ——, $2, green, fine, vertical pair 2.00

REVENUES.

First Issue Imperforate.

88 o Nos. 2804, 06, 08, 23, 26, 47, good lot 1.25
89 o Nos. 2823, 26, 31, 41, 44, 61, good margin 4.15
90 o 25c Nos. 2847, 48, 49, and 50c No. 2856, very good 3.25
91 o 50c Passage Ticket, excellent margins 5.00
92 o $1, Nos. 2866, 67, 69, 71, 74, good lot 6.00
93 o $1 Lease, good margins, creased.. 2.00
94 o $1 Passage Ticket, excellent margins, quite scarce..... 8.00
95 o 16 var., 2c to $1, fair lot..... 6.19

PERFORATED REVENUES.

96 o 1c Playing Cards, would be fine except for tear which is neatly repaired 3.00
97 o Nos. 2846, 49, 55, 61, 75—1 torn. 3.30
98 o $1 Mortgage, good 3.00
99 o $3.50 Inland Exchange, fine..... 1.50
100 o 1c to $1.50, 43 var., 7 dup., good lot 5.31
101 o $1 to $5, incl. $1 Probate of Will, 11 var. 2.40
102 o Second Issue, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 70 and $2.00—1 torn 1.46
103 o ———— ——, 3, 20 and 70c, good 1.30
104 o Third Issue, 4, 15c, $2 and 15c, Second Issue 2.40
105 o —— ——, 5, 40c, $3 and $5, good lot 3.10
106 o 1898, $50, brown, very fine..... 2.50
107 * ——, 20 var., face $0.50..... ?
108 o ——, 17 var. Proprietary Precanceled ..... ?
109 o 24 var., all issues..... 1.57
110 o American Fusee co. (pink and watermarked), very good 1.50
111 o Newbauer & Co., No. 3239 (pink), soiled and creased 5.00
112 o 41 var., M. & M., very good lot... 7.94
113 o 17 var., M. & M., good lot..... 1.39
114 * Block of 5, Hostetter, No. 3607, rare in blocks 2.25
115 * 1898, Marchand set, complete, OG, fine 3.25
116 * Similar set, in horizontal pairs... 6.50
117 * Set in mint blocks of four..... 13.00
118 * American Consular Service, 50c, $1 and $2, two of each..... ?
119 o New York State Rev., 2, 4, 10, 20, 50c, $1 and $2, fine..... ?
120 o ———— ———— ————, 10c (2), 20, 50, $1 (2), fine..... ?
121 o —— —— —— ——, 2, 20c and $2 in fine horizontal pairs..... ?
122 o Oregon State Rev. 10c, bistre, (2 var.), 10c green; 1 OG perforate ?
123 * ———— ————, 10c brown, 10c blue, imperforate, OG, fine..... ?
124 * ———— —— ——, 20c green (2 var.), OG, fine, perf..... ?
125 o ———— —— ——, 20c green, 20c blue, perf., fine ..... ?
126 o ———— —— ——, 50c blue, 50c brown, perf., fine ..... ?
127 o ———— —— ——, $1 vermilion, fair ..... ?

CANAL ZONE.

128 * 1904, complete fine OG set on U. S. 2.55

CUBA.

129 * 1855-98, all issues (77), good lot. 5.08
130 * 1857, ½ r. rose, OG, good..... 2.50
131 * 1877, 10c, No. 71, nicely centered 4.00
132 o 1878, 1 P, No. 81, very good, unused price $1.00..... ?
133 * 1891, 20c, No. 143, OG, fine..... 1.00
134 * 1899, set on U. S., OG mint..... .98
135 * ——, Similar, set in horizontal pairs 1.96
136 * 1893-99, Cuba (11), Guam (1), Hawaii (5), 5 used..... 3.36
137 30 var., Cuba, Hawaii, Philippines, good lot 3.18
138 * Cut square, 19 var., Philippines 15 var., 2 used ..... ?

GUAM.

139 * 1899, 3c, No. 3, OG, centered N, very scarce 2.00
140 * ——, $1, No. 11, OG, fine..... 5.00
141 * ——, 10c, Special Delivery, OG, fine 1.25

HAWAII.

142 * ——, 1883-86, 10c, No. 44, OG, very good 1.50
143 * 1889-91, 5c, No. 52, b. OG, centered right 1.50
144 * 1893, No. 53-61, OG, fine..... 2.34
145 * 1894-99, complete set, OG, fine... 1.74

146 * 7 var. envelopes, cut square, fine.. 2.00
147 o 65 var. Hawaii, Philippines and Porto Rico 3.17

PANAMA.

148 o 1 Peso, No. 21, very good..... 1.25
149 * 1894, 10c, No. 28, OG, very fine, never hinged 5.00

PHILIPPINES.

150 * 1868-74, 1 rp., No. 30, fine block of four, no gum..... 10.00
151 * ———, 1 rp., No. 30b (Inverted surcharge), fine margins, no gum.. ?
152 o ———, 1 rp., No. 34, very fine and rare 9.00
153 * ———, 2 rp., No. 35, very fine OG, horizontal pair 20.00
154 * 1870-99, 18 var., 1 used, incl. No. 39, etc. 2.27
155 o 1872, 12, 16 and 25c, very fine... 6.20
156 * 1879, 8c, on 100 m., carmine, OG. fine 7.50
157 * 1880-86, 2 4-8, No. 80 (2d re-engraving) mint fine..... 4.00
158 * ———, No. 80 in mint horizontal pair 8.00
159 * ———, No. 80, mint perfect block of four 16.00
160 * 1880-98, (35 var.), very good lot. 3.38
161 * 1881-88, 1 r on 5c, No. 98, OG, good 3.00
162 * ———, 2 4-8 on 2 r., blue (inverted surcharge), not listed, extremely rare, (Normal variety used, sold for $30.25 in sale No. 1), only two known to exist.. OG, good condition ..... ?
163 o ———, 1 r. on 12 4-8c, grey blue, No. 124a (inverted surcharge) fine and rare ..... ?
164 * ———, 6 2-8 on 12 4-8c, grey blue, OG, centered left..... 1.25
165 * ———, 1 r. on 10 p., OG, not centered, very rare 12.00
166 * ———, 1 r. on 200 m green, No. 129, fine, no gum, value about $30.00 ..... ?
166a ———, used copy of the same, postally used, not centered..... ?
167 * 1897, 1, 40 and 80c, complete OG, not centered 3.60
168 o 1889, 17 4-8c on 5 p., green, fine, extremely rare, valued at $25.00.. ?

PHILIPPINES ON U. S.

169 * 1899-04, 9 var., 2 defective, OG fair, face $0.35..... 1.33
170 o ———02, 19 var., 5 OG, good lot. 3.36
171 o ———06, 25 var., good lot..... 1.89
172 * 1899, 10c, Nos. 217 and 217a, in mint blocks of four..... 2.80
173 * ———, 6c, No. 221, mint perfect block of four ..... .80
173a ———, $1, Black, No. 223, mint fine, horizontal strip of three..... 30.00
174 * ———, $2, Blue, No. 224, OG, perfect 11.00
175 * ———, $5, Green, No. 225, OG, perfect 16.50
176 * 1903-04, 4c, Nos. 229 and 229a, OG, fine 3.00
177 * ———, 10c, dark orange-brown, No. 233a mint fine 1.75
178 * ———, 1c (2 shades) 2c (shield and flags) in perfect OG blocks of four 1.44
179 * ———, 3c. No. 228, mint perfect block of four..... 2.00
180 * ———, 6c. No. 231, mint fine block of four ...4..... 2.00
181 * ———, 8c, No. 232, mint perfect block of four..... 2.00
182 * ———, 13c. No. 234, mint perfect block of four..... 2.00
183 * ———, 15c. No. 235, mint perfect block of four..... 2.00
184 * 1899, 50c. Postage Due, OG centered S 2.50

The following lots of OB surcharges and official seals are listed according to Colman's net price list for 1909; being the printed varieties, not the common rubber stamped variety:

185 * 1906, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 26 and 30c, red OB..... 3.60
186 * ———, 1 Peso, red OB, centered N. No. 756 (200 printed)..... 4.00
187 * ———, 2 Pesos, red OB, very fine, No. 757, (150 printed)..... 6.00
188 * ———, 2 30c., complete, blue OB, No. 760-69, fine..... 4.50
189 * ———, 1 Peso, blue OB, No. 770 OG, fine, (70 printed)..... 7.00
190 * ———, 2 30c. complete, black OB, No. 772-81, fine..... 2.50
191 * ———, 2c, with green and yellow OB, fine, No. 784 and 794 (500 printed) 1.50
192 * ———, 10c. Special Delivery, red
193 o 1899-06, 7 var. rubber stamp.... ?
OB, OG, fine (250 printed)..... 2.50
194 * Official Seal, (no water mark, perf.) Colman's No. 1001. First Printing. 2.00
195 * ———, (watermarked, perf.), not listed. Second Printing ..... ?
196 * ———, (rouletted and watermarked), No. 1002. Third Printing. ?
197 * 6 var. Aguinaldo Revolutionary Issue ..... ?
198 o 50c. Telegraphs, used, fine, block of four, with postal cancellation, very rare used ..... ?

PORTO RICO.

199 * 1876, 1P, No. 10, OG, fair..... 2.00
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201 o 1879, 15c, No. 25, straight edge at right, otherwise good 1.50
202 * 1882-99, 17 var. 3 used, good lot.. 2.24
203 1882-00, 25 var., fair lot..... 1.27
204 * 1890, 10c, No. 86, OG, centered right 1.00
205 * ———, similar horizontal pair of same 2.00
206 * ———, 20c, No. 87, OG, finely centered 1.25
207 o 1898, 3c, blue, No. 160, very fine, unused, price $4.00 ..... ?
208 * ———, No. 164, 68, 69, OG, very good 1.15
209 * 1899-00, No. 210-216, OG, complete. .81
210 o 1899, Postage Dues, complete, good.. .85

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214 o War, No. 583 (20), No. 587 (4), very good stock 4.20
215 o ———, No. 588 (10), No. 591 (6), very good stock 6.00
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217 o ———, No. 630 (20), No. 632 (13), selected stock 4.25
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219 * ———, No. 1208 (17), No. 1210 (16), OG, fine 3.76
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221 * Confederate States, 5c, London Print, OG, fine (44)..... 6.60
222 * ———, No. 211b, block of 24 with plate No..... 2.40
223 o Imperforate First Issue, No. 2804 (100), fine 4.00

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THE Collectors' Journal



Vol. I February, 1909 No. 2

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Pleasure and Profit for the Man or Woman with a Hobby.

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From a Subscriber.

Mr. H. L. Lindquist, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: In the article on "What Appears on the Faces of Our Stamps" by Rev. Dorpat, p. 19, first colum last and second column about seven lines, is a statement which is objectionable as it is written. Had it been qualified, no exception could have been taken. As it stands it lays down a proposition as proved which, so far as I am aware, has not only not been proved, may never be proved, and concerning which men of prominence in naval and military circles are of divided opinions.

In order to solve the question, Congress made an appropriation and ordered the Maine raised, if possible. A certain part of the work has been done but not enough to admit of an examination of the entire hull and, as the appropriation is exhausted, more cannot be done until Congress makes a further appropriation.

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For some years prior to and following 1898 the French, English, Japanese and other navies suffered from the effects of ignorance of the treacherous high explosives contained in their magazines, concerning which their knowledge was limited and a number of war ships were more or less seriously damaged by internal explosions, and in view of these known facts it is possible that the explosion which wrecked the Maine may have been internal, not external.

Yours truly,
J. M. Wilson.

454 Court St., Allentown, Pa.

Editor's Note: I very much appreciate the interest taken by Mr. Wilson and am glad to give space to his correction. In justice to Rev. Dorpat, however, I will say that the article referred to was written before the question of an internal explosion had arisen.

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Wm. H. McGee, Agent,

77 Beaver St., New York, N. Y.

The next issue of the "Collectors' Journal" will be a Chicago Philatelic Society Special to feature and celebrate the 25th anniversary and Silver Jubilee of this society.

The celebration meeting will be held in the club rooms, 1530-31 Republic Building, Oct. 5, 1911, and a banquet will be held at the Cafe Roma, Oct. 7, 1911. Members are cordially invited to be present and bring interested friends as guests.

The Collectors' Journal.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO PHILATELY

Edited and Published by
H. L. LINDQUIST,
700 East Fortieth St., Chicago.

Associate Editors.

Auctions, P. M. Wolsieffer, 1301 Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago.
Color Chart, E. M. Rosenthal, 5200 So. Park Ave., Chicago.
New Issues, Howland Speakman, Congress and Honore Sts., Chicago.
Postcards, S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Staff Contributors.

H. N. Mudge, C. E. Severn, Iver R. Johnson, Herbert Armstron
Hugh M. Clark, Rev. L. G. Dorpat. J. Hooper.

Publishers' Notices.

Volume I. of this magazine contained many interesting and valuable articles by prominent philatelists. Each issue contained 32 pages and cover and a volume will prove a valuable addition to any philatelic library. If you need any odd numbers you had better order them at once for the supply is fast becoming exhausted. We can furnish them as follows: No. 1, January, with color chart "Introduction," 25c; No. 2, February, 15c; No. 3, March, 15c; No. 4, April, 15c; No. 5, May, 10c; No. 6-7, June-July, 10c; No. 8-9, August-September, 10c; No. 10-12, October-December, 5c. Complete file, unbound, 50c; bound, $1.00. Unbound volume and one year's subscription from date, $1.00. Back numbers of Volume II will be supplied at 10c as long as they last.

* * *

Sample Copies. In the past we have been very liberal with the distribution of sample copies and in the future we shall continue to send free sample copies, upon request, to those who have never had an opportunity to look over our magazine, as well as to a few selected names each month. We cannot afford, however, to continually send sample copies to the same names and our card index is so large and so arranged that in the ordinary course the same names can be circulated but once in three years, and even then they are apt to be passed up. Therefore, if you receive this number as a sample copy it is because you requested it or because we have selected your name from our list as one who would undoubtedly appreciate our magazine. In either case it is an invitation to subscribe and we hope to count you among our regular readers.

* * *

What Do You Want? Our sole aim and desire is to make this magazine of real interest and value to collectors and in order to carry out this aim we ask your co-operation. What kind of articles do you want? Name some specific subject you would like to see treated and we will make an effort to secure it for you. If at the same time you could send us an article or even a few brief notes they would be very much appreciated. We want live notes of vital interest for our various departments. Get the habit of reading over our "Stray Notes," etc. You'll find that they contain some excellent information.

* * *

Elsewhere in this number appear other announcements and notices relative to prospective articles, handbooks, etc. We trust that you will read them over carefully.

* * *

The Next Issue of this magazine will be a Special to commemorate the Silver Anniversary Jubilee of the Chicago Philatelic Society and will contain a special cover design and numerous special articles. In addition, it will have the regular departments and serials. Don't miss it.

When Selling

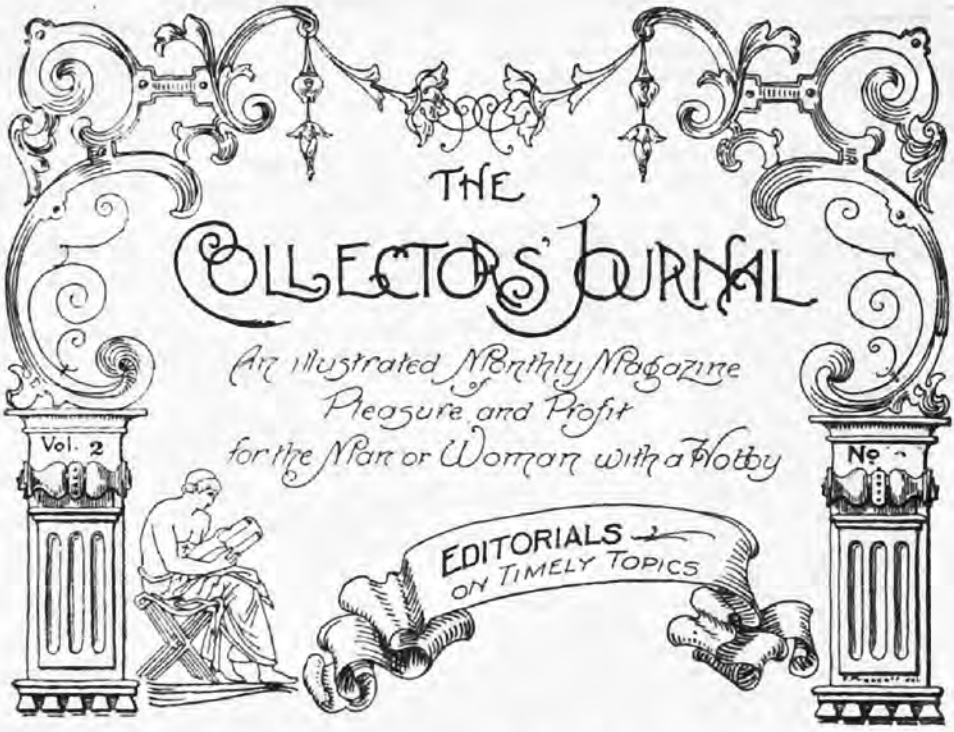
try the Auction Method. By this method you secure the quickest and biggest returns for only the one small commission of the auctioneer is deducted from the retail market value of your stamps.

An Important Item.

You need not have a large number of stamps or a collection to sell at auction. I will include anything from one lot up.

Write For Terms.

HUGH M. CLARK
536 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois



The Convention. The recent twenty-fifth convention of the American Philatelic Society marks an epoch of much importance to philately and philatelists. Whether you are a member or not, the fact that our premier American Stamp society has held twenty-five consecutive annual conventions and is in such flourishing condition cannot but be a matter of pride. Elsewhere in this issue we give a summary of the principal matters taken up at the convention, but wish, here, to call particular attention to one of the recommendations made in the report of the Educational Committee.

By a systematic campaign of advertising and follow-ups, which is fully covered in this issue, the Educational Committee of the American Philatelic Society has succeeded in interesting hundreds of young boys and girls in stamp collecting. The logical question arises, "What shall we do with them now that we have aroused their interest?" Shall we let them drift along haphazard, taking a chance that enough will keep up their interest to make the effort of getting them worth while (?) or shall we enlarge our plans so as to arrange for the continued development and systematic encouragement of the young collector? Certainly the latter is preferable and the recommendation that some provision be made to carry out such a plan is worthy of careful consideration.

A Plan. One plan that immediately suggests itself and which after much consideration seems entirely feasible is the formation of a Junior American Philatelic Society, as a part of the American Philatelic Society. The actual working out of the details could not, of course, be done off hand but in a general way the following plan would seem to offer a solution:

In the first place the Junior A. P. S. would work directly under the supervision of the parent organization either through its Board of Vice-Presidents or a special Board of Regents. Owing to the immense amount of work that already falls to the lot of the Board perhaps a special Board would prove the better for they could then devote more time and energy to the matter. The A. P. S. could undoubtedly arrange a charter for the junior body that would protect both.

The Junior Society, except so far as its charter and the supervision were concerned, would work absolutely independent with their own officers, sales department, etc. In this way the class of stamps most apt to interest them would be in circulation.

The dues should be placed at a low figure, say about $0.50 per year, so that no young person would feel barred on that account. If this amount would not prove sufficient to cover all expenses, the dealers, who would reap considerable

benefit from such an organization might be invited to become patrons at a cost of say $10.00 per year or some such amount.

In this way the good work already started could be maintained. The hundreds of boys and girls whose interest had been aroused through the folders of the Educational Committee would be taken care of. An incentive would be given to "stick" and the road made easy for them. Certainly it as a too important subject to let drop, and we hope that the new committee and the philatelic press will push it to a satisfactory conclusion.

AGAIN

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1911.

Mr. H. L. Lindquist, Mgr. Collector's Journal, Chicago.

Dear Sir: I was greatly disappointed in your lack of business judgment as shown by your declining my offer to write for your paper for a sum of $10 per column. I had hoped that you would be keen enough to see that articles signed by "Pilgrim" would insure permanent and gigantic success of your magazine, which, without my aid, will, I fear, totter feebly to the grave.

Now in order to demonstrate to you the way that subscriptions will pour in upon you as soon as my articles appear, I am willing to send you free of charge one page of notes. After using them, I know you will be glad to contract with me for articles to appear regularly.

Your paragraph commenting on what you term "my tactless remarks," I will forgive, as I understand the unfortunate disposition that indigestion and hook-worm causes.

Very truly yours,

Pilgrim.

Answer: I have had dealings with many egotistical persons before, but you certainly have them all beat. Your nerve in considering the few notes that you have contributed to a contemporary of any but passing interest, is beyond me. In plain English—I don't want your notes and you can't give them to me as a gift. Kindly let the matter drop at that. (The editor.)

The Silver Anniversary Convention and Exhibition of the American Philatelic Society

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Philatelic Society held at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, on August 22-25, 1911, has passed into history as a highly successful event and proved a fitting Silver Anniversary Celebration.

The attendance was large and widely representative, there being 126 stockholders and 69 visitors in attendance.



At Riverview Exposition—A Small Group on the Club House Steps.

The official badges and souvenir stamps, given to all members, were particularly striking and more elaborate than any given at any previous convention. The official badge was struck in silver and consisted of a clasp with the words "Silver Jubilee" upon it from which was suspended a pendant by a blue ribbon. The pendant contained a fine metallic likeness of the president, bust facing to left and the name "Henry N. Mudge." On the reverse a scroll and wreath and the inscription. "Henry N. Mudge, President American Philatelic Society, Chicago, Aug. 22-25, 1911, 25th year." It was a magnificent example of metallic art and proved a fitting tribute to the excellent work of Mr. Mudge. The stamps were original die impressions printed in five colors the head of Washington in center. This is reproduced elsewhere and requires no further description.



Retiring and Incoming Presidents in Consultation in Convention Hall.

No business of exceptional importance was transacted so we will dispose of it briefly.

A reception was held in Fullerton Hall Art Institute, Monday evening, Aug. 21, 1911. Mr. Wolsieffer made the address of welcome. Director French, of the Art Institute responded. President Mudge officially opened the stamp exhibition.

The convention proper opened Tuesday morning, Aug. 22. The election of officers resulted as follows:

C. A. Coolidge, 508 votes; W. H. Bramum. 504 votes: F. R. Cornwall. 503 votes. L. C. Hassler, 493 votes; H. C. Bowen 474 votes; L. H. Kjellstedt, 468 votes; C. F. Heyerman, 449 votes; H. J. Crocker, 414 votes; W. C. Stone, 372 votes;. Mr. Nast, the only other candidate received 333 votes. The Board of Directors later organized and announced the appointments for the ensuing year. The most important of



General C. A. Coolidge, Detroit.

these was the appointment of Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer as Sales Superintendent. The Philadelphia Stamp News was chosen as official organ.

The President.

Commented on the fact that four issues of the Quarterly had been published.

Severely criticised Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for the way in which it had handled the official matters.

Did not advise publishing a monthly or weekly.

Called attention to Handbook No. 2, "Essays for U. S. Postage Stamps, by Edward H. Mason.

Suggested returning to old rate of $1.20 per year.

The Vice-President.

Criticised Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

Reported that substitutions had materially increased over 1910.

Recommended reward of $10.00 for proof of guilt of anyone substituting.

Reported loss by mail robbery of three circuits valued at $471.99.

The Sales Superintendent.

Reported sales for year as $7,213.99.

The Secretary.

Reported total membership, August 19, 1911, of 1,574.

The Treasurer.

Reported balance on hand of $4,294.11.



H. N. Mudge, C. F. Mann, A. W. Batchelder, I. R. Johnson,



Automobiling Through Jackson Park.

The convention picture was taken in the Convention Hall by flashlight.

Mr. Nast introduced a resolution for the reduction of postage to a 1c. letter rate which was unanimously carried. We have presented news regarding this campaign elsewhere.

The Resolution Committee reported as follows and all resolutions were adopted:

That the Committee on Catalogue of U. S. Stamps be continued with F. R. Cornwall instead of H. N. Mudge.

That the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Committee be continued in connection with Stamp Exhibition.

That $50.00 be appropriated for Educational Committee.

That $50.00 be appropriated for the Recruiting Committee.

That the librarian have $50.00 appropriated for his use to bind or purchase at his discretion.

That an * foot note be used at the foot of each page where used to denote who are minors.

That William R. Ricketts be given an appropriation of $50.00 for the Philatelic Index Committee.

That the secretary publish in full the names of members dropped for non-payment of dues.

That the American Philatelist be continued as a quarterly and be sent free to all members.

That the Educational Committee headquarters be changed to St. Louis instead of Chicago.

That the appropriation of $250.00 for the Anniversary Committee which was not used be re-appropriated for their use.

Congratulations were sent to the Philatelic Society of Sweden on their 25th anniversary which took place four days after our own.

Springfield, Mass., was chosen as 1912 Convention Seat.

The entertainment features were handled like clock work. They included an excursion on Lake Michigan on a specially chartered boat, an automobile ride with dinner en route and a trip to Riverview Exposition as the principal features. As in every other convention, however, the chief entertainment and the good fellowship that arises when a crowd of congenial persons get together was in the little side excursions, in the chats and stamp talks, etc. Good fellowship reigned supreme and all who were fortunate enough to attend the convention will surely remember it with pleasure for many years to come.

THE EXHIBITION.

The first elaborate stamp exhibition in America has been held and has proven an unqualified SUCCESS. The number and value of the exhibits was a revelation and this in spite of a rival attrac-



"Papa" Doeblin, Pittsburg, and Mrs. T. S. Farquharson, Des Moines.

tion held in Vienna and which had pulled some of America's foremost collections. A detailed write-up is impossible owing to the vast extent of the display, so we will only mention a few of the most striking features.

The exhibition covered the walls of four of the large exhibition rooms and one entire corridor, besides the special cases in each room and even this proved inadequate. The total value of the stamps was close to the half million mark. A better idea of what this means may be had when one understands that the space occupied is all that is usually given for the important exhibitions of American painters.

As was natural, America's foremost collector Commodore Geo. H. Worthington of Cleveland, Ohio, was the larg-

est exhibitor and his exhibits probably attracted more attention from both philatelists and non-philatelists than any others. He had the honor of being exhibitor 1, in case 1, room 1 and we are very glad to be able to show a cut of this first frame. In the center of room 1 was a case containing his locals including the famous Alexandrias and St. Louis Postmaster Provisionals. A large crowd was always gathered in front of this frame.

tion of plating these stamps ever arise we venture to say that this will be the only reference sheet available, and the collecting world in general is to be congratulated upon having men of means in their ranks who are able to keep such valuable reference sheets.

The exhibits of F. R. Cornwall were another revelation, especially as they have never been strongly featured in the philatelic press. His United States Adhesives, Cape of Good Hopes and



The Long and Short of the Convention, E. C. Sheffler, Chicago and C. M. Stone, Springfield.

Another striking exhibit of the Commodore's was the Postoffice Mauritius, a Hawaiian Missionary and a Campeche, all on covers. Mr. Edgar Nelton of Battle Creek, an authority on stamps on the original cover declared them the three rarest in existence and personally valued them at $20,000 each.

A feature of Commodore Worthington's collection is the large number of large blocks and complete sheets it contains, even the $1 current being present in a complete sheet. Should the ques-

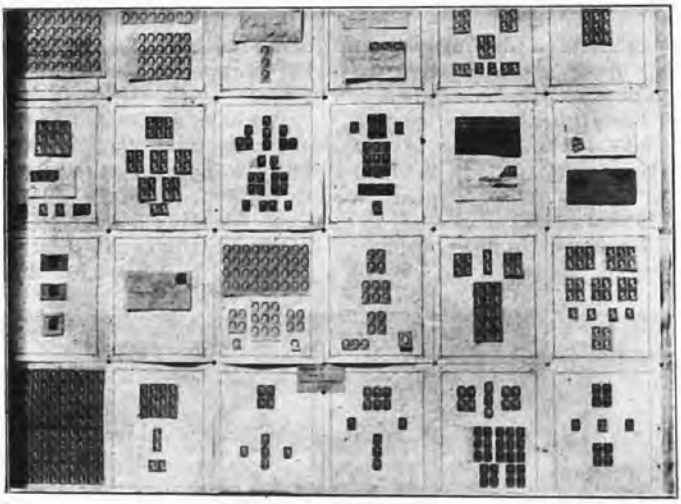
Tasmania were marvelous in extent and notable for their neat arrangement, as were the platings of the rare Sydney views.

Edgar Nelton showed many magnificent things particularly in British North American covers. The extent and value of his collection were a marvel to even those who were more or less familiar with Mr. Nelton. The exhibit could have been improved in appearance by more careful and neat arrangement but the value and beauty of the

stamps themselves offset any criticism that might be offered on this score.

The extent to which specialism can be indulged was shown by the highly specialized collections of Queensland and New Zealand shown by Charles Lathrop with all the different watermarks, types, perforations and shades.

Dr. Casey Wood, of Chicago, showed what is probably the most highly specialized collection of Greece and the Ionian Islands in the world. In addi-



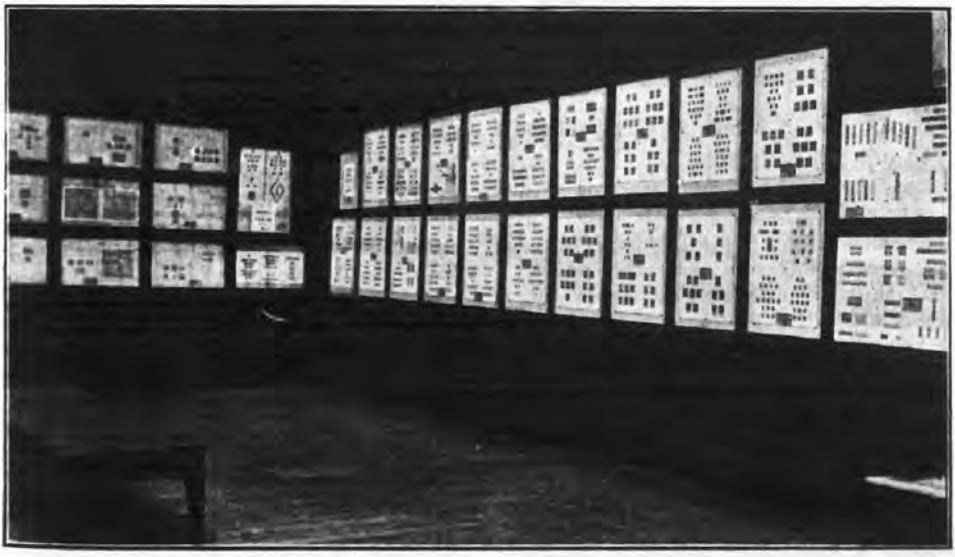
Worthington Collection. Room 1, Exhibit 1, Case 1.

Pack. The amount of time, money and study required for such collecting is enough to awe the ordinary collector.

Eugene Doeblin, of Pittsburg, showed a wonderful collection of Germany and German States containing every regular stamp issued up to about May 1, 1911,

tion to the adhesive postage stamps, everything that throws light upon the manufacture and employment of these stamps, was shown.

W. F. Cornell, of Detroit, showed an especially interesting item in the form of an original letter sent to post-



A Corner in Room Shewing Sections of Geo. M. Rice's Exhibit of U. S., Van Dyk MacBride's Exhibit of U. S. and at Back Geo. L. Toppan's Exhibit of Canal Zone.

masters and showing the first penny black stamps of Great Britain.

The excellent displays of Laurence B. Mason, Cranford, N. J., were greatly enhanced by the beautiful lettering and arrangement. In fact the exhibition as a whole was wonderful as showing the time put in upon the arrangements and lettering. In connection the beautiful work of Mr. Wm. J. Gardner of San Francisco upon his collection of China is also particularly noteworthy.

The Pacific Philatelic Society sent a collective exhibit of the stamps of the members of the society. They made a magnificent showing and occupied a large part of the corridor.

George L. Toppan's highly specialized collections of Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Guam, U. S. envelopes and Danish West Indies were veritable text books in themselves, for the history and all information regarding the stamps was neatly lettered upon the pages.

In the Juvenile section some interesting exhibits were shown, principally by Herbert C. Loth, Chicago. Beardsley Rumel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Milton M. Mayer, New York City, and Russel Snow Hitchcock. Springfield, Mass. also showed some interesting things which ought to act as an incentive to the many other Juvenile Collectors.

Major F. L. Palmer, Atlanta, Ga., showed a marvelous collection of Philippines complete except for five varieties. Capt Arthur P. S. Hyde, Fort Flagler, Wash. Also showed the American issues of the Philippines complete and a complete set of the Aguinaldo issues. He also had several other exceptionally interesting collections upon exhibition.

Mrs. W. W. Randall, New York City, showed an almost complete collection of unused cut square envelopes.

Van Dyk MacBride was much in evidence with no less than five exhibits in the stamps of the U. S. and the Philippines.

We have exhausted both our space and our adjectives so can only mention the truly wonderful collections of Arthur W. Robertson, Rockford, Ill., United States; Geo. W. Rice, Detroit, Mich. United States ; Henry B. Phillips, San Francisco. U. S. Express Franks; Henry Hammelman, Washington, D. C. covers of U. S. and colonies; Ernest R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J. A wonderful collection of British Guiana; Edward M. Taylor, Altadena, Cal. Montenegro; John Allen Palmer, Chicago, North Borneo, Austria, Switzerland, and France; Frederic Hollender, Ozone Park, N. Y. Thurn and Taxis; Thos. H. Hinton, London, England. Hong Kong practically complete, Edwin F. Sawyer, Boston, Mass. Hong Kong and Seychelles; Edwin A. Fleisher, Philadelphia, India, Sudan and Egypt; Philip H. Ward, Jr. Siam; Thos. C. E. Hunter, Chicago, one hundred varieties unused stamps; Chas. F. Heyerman, Detroit. H. W. Protzmann, Milwaukee, and Joseph M. Wilson, Allentown, Pa. 100 varieties used



A Corner in Room 3. Casey Wood's Exhibit of Greece in Stand in Center.

and unused stamps.

In addition to the stamps there were exhibits of Philatelic Literature, Catalogues and Albums and Philatelic Mechanical aids and appliances, all very interesting to the collector.

We extremely regret that space will not permit a detailed writeup of each and every exhibit for every one of them had points of exceptional merit. To pass such splendid exhibits as Mr. Heyerman's which contains the U. S. 1869 inverts, etc., seems a pity, but we hope in time to get in touch with each and everyone of the exhibitors, to give our readers extended writeups and to illustrate the many beautiful arrangements that were shown. We need and want manuscript of this kind and would appreciate volunteer letters and assistance from each of the exhibitors and others.

Through the courtesy of C. T. Rogers, an ex-president of the Chicago Philatelic Society and a contributor to the Collectors' Journal we are enabled to illustrate the convention and exhibition in a manner never before undertaken by a philatelic magazine. There were many other photos taken and collectors interested can get copies at a nominal price by writing the editor or Mr. Rogers.

The Souvenir Stamps

Provision has been made, by the Chicago Committee having the entertainment of the Convention in charge, for a



sufficient number of sets of the souvenir stamps to enable them to present a set to each member of the A. P. S. who was unable to attend the convention.

To all members, or applicants for membership, who before Sept. 30, 1911, send a stamped and self-addressed envelope, official size, to the undersigned, there will be sent one set of these stamps.

IVER R. JOHNSON, Chmn.,
Official Badge and Souvenir Committee,
2214 N. Rockwell St.,
CHICAGO.

Another Find of the 13c on Experimental Paper.

Another find of the U. S. 13c on experimental paper has been made, this time by Mr. John Kay of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Kay told the story of the find at the Chicago Convention and we repeat it as closely as we can remember, to his version.

Mr. Kay, while in Washington upon matters connected with his business about a year ago, called upon Mr.

Travers, whom he had known in Detroit, and in company with him visited the regular stamp window in the postoffice, as odds and ends in stamps could quite often be obtained there. He, in particular, asked for the 13c value, black with Harrison portrait, and was told that there was the remains of a sheet of the 13c on experimental paper on hand. The clerk had noted the fact of the experimental paper and in order to oblige philatelists had put it aside and sold from it only upon request. Up to that time but 23 copies had been sold and as there seemed to be but little demand for them from collectors, Mr. Kay was offered the balance of the sheet, consisting of 77 stamps, at face value. Mr. Travers was surprised that the stamps should be on sale, but did not interfere with the purchase. He asked Mr. Kay, however, if he would sell him a few of the stamps and Mr. Kay offered to divide the sheet with him. Mr. Travers took only the extra seven, however, so that the pane of 70 now remain in the collection of Mr. Kay and are not for sale at any price. It is not known what became of the seven given Mr. Travers, and according to this story there are 23 others in the hands of collectors. In all, 110 are thus accounted for.



There are sometimes cases of misunderstanding between buyer and seller at auction sales because the buyer does not carefully read and digest the catalog. Some of these cases are regarding the question of condition. The cataloger may say a stamp is a fair copy judging its condition by the general average of that particular stamp or issue. The buyer, on the other hand, would declare it was not a fair copy, or say it was a bum or defective one, and there would be a case for argument if the seller did not use diplomacy in handling the case.

Again, many bidders, particularly those that attend sales, do not note what condition is stated in the catalog, but bid because the lot is going cheap. Then when they find the lot is not fine or perfection, and the catalog stated it was either fair or average or possibly described as off center, they get sore and blame the cataloger.

It is a well known fact among those who have intimate knowledge of the conduct of public auction sales that the buyer of fine conditioned stamps and the buyer who bids heavily and liberally, seldom finds fault and claims he is stuck. Most of the complaints come from that class of buyers who cover from one-tenth to one-quarter of a sale with bids at from ten to twenty per cent of catalog, and only secure a few lots, generally those that are poor and no one else wants. These are known to the auction devotees as "Pikers" and are frequently referred to openly in the auction room as such, by th better grade buyers who are present.

One of the leading eastern auction experts informed me that as soon as he discovers a "Piker" on his list, he gives orders that no more catalogs be sent to him under any circumstances. He claims that the time wasted in tabulating the many bids of these Bargain Hunters is worth more than the few lots they might possibly secure, besides the certainty of kicks and a lot of useless correspondence.

The question of "condition," however, is one that frequently the best of collectors will not fully agree on; therefore ,if the catalog writer can not always satisfy them it is not surprising. I do not consider that a defect is serious

that cannot be noted on the face or front of a stamp. For example, a trifling thin spot on the back or reverse of an obsolete issue, I should call a good copy, not fine. There is a distinction between fair, good, fine, very fine, and perfection. The year of issue, the knowledge of how the majority of an issue will average, etc., has much to do in deciding the point of condition. There are collectors, however, who refuse to take averages into consideration and frequently expect the impossible. It is not unusual to have collectors insist on original gum on stamps that were not issued with gum, and various similar demands that are outside the power of the cataloger to provide.

A bone of contention with some bidders is that they do not secure certain stamps they frequently bid on and they often intimate that they are discriminated against, and the lot passed over to some favorite. This point could be easily settled by ordering a priced catalog and seeing what the lots sold for. Take, for example, a popular stamp like the 90c of 1869. If in fine condition it is cheap at $10.00, yet dozens of bids are sent in at from $3.50 to $6.00. A defective and repaired copy, so described but of very good appearance, recently sold for $6.35 at auction and most dealers will pay from $6.00 to $8.00 for fine copies.

The mistake many bidders make is that they have a certain per cent of catalog they offer at auction and do not take into consideration either the condition or popularity of the country. Naturally they feel disappointed when they do not secure the real fine stamps they particularly want.

There may be auction concerns that do not cater to out-of-town bidders because it is more convenient to deliver lots to local bilders for spot cash, but my experience has been that the out-of-town bidders secure fully two-thirds, and in some cases as high as ninety per cent of a sale. I have some clients on my list that do not purchase stamps in any other way. I can't sell them stamps submitted on approval, but they will bid at auction, buying at their own prices.

A well known collector who is very particular about condition recently called on me and said, "I have quit bidding on your sales because I don't get anything." I told him it was no fault of mine and that he probably did not bid high enough. He claimed his bids were liberal. I got out several of his last bid sheets and found that he had been bidding on such popular stamps as the 5c, 1851; 90c, 1857; 3c grilled all over 1867; 6c Executive; 7c Navy; 90c and $2 State, and stamps of that character, and his highest offer on any one of them had been one-quarter of catalog. I explained to him that average and fair or off centered copies sometimes sold at that rate, but not fine or perfection copies, such as he demanded. He had been misled by bargain advertisements of poor copies.

The auction season is now at hand and promises to be as busy as any year of the past four or five. Many concerns are advertising dates of important sales to be held in the near future and it is surprising where all the material comes from. It is an indication of the durability of the stamp business when so many properties can be placed on the market and sold at satisfactory prices. Of course the trade is a big factor in absorbing much of the best material that is offered. For obsolete stamps as well as many recent issues the auction room is a handy source of supply, and the live dealers are not slow to take advantage of filling in stock when opportunity offers, in certain lines. It is not unusual for dealers to bid from 75 per cent to double catalog on some stamps. Such is the power of knowledge as to scarcity and actual value.

Philatelic Rambles

H. N. Mudge.

A CONNECTING LINK

And How it was Forged by the Doctor.

I had made the doctor's acquaintance, which quickly ripened into friendship, at a seaside resort where we were both enjoying a summer vacation. It was then that I learned of his views concerning stamp collecting, but it remained for me to see his albums on our return to the city to fully appreciate his methods.

His albums, and the doctor has a lot of them, are of the blank, loose leaf character. Hence as much space for

each stamp, group of stamps, issue or country, is taken as suits the doctor's idea of what is necessary to bring out all that is of interest in each specific case. In fact, so liberal is he with "space" that I never yet have been systematically through his entire collection, and doubt if I ever will.

Whenever I "drop in" to talk stamps with him it is generally as it was on my first visit to his study. We find enough to talk about on some one thing to take up all the time.

On the occasion of the first call, he started to show me one of the volumes of his United States adhesives, and quite by accident the album opened up at the 1861 issue. We got no further that evening, for there was that in the showing which held my attention and set the doctor to talking.

"Those stamps bring visibly before me our civil war," he said, "for they were issued on account of the large number of the previous issue that were outstanding in the south at the breaking out of hostilities. But", he continued, turning to a following page, "here is where you have a graphic story of one of the episodes of the war. Also a unique demonstration of the fact that those little bits of paper on the previous page, while primarily issued and used as postage stamps, were also for a time actual money, legalized by the government as such."

The page was covered with notes in the doctor's neat, legible handwriting, and had besides three exhibits; the first being a so-called encased postage stamp. This was the 5 cent stamp of the '61 issue in a circular metal frame and back, protected by an isinglass face. It was ingeniously hinged on to the album page so that it could be turned over and show that an advertisement was embossed on the metal back of the case. Under the exhibit was the following legend:

"Stamps of all denominations of the '61 issue were also encased like the above".

"Collectors of these encased stamps", remarked the doctor, say there are about 180 varieties, but as that refers to the different embossing on the back, in such connection they fade out of the realm of philately into that of numismatics, in which I am not interested. A single specimen for illustration, is also sufficient for my purpose."

Following the legend was a brief notation to the effect that during the financial stringency of the early days of the civil war there was such a dearth of small change that postage stamps came to be commonly used as such. This became legalized by an act of Congress of July 17th., 1862, the law reading as follows:

"Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers, and such designated depositories of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and other stamps of the United States, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the first day of August such stamps shall ,be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depository selected as aforesaid in any sums not less than five dollars."

Stamps being thus also money, the doctor's next note, following the law, was characteristic of his terse but comprehensive way of putting things. It read:

"The above law developed, as matters of convenience in handling, the private enterprise of encasing the stamps as above, and the government's 'postage currency' (shown below) as representing the stamps—the latter superseding the former."

Then followed as exhibits on the page, two pieces of the postage currency of the civil war period—the 5 cent and the 10 cent pieces. Under the former was the legend "25 cent also issued, same colors and general design with five 5 cents stamps overlapping;' and under the latter was a similar legend recording the fact of a 50 cent script with five 10 cent stamps overlapping. To make the story complete, this exhibit was followed by an extract from the act of March 3d., 1863, showing that stamps and their substitute, the postage currency, were superseded as money by the so-called fractional notes, or fractional currency as it was commonly called. The law read as follows:

"Sect. 4. And be t further enacted, that in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractinal currency, and of fractional notes, conmonly called postage currency, issued or to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury, may issue fractional notes of like amounts in such form as he may deem expedient, etc."

"It is claimed" said the doctor, "that the encased stamp is a connecting link between money and postage, or rather, a blending of one into the other. Grant-

ing the claim, why does not the postage currency represent a still closer union? The principal feature of its design was a reproduction of five and ten cent stamps of the period. The currency was, in effect, a postage stamp put in convenient form to serve a particular purpose. However, they are both sufficiently near philately to my mind to be accorded a place in mp album in the way I have shown them."

It is needless to state that I went away from my first visit to the doctor with the desire to repeat it at the earliest opportunity.



The New Issues this month commence with announcements from August 1, 1911. As stated in our last number, this department will be divided into two departments, the first being devoted only to such issues as had actually been received in the United States and which could be used as an accurate check list. The second department will contain news notes and announcements regarding New Issues. In this way the two will not become confused and collectors will not have to wade through a lot of announcements when checking up their collections. The first department will be edited by Mr. Howland Speakman of Chicago and Mr. W. H. Shaffner of Marion, Ohio, has also consented to check over our lists and aid us in keeping them correct and up-to-date. The first installment of this section will appear in the next issue. The second list will be compiled from the lists in the various contemporaries and from news letters sent us direct from the large European dealers by Mr. Wm. Bbss of Chicago.

United States—The Southern Philatelist announces that a new issue is to be prepared, the designs of which have already been approved. They are said to bear the head of Waslington with border design for values from 1c to 6c, and to bear the portrait of Franklin with the words "U. S. Postage" in a curved label above, and the denomination in double numerals at the bottom for values above 6c. The colors of the values from one to six cents will be distinct, while those of the other values will be different shades of the colors used on lower denominations.

Washington, July 26.—Designs for a distinctive ten cent registry stamp, and a two cent postal card for foreign correspondence exclusively, were approved by Postmaster General Hitchcock. They will be placed in use January 1, 1912. The registry stamp bears an engraving of an eagle with outstretched wings, and the postcard a portrait of General Grant.—New York Journal.

Envelopes.—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News reports having seen the following envelopes with new watermarks:

1c—similar to old watermark, but dated "1911."

2c—watermarked "U. S. S. E.—1911" in letters 8mm high.

The Philadelphia Stamp News reports having seen the 2c envelope, watermarked as the 1c above.

British Colonies—The Colonial Office Journal announces the following changes in British Colonial postage stamps, which have recently been effected:

Antigua—6d arms design on surfaced multiple CA paper instead of on Crown CC paper.

Bahamas—6d on multiple CA watermarked paper for the first time.

Gold Coast—2|6d for the first time in new colors.

Jamaica—6d printed for the first time from the arms key-plate; 4d Victoria type in red on yellow paper.

Leeward Islands—2d, 6d, 1sh, and 2|6d printed for the first time in accordance to the Colonial color scheme.

Northern Nigeria—3d and 5sh printed for the first time in accordance to the Colonial color scheme.

Cayman Islands—A new series bearing the portrait of King George V. is expected to appear during the month.

St. Helena—A new King George V. series is expected to appear shortly.

Kedah—This new state expects to follow the example of Kelantan and Trengganu by issuing its own series of stamps.

Commonwealth of Australia—The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain announces that the designs for a permanent issue have been selected from the number submitted in the prize contest, and that the new set will doubtless be issued before many months.

St. Lucia—The 6d has been issued in lilac to comply with the new Colonial color scheme.

Ceylon—Gibbon's Circular reports the 2c value in the current design in yellow-brown instead of orange-brown; 3c with numeral in color on white label; 15c with large "C" after 15 and in a brighter color, and the 30c in a brighter color.

Chile—A new permanent series is promised for September 19.

Cuba—Gibbon's Circular reports the 2c value in single color, carmine, instead of green and Carmine. The other values will doubtless f llow in single color.

German Morocco—Several values in the new series surcharged "MOROKKO" have appeared.

Honduras—The following have been issued in the steamboat type: 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, 50 cents and 1 peso.

Nicaragua—A fresh supply of provisionals are appearing.

Philippines—Gibbon's Circular reports having seen the Philippine Special Delivery in bright ultramarine, on very white paper, with the new watermark "P I P S" in small block capitals similar to the new U. S. watermark.

Portugal—The Philadelphia Stamp News reports a prospective issue of the Portuguese Republic in commemoration of the anniversary of the republic, October 5.

The same paper also reports having seen an illustration of the new 20 reis regular issue, which had not appeared up to August 18.

The King Manuel cards of 10 and 20 reis, and the King Manuel letter card of 25 reis are still continuing in use, but with the overprint "REPUBLICA." The 10 and 25 reis cards are surcharged diagonally in red, while the 20 reis card is overprinted diagonally in green. The 10 reis card with the Royal Arms in the left corner has an additional horizontal overprint "REPUBLICA" across the arms in red.

Portuguese Colonies—The Stamp Journal announces the folowing new sets overprinted "REPUBLICA":

Cape Verde—Dom Carlos, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 50 and 700 reis.

Mozambique—2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis.

Portuguese Congo—2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis.

All have the Republica overprint in red, excepting the 25 reis values, upon which it is green.

The Stamp Journal announces that the following Portuguese Colonial sets will shortly be issued, thus completing the list of current Portuguese Colonial stamps:

Portuguese Guinea, Inhambane, Lorenzo Marques, Macau, Timor, and Zambesia, and the Postage Due stamps of Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea, Macau, Mozambique, Timor, and St. Thomas and Prince.

Roumania—A new set of postage due stamps have been issued in the following values: 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 60 bani and 2 lei.

Servia—A new series is being issued, bearing a profile portrait of King Peter in military uniform. The paper is thick, yellowish wove, unwatermarked.

Government Postcard Department

HOW I HANDLE MY POSTALS.

By J. H. FOUNTAIN.

I have been picking up postal cards, mostly by exchanging, for some fifteen years, taking all kinds, used, unused, control numbers, dated cards, varieties of paper, color, errors and accidents, up to 1899, and have accumulated about 3,500 all told.

I find the easiest way to handle them is after the "card catalog" system.

Every town in the United States has "Old Virginia Cheroots"; get one of these boxes or, what is preferable, get "Green Turtle" boxes as they are 3-16 of an inch higher, just enough to accommodate a few of the higher cards. If you get a Turtle box and want to be still closer to right size cut off about three-fourths of an inch of the two end pieces making the box just 7 inches wide, outside measurement. I then cover my boxes with manilla paper and number them. I have six fixed for my collection.

Next get some stiff manilla paper, about like postal cards and cut it just the height and width of the box (or shorter if desired) and use as "Division" cards or get regular stock card, card-division cards. On the top edge, toward the right end, print the name of the countries. When I have had ten or more cards of a country I give it a division card. Where there are only a few of a country I put several countries together with say "M" on the card for Macao, Mozambique and Monaco. Sometimes "British Colonies in B" for Bahamas, Bermudas, etc.

Each box will hold about 700 cards besides the division cards, and leave about two inches play, so that the cards can easily be tipped forward or backward for examination. I give each of my cards its Scotts' No. near the top, with the price, and keep them in numerical order, making it convenient to get the one wanted any time or put a new one in the proper place in a minute.

In my catalog I always place a dash with pencil before the price, if unused and after it, if used; in this way it is easy to see, without going to the boxes, what you may be short of and also see what you do not need in looking over a bunch of approval cards. However, I always afterwards compare the first rejections with my own cards to see if there are any "varieties" I might want to keep.

With boxes of this kind it is an easy matter to "move them along" as the quantity increases. This arrangement appears to me far preferable to keeping cards in envelopes, and vastly superior to any album when you have any quantity. Of course with a very few, and rarely making additions, they "show off" better in an album, but even with loose sheets it is hard to keep them in proper order.

A FEW CARDS NOT IN THE CATALOGUES.

Belgium—No. 354 in gray and green, as well as blue, yet not 357.

Brazil—No. 501 with no accent over "so" in second line. No. 504 with decided difference in thickness of card and differences in the frame. No. 508 with different size of card and color of stamp. No. 515, 88x134 mm. instead of 80x129 mm., and "Union Postale Universalle" is 4 mm. longer.

Bulgaria—No. 215. Boris in red on manilla and on white paper and in blue on buff and white paper. No. 216. Boris in purple on white and in brown on buff.

China-Shanghai—No. 405 on buff card. No. 409. Color of surcharge different as well as difference in printing on back of the card.

Great Britain—No. 912 with the reading of No. 913. Cards of the 1888 issue with "Arms" 14 mm. wide as well as those called for in the catalog of 15½ mm., the same in regard to the 1895 issue, both sizes of "arms."

Japan—I have all the varieties, unused, as catalogued in Scott, and some forty "sub-varieties" of Nos. 303-4-5-6 not catalogued. Bright lists some 50 varieties by "Plate No." but gives no description. Is there anywhere any list, with cuts or descriptions of these sub-varieties? I would like to get one if possible.

Orange Free State—"Brief Kaart." Has no frame. Surcharge of 1d black on Drei Penny blue stamp.

Spain—No. 608. Very rough brown card with the heavy inside line at right of card moved out from the corner lines more than the thickness of the line (1 mm.). Card 7 mm. narrower and 5 mm. shorter than others. No. 610. Three different colors and quality of paper, 100, 95 and 90 mm. in width. On one the bottom heavy line is 92 mm., on one 94 mm. long and on one in two pieces one 8 mm.—a space 1 mm. —another piece 85 mm. On one "OT" of "NOTA" are shorter than "N" and "A." On two of them "S" or "Sr" has top of the script loop cut off. No. 611. One 10 mm. wider than others with color and texture of paper much different.

Uruguay—No. 603. Is not perforated at right side but has a row of perforations lengthwise in the middle of the back sheet, an accident I presume.

Victoria—714 is on pure white paper as well as buff. 720 with "arms" of 721 and top line "Post (arms) Card"

71 mm. long instead of 73 mm. of 718 or 75 mm. of 721.

Canada—No. 408. The number is skipped in Scotts' 1898, but it was illustrated in one of theirs about five or six years earlier. I have the illustration and it shows a waving-curved line instead of a straight-curved one on the inside of the inscription band around the stamp. Can anyone give me any information concerning this matter?

For the newer collector I will point out a few errors of printing in Scotts catalog:

Egypt No. 503 should be catalogued "P. C. 2" instead of "P. C. 1."

Paraguay—Nos. 351 and 352 should be reversed—or the color of 351 is red and 352 is blue.

Salvador—in the addenda—has cards numbered "818 to 822," as these same numbers appear in the body of the catalog, these in the addenda should be 848, 849, 850, 851, 852.



Casper Staub of the United Stamp Company

Like many another successful stamp dealer, Mr. Staub traces his interest in the hobby to an early age. It was while attending primary school, at the age of ten, that he first began to collect and he has contine udunirrtne lect and he has continued uninterruptedly to the present day. At the age of fourteen he had accumulated a remarkable collection, for a boy of his age, of from seven to eight thousand varieties; in fact, he became so absorbed in his collection that his father deprived him of it for a period of two years, in the interests of his school work. Nothing daunted, however, by the paternal edict, young Staub continued to buy, sell and trade stamps with his schoolfellows, relying entirely upon memory for the stamps he needed, and



A View of the Office.

incidentally laying the foundation for his present prosperous business. While attending the Northwestern Military Academy, Mr. Staub's collection was stolen, but the culprit was soon apprehended and the collection was recovered almost intact.

humorously puts it, was undecided "whether to hang out his shingle or enter a 'legitimate' business." It was at this opportune time that the late Mr. Frank N. Massoth approached him on the subject of purchasing the United Stamp Co. The purchase meant a con-



Casper Staub.

It was while attending the Northwestern University Law School that Mr. Staub seriously turned his attention to philately as a career and for the three years preceding his graduation he successfully conducted the Chicago Stamp Co.

After graduation, Mr. Staub, as he

siderable outlay of cash, but quick to seize the opportunity offered, Mr. Staub was installed as proprietor and general manager just one week after the proposition had been put to him.

This ability to decide quickly and the cold cash to back up his decisions has been the keynote of Mr. Staub's

success. No deal is too large for him to handle and he has the money to pay spot cash without delay.

It must be admitted that when the transfer of the company took place many local collectors were skeptical as to Mr. Staub's ability to handle such a large concern, with such a comparatively limited experience, but he has more than made good. Quick to grasp the details of the business he has not only carried on the policies of the company as outlined under Mr. Massoth's management but has spread out and increased it to a wonderful extent. Within a week after taking charge of the company he had completed two important purchases and his auctions have been held regularly twice a month. His office force has been largely augmented and it is safe to say that the United Stamp Company, now recognized as one of the leading western stamp concerns, can soon be counted among the leading concerns of the country, if not of the world.

Mr. Staub is still a collector at heart and has a specialized collection of which anyone might feel justly proud.

Personally, Mr. Staub is of a very retiring disposition and not given to blowing his own honor. He makes many large and important deals that might well be exploited to his advantage, but it is only with the greatest difficulty that the details can be learned by even his intimate friends. He is a comer. Watch him.

The company has been branching out to a wonderful extent and now carry all the leading handbooks and philatelic publications besides many accessories under their own label. Their newest venture, The Marquette Album, has made a decided hit and their novel and unique ads are watched by collectors with considerable interest.



Another View of the Office.

The Campaign for One Cent Letter Postage

The campaign for one-cent letter postage is still being aggressively pushed. We published a brief history of the campaign in our last issue and the following taken verbatim from the literature of the association will undoubtedly prove of interest to our readers.

"One-cent letter postage will probably be inaugurated by the United States Postoffice Department as its next important reform.

"This prediction, made by prominent business men who have banded together to demand a new and fairer rate than that now existing, is based upon developments in the postal department during the past two or three months.

"Early in May, Postmaster-General Hitchcock announced that the annual

deficit, which was as high as $17,000,000 last year, had been wiped out and that the department this year would show a surplus of at least $1,000,000. Accompanying the announcement came the information that Mr. Hitchcock's determined efforts to run the department in a businesslike manner and the cutting out of unnecessary expenses had been rewarded by the wiping out of the balance from the wrong side of the sheet.

"Coincident with the announcement that there would be no deficit this year, facts were given out by the department which tend to show that an even greater saving will be effected during the coming year. For the past ten weeks, ending July 1, the department heads have been conducting an exhaustive series of experiments and tests at various important postal centers regarding second-class mail matter. At St. Louis, for instance, it was demonstrated beyond argument that the government could effect a great saving by shipping the larger part of its second-class matter in freight cars rather than in mail cars, as has been the practice heretofore. It is intended to begin this month (July) on semi-monthly and monthly publications in the eastern states and bring them to six main distributing points in freight cars. The six points are Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul and Omaha.

"It is claimed by St. Louis postoffice officials that it costs nine cents a pound to carry mail matter from New York to St. Louis by the present methods. Under the new system it is expected to reduce this to one-half cent a pound with only one or two days delay. At St. Louis alone, according to B. R. Billings, the clerk in charge of the railway mail service, the saving to be effected will exceed $800,000.

"Near the end of May, Charles Wm. Burrows, President, and George T. McIntosh, Secretary, of the National One Cent Letter Postage Association, which has its headquarters in Cleveland, held a conference with President Taft and later with Postmaster General Hitchcock at Washington and were given cordial assurances of support. Mr. Hitchcock declared that no single change appealed to him as of more importance than the lowering of the present rate on letter postage. Mr. Hitchcock assured Mr. Burrows and Mr. McIntosh of his earnest approval of the campaign they were engaged in.

"Washington, during the winter session of congress, will, in all probability, be the battleground on which will be fought out a campaign for one cent postage. It is expected that much light on the general situation in the postoffice department will be furnished by the postal commission to investigate rates and methods now prevailing.

"Officers of the National One Cent Letter Postage Association claim, and are ready to prove, that first-class mail matter is producing a profit for the government of $60,000,000 a year.

"With the wiping out of a portion of the loss incident to the carrying of second-class matter, by the new plan being worked out by postoffice officials, there will be a huge surplus in the department's coffers. Business men who have banded themselves together in this association vigorously claim that this should be used for lowering existing rates on letters.

"'Business men have been entitled to one cent postage for many years,' declares George T. McIntosh, Secretary and Treasurer of the National One Cent Letter Postage Association.

"In a recent address of third assistant Postmaster General James J. Britt, this gentleman stated: 'A proper equalization of postal laws would easily make it possible to reduce letter postage from two cents to one cent an ounce.' Mr. Britt, in answering the charge that the Postmaster General was attacking Muckraking Periodicals, further stated: 'No honest publisher has anything to fear from the Postoffice Department. No dishonest publisher has anything to hope for.'

"President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock are heartily in favor of one cent postage and it is understood will assist to bring it about.

"Business houses throughout this country are the ones who will be directly benefited and in large measure by a lowering of the present rate. By the same token, they should be the ones to support this association in its present movement.

"The National One Cent Letter Postage Association is not a Cleveland organization, composed of large business houses scattered all over the country. Its offices were located in Cleveland simply because the President and Secretary-Treasurer were residents of that city.

* * *

We have been obliged to omit several of the regular departments and other special articles owing to the length of the Convention Writeup.

With the Trade

Percy G. Doane's 43rd Auction Sale will be held Sept. 30, 1911. The sale contains two fair collections, some excellent U. S. blocks, and quite an excellent showing of other U. S. stamps. Catalog can be obtained by writing Mr. Doane at 608 Tribune Building, New York City.

* * *

Hugh M. Clark, 536 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago, will hold his next sale on Oct. 10th. He will be glad to place your name upon his mailing list upon request.

* * *

The International Stamp Company issues a neat and interesting little house organ entitled, **"Stamps,"** which purposes to be "A monthly chronicle of New and Old Issues purveyed at Interesting Prices." A glance through it shows some real interesting prices, too, and a series of discussions by Hogan and Finerty make it quite readable. They send 12 copies for 12c. Write for a sample. They have an ad in this issue.

* * *

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Penna., has just issued a "Special list of Decided Bargains" and a list of "U. S. Revenues." They are well worth looking over.

Gibbons Stamp Circular has reached its eleventh number and from the notes of the publishers we learn that it has proven highly profitable as an advertising medium. They offer large varieties from special countries in each issue and while their prices do not show the cuts of the two lists mentioned above, they show some good things. 12 numbers for 12c. 198 Broadway, New York City.

* * *

An interesting advertisement appears in the September 16, 1911, issue of Redfield's Stamp Weekly, wherein a brand new $2,000.00 automobile is offered for a stamp collection.

* * *

The American Collector recently did quite a unique thing by running their paper in with a country weekly. "The Weekly Advocate of Harrisburg, Penna., is published by A. M. Aurand, Jr., who is also the publisher of "The American Collector." We understand that the weekly will hereafter contain this regular philatelic feature. Harrisburg ought to develop some collectors in consequence.

The Work of Educational Committee of the A.P.S.

Few collectors realize the importance and scope of the work that is being done by the Educational Committee of the American Philatelic Society, which, without question, is the most elaborate, systematic and far-reaching campaign to interest persons in a hobby that has ever been undertaken.

Probably ever since stamp collecting started there has been some sort of an effort made to interest outsiders in the hobby, and this largely through stamp stories in the press of the country. About 1906 the National Stamp Committee was formed to syndicate stamp stories through the associated press and considerable success attended their efforts. By subscriptions from dealers and collectors this committee was able to engage a regular associated press correspondent, who had excellent facilities to place the articles as written. This plan was pushed aggressively up to 1909, when the work of the committee was taken over by the American Philatelic Society and the present educational committee was formed.

Largely through the influence of Mr. Iver R. Johnson of Chicago the work of the committee was greatly enlarged and the present splendid system inaugurated.

The present committee use three distinct methods to interest persons, principally the younger element, in the hobby, namely, first, through the distribution of stamp packets; second, by having stamp stories published in the general press and, third, by a series of stamp folders.

The stamp packets are made up of a mixture of cheap continentals and distributed through the agency of the "American Boy" magazine. The pub-

lishers of this magazine attend to all of the work of distribution and carry a standing offer to send one of the packets absolutely free to any boy or girl requesting one. Many collectors are undoubtedly started through this means and a leaflet enclosed with the packets gives information regarding the pleasures of stamp collecting.

The stamp stories are syndicated through the associated press and are published in a large number of papers. The public in general is thereby kept informed of the hobby. We reproduce a short article, such as is sent out by the committee, as a sample of what they are doing:

NEW BRITISH STAMP ARTISTIC IN DESIGN.

Not Remarkably Beautiful, But Faithfully Depicts George V.'s Features. Some Few of Them Already Seen Here. Sweep Out of British Mail Service All King Edward Stamps Heretofore Used.

Probably most interesting of all the foreign postage stamps which have been issued since the first of this century is the new King George stamp of Great Britain, the first copies of which have just been received in this country. A few persons here have had an opportunity to pass upon the artistic nature of the stamps during the last two or three days.

The stamp was placed on sale throughout England on the day of the coronation of the new sovereign, and besides the normal demand of the business world for the little stickers, there was a large supply taken by persons who are always interested in new designs of stamps.

It cannot be said that the designing of postage stamps is a perfected science, so far as their artistic character is concerned, and in anticipation of a new issue there is generally much curiosity as to whether the new production is to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever or something bordering on the other extreme.

The King George stamp is neither remarkably beautiful nor the opposite. It is an artistic production of the designer, having for its central figure what is described as a most faithful portrait of the new sovereign. The stamp possesses great interest from a number of standpoints, one of which is that it sweeps out of the mail service all the King Edward stamps, which have done duty since the father of the new King was enthroned. Hereafter the King George stamp will be found on all British mail coming to this country, and the little stickers will rule the mails of Britannia as long as the man whose picture they bear is at the head of the government.

The stamps are issued in all the usual denominations. The accompanying illustration is a much enlarged reproduction, the actual size of the stamps being three-quarters of an inch by seven-eights of an inch.

The system of stamp folders, however, is by far the best and one from which definite results are being secured. Hundreds and thousands of young boys and girls are becoming acquainted with the hobby by this means and not only that but they are encouraged and urged to keep up the hobby by a systematic follow-up system. We will print one of these folders, with its accompanying literature, in the next issue and go into more detail of this plan.

The results are far-reaching and will have a wide influence upon the future of our hobby. The work is worthy of support, financially, and morally, and we heartily recommend it to our readers.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By Rev. L. G. Dorpat.

Central America.

Panama.—In the stamp history of this country we distinguish two epochs. The first extends from 1878, when the first Panama stamps were issued, until November 3, 1903, when the state of Panama, which so long had been one of the United States of Columbia, seceded, declared its independence, and soon became acknowledged as an independent republic. The second epoch extends from that date to the present time.

The occasion for the breaking away from its old connection was the failure of the Republic of Colombia to accept the propositions of the United States of North America in regard to the

Panama Canal, Panama being highly in favor of accepting these propositions, while the rest of Colombia rejected them. The United States of North America was rather quick in recognizing Panama's independence and concluding the treaty with Panama, which Colombia had rejected and which made the digging of the canal possible. Recognition by other powers soon followed, but Colombia is still holding back. For a time war seemed inevitable, and even now, if Colombia had the power, it might be expected to interfere.

Hammond's Modern Atlas says: "The Isthmus of Panama was visited by Alonso de Ojeda in 1499, and coasted by Columbus in 1501-1502. It was organized by Spain as the Province of Castilla del Oro in 1509, and became part of the kingdom of New Granada. It remained Spanish territory until 1819, when it achieved independence from Spain. It then passed through many vicissitudes and changes, at one time being a member of the Granadian Confederation and then one of the United States of Colombia. On November 4, 1903, it asserted its independence of the Colombian government, and the de facto government was immediately recognized by the United States government and later by the leading governments of Europe.—A constitutional convention, elected on January 4, 1904, met on January 15, and chose President of the Republic.—Panama is divided into seven provinces, each administered by a governer. The provinces are in turn divided into municipal districts, administered by popularly elected Municipal Council and by a Mayor.—The extreme length of Panama is about 480 miles and its width from 35 to 110 miles. The total area is about 31,570 square miles.—The population—largely of mixed race—is about 340,000.—The surface is generally mountainous.—The principal peaks are Mt. Chiriqui, 11,265 feet, and Mt. Blanco, 11,740 feet.—The coast line of the Atlantic side is 478 miles long, and the principal ports or bays are San Blas, Colon, Chiriqui and Almirande. The coast line of the Pacific side is 767 miles in length, and the principal ports or bays are those of San Miguel, Panama, Parita and Montijo."

About the history of the Isthmian Canal, Hammond's Modern Atlas says: "Transit across the Isthmus of Panama has been a question of moment ever since the planting of Spanish colonies in the Western Hemisphere. The scheme of piercing the isthmus by an interoceanic canal was suggested as early as 1520, and again by Champlain later in the sixteenth century, but the idea did not attract serious attention till the nineteenth century. After 1828 various surveys and explorations were made with the view of determining the feasibility of such a canal. Different routes were suggested as available, but, in process of time, all save two—those of Panama and Nicaragua—were eliminated from consideration. After discovery of gold in California in 1849, an American company established a provisional transit route by stage and boat across Nicaragua and formulated some plans for completing the system by the construction of a canal. These plans were not carried out owing to various complications, some of them of an international character. It was at this time that the Bulwer-Clayton treaty was made between the United States and England. Since that time there have been a number of projects for building a canal by the Nicaragua route. In 1872-75 very complete surveys of both the above-named routes were made by the United States, and the result of these examinations pointed to the superior advantages of the Panama route. Before any decisive action had been taken by the United States, a Frenchman named Wyse secured from the Colombian government a concession for building an interoceanic canal. The surveys and explorations made by Wyse had been hasty and incomplete, but, armed with the Colombian concession, he returned to France and secured the interest of Ferdinand de Lesseps in the scheme. Through the latter's invitation an international scientific congress met at Paris in May, 1879, to consider the question of an interoceanic canal. The decision of the congress was in favor of the Panama route It should be noted that the American delegates refrained from voting. A Panama Canal Company was now formed, with M. de Lesseps as the head, and the Wyse concession was purchased. Work of construction was begun in October, 1881, and finally abandoned, for want of funds, in March, 1889. Up to that time the work is said to have absorbed $260,000,000. In 1894 a new company was formed. Twelve miles of the canal were finished so as to be navigable. On January 4, 1902, the French company offered to sell to the U. S. all their rights and property on the isthmus for $40,000,000. A canal treaty between the U. S. and Panama was signed on November 18,

1903, providing as follows: Panama grants in perpetuity the use of a zone five miles wide on each side of the canal route, and, within this zone, the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary, and other purposes. Other territory is ceded for subsidary canals. For the defense of the canal, the coast line of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay are ceded. The cities of Panama and Colon remain under the authority of Panama, but the U. S. has complete jurisdiction in both cities and in their harbors in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the U. S. paid Panama $10,000,000 on the ratification of the treaty, and will pay $250,000 yearly, beginning after nine years. It is estimated that the canal will be finished by Jan. 1, 1915."

These quotations, indeed, do not appear on the stamps of Panama, but they will certainly help to throw some light on what does appear on the stamps.

The first issue of stamps was lithographed in 1878 and consisted of four values or denominations, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, the designs for the first three being the same, while that for the last and highest value is similar but larger. The central design on both is a view of the isthmus and the two oceans with a ship under sail on each. The relative sizes of these are, of course, out of all true proportion. Still the view is easily recognized and serves to indicate what characterizes Panama in distinction from all other countries, namely, the Isthmus of Panama over which a canal has long been planned and is now in process of construction, making Panama world-famous.

The inscription around the central design reads, in full: "Correos—Estado Soverano de Panama," indicating that the state considered itself independent even in the Colombian Confederation. Above, there is the South American condor or eagle with spread wings, upholding the national flag with its beak. The rest of the stamp is taken up by the designation of value in figures and letters and some ornamentation.

Of the 10c there are two plates, the stamps of the first being the rarer. The stamps of the second plate may be distinguished by some scratches in the design and paler colors. Two sets may be distinguished, one on thin paper, the other on thick paper. Most used copies are penmarked, but some are found cancelled with a handstamp, the latter being considerably rarer. About the character of a roulette or pin-perforation mentioned as occasionally found I have not been able to glean any satisfactory explanation.

Eight years ago the set could be bought for $3.80, while now it is valued from $11 to $28. Reprints may be had for $3.25.

The second issue, lithographed in 1887, consisted of the same values, with a 1c and a 2c added. All except the 50c, which is brown on white paper, are printed in black on colored papers, of which there are numerous shades, as well as variations in thickness. All are perforated 13½, but pairs imperforate between have been found of the 1, 5 and 10c. The 50c has been counterfeited, and all have been reprinted.

The design is the same for all six values and consists of a map of the country within a frame. On the map are the names of the two oceans, "Antillas" and "Pacifico"; on the frame is the word "COLOMBIA" above and the word "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS" below. Besides that there are the figures of value right over the lower frame. There is some difference in the ornamentation of the frames. It is remarkable that in this and the following issue the name "Panama" does not appear.

This set is yet rather cheap at about $1.00.

The third and last issue before the secession was engraved by the American Bank Note Co., 1892-96. The design is practically the same as that of the previous issue, but the new value of 1 peso is added, and the stamps are printed in color on white paper, perforated 12.

In 1894 a temporary shortage of the 1, 5 and 10c values necessitated the surcharging of 2, 20 and 50c stamps to supply the current need of the lower and more commonly used values. Of the 1 and 10 centavos there are two distinct types of surcharge, while of the 5 centavo there are even three. Of all, especially of the 5c, there are numerous errors and minor varieties, none of which, however, seem to command very high prices as yet.

Besides these regular postage stamps there are some registration stamps and some registration return receipt stamps, most of which were obtained by surcharging postage stamps with a big letter "R" or "AR," as the case might be. The few registration stamps of special design are so simple that no more need to be said about them.



Philatelic Research. In our last issue we mentioned the fact that the editor and another local philatelist were interested in the plating of the U. S. 5c 1847 and requested aid and advice from any collector who felt qualified to give it. We also requested the loan of pairs, strips and blocks, especially such as showed wide margins. The response has been immediate and of considerable help. Two sheets, one containing 77 stamps and another containing 58 have come to light and show conclusively that two plates, at least, exist. John N. Luff in his work on U. S. Stamps states that but one plate was made and the discovery of the second plate is certainly of vital interest to specialists in these varieties. We again repeat our request for co-operation. We will gladly exchange information and in returning stamps submitted to us for comparison will mark the location on the plate if possible. Address the editor, H. L. Lindquist, 700 East 40th St., Chicago.

* * *

Another Thing. We are also very much interested in the subject of early cancellations on United States stamps. Here, surely, is a field for much original work. French and British cancellations have been exhaustively covered but it is a strange fact that the cancellations of the United States have never been treated in an adequate manner. We feel sure that there are many collectors who could prepare such an article and we ask them to aid us. Any information you give will surely bring out more and all will benefit by it. We will bring out such information as we can through this magazine, but we want some one interested in the work to act as editor and to prepare material for a handbook on the subject. Let us hear from **you.**

* * *

Another book we would like to see published is a book on counterfeits. Not a book of comparative descriptions such as Rev. Earee's, but a list of descriptions of points pertaining to the genuine and by the absence or presence of which it would be possible to ascertain whether a doubtful copy is genuine or forged. We had occasion to look up some early Swiss the other day and when we got through with the description of thirty-three or more different forgeries we were so completely up in the air that we sent the stamps East for examination.

Editor's Note: The above Note was sent us by a prominent philatelist and the idea of publishing a book such as is suggested has impressed us very favorably. We immediately approached a prominent local philatelist upon the subject of compiling such a list for us with the result that the first installment of such an article will appear in an early number of the **Collectors' Journal.** The article will be first run as a serial and we call upon every philatelist to make it a success by contributing such information as they are able. Upon completion of the serial publication the article will be published in handbook form.)

* * *

CHICAGO BRANCH NO. 1, A. P. S. ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of Chicago Branch No. 1, A. P. S. was held at the meeting of Sept. 13, 1911, with the following result: President, Arild M. Dahl; Vice-President, E. C. Sheffler; Secretary-Treasurer, Hugh M. Clark. This is Mr. Clark's third term as secretary-treasurer of the branch and he seems to be a fixture.

* * *

A NEW HANDBOOK.

Some notes on the New York Postmaster's Provisional, 5c, black, 1845, by O. S. Hart, with an Introduction by Mr. Hiram E. Deats and a Foreword, History and Chapter on Reprints by Mr. John N. Luff. Published by Percy McGraw Mann, 1708 W. 18th St., Philadelphia, the editor of the Philadelphia Stamp News. The book is splendidly gotten up on heavy art paper and shows enlarged cuts of the New York Provisional with concise information as to how to plate them. The book is invaluable to specialists in this particular issue but is also quite interesting to the general collector as well. The price is 50c per copy.



W. A. Sisson of St. Louis had some interesting and unique personal cards at the convention. These were printed upon the upper right hand corner of used envelopes containing a copy of the current 2c. stamp with a mailing machine perforations.

* * *

W. C. Stone of Springfield, Mass., made his usual motion to adjourn sine die. He has attended twenty-four A. P. S. conventions. Note his happy smile in the long and short of the convention. He's the "short."

AT HOME.

After the First of November, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Esterly Severn.

It happened Sept. 9, 1911. That's why "The Sanitary Fairs and Their issues" is missing from this issue. We hope to resume it in the next issue.

* * *

The "timber twins," Hugh M. Clark of Chicago and W. G. Whittaker of Cleveland, were much in evidence. The christening was their own.

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THE Collectors' Journal

Vol. I March, 1909 No. 3

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Pleasure and Profit for the Man or Woman with a Hobby.

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Official Journal for the Chicago Philatelic Society and the American Society of Curio Collectors.

Volume I. **MARCH, 1909** **Number 3**

Some Advice for Collectors.

By WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

Twenty-five years ago there were not more than half as many collectors of archaeological specimens as at the present time. In those days collectors were interested in almost anything in the shape of a curiosity, whether a shell, an Indian implement, or an old pistol. Recently collecting has taken on a different phase, and we now have the subjects highly specialized and collectors confine their cabinets to one or the other of Indian relics, minerals, natural history specimens, etc. Collectors are better read and more thoroughly posted than in past years.

There is a certain fascination in the collecting of objects illustrating the life of ancient men. Such a pastime takes one into the fields and about the streams and lakes, and opens up a mass of literature with reference to Indians, wherein may be found beside purely scientific matters, much of entertainment concerning explorations and adventures. This is not true of stamp or coin collecting, although those who collect in Paleontology are almost as fortunate as the archaeologists. I am often asked to give suggestions as to mounting specimens, construction of the cabinet, etc. The subject is too lengthy to be treated here, but I am always glad to send inquirers a free pamphlet containing such suggestions.

There are today about eight thousand collectors in archaeology in the United States. Practically all of these began in a small way and as they became more interested the cabinets increased in size. Every year ten per cent of these collectors either die or give up collecting. The result is that there are several hundred of their exhibits offered for sale during the year to museums or wealthy collectors or dealers. During the last five years I have expressed myself strongly with reference to the disposition of exhibits, and as a number of collectors do not seem to understand or think that my position is a selfish one, I shall be happy if this article falls into the hands of a large number of them.

So many collections are offered for sale today that there is no such thing as a market for, or a set value on such exhibits. Collectors make a great mistake in considering a cabinet as worth a certain amount of money. It is worth whatever the collector can get for it, as the average person in ordinary business would not give five dollars for all the relics in his state.

The number of collectors of archaeological specimens increases each year. There are numbers of men who own twenty thousand or more specimens but the quantity of material in the hands of the average collector each year grows steadily less. And the reason for this condition one needs not go far to seek. Specimens become rarer as the years pass. There are several contributary causes.

First. The increasing number of museums, libraries, and educational institutions which collect and preserve aboriginal material.

Second. The occupation of practically all the fertile land of the United States. Indians usually select the best sites for habitations, and white men have done the same. Through continuous cultivation the specimens are ploughed under and fewer of them are found by farmers and boys. These latter two classes have heretofore furnished collectors with the bulk of their specimens.

Third. Scores of collections are sold to the dealers in specimens, who scatter the objects thus obtained among hundreds of small buyers and amateur collectors. Eventually a large portion of such exhibits become permanently lost.

Every person possessed of an archaeological cabinet should seriously consider this question, "What will you do with your collection?" For presently, some disposition must be made of it.

The average person reasons thus: "I shall enjoy it while I live and upon my death my heirs will have it mounted in such-and-such an institution." Except in some instances, of all the collections brought to my notice, the heirs have no interest in the subject. Rarely does a son, nephew or other relative take up the study of primitive life. On the contrary the relatives good-naturedly twit the collector about his fad and when he dies they sell his cabinet to some dealer, receiving therefrom $25 to $200 according to its size. Very few collections fetch more. What is the net result? What the lover of archaeologic studies was "going to do" never came about. He put off making a will or giving up his collection. Death struck him down, the heirs sold out and the dealers scattered the labors of a lifetime to the four winds of heaven. Nobody will remember the exhibit, and the man's name and work perish together! Truly this is a sad and unprofitable ending. Yet it is such as happens every week in the year.

Another class of collectors, now quite numerous, are those who are well advanced in years and experience. These men began twenty-five, thirty, or even forty years ago. Naturally such men's hearts are wrapped up in their collections. But numbers of them now wish to sell; yet they have practically no market outside of the dealers. When answering letters from these men I advise them to interest some local man of means in their cabinets and persuade such a one to buy and set up the collection in the local library or high school. But unfortunately the "local man of means" has no interest in the subject and will not contribute a dollar towards the desired end. The old collectors then write several of the museum curators, with the inevitable result—that the curator regrets that his museum has no funds with which to purchase the collection. The curators have had many similar letters, and while they might buy a few exhibits, yet it would be impossible for any museum to purchase a tenth part of the collections offered. The curator does not wish to offend these gentlemen, yet the truth is that collections have no commercial value, and the sooner that collectors realize that truth the better. If the owner of the exhibit would only stop and think, and see the matter in its true light! He did not begin his collection as a money-making scheme. On the contrary it was a labor of love, and time and money put in it were a pleasure, a recreation.

And now as the evening of his life draws nigh, the collector should not make a grievous error—consider his cabinet a comercial asset, which it is not, but should send the results of his life's work where they will be appreciated and preserved. Why should he or his heirs dispense with years of labor for a mess of pottage? The money value is nothing compared with the time and labor expended. Suppose some dealer does pay $100 for it; of what consequence is so small a sum? It is soon spent and then both money and specimens are beyond recall.

The days of high values for archaeologic collections are gone. Museums won't buy as they did formerly and wealthy collectors have a surfeit of specimens. Therefore it behooves every man and woman owning collections, whether large or small, to decide what shall be done with the cherished exhibits. If there is a fire-proof museum near at hand. I would advise local collectors to present their exhibits to it. If not, then correspond with some curator of a museum elsewhere. The six largest museums in the United States are so vast that ordinary exhibits, such as the average individual owns, are lost. That is, there is so much to be seen that the visitor or even the person who knew the collector, is quite unable to readily find the donation. For this reason museums of 40,000 to 75,000 specimens are preferable repositories. Moreover, the curators have more time to devote to detailed study of exhibits—collector's exhibits, particularly.

More attention is now paid to scientific archaeology than formerly. It must be, then, a satisfaction to an intelligent man or woman to have one's labors appreciated and spread out in proper display so that all who pass may see and learn thereby. Many a collector who has sold his treasures has lived to regret the action.

Therefore, I beg of readers to avoid the sale of collections, for by so doing no one is benefited. Think over the sug-

gestions and pleas made in this brief article and agree with me that your cherished cabinet deserves a better fate. Don't sell it. Have it preserved for all time, under your own name, in a fireproof museum.

The Seybold Collection of Original Covers (3)

By JNO. B. HOWE

The West Indies.

In the West Indian group Mr. Seybold has the regular issues virtually complete, about the only rarity missing being the 1s violet of Turks Island. The proportion of original covers here is rather small. The scarcity of old West Indian covers in the philatelic market has always been a source of surprise to Mr. Seybold. His collection of detached stamps, both used and unused, from this group is, however, remarkably extensive and varied.

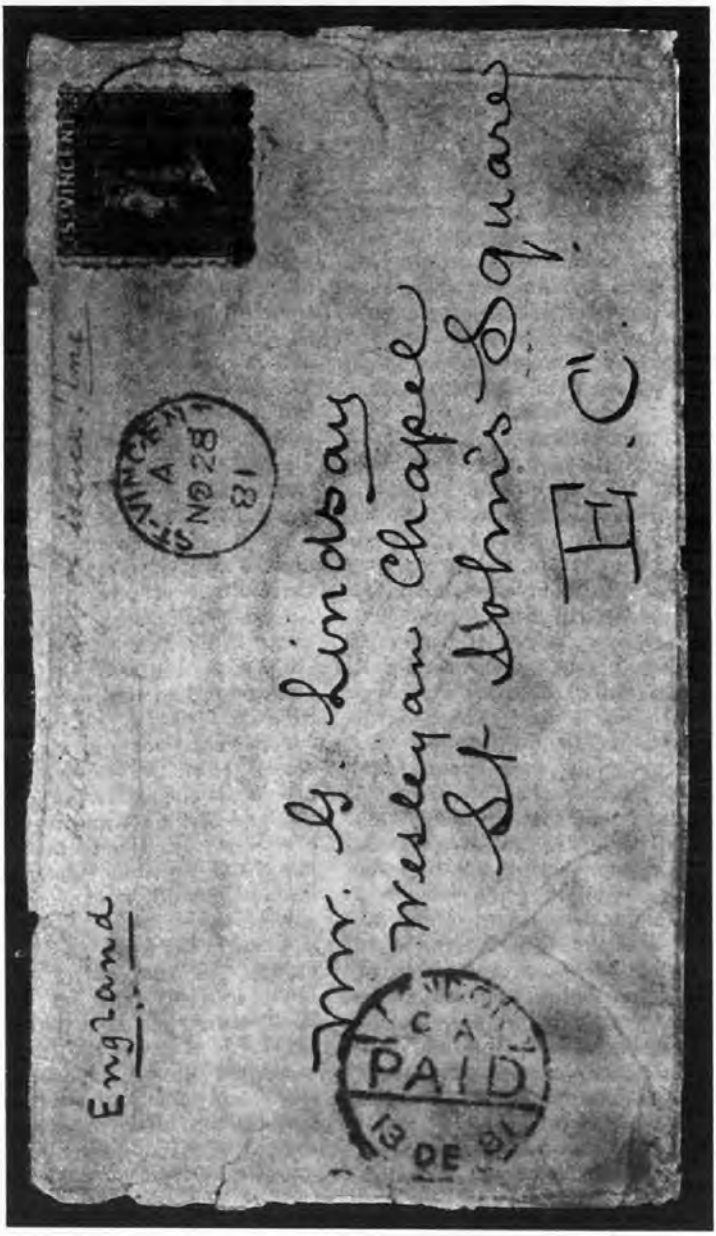
Beginning with Montserrat we find three covers bearing the 1p, first issue, split for half-pence postage. Of the Dominican Republic there are several of the first issue rarities on covers, including the ½r of 1862 and the 1r blue, 1r pink and 1r lilac of 1866 to 1871. St. Lucia supplies some great attractions. There is a block of six of the 4p yellow, 1864, on part of the cover, and still more interesting are several fine covers containing the rare surcharged revenues of 1882-4 used for postage. In the lot a superb unused copy of the 1s orange and black, 1883-5, is noticeable. It is now catalogued at $18, but Mr. Seybold paid $4 for his copy some years ago. It may be stated here that Mr. Seybold purchased many of his unused West Indians when they were first issued, and they, therefore, represent a big increase in value.

In the Granada assortment one's attention is invited by a beautiful strip of four of the 1p, 1860, on the cover, of the richest green color and with the cancellation scarcely visible. In British Dominica there are some prime and rare novelties. Most conspicuous among them is a cover bearing no less than 24 copies of the ½p on half of the 1p violet (Scott No. 10) a piece as freakish as it is valuable. Of the principal varieties of Danish West Indies, the 14c lilac and green (No. 12, Scott) Mr. Seybold has an elegant unused specimen, for which he paid just forty cents. It is now listed at $15. We next come to a fine lot of Trinidad covers. It includes all the shades of the 1p, blued paper, of the first issue on separate covers, and copies of the rare blue and dull blue, lithographed, 1852-3, the latter, however, being on parts of covers. There is also a superb unused set of the Trinidad officials. The gem of the Trinidad collection, however, is a magnificent copy of the Lady McLeod on the cover. The St. Vincent's group is full of good things. One of the two leading rarities of St. Vincent is the 5s rose, 1880-81, of which Mr. Seybold has a fine specimen; and thereby hangs a tale. He purchased this copy for $1.85, believing it to be the 5s of the 1883-88 issue (Scott No. 50) and for several years it was classed in Mr. Seybold's collection as such. Some ten years ago Vincent Gurdji, the well known authority of West Indian stamps, visited Mr. Seybold. As soon as he saw the stamp he promptly identified it as the earlier 5s (No. 29) by its color, and verified his judgment by an examination of the water mark. "You've got the rare one, all right," remarked Mr. Gurdji, "but where is your copy of the cheap 5s?" Whereupon Mr. Seybold was obliged to confess that the copy in his possession had masqueraded for the more common type. The value of the discovery can be understood when it is stated that the earlier 5s is priced at $75, and the later at $3.50. But Mr. Seybold lost no time in procuring a copy of the latter. There are also to be seen here two precious specimens of the 4p on 1s vermillion, 1880-81, one on the cover.

Under Leeward Islands the prize exhibit is the entire surcharged Jubilee set of 1897 on a single cover. This stamp is not listed used in the catalog. Among the Tobago gems are beautiful unused specimens of the 5s slate and one-pound violet, first issue, and the 6p bistre brown, 1883-84; likewise a nice copy of the 1p on half of 6p orange, 1880, on part of cover, Jamaica furnishes some rich covers, of which these deserve special mention: A rare diagonal half of the 1p blue, first issue; and a large cover containing both the 1s rose and 5s lilac of 1880 (revenues used for postage) which are chronicled, but not priced, in the standard catalog. For Nevis the star attraction is a fine cover bearing the rare 6p olive gray (lithographed) of 1879.

Central and South America.

From Central America Mr. Seybold has all the old issues complete, but the later issues, especially those with a speculative taint, have not interested him. Here, too, the proportion of rare covers is small, but the detached stamps, used and unused, are found in profusion. Recently, in showing his Central Americans to the writer, Mr. Seybold called attention to two used Guatemala stamps, the 4p violet and 1p orange, Nos. 5 and 6 of the catalog. It was on the first visit he ever made to New York City that he purchased the two for fifty cents from William P. Brown, the veteran dealer. They are now listed at $7.50, and prove that even the neglected Central Americans may yield compound interest or better.



St. Vincent, 1880-81, 4p on 1sh

For South America, Argentina, to begin with, presents an attractive array of covers. There are no less than seven, bearing the stamps of the first issue in

divers combinations. A very desirable piece is a strip of three of the 5c vermillion, rouletted, on the cover. The Buenos Ayare are found in great variety. Among them is a 1p brown, a 2p blue, and a magnificent pair of the 4r brown, on different covers; also a pair of the 4r 1860 and a pair of the 1p, rose, 1862, on the cover. In this group we also find two of the greatest of South American rarities, the 4p vermillion and the 5p orange, both fine used specimens. Of Brazil, Mr. Seybold has a number of covers that would delight the specialist. Among them we may note a 90 reis and a 180 reis of the 1866 perforate issue, both on the same cover; and another with the 600r. But the grand prize in this group must be awarded to a vertical strip of the yellow 430r, 1866, on the cover. This has been greatly admired. The Bolivia exhibit includes copies of the 10c brown, and 50c blue, first issue, on the cover, and fine unused specimens of the rare 500c black of the 1869 and 1871 issues. Two covers that are highly valued by Mr. Seybold contain fine copies of the Bolivian locals, of the Auto fagasta and Chimba issues. Not more than two of the Chimba covers were, so far as known, ever offered for sale, and some years ago this rarity excited deep interest in philatelic circles. From British Guiana a noble array of covers is offered. There is none of the circulars, as stated, but one discovers something almost as good in a block of four of the 1p magenta, 1852, on the cover. Then there is a beautiful copy of the 4c blue, same issue, likewise on the cover. Other rarities on the cover are a strip of four of the 1c vermillion 1853; a strip of three of the 4c blue, same issue; and a fine pair of the 1c brown, 1860. A full set of the officials of 1875-7 on separate covers is also notable.

Coming to the prolific Colombian Republic we are met by a splendid variety of all the old issues, not only complete, but, what is even more remarkable, in the pink of condition. The covers are few, but the detached stamps include many gems, among them being a superb unused specimen of the 20c red, 1862. Perhaps the rarest of the covers is that containing a 10c green of the 1863 issue of Bolivar. Among the Peru covers, the most striking rarity is a copy of the ½peso, rose, 1852. Mr. Seybold has never been able to trace another copy of this stamp on the original. The Uruguay collection embraces several interesting covers, among them the 80c yellow and the 120c, both light and dark blue, of the 1859 issue.

EUROPE.

Mr. Seybold's hoard of European stamps, both on and off the cover, is as the reader can easily imagine a magnificent collection in itself. Of all the regular European issues of the nineteenth century—barring, again, inconsequential reissues, variation of shades, errors and the like—only four important stamps of this imposing group of countries are missing, one of the early Bremens, the 3-lire Tuscany, and the two Moldavias already mentioned. In some departments, as, for example, Austria and the Netherlands, the ratio of covers is, however, surprisingly small. As these are letter-writing countries, the only explanation is that Mr. Seybold has given his chief attention to the rarer European issues on the cover. Hence, we find that his finest array of covers represents countries noted for their philatelic rareties, like Spain and the old German and Italian states. I shall therefore, dismiss the following countries with the statement that Mr. Seybold has a full and fine collection of the stamps of each, with only a sprinkling of original covers to give spice to the exhibit: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Bergedorf and Brunswick, Greece, the German Empire (including the stamped envelopes) Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lubeck, Luxemburg, Manaco, Norway, Parma (in the rare used condition) Portugal, Prussia (including the entires) Russia, Sweden, Turkey, etc.

Of the Denmark covers, attention is first challenged by one bearing a beautiful copy of the 16-skilling violet of 1863, rouletted, and a pair of the 8s green, of 1858. Another contains a block of ten of the common 4s red of 1864, along with a magnificent strip of the 48s brown and lilac of 1870. Another eye-opener is a big cover adorned with no less than thirteen specimens of the 48s of 1870. The Finland collection is notable for its fine condition as regards its grotesque perforations of the earlier issues, which are the despair of the average philatelist. Conspicuous among the Finland covers is one bearing a fine copy of the 5-kopec blue, with a 10k rose of the first issue. France supplies a lavish variety of covers. The old issues are found in this condition in a bewildering diversity of combinations, pairs, blocks and strips, but the beholder is especially impressed by a splendid copy of the very rare 1-franc vermilion on the cover. Coming to Great Brit-

ain, the pioneers of philately are seen in an enormous variety of groupings on the cover. A fine unused copy of the first 1p black, with V. R. in the corners, a classic rarety, stands out in royal isolation from a motley aggregation of its humbler fellows, many of them appearing on covers in great blocks and strips. The famous octagonals of 1847-54, 6p, 10p and 1s, are seen in numerous combinations. Dealers and others who have examined this part of the collection have been struck by Mr. Seybold's wonderful batch of British stamped envelopes with the compound imprints. He also has a fine lot of the Mulready envelopes and letter sheets in used condition. A British exhibit that would delight the average philatelist is a magnificent block of four, beautifully canceled and off the cover, of the five-pound orange of 1884.

A scarce and interesting cover is one ornamented by the ½p orange and 1p blue of the Ionian Islands, of which even the detached used specimens are rare. Poland is represented not only by its single adhesive on the cover, but also by two stamped envelopes.



Pair of Basle and 1 copies 4c Vaud.

The Modena exhibit is rich in striking and valuable covers, many of which were parts of the Philadelphia "find," a few years ago, of a great quantity of envelopes bearing Modena stamps, addressed to an Italian firm of that city, Vito Viti & Sons. First in the group of covers a superb cover with a strip of three of the 1-lira black, and two copies of the 40c blue of the first issue.

A noble block of sixteen of the 15c yellow of the same issue decorates another cover. The gem of this lot, however, is a cover containing beautiful copies of the 40c red brown and the 80c orange of 1859. The 80c is not catalogued unused by Scott, and the German dealers have asked as high as $100 for the stamp in this condition. Mr. Seybold's Prussian collection includes all the stamped envelopes, used.

In the Roumanian group, the "piece de resistance" is a splendid specimen of the three Moldavias of the first issue, namely the 54-parale, blue, on the cover. Another cover carries five copies of the 80p red of the 1858 issue of Moldavias; and there is also a superb specimen of the rare 5p black of the 1858 issue. The 1865 issue of Roumania is well represented on covers.

The rare early issues of Spain have always been a great favorite with Mr. Seybold, and he has amassed a magnificent lot of them on the envelopes. A complete collection of Spanish stamps is always a philatelic attraction of the first magnitude; but Mr. Seybold has reached far beyond this limit with a multiplicity of the rareties in a breath-taking variety of combinations. Elegant copies of the 3-cuartos bronze of 1853 engage philatelic attention. Another prize is a big cover bearing a strip of five of the 6r, blue of the 1851 issue, together with six copies of the 5r, rose, of the same issue. An even more rare and valuable cover shows a beautiful copy of the 2r orange, reinforced by a pair of the 6r blue, of the 1851 issue. The eye next rests with admiration on a cover containing a strip of six of the 10r, green, of 1851, together with five copies of the 12c lilac, 1852; and on another cover are fourteen copies of the 5c, green, and two copies of the 6r, greenish blue of 1852. One oddity in this princely assortment is a fine copy of the 12c blue and rose of the 1865 issue, with frame inverted. I have undertaken no more than to sketch some of the salient features of Mr. Seybold's Spanish collection of covers. A detailed description would fill several pages of your magazine.

Tuscany, Naples and Sicily are richly represented with covers. Among the rare Tuscans, we may note a magnificent cover adorned by the 60c brown red of 1852. An equally valuable piece is a pair of the rare 2-soldi, 1851, and a single copy of the 1s, same issue, on a single cover. There is also a great variety of the rare ½t blue of the two Sicilies (Nos. 8 and 9, Scott). Mr. Seybold has several specimens. A newspaper containing a copy of No. 9 is additionally valuable because of its historic interest. It is dated Nov. 20, 1860, and its chief news feature is a proclamation issued by Garibaldi. Among the noticeable Silician covers is one containing three copies of the 50 gr., brown red.

The Old Germans.

As stated in my introductory chapter, Mr. Seybold is especially fond of the stamps of the old German states and cities. His collection, therefore, of old German covers is a philatelic treasure house. He once remarked to me that his stock of some of the old German rareties, multiplied on the envelopes in various combinations is larger than a big European dealer carries; and I dare say this is no unwarranted claim. Let us begin with Bremen. With one exception the issue is complete; and of the numerous covers, the most striking is a block of four of the 10 gr black of 1866; while another has a strip of three of the same stamp. The stamped envelopes, both on white and blue paper, are complete. Baden furnishes some notable covers, including a strip of three of the 30 kr orange, 1864-8, and a fine pair of the 18 kr green of the same issue. His Baden rurals are gems of the first water. One of his covers presents no less than ten copies of the 1 kr, rural, and another has a strip of three of the same stamp. The great rarety in this lot is a pair of 12kr (unpriced by Scott) on the cover. Of Bavaria, we find five copies of the 1 kr black, first issue, on one cover, and on another two strips of three of the same stamp. The almost ideal condition of the stamps on some of Mr. Seybold's early Bavarian covers, deserves special mention. Passing on to the North German Postal district, one is attracted by four copies of the 18 kr bistre, rouletted, on one cover, and a pair on another. The real prizes in this group, however, are a cover with no less than ten copies of the 30 gr blue, and another containing a 1 kr and three of the 2 kr, of the officials.

The Hamburg department is full of good things. There is a pair of the 9s, imperforate, on the cover; while another cover presents a big block of twenty of the 1s, perforate. One of the finest covers in this group contains four copies of the 9s yellow, together with four copies of the 7s violet of the 1861-65 issue. For Hanover, the 1851 issue on the cover is complete. Of the 1853 issue

there are twelve copies of the 3p 1856 on a single cover; and on another cover four copies of the 3p green, 1859-64, are seen. The most valuable Hanover piece, however, is a magnificent cover showing no less than eleven copies of the rare 10 gr green, of the same issue as the last. Mecklenburg-Schwerin supplies some beauties. Prominent among them is a cover mailed with a block of ten of the 4-4s, 1856. But this is overshadowed by a pair of the rare rouletted 4-4s on the cover. Mr. Seybold's collection of the rare Oldenburgs is alone worth a little fortune. He has them complete, of course, including the stamped envelopes cut square. One of his covers bears a vertical strip of three of the 1-3g, green, first issue, and another is enriched with a noble block of six of the same stamp. A strip of three of the 1-3g, green, 1860, on the cover, is a jewel. A unique Oldenburg piece is a cover addressed to Santiago, Cuba, and mailed with these stamps of the rare 1860 issue; a ½g, three of the 2g, a ¼g and a 1g. Another fine cover shows us a block of four of the 3g, yellow, of the 1858 issue. Perhaps the finest cover in this group is one containing three copies of the extremely rare 1-3g, green, of 1858. Schleswig-Holstein supplies a pair of the 1s blue, first issue on the cover, and another elegant cover presents three copies of the rare 2s, rose and pink, same issue. From Saxony comes a fascinating variety of fine pieces. To begin with, we find no less than eighteen copies of No. 1, the rare sp, red, on covers, in singles, pairs, strips and even blocks. This little group alone is worth a pot of money. There is almost as great a variety of the more common 10g, blue, of the 1855 issue, on covers. Mr. Seybold also has all the stamped envelopes of Saxony. When we came to Wurtemburg, wonder is again excited by the lavish display of covers. Of the rare 18kr, violet, first issue, there are eighteen copies on the cover, in varied combinations. Of the 1857 issue, there is a beautiful strip of three on the cover. An even greater rarity is a cover containing a superb block of six of the perforate 18kr, blue of 1861; and the beholder is next captivated by another block of six of the rouletted 18kr orange, on the cover. The Wurtemburg envelopes are, of course, not missing.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By REV. L. G. DORPAT

3. U. S. Commemorative Issues.

In No. 947 of **Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News** I find the following: A. A. Kranhold favors us with a clipping from the Minneapolis **Tribune** of February 12, showing a superb illustration of the Lincoln stamp in a fourfold enlargement. Will interested collectors secure specimens of this paper and use the same with their congressmen as a good argument for the passage of the Taylor bill? This is too good an opportunity to lose." The Taylor bill provides that the strict prohibition to reproduce any U. S. stamp should find an exception in regard to the illustration of U. S. postage stamps in books and journals, provided that these illustrations be in black and white and produced by some other than the line-engraved process.

If this bill were law, we might have illustrated these present articles and thereby made them one hundred per cent more interesting and valuable. As it is, most engravers and printers will positively refuse to have anything to do with the engraving or printing of even a portion of the design of any U. S. stamps. Some may be more daring, as the example of the **Tribune** quoted above indicates; others may be ignorant of the strictness of the present law and its application, and hence occasionally we find an illustration here and there nevertheless, but it is always a dangerous proceeding to illustrate U. S. stamps under the present law, and we can only wish that the Taylor bill may soon be passed as a law. It is with serious regret that we enter upon the consideration of U. S. pictorial or commemorative issues while the law yet prohibits us from showing illustrations of the beautiful designs of which we speak.

U. S. Issue of 1869.

This issue, which was manufactured by the Bank Note Co. of New York, was planned soon after the close of the civil war and the death of Lincoln (April 15, 1865), and though it is not a commemorative issue in the sense now usually connected with that term it is certainly a fore-runner of such issues and in the preparation of it patriotic and commemorative sentiments undoubtedly played a great part as the designs evidently show.

The 1, 6 and 90 cent stamps, which bear the portraits of Franklin, Washington and Lincoln, have been mentioned before. The 2, 3 and 12 cents are not so attractive, as the 15 and 24 cents; the 2 cents showing a post-rider, the 3 cents a railroad locomotive as they were then used to haul the mail trains, and the 12 cents an ocean steamer carrying the mails to foreign countries. Comparing the designs on these stamps with those of similar facilities on the issue of 1901 we find that much progress has ensued in the intervening thirty-two years. Just compare the locomotive of 1869 with the express train of 1901, or the old-styled ocean steamer with the modern ocean greyhound; Then, in 1869, the step from the post-rider of 1847 to the steam-locomotive of 1869 seemed no less big and important.

The 10 and 30 cent stamps of 1869 are very nearly of the same design, coat-of-arms surmounted by spread-eagle, stars (10c) and flags (30c). The color of the 10c is too pale to bring out the details of the design and the two colors of the 30c do not harmonize to the best effect, besides that there is too much detail in too small a space. If either stamp was enlarged 2-4 diameters and then printed in a dark rich color the design would be one of the best. The reason for adopting these designs was undoubtedly the feeling of joy on account of the reëstablished and dearly vindicated Union. According to Mr. Luff the design originally intended for the 30c stamps was a picture of the surrender of Burgoyne (Oct. 7, 1777). Why this was replaced by the coat-of-arms, I cannot say.

It is too bad that so many of the U. S. stamps are badly centered and in the case of the 15 and 24 cents of 1869 that the two colors are badly registered in addition. Otherwise these two stamps would be of the most beautiful of their time. They are real works of art in miniature, if not spoiled by a poor fitting together of the two colors and the perforation. The 15c has an engraving of the picture of the Landing of Columbus, painted by Vanderlyn and kept in the Capitol at Washington; the 24c is embellished by a reproduction of Trumbull's Declaration of Independence, which is also in the Capitol at Washington. For the very small space available on the stamps these engravings are excellent, and if we were permitted to print enlarged reproductions of them they would make splendid illustrations. The stamps, however, never became popular among the people, perhaps, because few ever saw the higher values. Among stamp collectors they are popular enough but really fine copies are very hard to get.

Though this issue was a failure, postally considered, and was soon replaced by the issue of 1870, it nevertheless deserves the place of honor as the prototype of many of the most beautiful stamps issued anywhere in the world, showing the introduction of representing historical paintings on postage stamps and of printing these in two colors.

The U. S. Columbian Issue of 1893.

The ideas of 1869 are here executed with much success, though applied to a new subject and executed in one color for each stamp. Giving each stamp almost double the size of those in 1869 the engravers had twice as good a chance to represent the history of Columbus and his discovery of the New World, and they made good use of it indeed. We have in consequence a gallery of sixteen steel engravings representing the following subjects:

1c—"Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting of William H. Powell.

2c—"Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn.

3c—"Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving.

4c—"Fleet of Columbus," Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta, from a Spanish engraving.

5c—"Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella," after the painting by Brozik.

6c—"Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," from bronze panel by Randolph Rogers.

8c—"Columbus Restored to Favor," after painting by Jover.

10c—"Columbus Presenting Natives," after painting by Luigi Gregori.

15c—"Columbus Announcing his Discovery," after painting by R. Baloca.

30c—"Columbus at La Rabida," after painting by R. Mass.

50c—"Recall of Columbus," after painting by A. G. Heaton.

$1—"Isabella Pledging Her Jewels," after painting by Menoz Degrain.

$2—"Columbus in Chains," after painting by Lentze.

$3—"Columbus Describing Third Voyage," after painting by Francisco Jover.

$4—"Isabella and Columbus," after painting in Madrid and the Lotto painting.

(Continued on page 93)

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H. L. Lindquist, Editor and Mgr.,
3812 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

L. A. Lauritzen, Circulation Mgr.,
422 W. 63rd Street, Chicago, Ill,

Associate Editors.

Rev. W. A. Laughlin, Willow City N.D.
General Curio Editor

G. Montague Butler, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Mineralogy and Geology.

S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio
Government Postal Cards.

A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Dept. of Old Firearms.

Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio
Dept. of Old Paper Money.

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Dept. of American Archæology.

Walter F. Webb, Rochester, N. Y
Dept. of Conchology.

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Editorial

THE COLOR CHART—We regret that we have been obliged to omit the Color Chart from the February and March issues, and believe that a little explanation is in order. As stated in our announcement, the colors for this chart are all being made to order, so as to secure real stamp colors, and not a mere collection of printing ink colors. To say that this is difficult, is putting it mildly, as anyone who has ever had any experience in this line will agree. We started on a "theory" of a large ink manufacturing house, who mix their colors according to a new method, and, while this may work out satisfactorily for printing inks, as they are ordinarily used, it has proven a failure as far as an accurate color chart is concerned. In consequence, we have been obliged to adopt other methods, and are now having all the colors on the stamps analyzed, and exactly imitated. The enormous amount of labor and expense entailed can hardly be realized by one who has not looked into the matter, but the delay and expense, we are sure, will be justified by the results secured. It may be interesting to the reader to know what colors, and what stamps are used as a basis. The following are those used for the first installment, which takes up the "violets": Violet, Great Britain, 6p, 1867-69; bright violet, Great Britain, 6p, 1867-69; red violet, Great Britain, 6p, 1867-69; gray violet, United States, 10c, Omaha; black violet, United States, 12c, 1873; lilac, United States, 24c, 1862-66; gray lilac, United States, 24c, 1862-66; red lilac, United States, 24c, 1862-66; Puce, United States, 8c, 1895; purple, United States, 3c, St. Louis. This shows the ten main shades that can be classed under the general head of "violets," and of each of these according to our system, will be shown four tints, besides the solid color, so that it will form a comprehensive chart of fifty distinct shades or tints of this one color alone. As far as possible, United States stamps have been used as the standard, but where impossible to secure United States stamps that exactly show the desired shade, Great Britain has been taken as a second choice. It will be seen that we are taking the matter up in a thorough and systematic manner. We shall go more into detail on the subject in a later issue.

We desire to satisfy everyone, however, and will refund the subscription price to anyone disatisfied on account of the delay, upon request.

THE SINGER ARTICLES—We have laid much stress on the Singer articles, which we believe will start a vast amount of discussion in the philatelic world. There can be no doubt but that Mr. Singer's articles will accomplish much good, for they attack the very foundations of evils, which are detrimental to our hobby. In addition to these articles by Mr. Singer, Mr. Massoth, long and favorably known as a dealer in Chicago, was to have furnished us with much material, but as the reader knows, Mr. Massoth parted this life on January 30 last. This places us in a rather embarrassing position, for we have failed to arrive at satisfactory terms with Mr. Singer, and unless negotiations are resumed, we shall not have the pleasure of presenting his articles in our publication, much as we desire to do so. Mr. Singer's original intention was to publish these in book form, and just what action he will now take, we are unable to tell at this writing.

LOOKING FORWARD—We have now published three issues of the Collectors' Journal, and, while the support received is very encouraging, we are still far from

realizing our ideals. We have laid plans, big plans, for this magazine, and to carry them out we must have the active support and co-operation of every dealer and collector. There is no half-way course for us. We are either going to publish a magazine containing original articles of permanent value by the best writers, and in this way make the journal indispensable to you, or we shall discontinue publication. We must accomplish big things in order to meet our own expectations and those which we are raising in our subscribers, and we count on you. Will you interest yourself enough to show this magazine to your collecting friends? Will you interest yourself to the extent of patronizing our advertisers, and when so doing mention the Collectors' Journal? We want you to place yourself in the position of the editor of this paper, and let us know what you would do. We want criticisms and suggestions, for we have lots to learn, and it is only by learning the view points of others that we can hope to cater intelligently to their needs.

THE NEXT ISSUE—The leading article in the next issue will be a descriptive write-up of a magnificent collection of postal cards by Mr. Leonard Michael, president of the Chicago Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Society. The article on the Seybold collection will be finished, and the usual number of feature articles and serials. We have some excellent articles in store for our readers in future numbers, and you will certainly find the magazine worth while.

HAND BOOKS—We had planned to reprint the most important serial articles appearing in this publication in the form of hand books, and, while we still intend to carry out our original intentions, it has been suggested that we go into the matter more deeply. If enough interest is shown, we are willing to undertake the publication of a series of hand books containing monographs of the stamps of certain countries, and other subjects of interest to the stamp collector. Before doing so, however, we must be assured that the support will justify the expense. We shall carry ten full page advertisements from well known and established dealers, and, if you feel able to consider this proposition, we should be glad to hear from you. If you are a collector, we should be glad to receive your advance subscription for one or more copies at 25 cents each. Do not send any money, for you will not be called upon to pay it until sufficient support is received to assure success. Let us hear from you on the subject.

GREENE MEMORIAL—For some time previous to Mr. Greene's death, the members of the American Society of Curio Collectors had been contributing to a fund for the purpose of presenting Mr. Greene with a Loving Cup as an expression of their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf. When we learned that we could not carry out our original intentions, we communicated with Mrs. Greene on the subject, to learn her wishes in the matter, and at her suggestion, we have decided to present a handsomely framed photograph of Mr. Greene to the public library of Arkansas City, Kan., as a permanent memorial. The trustees of the library are in full harmony with our plans, and negotiations are already under way for securing the photograph, and having it properly framed. Friends of Mr. Greene, and members of the A. S. C. C. who have not, as yet, contributed, and desire to do so, can remit any amount from 25 cents to $1.00 to the editor of this paper. A full list of contributors, together with a halftone of the memorial, will be published in these columns in due time.

ESPERANTO—The second Esperanto lesson appears in this issue, and we believe that much interest is being manifested in this international language. The third and final lesson will appear in the next number, and if you would like to know more of the language, we would like to have you take advantage of our combination offer, consisting of one year's subscription to the leading Esperanto Journal, "Amerika Esperantisto," and a complete Grammar and vocabulary, which will enable you to thoroughly master the language, with a year's subscription to the Collectors' Journal, all for $1.00.

What Appears on the Faces of Our Stamps (cont.)

85—"Columbus," after cast provided by Treasury Department for 50 cents coin.

Financially the Postmaster-General did not consider this issue a success, and many a speculator who first considered it one, learned not to do it now, but there can be no doubt that by this issue other governments were induced to try a similar scheme, though mostly on a smaller scale.

U. S. Issue of 1898, Called the Trans-Mississippi Issue

Profiting by previous experience the

government limited this issue to nine values:

1c—"Marquette on the Mississippi," from a painting by Lamprecht.

2c—"Farming in the West," from a photograph.

4c—"Indian Hunting Buffalo," from an engraving in Schoolcraft's History.

5c—"Fremont on Rocky Mountains," adaptation.

8c—"Troops Guarding Train," from a drawing by Frederic Remington.

10c—"Hardships of Emigration," from a painting loaned by A. G. Heaton.

50c—"Western Mining Prospector," from a drawing by F. Remington.

$1—"Western Cattle in Storm," from a steel engraving by J. MacWhirter.

$2—"Mississippi River Bridge," from an engraving of St. Louis "Eades' Bridge."

Pan-American Issue of 1901.

This issue is still smaller than the previous one, both in size and number, and yet it is said that large remainders were burned after retirement of the issue. The values and subjects are as follows:

1c—"Lake Steamer," representing fast lake navigation.

2c—"Railway Train," representing fast express.

4—"Automobile."

5c—"Steel Arch Bridge at Niagara Falls."

8c—"Ship-canal Locks at Sault Sainte Marie."

10c—"Ocean Steamship," representing fast ocean navigation.

This issue printed in two colors and executed with great care is probably the most beautiful of all that were ever issued by our country. If we compare it with the issue of 1869, we can readily see that not only the modes of transportation of mails, but also the art of manufacturing stamps has progressed.

Louisiana Purchase or St. Louis Issue of 1904.

The stamps of this issue are a little larger than those of last. The designs are less burdened with details and ornaments, and hence the portraits of Livingston on the 1c, Jefferson on the 2c, Monroe on the 3c and McKinley on the 5c, are quite prominent, and each of these stamps may be called fine. The 10c with a map of the whole United States, showing the tract included in the Louisiana Purchase, made in 1803 from France for $15,000,000, is of minor beauty unless viewed with a patriotic eye and a due regard for the importance of that purchase for the whole history and welfare of our country.

Jamestown Exhibition Series of 1907

This comprises three values only, 1c with portrait of Captain John Smith—I wonder how many namesakes he has in our country now—2c, with a picture representing the Founding of Jamestown and the 5c, with portrait of Pocahontas.

Lincoln Commemorative Stamp of 1909.

This is a 2c stamp issued on February 12, 1909, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. It shows a profile of Lincoln to the right.

Reading philatelic journals of our country we rarely find much said against these U. S. commemorative issues, the philatelic press of other countries, however, is pretty strong in denouncing them as unnecessary and consequently undesirable. Especially strong was the sentiment expressed against the sixteen stamps of the Columbian issue with its high values. What is correct? Should we denounce the speculative issues of other countries and praise those of our country? Certainly not, unless there be a special feature which distinguishes them and makes them praiseworthy in some way.

I do not say that U. S. commemorative issues were necessary, nor that they are praiseworthy in all respects, yet they have a few reconciling features which we do not find elsewhere in commemorative issues. First of all these U. S. stamps were printed in so large editions and remained on sale for so long a time that it was made possible almost for everybody to procure every one of the stamps at face value. Secondly, every one of these stamps is today just as well available for postage as on the first day of its issue, and it is not likely that their availability for paying postage will be destroyed for some time to come. Thirdly, there are no remainders that were sold below face value, nor are there any of which it is to be feared that they ever will be sold below face value, most of the remainders that could not be sold have been burned.

Thus, though these issues were unnecessary, they were made and handled in such a way as to avoid the principal objections that may be made to many other commemorative issues. The remaining objections are very nearly counterbalanced by patriotic and asthetic considerations.

Next Installment: "British North America."

Arranging a Collection of Minerals.

By G. MONTAGUE BUTLER.

Very few collectors realize the importance of having their specimens displayed in an attractive and effective manner, or, if they do understand this, many lack the experience or ability which such an arrangement requires.

The old-fashioned cabinet with its heterogeneous contents of "ores," "relics" and other curios in hopeless confusion is doubtless familiar to all of us, but is it the source of satisfaction to its owner or of entertainment to his guests which it should and can be? It may contain beautiful crystals and gems of delicate color, but these are too apt to be hidden by some unattractive rock or other article. The first thing that the owner of such a collection should do is to group together all the specimens belonging to the same hobby or branch of natural history. It seems unnecessary to linger upon this point.

Now suppose your eye happens to single out a peculiar specimen of mineral and you inquire of the owner as to its character. Is it not often true that he will either "guess" that it is so-and-so or will refer to a great label glued to the piece in the most disfiguring manner imaginable?

Now labels are all right. Memories are such unreliable things that a fact is very apt to escape us unless we have written notes to which we can refer, but there are always right and wrong ways of doing things, and the above mentioned method of labeling is one of the decidedly objectionable methods. orate plan which is described later is the following:

lectors who do not adopt a rather elab-Unquestionably the best plan for col-

With white paint, a small tube of which costs but a few cents, make a rectangular or circular figure on some inconspicuous portion of the specimen, and, when this is perfectly dry, paint thereon the number of the mineral, using a very fine brush and red or blue paint for this purpose. This number should be in two parts, the first being the number of the mineral species according to Dana's classification, and the second, one of a series which begins with unity for each species and runs as high as there are specimens of the mineral in the collection. The two parts can be separated by a colon or hyphen, thus: 104:3, 104-3. Dana's number can be found in many works on mineralogy as well as in some dealers' catalogs.

A catalog should then be arranged according to successive numbers, giving full information about each specimen. An entry might read as follows:

158:2. **Enargite, Red Mountain, Colorado.**
Obtained from Colorado School of Mines In Exchange for Fossils.

This number would indicate that there was at least one other specimen of enargite in the collection, which would be numbered 158:1.

It is possible to use "stickers" in place of the paint, but these are apt to come off, and are really more bother in the end than the permanent marking. If stickers are used, however, any system of numbering can be used, since they may readily be removed or altered.

In many of the large collections each specimen is placed upon a rectangular block of wood which has the top and ends covered with black velvet or painted black, and on the sloping front of this block is attached a white card on which is neatly written the name, number, and other data of the accompanying specimen. The latter is also numbered as previously described, so in case the pieces should get mixed they can be returned readily to their proper places.

The black velvet or paint on the blocks of wood just mentioned is an idea borrowed from the jeweler. Did you ever notice that they show off their wares by laying them upon black velvet cloth? They know that nothing sets them off as well. Paint the interior of your cabinet a dull black, and cover the shelves with black velvet if you can afford to do so, there will be then nothing to detract from the beauty of the specimens. Of course, a dull black specimen furnishes an exception to this rule. It must rest upon a white surface.

Never have your minerals arranged in little compartments or boxes as they are so often sold. They are then too close together, and, being partially hidden, the full effect is lost.

Never crowd specimens. If possible, allow several inches of space around each mineral, and the eye will then observe individual beauties, not the general effect.

Single crystals and small fine specimens may be mounted on crystal mounts or wired or gummed to needles which are run through disks of card-board and into the shelf. The cardboard disks bear the number of the specimen.

The order in which pieces should be grouped depends upon the purpose of the collection. If the minerals are to be studied, arrange them consecutively according to Dana's classification, or place all the different ores of one element in a group. These plans are apt to bring beautifully colored pieces on one shelf while another will be quite unattractive, so, if you are collecting merely for pleasure and desire to make your collection as attractive as possible, it is best to distribute the fine crystals and brilliant colors in such a manner as to make one portion as pleasing as another.

Autographs appeal to few people, shells look very much alike to the uninitiated, and so it is with many other branches of collecting, but a properly arranged collection of minerals attracts the attention of even a casual observer. If a beginner, start right; if well advanced, profit by the experience of others.



Mineral Cabinet, Showing Blocks and Labels in Use.
Reproduced by permission of The Foote Mineral Co., Philadelphia.

The Round Table.

A Department devoted to the Informal Discussion of Personalities and Current Gossip.

Clarence V. Webb, of Perry, Ohio, the capable young secretary of the Pan-American Souvenir Card Club, has recently joined our society. He is deeply interested in many lines of collecting and we are certainly very glad to extend the hand of fellowship to him.

Our heartfelt sympathies are extended to our brother, Harry Parsons, of Win-

chester, Va., who was recently called to part with his little daughter, who was sick only a short time.

F. G. Hillman, one of the staunch, loyal standbys of our society since its inception, has all the business he can handle alone, in supplying the wants of those who are in love with the antique or curios. He mentions in a recent letter of one day's shipment to Elkins, N. H.; Wallaston, Mass.; Ramapoand Halcomb, N. Y., and Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Hillman also handles natural science material, and is one of the few men whose customers are such good advertisers that he does not dare advertise in the usual way for fear of having more trade than he can handle.

P. P. Mekeel has just completed a fine new home at 626 E. Garfield street, Cadillac, Mich., and is busy these days putting his collection into shape to show to admiring friends. Three unique specimens of wood came to the writer's desk from Mr. Mekeel recently. They were specimens of black walnut, paper birch and cherry carved in the form of tiny books. We had seen many collections of wood, but none showing the skill and ingenuity of these.

Mrs. Laura R. Eaton, of Osage, Iowa, has been spending the winter with a sister, Mrs. Frank True of Los Angeles, Cal., where she was joined by her husband, Hon. W. L. Eaton, a noted lawyer, and railroad commissioner for Iowa, who will accompany her home, Mrs. Eaton always brings home a goodly supply of treasures to add to her collection.

A. G. Reynolds, who has been a resident of the United States for the last twenty-two years, is however, a citizen of Great Britain, as he has never naturalized. He said once he went to Florida to raise oranges, but got froze out, so went into the natural history business, and the specimens he ships to all corners of the globe from his home in Veteran, Fla., are among the best to be found anywhere. The writer is the proud possessor of the most perfect Molongena corona, donated from his collection, that she has ever seen.

W. R. Smith, formerly of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, is now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, connected with the Cleveland Worsted Mills Co. Mr. Smith will be found at 5932 Broadway and very generously offers to "be of any help to any member who may desire any information along the lines of their hobbies," and very kindly offers to answer any letters directed to him. Mr. Smith has the use of a splendid chain of libraries there and can furnish many facts to those less fortunately situated. His offer is a splendid one, and we all appreciate his kindness.

Arthur Smith now of Fulton, Ky., is one of Uncle Sam's railway mail clerks. His love for Indian relics dates back to the time when his father brought to him from the field bright-colored arrowheads and pieces of flint, which are doubtless the most treasured specimens now in a large collection of Indian relics.

From Robert Moses of England, comes the sorry news of a long four months' illness, as well as the sickness of other members of his family. Mr. Moses is looking forward to an active interest in society affairs this summer, as he has a nice lot of shells ready for exchange, and is just nine miles from the national museum at South Kensington, where there is an almost complete collection of shells from every corner of the globe. Mrs. Moses has a fine collection of souvenir postcards of scenery and native inhabitants of different places of the world in their native costumes.

Miss Edna Lovejoy, Osage, Iowa, is looking forward, with great pleasure to a trip to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in Seattle, this summer. As Miss Lovejoy is an artist as well as a collector of curios, she goes well fitted to enjoy the trip to the fullest extent. Miss Lovejoy is an enthusiastic member of Chapter I. in her home city.

We are very glad to announce that the widow of our late president, Mrs. Bertha B. Greene, is making arrangements for the publication of her husband's book, "Castles of Sod." The price of the books will be announced later, but a large number of our members will surely want this volume of prairie verses. In commenting on it, the Topeka Capital of 1907, said that was the best work our poet president had done. The book takes its name from the first poem, and that with one or two others from the book were published in that issue of the Capital. Order your copies from Mrs. Greene, thus showing her the loyalty of our society to the memory of her husband. Mrs. Greene's address is Arkansas City, Kan., R. F. D. No. 1.

Notes from a Collecting Trip in Cuba.

By CHARLES T. SIMPSON

The view of the north coast of Cuba as one crosses over from Key West to Havana is very fine, the rugged Matanzas mountains on the left, the bold rocky foreshore, the narrow strait leading into the harbor of the great city with Moro castle on the left, and the many colored houses on the right, form a picture long to be remembered. So thought my friend, Mr. John B. Henderson, Jr., of Washington, and I, as we stood on the deck of the Halifax nearing our destination. We were bound to Cuba on a collecting trip for land, fresh water and marine shells, and besides this I was interested in the botany and the cultivated plants of the island, in its geology and natural history in general. To me it was a promised land. Once when a young man I had, in coming north from Honduras on the schooner Asa Eldridge, ran in by Cape St. Antonio, its extreme western end, near enough to see the people on shore, and all night along its northwest coast I had seen the beautiful Organ mountains gleaming in the moonlight, and again I had passed Cape Maisi, its easternmost point, bound for Jamaica, so close in that I could distinguish the **Melocactus** growing among the wild, bare rocks. Now I was to actually set foot on its shores and collect its wonderful land snail fauna.

Although Jamaica has a greater number of land snails in proportion to its size, perhaps as many as five hundred, yet Cuba contains the largest number of species of any island on the globe, considerably over six hundred having been described, and it has more strikingly rich and beautiful forms than any equal area on the planet.

I will not tire the reader with any lengthy account of Havana. It is essentially a Spanish city, with its narrow streets, its one or two lofty storied houses covered with stucco and elaborately carved. The fronts are painted in white, yellow, pink, drab and blue, rather harmoniously blended, and the doors and windows are protected by most intricate wrought iron guards. The Spanish signs, the gaily dressed people who talk constantly in loud, staccato tones, accompanied by earnest gestures help to make one think he might be in Cadiz or Barcelona.

But one can see the signs of the coming of the American on every hand in the clean, well paved streets, in the number of English signs he sees, in the Yankees he meets everywhere. In many of the better stores the prices of goods are announced in the windows in dollars and cents, and there is pretty sure to be some one who can "do" English after a fashion. There are many mixed Spanish and English signs on the houses and in the stores such as, for example: "El compuesto Vegetal de Lydia Pinkham." When I saw that name my heart gave a bound, and I felt that tho I was in a foreign land I was not among strangers, for one touch of Lydia Pinkham makes the whole world kin.

The city was full of tourists from the states, mostly of the "Got-rich-lately" kind who talked loudly and dressed louder, who seemed to have more money than anything else, and were especially anxious to call attention to their importance. This class swarms down to Havana, frequents the most expensive hotels, buys trinkets, and fancy goods at fabulous prices in the Calle O Reilly or Obispo street. They take a few turns about the city in a cab and possibly visit one or two of the suburbs, and imagine they have done the island. The trains and steamers on their way home fairly reverberate with their account of what they "seen and done when they was to Cuby," (always spelt with a y), and their adventures with "Cubians." For example: "We wuz a goin to the Inglyterry (Inglaterra) but Mr. Smith he said the Grande was the best so we went there. We never go to any but the best hotels." Or "Oh, I got the beautifullest fan you ever see at the Calle O Reilly. The young woman wanted seventy-five dollars for it, but I said I wouldn't give but sixty. She jabbered away like everything, but I couldn't understand a word of her old language. Finally she let me have it for sixty, though Mr. Johnson knows all about fans and he says its worth a hundred dollars."

We met a Mr. Walter Wilcox in Havana, a friend of Mr. Henderson, who had kindly invited us to visit his place on Cochinas Bay on the south shore of the island. As he was obliged to be in the city a few days on business we had leisure to make a couple of trips into the country collecting. We took the trolley car and ran out to Jamaica, not the island of that name, but a station a few miles southeast of Havana. We followed back on the track half a mile to where it passed between two isolated limestone mountains, crossed a low field of xanthosomas and sweet potatoes, in which we picked up **polygyra paludosa** so near to our **P. carpenteriana**, that it

is probably a variety of it, and here reached the foot of the nearest mountain. We scrambled up the rocky slope until we came to the base of a cliff and there they lay covering the ground thickly in every direction by hundreds, great amber colored **Plurodonte aunconia,** a species found all over the island, the beautiful **Chondropoma pictrun** with broken, revolving red bands, **Urocoptis humboldtiana,** of a lovely wine color, the large **Oleacina aliacca** of a rich amber brown and looking as if freshly varnished. There was one of the elegant slender species of **Urocoptis,** probably **U. gracillima** as slender as a knitting needle and having a long curved neck, there was **Cistrila agassizi** an elegant light red shell, and a number of fine Helicinas and Alcadias, some of them not longer than pin heads, and in raking over the dirt and trash one unearthed great numbers of **Megalomastroma apertum.**

One of the interesting species was **Thycanophora stigmatica,** a rather large, brownish snail with depressed spire which looked as tho covered with velvet, and there were **Ctenopomas and Eutrochatellas** and dainty **Melaniellas** with rib-like costæ, and the lovliest **Proserpinas** which gleamed like genuine opals. Here were thirty species which were gathered in an hour, and all found within a space as large as an ordinary dwelling house. Is it any wonder that when one has once tasted of such riches he forever loses interest in gathering the few pale, dull-colored **Polygyras, Succineas** and the **Pupadae** of our northern regions?

Another day we took the train very early in the morning for Ceiba Mocha, a station not far from Matanzas, and were accompanied by our friend Dr. De la Torre, of Havana. Like ourselves he is a conchologist, and he knows every hole and corner of Cuba, and his knowledge of the Cuban land and fresh water mollusk fauna is scarcely short of marvelous. We ran thru an undulating country, the soil being largely red clay and so far as its general appearance and configuration went, one might have imagined himself in Maryland. But a single glance at the vegetation would convince anyone that he must at least be a thousand miles south of that state. There were hedges of **Erythrina,** now entirely leafless, but blazing with scarlet, pea-shaped blossoms. In places they were made of pinguin, **(Bromelia pinguin),** a plant with terribly prickly leaves much like those of a pineapple, or of the native **Furcraea cubensis,** which looked like a century plant and which here and there sent up a monster stalk of blossoms, as does the latter. Then in places the **Euphorbia lactea** with its thick, triangular, cactus-like stems was used, making a mass of vegetation so dense that in places a cat could not have crawled thru it. In abandoned fields a sunflower **(Stemmodonta** probably) covered the ground with gay, yellow blossoms, and along the cuts of the railroad a charming vine, a **Galphimia,** was covered with pale yellow flowers in close heads. A morning glory that kept open all day **(Ipomoea sidifolia)** sprawled over acres of waste ground and scrambled over trees and bushes, its large cluster of small white flowers filling the air with fragrance. In many places the roads were shaded with immense Indian Laurels, **(Ficus sp.)** with heads of the darkest, densest green, and Mangos, Avocado Pears, Sappodillas and Mammee apples grew wild in abundance. Here and there a lovely Ceiba **(Eriodendron)** with a white, smooth, slightly bulging trunk like a majestic column, reared its head high above all the other trees. And everywhere, singly, in groups and groves grew the magnificent royal palm, with its straight, often swollen trunk, and crown of noble, dark pinnate leaves tossing in the warm breeze, so beloved by all Cubans that they allow it to remain in their cane fields and provision grounds. Wherever one goes in Cuba this beautiful tree forms a part of the landscape and proclaims to the most casual observer that he is really in the tropics.

At Ceiba Mocha, a pretty town embowered in foliage, we collected Chondropomas and the reversed **Urocoptis U. scaeva** and other fine things in a cut of the railroad. Our friend Torre called our attention to some piles of limestone rock along the track and when we turned over these rocks we found them covered underneath with a lovely slender, white **Urocoptis,** clinging by the foot, with the oblique aperture of the shell pressed close to the rock. These little mollusks stuck out at various angles, and where they were thickly clustered looked like pins or needles stuck in a pincushion.

We hired horses to ride over to the Pan de Palenque, a mountain some five miles distant. Now I am probably the champion for poor horseback riding of the whole United States and would about as soon take a term in jail as a ten mile horseback ride. I picked out a sorrel mare that looked good natured, and when I got on board the owner buckled a spur on the heel of my left foot. The mare was lazy and lagged behind, but for a little way I was able

to make her keep up with the rest by using the spur. Then it began to slip up, it worked up to my knee and crawled higher and higher until at the time we reached the mountain it hung around my neck. I couldn't take the wretched thing off and fasten it to my foot, for it took all my energies to hang on, and navigate the animal. I dug my heel into her, but she knew there was no spur. I clucked and chirruped to her and slapped her and she would drag along until the rest of the party were a half a mile ahead. Then she would begin to buck, during which process I exhibited a decided tendency to sit astride her neck or head, which is not considered a correct position in horseback riding. Then she would break into a gallop, during which I hung on for life and when she had caught up would stop suddenly enough to loosen one's grip.

We reached the mountain and leaving our horses we climbed up the steep eastern slope finding good collecting all the way. High up there is an immense vertical face and in this an enormous shallow cavern perhaps a hundred feet wide and fully as high. Here we found the exquisitely beautiful **Chondropoma irradians,** the shell having rounded whorls and a broad fluted frill around the aperture, which was elegantly painted with red and white rays. Here too was a fine little **Microceramus, M. palenquensis** reported only from this mountain. We found a number of **Cerion** shells occupied by hermit crabs, and as the Cerions inhabit only the immediate seashore, these little tenants must have brought them at least five miles and carried them far up the mountain.

We returned to Ceiba Mocha to catch an afternoon train in to Havana, and when we came to pay for the use of the horses the owner charged us five dollars each or at the rate of ten dollars a day for a horse. It was in vain that La Torre protested and gesticulated in the most vehement manner. Our man wouldn't drop a cent and as our train was coming there was nothing to do but give him his price.

Moral: When you hire horses in Cuba, or hire anything anywhere for that matter, it is always wisest to make a bargain beforehand.

(NOTE: The above installment of " Notes on a Collecting Trip in Cuba " appeared in the last issue of " THE BULLETIN " published but is reprinted as the majority of our subscribers did not read is. It will be concluded in three installments. EDITOR.)

On Mounting Postal Cards.

By HORACE E. CARPENTER, JR.

The question has often been asked by those who do not collect postal cards, as to how they are taken care of: in what manner they are mounted and preserved. A collector of anything that he may make his fad, usually finds some way to mount his collection, and so it is with postal card collectors. There have been a number of ways originated to care for cards, some good, some bad, and some worse. The old, primitive way was, as in the case of the early stamp collectors, to paste the cards flat in any book or album that might have come handy, thus spoiling many valuable specimens. Later came albums with stubs between each leaf, the card being laid alongside of the stub, and a piece of gummed paper pasted from card to stub, thus forming a sort of hinge. This was objectionable on account of the necessity of using a paper with gum of a tenacious quality that would not let go either card or stub. This frequently spoiled the cards also. In modern collections the idea is not to hurt the value of the card by using any sort of paste or hinge, but to mount the card in come manner that will not injure it in the least. Many collectors obtain large books holding about eight cards on a page, lay the cards flat thereon, and paste a strip of paper diagonally across each corner, pasting only the ends of the strip, so the card is held securely, but not injured at all. Another way is to keep your cards in Manila envelopes in which each country can be kept separately, using more than one envelope to a country when the occasion may require, or the size of the country's issues, demand it. The writer keeps his collection in this manner, but the objection is that they are not so easily displayed as in other ways, though they are easily accessible.

Upon a recent visit to London the writer had the privilege of examining the Tapling collection in the British Museum, and there found the card section mounted in frames, which frames pulled out of a large case, each card being mounted to show whatever part of a design might be thereon. How they were held in place, however, he was unable

to ascertain. The late Mr. Lohmeyer probably originated the best system when he invented his album, named after himself. This consisted of a cardboard case, each case containing a number of sheets of tag board, strips pasted across the face of the boards, serving to hold the edge of the card in such manner that the card entirely showed, and was easily examined when necessity required.

A well mounted collection of postal cards makes a beautiful showing, and these few remarks are intended to show that the care of a collection is not such a task as some would suppose.

To gather together a collection of cards and properly mount them is a great pleasure, but caution must be used not to spoil the cards through pasting them in any manner either by hinging or pasting them flat, as the condition of a card is a certain guide to its value, and the extra weight will scarcely permit the use of "peelable" ninges.

New Issues

Monthly Letter By THEO. CHAMPION & CO., Paris.

China, 2c. green, 10c blue.

Nederland Indies, Surch. Java 7½c. 17½c. 22½c.

Nederlands Indies, Surch, Buiten Bezit 7½c. 17½c. 22½c.

Italian Levant, 30-15 violet surch.

Paraguay, surch. 1908 1c green, 5c yellow, 10c lilac, 20 orange, 30 salmon.

Russia, 2 kop. green, 7 kop. green.

Switzerland, 3c violet, 5c green. Type I.

Switzerland, 12c bistre, 15c violet. Type II.

Esperanto

By Wm. G. ADAMS

LESSON II.

Grammar. The possessive is expressed by *de;* la domo de la patro, the father's house.

The numerals are: 1 unu, 2 du, 3 tri, 4 kvar, 5 kvin, 6 ses, 7 sep, 8 ok, 9 naŭ, 10 dek, 100 cent, 1000 mil. Compounds are formed by simple junction of these words: 13 dek-tri, 30 tri-dek, 56 kvin-dek ses, 249 du-cent kvar-dek naŭ. Ordinals are formed by adding the termination of the adjective: dua, second.

The personal pronouns are: mi, I; vi, you; li, he; ŝi, she; ĝi, it; ni, we; ili, they. Possessives are formed by adding the sign of the adjective: mia, mine.

Adjectives and adverbs are compared by means of the words pli, more; plej, most; ol, than. Pli bona, better; plej bona, best.

The infinitive of the verb is formed by adding *i* to the root: paroli, to speak. The imperative by adding *u*: parolu, speak!

The Esperanto vocabulary consists of only about 3000 root words; an immense number of words can be built up from these roots by compounding or by the use of suffixes and prefixes. Some of these suffixes and prefixes are:

Mal-, denotes opposites: bona, good; malbona, bad.

Ar, denotes a collection: arbo, tree; arbaro, forest.

Ec, abstract quality; bela, beautiful; beleco, beauty.

Eg, denotes increased degree or size: varma, warm; varmega, hot.

Et, diminished degree or size: malvarma, cold; malvarmeta, cool.

Ig, to cause to be: pura, clean; purigi, to clean.

In, denotes feminines: viro, man; virino, woman.

Compound words are formed by simple junction of roots: skrib, write; tablo, table; skribtablo, writing-table.

Vocabulary.

Mateno, *morning.*
Melkisto, *Milkman.*
Farmo, *farm.*
Doma, *house.*
Poto, *pot.*
Lakto, *milk.*
Kapo, *head.*
Mono, *money.*
Ovo, *egg.*
Kokido, *chicken.*
Prezo, *price.*
Robo, *robe.*
Festo, *feast.*
Junulo, *young man.*
Plano, *plan.*
Iras, *goes.*
Porti, *to carry.*
Komemci, *to commence.*
Revi, *to dream.*
Vendi, *to sell.*
Aĉeti, *to buy.*
Kortezi, *to make love.*
Skui, *to shake.*
Rifuzi, *to refuse.*
Fali, *to fall.*
Rompiĝi, *to break.*

Perei, *to perish.*
Dum, *during, while.*
Per, *by means of.*
Produkti, *produce.*
Multa, *many.*
Nova, *new.*
Ĉiu, *every.*
Sed, *but.*
Tute, *completely.*
Por, *for.*
En, *in.*
Kristnasko, *Christmas.*
Laŭ, *according to.*
Tiel, *thus, so.*
Da, *of* (used after words indicating quantity).

Exercises.

Dum la mateno, melkistino iris al la farmdomo. Ŝi portis poton da lakto sur la kapo. Dum ŝi iris ŝi komencis revi. "Mi vendos la lakton. Per la mono mi aĉetos cent ovojn. La ovoj produktos multajn kokidojn. Mi vendos ilin por bona prezo. Per la mono mi aĉetos novan robon. En la robo mi iros al la Kristnaska festo. Ĉiuj junuloj kortezos min. Sed mi skuos la kapon. Mi refuzos ĉiun." Ŝi skuis la kapon laŭ la revo kaj la poto da lakto falis al la tero. Ĝi tute rompiĝis. Tiel pereis la belaj planoj de la melkistino.

The morning is beautiful. The milkmaid bought three hundred eggs. The father will read to me. She had a beautiful robe. The robe was blue. The pot lies upon the ground. The child learned to read. Give me the pencil. Read the book. The sun commenced to shine.

Build up the following words by compounding or by the use of the suffixes and prefixes given above.

Lioness. Ugly. Pebble. Rock. Ill. Goodness. Booklet. A library (collection of books). To strengthen. Sunshine. Instruction book (learn-book). 681. 1048. 78. 427. 6284.

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The 531st regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held at the Club Room, 523 Roanoke Bldg., February 4, 1909, with twenty-six members present.

The application of Mr. A. L. Read of Anoka, Minn., for passive membership was posted. The resignations of Messrs. C. L. Jennes, D. B. Baker and G. C. Cuenod were also posted. That of Mr. W. G. Windhurst was accepted as was also the application of Mr. E. Michael.

Twenty dollars was appropriated for the use of the librarian for keeping up the library for the comping year. Vouchers were drawn on the treasurer for $5 for books purchased for the library at auction and $22.10 for rent, light and towel service.

Mr. H. M. Clark was appointed auction manager in the place of Mr. H. F. Bowker, resigned.

After a lengthy discussion, brought on by the librarian's report that the book case was too small to accommodate the growing library, it was dediced that if additional cases should be purchased, they should be of the sectional type. Messrs. Hardy Mudge and Hosmer were appointed a committee to enquire into the needs of the society's library and to make recommendations as to the size of the cases necessary.

The reports of the treasurer were received, showing a balance of $161.65 in the insurance fund and $65.59 in the general fund. The house committee reported that the room had been rented twice during the preceding month for auction purposes.

Mr. Linquist, chairman of the obituary committee, reported the death of Mr. F. M. Massoth and introduced the following resolution:

February 4, 1909.

Chicago Philatelic Society,

Fellow Members: Your committee begs to report as follows:

Whereas, Word has been received from El Paso, Texas, that one of its honored and esteemed members, Mr. F. N. Massoth, died last Sunday, January 31,

1909, in that city, and

Whereas, Mr. Massoth, as a member of the Chicago Philatelic Society was most active and untiring in advancing its welfare, and

Whereas, The members of this society feel that they have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of its fellow member, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Philatelic Society hereby subscribe to its sense of loss in the death of Mr. Massoth, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society.

(Signed) Obituary Committee,
.. L. Lindquist,
R. E. Baldwin,
... M. Clark.

Messrs. Wolsieffer, Mudge and Severn told the society of some of their interesting observations of the man which underlaid the business man, Mr. Massoth, that was the guiding spirit of one of Chicago's largest stamp houses, after which the meeting adjourned. Next meeting February 18, 1909.

H. F. Bowker, Secretary.

532

The 532d meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Rogers at the Club Room, 523 Roanoke Bldg., February 18, 1909, with twenty-four members present.

The application of Mr. Adolph Larson, Jr., for active membership was ordered posted. Those of Messrs. A. S. Clausen and W. L. Leonard, having been posted the required time, were accepted.

A voucher was drawn on the treasurer for eighty cents for notices of the annual banquet, sent to various Philatelic Societies.

A communication was read from the St. Louis Collectors' Society, accompanied by a resolution expressing their sense of loss in the death of Mr. F. M. Massoth. Their resolution, together with a copy of the resolutions previously passed by the Chicago Philatelic Society were sent to the relatives of the deceased.

A discussion, brought about by Mr. Wolsieffer's remarks at the recent banquet, in reference to the early history of the C. P. S., was entered into; in which Messrs. Severn, Hosmer and Mudge were the principal participants. It was moved and passed that a committee of ways and means be appointed at the next meeting to compile a history of the earlier days of the C. P. S.

Mr. Hosmer reported splendid progress in the way of subscription list for the new book cases; after which the members present attempted to fathom a guessing contest arranged by Mr. Severn, in which the majority failed miserably. Mr. F. Michael carried off first honors.

Mr. A. Roterberg had on exhibition his specialized collection of the stamps of Nicaragua, which was enjoyed by all present.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Next meeting March 4, 1909.

H. F. Bowker.

American Society of Curio Collectors

A Friendly and Helpful Organization for the Man or Woman with a Hobby.

OFFICERS

President.....Forest Gaines, Box 214, Glendive, Mont.
Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.
Board of Vice-Presidents.....Archibald Crozier, 1327 W. 5th St., Wilmington, Del.
Owen T. Brewer, Owens, Florida.
Secretary and Treasurer.....Mrs. F. May Tuttle, 1233 State St., Osage, Iowa.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF IDENTIFICATION

(The complete list will be announced in the next issue.)

INFORMATION

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free identification Bureaus for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a capable superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP.—The initiation fee is 25c and the annual dues are 50c (foreign countries 75c.) The Collectors' Journal, as official journal, is sent free to all members in good standing.

Presidents Message.

Society affairs seem to be on the high tide of prosperity. Dues are coming in nicely and there have been many kindly expressions of interest in our work. It is hoped to have the identification department in working order at an early date, with each branch under the charge of a competent and enthusiastic specialist.

The hand of death has plucked the originator and long-time president of our society, Roy Farrell Green. He passed away from blood poison at his home in Arkansas City, Kan., on January 30 last, aged thirty-five years. It seems the intervention of fate that our beloved ex-president should have released all earthly cares so soon after his resignation as president of the A. S. of C. C. His death was a terrible shock to all those who knew him best. Details of the sickness and funeral are lacking at present, but we hope to publish more of the life and work of this gifted brother in early issues of our magazine. Mr. Greene was a true friend, a great organizer, an appealing poet, a fluent writer, and a noble power for good. His loss will be a blow to all that represents the best.

Secretary's Message

The message that came to us last month that the works on earth of Roy Farrell Green, was ended, and that he had been promoted, left more than one lonely heart on this earth. He was a warm-hearted, generous affectionate friend to all whom he met, believing in and encouraging them to the end. For four years we had the pleasure of being closely associated with him in our society affairs, and we know better than most of our members the burdens he bore for our sakes. His genial, brotherly, inspiring letters have given us the courage to toil on, when at times it seemed as though the effort was hardly worth while. But though he no longer is burdened by the shackles of this physical life, we do know that his spirit will ever brood over us encouraging us to greater endeavor, perhaps, than we would have accomplished had he been spared to us.

Blessings upon the memory of Roy Farrell Greene.

The returns for the past month have been splendid. Members who have never taken an active interest before are pledging their help in contributing articles to the magazine, in the recruiting of new members, and in filling the positions needed in the staff of superintendents.

It is our intention to publish the year book the first of June. This will contain lists of members, only, who have renewed; the constitution and by-laws, and a large number of fine articles by leading members; also a writeup of some of those most closely connected with the work of the society. This book will be free to all paid members, but a fee will be charged for extra copies. As the edition will be limited it will be well for you to notify either the writer or Mr. Lindquist of the number of extra copies you will want.

Our greatest need now is recruit work. Who will take the lead in this good work? Don't over-urge people to join, for they never take anything but a half-hearted interest in affairs and in a year or two lose all their interest and drop out. But when you do find a live, earnest, enthusiastic collector, just nab him quick, and he will always prove to be the best possible help in all lines of our society work.

Yours for service,
F. May Tuttle.

RENEWALS.

3, 8, 9, 71, 77, 84, 99, 100, 139, 152, 187, 236, 256, 259, 293, 328, 349, 377, 440, 486, 498, 541, 561,

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

3 R. Dana Goss, 724 W. 5th St., Glendale, Cal.
9 P. P. Mekeel, 626 E. Garfield St., Cadillac, Mich.
259 A. Crozier, 2504 W. 18th St., formerly 1327 W. 5th St.
328 George W. H. Soelner, 3436 17th St., N. W., formerly 1513 Meridian Place.
486 W. R. Smith, 5932 Broadway, Cleveland, O., formerly Providence, R. I.
497 W. H. Over, Date, Perkins Co., So. Dak., formerly Clear Lake.
541 E. Haley, Villa Grove, Colo., formerly Buena Vista.

RESIGNATIONS.

304 Clement L. Bobb, Madison, Wis.
236 Eda May Round, Providence, R. I.
336 Wayte Raymond, South Norwalk, Conn.
171 Mrs. Kate Miniger, Osage, Iowa.
108 J. S. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
79 J. E. Standly, Seattle, Wash.

DROPPED.

54 Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
112 Benjamin Phillips, Serad Valley, Cal.
126 J. B. Whittle, Colinville, Ont.
137 Rev. H. R. Marsh, Hoonah, Alaska.
157 F. A. Thomas, Portland, Ore.
238 J. McDonald Scott, Chicago, Ill.
255 J. R. Morgan, Etna, N. C.
276 R. D. Hay, Winston-Salem, N. C.
300 J. D. Cox, Upper Slewiacke, N. S.
360 C. E. Hopkins, Montville, N. J.
363 A. E. Bartlett, Exeter, N. H.
381 Mark S. Field, Boston, Mass.
406 Fred Wetherington, Paducah, Ky.
449 Chas. E. Harsh, Fredonia, Pa.
468 Wm. A. Hyatt, Seattle, Wash.
569 M. L. Garretson, Franklin Park, N. J.
574 O. W. Hayes, Milford, Ill.

DELAYED BALLOTS.

The delayed ballots have been counted and the election totals foot up as follows: Gaines, 96; Bauer, 95; Crozier, 91; Brewer, 88; Tuttle, 100; Collector's Journal, 92.

TREASURER'S REPORT.
Ending March 2, 1909.

Debits.

Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1909	$29.48
Received in dues, etc.	21.65
Total	$51.13

Credits.

To Lindquist and Lauritzen	$14.05
To Lindquist for Greene fund	.25
500 letter heads T. O. Yound on dues	1.00
Expenses	3.21
Cash on hand Mar. 2, 1909	32.62
Total	$51.13

F. May Tuttle, Treas.

The Esperanto Speaking Collectors of the World.

La Esperantaj Kolektantoj de L'Mondo.

FOUNDED JULY 1, 1905.
Executive Committee.

Chairman—Wm. G. Adams, 536 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago.
Secretary—Julian Park, F. R. P. S., 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
International Secretary—Justino Fize, Beziers, France.
Willis Nolan (asst sec'y.), A. G. Beaman.
Branch No. 1, Chicago, H. M. Clark Secretary.
Auxiliary Journal—"Tra la Filatelio" (France).
Society Journal—"Philatelic Esperanto" (Buffalo).

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

December 20—March 1.
New Membership.

57 Wolff, Karl, 142 Walnut St., Winnipeg, Canada.

Applications for Membership.

58 Lindquist, H. L. 3812 Langley Ave., Chicago; publisher; collects stamps and curios. Proposed by secretary.

59 Jones, E. B., 923 W. 19th St., Sioux City, Ia., R. R. mail clerk; collects, and wishes to exchange philatelic literature and stamps. Proposed by secretary.

60 Bowker, H. F., 176 E. 75th St., Chicago; stamp dealer; collects U. S. and cols. and B. N. A. only. Proposed by No. 58.

61 Lauritzen, L. A., 422 W. 63rd St., Chicago; photographer. Proposed by No. 58.

62 Schmidt, Frank, 755 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y., stenographer; collects postcards and stamps, and wishes foreign postcard exchange and correspondence with foreign members. Proposed by secretary.

63 Mc Cay, H. L., 5484 Monroe Ave., Chicago; salesman; collects minerals, shells, curios. Proposed by No. 58.

64 Clark, H. M., 536 Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago; stamp dealer; collects U. S. and cols. Proposed by No. 58.

65 Palmer, H. R. 209 W. 3rd Ave., Spokane, Wash.; telegrapher; collects stamps. Proposed by secretary.

66 Blake, Howard W., Box 855, Norfolk, Va., clerk; collects stamps; speaks French. Proposed by secretary.

67 Collingwood, F. Percy, Attleboro, Mass.; stamp dealer; collects stamps; speaks French. Proposed by W. Nolan (35.)

68 Stollberg, Wm. F., 2274 Whitney Ave., Toledo, O.; bookkeeper; speaks German. Proposed by W Nolan (35).

69 Severn, C. E., 721 Oxford Bldg., Chicago; publisher, Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co. Proposed by No. 58.

(Continued on page 106)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISMENTS

If you have anything to sell or exchange, or if you wish to buy anything you will find space in this section a profitable investment.

Rates.

One Insertion, per line, 10c; Three insertions, per line, 20c; Six insertions, per line, 35c; Twelve insertions, per line, 60c. Cash must accompany copy. in all cases, for advertising in this column.

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Do you use Wolsieffers' Approval Cards?

Imperforate U. S.—1908—pairs: 1c@3c, 2c@7c; 3c@10c; 4c@14c; 5c@16c. Blocks, same rate—postage extra. H. S. Ackerman, 203 Ross St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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If you desire exchange relations, or have any "Wants" or things to sell, an ad in this column would pay you. Note the low rate for twelve issues quoted above.

I desire stamps of the United State in FINE condition. If you have anything to sell at reasonable prices send on approval. L. A. Lauritzen, 422 West 63rd Street, Chicago.

I want stamps of the United States and Colonies. Spot cash or for sale in my auctions. H. F. Bowker, 176 East 75th St., Chicago.

Wanted: Members of the Unique Stamp Club. Note ad elsewhere and send for booklet.

Five hundred mixed or 100 var., pocket album, 250 hinges 10c. Mention paper. Approvals at 60%. A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

Curios

Wanted Agate Arrows from the West Coast Country. (Preferably those showing tracings of moss), long spears or ancient pipes in exchange for Indian relics from the East. W. Halbert, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

For Sale! Indian Beads and other mound relics washed up by last August's historic flood on Savannah river and gathered up by flood sufferers. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot.

I have a fine lot of good Minerals, Autographs and Curios to exchange for other Minerals, Indian Relics or Curios. Let me hear from you. F. O. Nelson, Box 65, Boise, Idaho.

Old and curious pistol and revolvers bought, sold and exchanged. Write me and describe what you have or want. A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.

Wanted for exchange, or cash, broken bank bills of all kinds. Am especially desirous of obtaining choice banks of all Northern and Western states, and for such will give scarce and desirable coins in gold, silver and copper, or buy for cash. Chas. A. Powell, P. O. Box 197, Richmond, Va.

Curios

I desire to exchange land and sea shells and fossils—Algia Mary C. Sharkey, 1665 Fifth St., San Diego, California.

Coins.

Two Chinese Coins free to all who apply with reference for our Approvals. Crescent Stamp Co., Revere, Mass.

Coins, 10 diff., 10c; 25 diff., 25c; 75 diff., $1.00; 5 continents, 3 centuries. T. J. Baldwin, Box 751, Norfolk, Va.

Miscellaneous

High-grade Rubber Stamps, made to order, in exchange for stamps and coins. For particulars address, William A. Carr, 89 Pembroke St., Rochester, N. Y.

E. S. C. W. Reports continued.

70 Rogers, C. T., 92 State St., Chicago; Sec-Treas., Rogers Lamp Co. Proposed by No. 58.

71 Michael, L., 42 Potomac Ave., Chicago; accountant, American Can Co. Proposed by No. 58.

If there are no objections, the above applicants will be admitted within three weeks after publication.

Change of Address.

1 Wm. G. Adams, 536 Postal Tel. Bldg, Chicago.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

4 Lynn Crandall.

The list of applications given above shows conclusively that the society is doing better work than ever, and now with the stimulus of a new journal and with each member in regular receipt of "Tra la Filatelio." (which should be the case), we can feel that our new year is beginning under the very best of auspices. Resignations and suspensions are few, and there seems to be the best of feeling. Next month we shall have more room for further announcements along this line.

In the meantime, non-members should not fail to send to any of the Committee for an application blank.

Julian Park, Sec.

IMPERFORATE U. S.

New Issue.	Mint.
1c pair o. g. 1909	$0.04
2c pair o. g. 1909	.06
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5c pair o. g. 1909	.20
2c Lincoln	.10
Set complete, fine	.60

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By

Warren K. Moorehead, A.M.

Curator of th Department of American Archæology, Phillips Academy.

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These can be used in large quantities and need not be in perfect condition since they are to be handled and worked over by students. Full data are not necessary, though desirable. Send for list of exchange material, and always write before sending fossils, stating just what you have. A satisfactory exchange is guaranteed.

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THE Collectors' Journal



Vol. I April, 1909 No. 4

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Publishers Notices.

Volume I. The supply of the first volume of this magazine is fast diminishing and we advise everyone who wishes a volume to order at once. Many interesting and instructive articles appeared in this first volume, written by leading collectors, Each number contained 36 pages and it was well printed and illustrated. It will prove a valuable addition to any philatelic library. We will sell unbound volumes at 50 cents each; bound in boards with leather backs and covers and marbled paper sides at $1.00 each, and bound in dark green binders' cloth at $1.25 each. Better send $1.00 and we will send volume I, unbound, back numbers to date and the balance of volume II. Only a very few single numbers left. Number 1 is entirely exhausted. Any of the others at 10 cents while they last. If you have an incomplete volume fill it out at once.

* * *

Expirations. A large number of subscriptions expire with this issue and if you find this paragraph marked it is to indicate that yours has run out. We sincerely trust that you will renew promptly and enable us to apply for second class rates with our January issue. During 1912 we will greatly improve the Collectors' Journal and request you to read our plans for the future in another part of this issue. The subscription price is 50 cents per year and a blank and envelope are enclosed for your convenience. Better enclose a dollar bill and extend your subscription for two years. At the same time we would appreciate any news items or suggestions for improvement.

* * *

Publication Date. In the future this magazine will be published on the 20th of the month of issue and all copy should reach us not later than the 15th of the month. We have had more or less difficulty in securing our manuscript promptly and would thank all of our contributors and advertisers to aid us by getting their manuscript in on time. This means that all copy for the January issue **must** reach us by Jan. 15, and that the January issue will be out on Jan. 20.

* * *

The second and final installment of the article on "The Aguinaldo Issues" will appear in a later issue.

* * *

Sample Copies. Owing to the radical improvements and the greatly increased cost of producing the "Collectors' Journal" no more free samples can be sent after Jan. 1st. Specimen sheets will be gladly sent free, however, or a complete copy for 10 cents.

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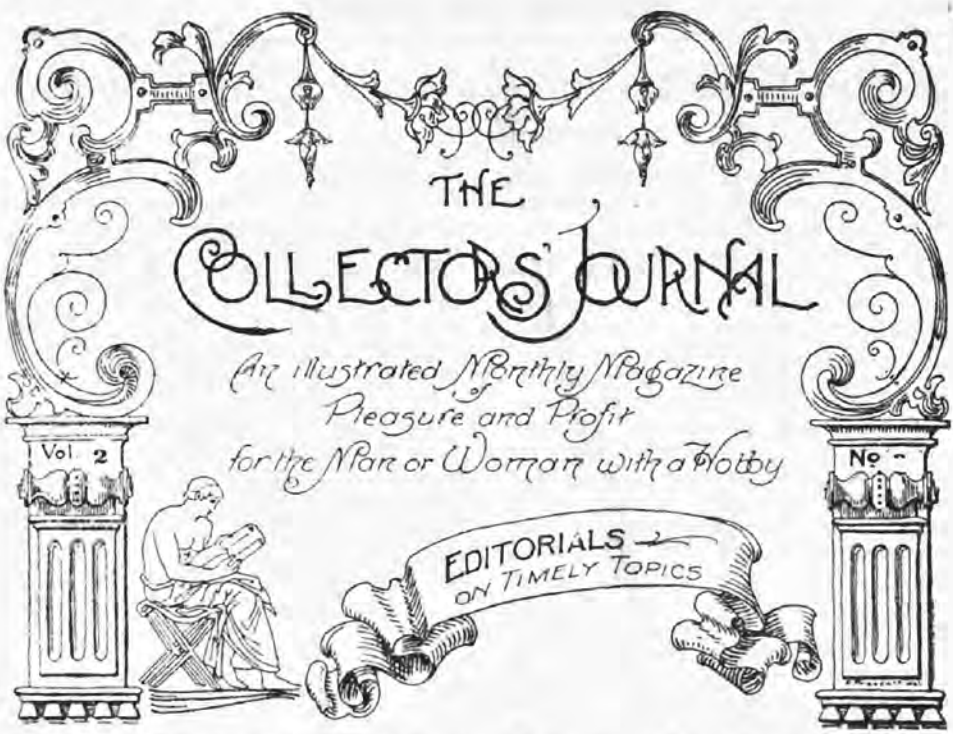


Good Resolutions. The New Year is always considered a proper time for the making of resolutions, and although it is somewhat previous at the time these lines are written, it is not too far in advance to lay plans for the proper carrying out of our ideas. We have looked over the past and have carefully gone through the file of our back numbers and while we are not at all ashamed of our past efforts, we must admit that they have failed to measure up to our desires. We have been rather uncertain in our publication date and this fault it will be our first endeavor to overcome. As stated under "Publishers' Notices," we will come out on the 20th of each month hereafter, and hope to maintain this schedule with reasonable promptness. We know that all of our subscribers and advertisers will welcome this "innovation."

But aside from that the Journal is not as "finished" a magazine as we desire. In spite of the hundreds of favorable comments by the philatelic press and our subscribers, we feel that some radical improvements should be made, and with the January issue they will be made.

In the first place we shall hereafter use the finest grade of heavy enameled paper, and a cover of bristol board. A beautiful two-color "Prescott" cover design will be used and several new department headings are now being prepared. From a typographical standpoint, we shall aim to produce the handsomest philatalic magazine published and a lavish use of halftones, zinc cuts and special drawings will greatly enhance its appearance. From an editorial standpoint, also we will leave no stone unturned to secure and produce "the best." Our regular staff promised to outdo themselves during 1912, and we will add several other of the foremost philatelic writers. We have some especially valuable articles in course of preparation for us by experts, and if you will lend your aid by suggestions, criticisms, news items, articles, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., we will produce a magazine of which all will be proud.

Are You With Us?

Overlooked. In our October issue we published a decision of the Treasury Department (T. D., 31917), in which the importation of loose album leaves containing reproductions of the stamps of any country was published. This ruling is certainly one that cannot but have a serious effect upon collecting, and we are surprised that no attention has been given the matter by the philatetic press. The decision as it now stands, is broad enough to include even bound books, containing illustrations of stamps and unless some united effort is made to have this decision reversed, it is probable that printed illustrated albums will be prohibited entirely as Mr. Johnson suggested.

Early Dated Postmarks of the United States

By Charles E. Jenney.

I believe that nothing very complete has been written on the above subject and neither have I anything that way to offer here. As is well known, the circular postmark was in use from very early date on letters, long before stamps were originated. These postmarks had nothing to do with cancellation marks for there were then no stamps to cancel. They simply designated the town or city of emission. They were most generally of the very large circle type found on letters previous to 1850, and it was very rarely that the year was given, simply town and state, month and day. This is an omission greatly to be regretted among collectors (and perhaps others) and we think was not paralleled in any other country. But here and there, a postmaster more wise than the balance of his generation, secured the year on the postmark. These are scarce before 1860 and rare before 1840. I do not know the earliest date that is recorded but believe there have been some found in the years between 1810 and 1820. Anyone having covers showing such early dates very legibly, should report them for the good of our cause; and possibly much older ones may be found. The name of the city or town should be given.

I have gathered from various sources a few early dates found, as follows:

July 8, 1829, Philadelphia (reported by Geo. H. Anders).

Nov. 14, 1829, Harrisburg, Pa., (reported by Geo. H. Anders).

From these there is a long skip down to past the date of the issue of postage stamps, when cancellation marks were of course often included, but usually separate from the postmark and often in a different colored ink.

Mr. Carroll Chase in treating of the cancellations of the 1851-6 issue, states "that with one exception, until the year 1855, these postmarks never showed anything but month and day. At this time a few cities, notably Washington, D. C., and New Haven, Conn., inserted the year in the postmark." "In 1853 New York post-office inserted the year in the postmark, evidently as an experiment. It was dropped after a very short trial. . . . The only stamp I have found, out of thousands postmarked New York showing this cancellation, is dated New York. July 15, 1853. The next cancellation showing the year, that I have, is Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1855."

From these dates on they begin to develop though still scarce.

Mar. 13, 1856, Washington, D. C. (reported by J. N. T. Levick).

May 28, 1856, Helena, Ark. (reported by L. C. Gulley).

July 21, 1857, Vicksburg, Miss. (reported by Wm. Herzstock).

Mar. 17, 1857, Roxbury, Mass. (in my own collection).

Aug. 14, 1858, San Francisco, Cal. (in my own collection).

Mar. 25, 1860, Hartford, Conn., (in my own collection).

June 7, 1860, Bridgewater, Mass., (in my own collection).

Aug. 17, 1862, Richmond, Va., (in my own collection).

Apr. 20, 1858, Chicago, Ill., (in my own collection).

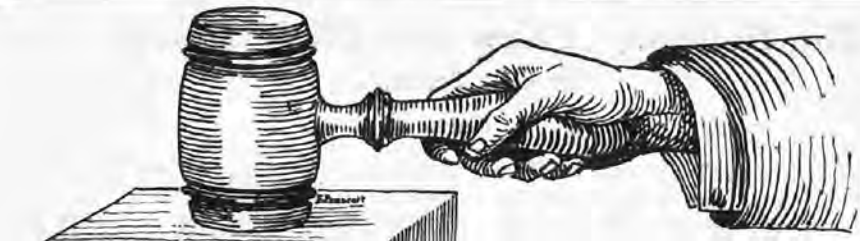
July 10, 1858, New Bedford, Mass., (in my own collection).

Doubtless people living in these particular cities can produce earlier dates than the above and philatelists ought to record the early dates of their home towns, at least. It was during the war period that the system of putting the year on the postmark began to develop, although for more than ten years afterward probably more towns show without than with the year.

I have had only the meager material of my own collection of U. S. on entires to search for such dates and necessarily the list is very small and insufficient. I trust that those with more material at hand will take the trouble to add to this list so that some sort of basis can be begun for systematizing them. The postmarks are closely connected with stamp collecting and are often not the least interesting feature of an entire.

* * *

The Convention Number of "The American Philatelist" has made its appearance and is a booklet of 140 pages and cover. This issue is made up of the usual stenographic report of the minutes and other official matter. The American Philatelic Society Philatelic Index is continued and a few other brief articles make up the issue before us.



AUCTIONS

EDITED BY P.M.WOLSIEFFER.

One of my clients asks, "what is the most common cause for lots being returned," and it is strange that so few auction buyers could guess it, when the question was repeated to them.

The most lots returned are sent back because bidders claimed they had not bid on them, yet in almost every case reference to their bid sheets show that they did bid on them, and when we show them it is no fault of ours, but their own error, they generally say, "they got the wrong number." As we employ the double check system to our work, including the charging, billing and figuring, it is almost impossible for such an error to be made by us.

We, as a rule, offer to place the lot with the next highest bidder, if possible, and in such cases the one who made the error stands the difference plus postage. Of course, if the lot has been competed for on the floor, the difference between the amount such a lot sold for and the next highest mail bid may be more than the first buyer cares to stand, so he keeps it for future trading purposes or perhaps a raise in catalogue value.

Substitution which is often practiced on approval selections, is also practiced on auction lots, but my experience has been very limited, possibly because I place a great many safeguards about the lots and method of handling them. It is an unpleasant thing to have to be on your guard continually against this petty thievery and it is surprising that so few are exposed when caught at it.

I have in mind one case of a very rare stamp of Nevis, that a well-known collector asked to have sent to him for examination. When it was returned, I noticed at a glance, that it was not the stamp I sent him. A careful examination of the hinge showed that it was one we used in our work and that the hinge had not been removed from the auction blank, but the stamp had.

The brazen part of it was that the stamp was illustrated in the auction catalogue, a perfection unused copy, full o. g., while the one put in its place was unused, off center and no gum. I at once returned it, and called his attention to these differences, and back came the right stamp, with a letter explaining, he had asked to have these lots sent to him for a local collector, who did not know me well enough to ask for the lots on examination, that he showed my letter to said local collector, and that said local collector admitted the substitution and claimed he was only making an exchange. This is about the same story told explaining all substitutions. When you catch them at it, you will always find that someone else did it. We can generally prove the stamps were substituted, but we can't prove who did the substituting, and that may be one reason why so few of the real culprits are exposed.

In the old days, back in the early nineties, the leading dealers exchanged confidential lists of names of customers, who were more or less shady in their transactions, and it was the cause no doubt, of checking the evil of substitution to a large extent, but in the past two or three years there seems to be a revival of this custom and complaints are frequent. It sometimes happens that several people have handled lots and books or sheets, on which stamps have been substituted, and it places them all under suspicion until the real culprit is discovered.

The Sanitary Fairs and Their Issues.

By C. E. Severn.

V. Fairs

The first Sanitary Fair was held in Chicago and its results were inspiring. The branch of the Sanitary Commission at Chicago represented the northwest, which included the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. The Chicago fair, which was the Northwestern Fair for the Armies, was a splendid tribute to the intelligence and devotion of the energetic women of Chicago and the large territory of which it was the capital for the purposes of the Sanitary Commission; and held in the autumn of 1863, its great success attracted the attention of the



national officers of the Commission. Immediately, the advantages of the fair were recognized as providing an ideal means for obtaining funds under conditions that, far from being irksome, rather were of a pleasant, social kind. The goods sold at the fairs or "bazaars," as they often were called, were contributed, as a rule, and were converted into cash through the forceful, fascinating salesmanship of the young ladies who presided at the stalls, which were a feature of the fairs.

So early as in November, 1861, the officers of the Chicago Sanitary Commission established a depot in Wabash Avenue, near Lake Street, where supplies were received and to which the soldiers and public were welcome to resort. The patriotic impulses of Chicago's citizens were not daunted by the discouragement that succeeded the losses, entailed by the bitter struggle, and the curtailment of donations, especially of cash, in consequence of the prevailing feeling of depression. The enthusiasm aroused by the telegram, for instance, that was received at the New York headquarters, from San Francisco, September 22, 1862, announcing that the citizens of that city had contributed one hundred thousand dollars for relief work, could not be sustained without fresh contributions of impressive size.

The grim realities of the hour were faced unflinchingly by the loyal men and women of Chicago and the plan of the sanitary fair was evolved by them. While the principle of the fair was not original, yet its application had the element of novelty; and Chicago's credit is not to be abated on that score. Chicago's baptismal fair was held in Bryan Hall, on Clark Street, opposite the courthouse; the hall had been the scene of war-meetings at which the Chicago people had pledged their fealty to the administration. Bryan Hall was "fitted up as a grand bazaar for the sale of every variety of fancy and useful article, the lower part of it being turned into an immense dining room, where hot dinners were served daily to 1,500 people. Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore were the managers of the great undertaking, which continued for two weeks, with evening entertainments, the exhibition of rare relics and trophies and everything that could be arranged to give variety to the programme." That the fair was a huge and perhaps an unexpected success from beginning to end is attested to by the fact that the sum of $86,000 was realized, an amount more than thrice that of the preliminary estimate of the capable managers of the institution. Even this achievement was not dimmed by the second fair held in Chicago, whose success in a material way measured up to nearly $250,000. The later enterprise was conducted in a large building covering an acre of ground at Dearborn Park, now the site of the Public Library, which

was erected for the special purpose. One may interpose here the observation that the young ladies of Brooklyn must not be denied the fame of having held on April 30, 1861, "a preliminary meeting, to make arrangements for providing for the families of volunteers, at the Brooklyn Institute, Mayor Hall presiding. Two thousand five hundred dollars was subscribed on the spot." Nor can the Cooper refreshment or coffee-house fitted out by the ladies of Philadelphia for the comfort of the volunteers who passed through the city on their way to the front be ignored as having embodied the idea of administering practically to the soldier.

Soon, the sanitary fair became the approved form of charitable endeavor and the popularity of these bazaars was



unmistakeable. In a way, they were incorporated almost into the daily life of the people and their influence was felt nationally in the north. The newspapers reflected the conditions and the sanitary fairs were much in the public mind; and even the jokes of the day were based in a few instances upon these organized efforts to relieve the sufferings of the soldiers and sailors where they could not prevent them.

The different cities of the north held fairs and while those bazaars that were promoted in the larger places were the most profitable in actual yield yet the smaller towns matched the zeal of the population centers and did as well proportionately as their larger rivals. Some of the fairs embodied distinctive ideas but generally they followed accepted rules. Addresses by prominent citizens pulsing with patriotic fevor usually were the chief opening exercises. Society gave its approval to the fairs and a fine flavor of femininity characterized the sessions. Lunches were sold and entertainments of varied kinds were provided; and war mementoes and trophies were exhibited. At the booths, goods, useful and ornamental were sold and a specialty was made of home-made articles fashioned by the busy fingers of the women patriots; and donations of goods by the business people were made without stint. Among the special attractions at certain fairs were auction sales, drawings, lotteries and other "games of chance" and so popular a feature were the lotteries, for instance, that in the revenue laws, approved June 30, 1864 and amended March 3, 1865, exemption from taxation was allowed. It was within the power of the collector of a district to certify to the commissioner, to the authentic nature of "the sanitary fair, or charitable or benevolent association which might embrace a "lottery, raffle or gift enterprise;" and thereupon, the drawings were relieved from tax or license, provided "that nothing in this section contained or shall be construed to legalize any lottery." This recognition by the government was a hearty testimonial to the laudable work of the sanitary fairs and various other charitable organizations.

There were not a few bodies that labored along lines similar to those originated by the Sanitary Commission; and these associations doubtlessly accomplished much good. The idea of fairs was adopted by the other organizations

and at their festivals, sometimes postoffices were conducted as in the sanitary fairs. The sanitary fairs completely overshadowed in public estimation those that were not held under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission; in fact the other bodies usually were of a denominational character or of a special kind, as supplying the wants of the dependent children of soldiers, for instance. A few of these outside societies issued stamps in connection with the postoffices at their fairs as the example instituted by the sanitary fairs was worth copying, particularly in view of the success that attended these postoffices in the sanitary fairs.

There are labels seen occasionally that undoubtedly were issued by aid associations and societies during the war period and that immediately succeeding the close of the war, with the object of swelling receipts that were to be applied to the uses of the soldiers and sailors. There was one organization that was considered to be a worthy co-adjuster, in some quarters, of the Sanitary Commission; and an enevlope that was issued by the U. S. Christian Commission met with some degree of popularity. A conventional picture of the dove and letter was shown, with the legend: "The U. S. Christian Commission sends this as the soldier's messenger to his home. Let it hasten to those who wait for tidings."

In the south, the soldiers and sailors fighting under the flag of the Confederacy were the objects of the same solicitude as that which prevailed in the north for the federal defenders, but all that was done was mostly the result of efforts of the individual or at best, of the community; and there was no organized campaign in the south, the operators of which could compare in extent and efficiency with those of the United States Sanitary Commission in the north.

(To Be Continued.)



BY HOWLAND SPEAKMAN.

Azores.—Stamps of 1910 (surcharged Republica) with additional surcharge "Assistencia" 10 reis olive green, 20 reis carmine.

Azores.—Vasco de Gama postage set (Azores) surcharged "Republica" and new value on some 2½, 15 Reis on 5 Reis, 25, 50, 75, 80 Reis on 150 Reis; 100, 1000 on 10 Reis. Same on postage due set (Portugal). 5, 10, 20, 200, 300 on 50R, 500 on 100 Reis.

British Honduras.—1 shilling, black on green.

Chili.—Presidential set, new designs. (Three values 1c, 3c, 5c, mentioned in October number), further values received.
2c red, 30c brown and black.
10c gray and black, 50c dark green and black.
12c rose and black, 1 peso green and black.
15c violet and black, 2 peso red and black.
20c vermillion and black, 5 peso olive green and black.
25c blue and black, 10 peso orange and black.

The pesos values are larger in size than the centavos values.

China.—Postage due (color changed) 1c brown.

Cuba.—Additional values in the new design. 1 cent green (Maso); 8 cent olive and black (Garcia).

Dominican Republic.—Change in design. 2 cent rose, 10 cent black and lilac, 20 cent olive and black, 50 cent brown and black, 1 peso violet and black.

Official stamp (1902) surcharged in red "Habilitado 1911" 2 cent red and black.

Dutch East India.—Official "Dienst" surcharged on postage stamps of 1890-1909. ½ cent, 1 cent, 2 cent, 2½ cent green; 2½ cent orange; 3 cent, 4 cent,

5 cent, 7½, 10 cent gray and black.

Official "D" surcharged on 1891 stamps. 10 cent brown; 12½ cent gray; 15 bistre; 20 cent blue; 25 cent lilac; 50 cent carmine; 2 of 50 cent brown and blue.

France Offices in China.—Postage due. New values surcharged on P. D. stamps of France (1893-10). 2 cent on 5 cent blue; 4 cent on 10 cent brown; 8 cent on 20 cent olive; 20 cent on 50 cent violet.

France Offices in Morocco.—Stamps of 1902-3 surcharged in figures and Arabic characters. 5 cent on 5 cent green; 10 cent on 10 cent carmine; 20 cent on 20 cent violet; 25 cent on 25 cent blue; 35 cent on 35 cent violet; 50 cent on 50 cent brown.

Great Britain.—So-called "Harrison Printings" additional values received. 4d, 6d, 10d, £1.

Great Britain.—Offices in Levant, "Harrison Printing" 1½d.

Germany.—From Stamps Booklets. Block of 6 stamps, one an advertisement (sheets from former books contained two such "ads"). Values 5 pfennig, 10 pfennig.

Germany.—Offices in China. 40 cents on 80 pfennig.

Honduras official.—1 cent violet, 1911, surch. official.

India.—Travancore new value, 3 cash violet. Frarancore official surcharged "on S. S." 1 ch blue, 2 ch red, 3 cash violet, 4 cash green.

India Gwalier. . 5 Rupees Ultramine rine and violet.

Italy.—Bengasi surcharged on Italian stamps 1906-09. 1 piastre on 25 cent blue.

Jamaica.—Change in color. 4d red. on yellow.

Italy.—Reengraved. King's Head. 15 centesimos slate.

Lourenzo Marques.—Stamps of 1898-03 surcharged "Republica". 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, 700 Reis.

Malta.—New colors. 2 pence gray; 4 pence red and black on yellow.

Macau.—Issue of 1898-03 surcharged "Republica." 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 31, 47, 78 avos.

New Foundland.—8 cent white back.

New Hebrides.—New set English values. ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 6 pence.

1 shilling, 2 shillings, 5 shillings.

Nicaragua.—Provisionals surcharged on the back of "Railroad Stamps," which were already surcharged (change in value) on the face on Nicaragua fiscal stamps. First issue: Vale 2 cents Correo de 1911 on 5c (fiscal) on 2 cent blue (R. R.) Vale 5 cents Correo de 1911 on 5c (fiscal) on 2 cent blue (R. R.); Vale 10 cents Correo de 1911 on 5c (fiscal) on 2 cent blue (R. R.); Vale 15 cents Correo de 1911 on 10c (fiscal) on 1 cent red (R. R.).

Varieties:

Vale 2 cents on 5c, value surcharged on face in olive yellow in additional to surcharge on back of stamps; Vale 2 cents on 5c value surch. in black; Vale 2 cents on 5c value surch. in Red.

Second issue surch. Correo and value on railroad stamps.

.02 Centavos on 10 ctvs. (fiscal) on 1 cent red (R. R.); 20 centavos on 10 ctvs. (fiscal) on 1 cent red (R R.); 50 centavos on 10 cents (fiscal) 1 cent red (R. R.).

Nicaragua Zelaya.—Surcharged on fiscal. "B Correos .05 cents 1911" on 25 centavos lilac and black; B Correos 10 cents 1911 on 1 peso brown; surcharged on issue of 1909. 20 cent olive brown surcharged "B Dpts. Zelaya."

Papua.—Additional values, 2½ pence ultramarine; 6 pence yellow brown.

Paraguay.—New designs. 1 cent olive and black; 2 cent blue and black; 5 cent carmine and black; 10 cent blue and brown; 20 cent olive and black; 50 cent lilac and blue; 75 cent olive and lilac.

Philippines.—Change in colors. 16 centavos olive; 26 centavos blue and green.

Portugal. — Surcharged "Republica" on the Vasco de Gama postage set, 2½, 15 reis on 5 reis, 25, 50, 75, 80 on 50 reis, 100, 1,000 on 10 reis.

Portugal — Surcharged "Republica" and new values on the Vasco de Gama. Postage due set. 5, 10, 20, 200, 300 on 50 reis; 500 on 100 reis (yellow gum).

Portugal.—Vasco de Gama stamp of Maderia surcharged "Republica" for use in Portugal. (75 Reis Portugal stamps surcharged "Assistencia". 10 Reis green, 75 reis chocolate.

Portugal.—"Republica" stamps also surcharged "Assistencia". 10 Reis green 20 Reis carmine.

Portugal.—Vasco de Gama surcharged Republica. Reprinted. 5 Reis black; chalky paper; 10 Reis lilac and black, chalky paper. 20 Reis, brown and black. (The reprints have white gum.)

Queensland.—New color (Queen's head); 2 shillings, 6 pence orange.

St. Helena.—Multiple C A, ordinary paper. 4 pence, black and red or yellow; 6 pence, dull and rosy purple.

St. Vincent.—Multiple C A, 2 pence, gray, ordinary paper.

Salvador.—New colors, 1 centavo, rose; 2 centavos, lilac; 13 centavos, green; 24 centavos, lilac; 50 centavos, brown.

San Marino.—Larger size, 15 cent, slate.

Servia. Additional value in the new set, 2 paras, purple; 20 paras, yellow-orange.

Somaliland.—Multiple C A, 12 annas, orange and gray-black, chalky paper.

Strait Settlements.—Change in colors, ordinary paper; 4 cents, plum; 5 cents, bright orange; 8 cents, bright ultramarine.

Surinam.—Postage due stamps surcharged. New Values, 10 cents on 30 cent lilac; 10 cent on 50 cent lilac.

Sweden.—Gustav V. No Watermark. 15 ore, red brown; 20 ore, blue; 30 ore, brown; 35 ore, purple. Watermark crown, 1 ore, black. Official, watermark crown, 4 ore, lilac.

Tasmania.— Re-engraved, watermark crown A, 6 pence, lake perf 11; 6 pence, lake perf 12½; 4 pence, orange buff.

United States.—Registration stamps. New design, 10 cents, ultramarine.

Venezuela.—New design, inscribed corners for foreign postage. (Portraits.) 5 cents, green (Miranda); 10 cents, vermilion (Miranda); 15 cents, gray (Urdaneta); 25 cents, blue (Urdaneta); 50 cents, violet (Bolivar); 1 bolivar, yellow (Bolivar).

Inscribed instruction for inland postage, 5 cents, blue (Vargas); 10 cents, yellow (De Avila); 25 cents, gray (Sans); 50 cents, carmine (Blanco); 1 bolivar, green (Bello).

Victoria.—Watermark, crown C. A., Sideways, 1 penny, rose.

NEWS ITEMS.

There has been considerable excitement in Parisian Philatelic circles due to the recent sale at acution of the Natal 30 shilling stamps, violet and orange brown, mint condition. Scotts No. 109, which brought about $175.00 and it is rumored that the stamps changed hands after the sale, at a much higher figure.

The English houses were besieged with orders for the stamp, but as so few had been originally imported, they were unable to supply.

Two of these stamps in mint condition will be offered at auction in London at Glendining's coming sale on January 24th. Whether the price realized in Paris is a true value of the stamp will not be known till then. (In a recent letter Mr. Ewen, the new issue man, called the editor's attention to the fact that one of these stamps was sent him in 1908 at the usual new issue rates.)

NEW ISSUES OF "TODAY" AND "YESTERDAY."

(Extract from Ewens' Weekly.)

New issues (excluding varieties) issued in each decade since 1840.

1840-49	66
1850-59	738
1860-69	1729
1870-79	2206
1880-89	2793
1890-99	5770
1900-09	8024
	21, 331

Collectors of 1870 had few old issues to think about and there were also so few new issues, that each new issue was probably imported in larger quantities than at the present day.

Today new issues are so many that speculation is impossible, and a really systematic collection can hardly fail to prove a magnificent investment, if we may assume—and we think it is safe to do so—that stamp collecting will continue to gain in popularity.—Ewen's Weekly.

By WM. BLOSS.

Great Britain: The Post Card Monthly announces that further values in the King George set will be issued shortly.

Canada: The Philadelphia Stamp News reports that a new King George issue will be placed on sale within a few weeks.

Nicaragua: It is reported that, while the surcharging of the railroad stamps on the reverse will be discontinued, the 1 cent R. R. stamp will be surcharged on the face. A permanent set is reported in preparation.

Hungary: The Stamp Journal reports that a new series will be issued by Hungary after the first of the year.

British Colonies: The King George sets of the following colonies will probably appear early in 1912: Falkland Is., Jamaica, St. Helena, Southern Nigeria, Cayman Islands, and Ceylon.



BY H. L. LINDQUIST.

Every philatelist absolutely requires some sort of a library of reference books in order to collect intelligently. For the beginner, a catalog and perhaps one or two current publications will suffice, but as he progresses he will find the need of greater facilities to aid him. Even many advanced collectors are sometimes at a loss to find the books that they require, or are not aware of their existence, and it is with the intention of reviewing the more important works that this series is written. The first six articles will deal with the following subjects, although the order may be changed and other articles may be inserted from time to time: (1) Standard Catalogs, (2) Scrapbooks, (3) Current Publications, (4) Handbooks, (5) Special Catalogs, (6) Important Reference Works. Dealers and publishers wishing their publications reviewed will kindly send copies to the editor for that purpose. Criticisms, corrections and suggestions are solicited.

SCRAPBOOKS.

As we state in the heading, a philatelic library is essential to intelligent collecting and next to a standard catalog, the current publications are perhaps the best means of forming a nucleus. Every collector, young or old, undoubtedly has an accumulation of philatelic publications. For want of a place to keep them, many throw them away, and those who do keep them pile them away so that they are absolutely worthless as far as reference purposes are concerned. Even the collector who makes an effort to systematically form a library, has many odds and ends that cannot very well be bound, so that a scrapbook soon becomes quite necessary as an adjunct to the regular collection of bound books.

For years I accumulated all of the philatelic publications that came my way and at the time I decided to use the scrapbook system had hundreds of them stacked away in a most inaccessible manner. A large proportion of these were in incomplete volumes and it would have meant a considerable outlay to even have had the completed volumes bound. The scrapbook system has solved my problem absolutely. At a very small cost I have reduced my accu-

CHINA

In "A review for the Specialist,"	I, 14, d, +.
Inscriptions on Stamps,	I, 26, c, +.
" " "	I, 27, b, +.
Flowers on Chinese Stamps,	I, 40½, □.
Ichang Locals,	II, 12, b, +.
Stamp Studies - Type A16,	III, 9, e, +.
Chinese Treaty Ports,	III, 14, e, +.

Etc.

Showing Index System.

mulation of inaccessible papers to a few compact volumes of clippings, cross indexed and arranged so that any article, all articles on one country, or any articles on a special subject, can be located at a moment's notice. My system may be of interest to many who desire a good working library within compact space.

I use a plain, substantially bound scrapbook, size 8½x10 inches outside and pages 7½x9½. These books cost about 80c each. I cut my clippings all column wide and paste them in continuous strips. I cut these into strips about 9 inches long and paste them in the book by a narrow strip of paste along the left margin. I allow each strip to overlap the other and get six columns, the width of the **Collectors' Journal**, on each page. Occasionally, I paste a special article flat on the page opposite the overlapped clippings. The accompanying illustration will show how the finished page appears.

The method as explained works nicely



Famous Philatelists. Past and Present.

[Editorial Note. The following is the first of a series of papers which will aim to give some account of the personality and philatelic achievements of some of the men whose names are frequently met with in philatelic print but of the nature of whose claims to philatelic distinction many of our younger readers are, we fear, but indifferently informed. We inaugurate the feature with a sketch of the philatelic career of Mr T K Tapling the main data for which have been drawn from the detailed "Story of the Tapling Collection" to be found in Mr Fred J Melville's newly published guide book to this famous collection.]

THOMAS KEAY TAPLING

Every reader, no matter how young he or she may be in philatelic experience has without doubt heard of the Tapling Collection"—though some of you, very likely have never had any very clear idea of what this collection is and why it is so often referred to in philatelic print and conversation. Few men leave behind them better monuments than did the donor of this great collection when he bequeathed it to the British Museum, where it has been for some years on public display as a permanent part of the treasures of that great institution.

And few men deserve to be held in more grateful remembrance by philatelists as will hereinafter appear. Thomas Keay Tapling was born in 1855 and was not, therefore, actually of the older philatelic generation with which his name is oftimes associated. Sir Daniel Cooper, Judge Philbrick, Dr Viner and most of the other great philatelists of the seventies and early eighties, were from twenty to forty years his senior—but to none of them was destiny to give so high a place in the history of English philately and so world-wide a fame among collectors the world over. Mr Tapling's career as a collector commenced in early boyhood. The foundations of the present superb collection were laid when he was but ten years old, and as a schoolboy at Harrow, when but sixteen, he was sufficiently advanced in philatelic knowledge to become a member of the London Philatelic Society a body composed then, as now, of the most advanced and learned philatelists in England. At about this time, it is related, a relative made him a present of £100 ($500) one of the conditions of the gift being that he must not bank a single penny of it, but spend the entire sum in whatever

prompted. The stamps [illegible] efully passed [illegible] rming a already promising him, most ent and enthusiasm ever vent to the great of Cambridge, with honors in called to the Bar professional ca- short duration ther, in 1882, he ake the latter's a great London nd from thence ctive managership he study and colgrossed between y hour of his life one of the most e lived. He had important stamp d his collection portions with a om, if ever, been ding among Engeven as early as that he was in President of the ition placing its at the head of as its President ber of the Eng- n take only occliberations. ased for £1000 collection of Mr. the finest collecthat time; and a the magnificent n stamps formed oby, one of the philately, famous or, but as one of writers and edother great colie market from them purchased them from them parich he desired collection of ased at private the pick of the being true in feare's Portugese Luard's British said that during his life Mr. Tapnearly every finest in England. latest acquisition adhesive portion n formed by the f Paris Georges ite collected in onspicuous in- nnals of outright making of a pri- in the ten years ion such as invests

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'LUFF

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philatelic fame. basis. In fact, stance any other n that has come he past ten years ed quite the same as a philatelic decade has not bringing out and students of high preceding periods —or, at least, of is been going on, as tangibly visible f the present may ten years since in tainments. They able. But the e have not been philatelic world in ran foot up the d certainly. The lic literary enterorder has less- e of the monthly magazines. The of America, the the Metropolitan monthly days). ther of the magaused to constihe fruit of philawhich there is no weeklies have philatelic literc monograph of cks channels of is written with infrequency, and ntent themselves national repuadded therefore, the roll of intelebrities and Mr particularly its light has not from other stars.

luff as a product because the work defy rests comes He began collecting alone on lia. He took up whim, (having ettlements in a mile magazine) a transient and beguiling the evenings. And workings of fate n so idle a mood of time an all- Mr. Luff moved 1880 and there th the band of luting the philatelic Society philatelic center nineties. It con- most advanced

Page From Scrapbook.

so long as the articles are not printed on both sides of the page, or when, in that case, one has two copies to clip from. In actual practice one finds much less trouble on this score than might be supposed, but in the case of one or two publications containing much that is worthy of clipping, it is advisable to subscribe for two copies. In the case of a very few, like the **Collectors' Journal**, filled from cover to cover with articles worthy of clipping, it is advisable to keep them intact.

However, where I have had but one copy and the article to be preserved was printed upon both sides of the page, I used several methods.

Occasionally a serial will run for a number of issues and these invariably fill several consecutive pages. These I tear out intact, bind all the pages containing the serial together with a clip, and for purposes of indexing mark them Volume I, Folder A, or Volume III, Folder D, as the case may be, and place them in the back of the scrapbook. I have three or four such folders in each book and many times have reduced a whole volume to half a dozen pages of a folder. Occasionally I have had to cut my strips two or three columns wide and paste the strip by the margin so that it could be turned like a leaf and read on both sides. As each problem arose some solution would present itself and every clipping I have desired to keep has been satisfactorily disposed of.

When the clippings are mounted in this way, you will find them much more accessible and it is always interesting to take down a volume at random and read articles in it haphazard, but by a system of indexing and cross indexing every clipping and even sections of a clipping can be located at a moment's notice. I use the following system: the volume is designated by a Roman numeral, the page by an Arabic numeral, the column by a letter and the position in the column by a sign, thus, I, 1, a, T, means that the clipping is in volume 1, page one, first column and at the top of the column. Each article is indexed under both subject and country. Quite often the same article will be indexed in half a dozen places. For instance, an article on Seebeck stamps would be on a card headed **Seebecks** then on the card headed **Speculative Stamps**, then each country using the Seebeck stamps would have the location of the clipping noted upon its card. This elaborate indexing, of course, means considerable work, but one has the satisfaction of being able to **know** just where to find anything. I have reproduced one of my index cards so that any one can see the system at a glance.

From my own experience I am more than enthusiastic over the system and I feel sure that any one adopting it will never regret it.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN.

In our last issue we made a brief mention of the catalogue under the above title issue by the Swedish Philatelic Magazine, the "Sveriges Filatelist-Forening," but the book deserves a more extended notice.

The catalogue is ideal for the specialist. It is printed on a fine grade of paper, on one side of the page, and is illustrated with every value of every type. It is printed in German and can be readily understood by one who is not familiar with the language.

Classifications are made for thin, medium and thick papers, and a wide variety of shades is given for each value. A remarkable feature of the book is the fact that the years in which the various shades were printed, are given.

Much other valuable information is included, and anyone interested in the stamps of Sweden, should secure a copy by all means.

* * *

FOR THE COLLECTOR OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

Victor Marsh, 389 Bristow Road, London, S. W. England, has recently published a list of Philatelic Literature for sale, which is an extremely valuable handbook in itself. The edition (No. 8), we learn from the cover, "consists of 2,000 copies on blue woven paper, which will be sent gratis upon request, 200 copies on deckle edge paper with a plate of 20 colortype illustrations, price 2s. 6d., and five copies on the best art paper." We have been favored with a copy containing the plate of colortype illustrations, and to one who appreciates fine printing, the little book is a work of art. It is interleaved throughout and will prove of great interest to the collector of literature. To the general collector it will also prove of interest, as it lists all of the standard reference works which may oftentimes be a clue to information desired.

Mr. Marsh has also issued other lists and literature of interest to the collection. Of these his "International Directory of Philatelic Literature Collectors, Dealers and Publishers," pub-

lished in 1904 is of especial interest. It contained some exceedingly interesting and valuable articles and lists, in addition to the Directory feature.

If you desire to form a philatelic library or secure any odd numbers, better write Mr. Marsh.

* * *

Whitfield King and Co.'s 1912 Standard Catalog of Postage Stamps.

The 12th edition of Whitfield King & Co.'s Standard Catalog for 1912 is the first of the new catalogs to reach us. We briefly reviewed this catalog in our article in the August issue of "The Collectors' Journal," in a more or less general way. The issue before us is especially well printed on an excellent grade of paper for the purpose. The illustrations, while all reduced to ¼ size, are clear cut and accurate and minor differences can be readily noted. As we stated before Whitfield King & Co. are exponents of simplified collecting and in their catalog, they eliminate all of the "minor" varieties.

The following extract from their preface, and which they incorporate as a regular feature, is always of interest:

"The total number of stamps issued to date (Oct., 1911), as included in this catalog is 24,302, of which 7,132 are apportioned to the British Empire and 17,170 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 5,053, Asia 4,698, Africa 5,594, America 5,324, the West Indies 1,910 and Oceania 1,718." The book sells for 2 shillings or 50c in American money and can be ordered direct from the publishers at Ipswich, England.

Government Postcard Department

BAVARIAN CARDS.

By Horace E. Carpenter.

The Bavarian government has been one of the most prolific in the issuance of postal stationery of any on earth. The total number of varieties issued by this comparatively small state must be enormous. To a specialist it is a most interesting country to study, from this very fact.

The postal cards issued by Bavaria are well worth study, and the time spent on them is well repaid by the results. Almost, if not all, of the cards of Bavaria have been printed from type-set formulas, that is, all of the printed part of the card, except the stamp, has been made by setting up ordinary type. In doing so, many varieties are created through the use of a letter or letters from a wrong font of type, variations in the length of the printed lines, etc.

The most interesting issues, however, are those from 1886 to 1892. These cards are of 3 and 5 pfennig values, together with the corresponding double cards. The cards issued during each year are easily recognized and are distinguishable from the rest, owing to the date being set into the formula, it being changed as the years rolled around. It was set in the lower left corner, and is called a "control number." The first control number used was a capital "A;" then followed A87, A88, and when the letter was dropped, the control consisted of the last two figures of the year during which the card was issued. Thus the card for 1889 has on it, 89; that for 1896, 96, and so on. The complete list of control numbers used seems to be as follows:

A87, 87, A88, 88, A89, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11.

Up to 1907 all the control numbers appeared in the lower left hand corner, while 07 appeared in both lower corners. After that the number appeared only in the lower right hand corner.

While these varieties were being produced, each year's cards were being printed on water-marked cardboard. This water-mark consisted of both zig-zag and wavy lines. Furthermore, the lines are found running both vertically and horizontally, so the cards for one year may have four varieties of water-mark. Some of these are not easy to find either on the market or in old collections, and it is quite a complicated piece of work to gather together a complete, and, at the same time, accurate collection of these cards. Senf's catalogue for 1909, gives 82 catalogue numbers, while the writer has 317 cards in his collection, which is not complete by a good deal.

In 1906 when the postal rates were changed, all the remaining 2 pfennig cards were surcharged with a 3 pfennig stamp, thus making the value 5 pfennigs. This adds a very interesting and valuable lot of variations to an already long list.

There are many private cards issued in Bavaria, but the writer only admits

those to his collection, which bear the regular government stamp, as that gives them a semi-official status. Altogether Bavaria presents a rich field for those who care to go into the more intricate lines of research.

The Work of Educational Committee of the A.P.S.

As we stated in our last issue, the system of sending out stamp folders to boys and girls is the most systematic and helpful system that has ever been inaugurated to interest persons in a hobby. Advertisements are run in the leading juvenile papers, offering a set of the stamps for 3 cents postage. To each applicant is sent the following folder:

READ CAREFULLY.

This set of stamps is presented to you with the compliments of the Educational Committee of the American Philatelic Society, whose membership includes stamp collectors in all parts of the world.

In about thirty days we will have ready a beautiful set of stamps from the island continent of the Antipodes, Australia. It will be sent free upon receipt of three one cent stamps to partially pay the cost of handling and mailing.

The Educational Committee has nothing to sell, and profits in no way from the distribution of these sets of stamps. We ask that you show the contents of this envelope to your parents or to some grown-up member of the family. Should any of your boy or girl friends desire to share in this distribution we will be glad to forward stamps upon receipt of names and addresses and three one cent stamps for each set. Requests for information should always be accompanied by a 2 cent stamp for reply.

Educational Committee, American Philatelic Society, P. O. Box 20, Chicago, Ill.

There art two sets of folders ready: (1) Philippine and (2) Australian, while several others are in course of preparation. The next series will be China. We reprint the Philippine folder:

SOME PHILIPPINE ISLAND STAMPS.

(Scott's N I)

This stamp was issued in 1886. The words "Filipas Impresos" indicates that it was for use on newspapers mailed to points within the Philippine Islands. The portrait is that of Alfonso XII, King of Spain. The face value is 2 mils. de peso (milesimas de peso), a very small amount when compared with our money, as it takes 25 milesimas de peso to equal one cent. The color is light blue. Alfonso XII was succeeded by his son, Alfonso XIII, the present king.

(Scott's A 36)

The portrait on this stamp, issued in 1892, shows Alfonso XIII, then popularly known as the baby king. Although proclaimed king on the day of his birth, May 17, 1886, his mother ruled as queen regent during his infancy, and he did not ascend the throne until he reached his majority. The face value is 2 4-8c. de peso (centavos de peso) one centavo de peso being equal to 10 milesimas de peso, or one-fifth of one cent. The color is known as olive gray.

(Scott's A 39)

You will see at the top of this stamp that it was issued in 1898 and 1899. The portrait shows King Alfonso XIII as a boy of twelve. On either side are the Spanish words "Correos" (Postage) and "Telegrafos" (Telegraph) indicating that it could be used for letters or telegrams. The face value is 3 centavos, equal to three-fifths of one cent. The color is dark brown. This was one of the last stamps made under the Spanish control of the Philippines.

(U. S. Surcharged.)

After the American soldiers had possession of the Philippines this stamp was used. It was made by our government in 1903 by printing the word "Philippine" on the one cent stamp then used here. The portrait is that of Benjamin Franklin, whose name will always be connected with the early history of the United States. While the face value is one cent in U. S. money, it required two centavos of the new Philippine money to buy it. The color is green.

(U. S. Issue.)

Of course you recognize the portrait of William McKinley upon this stamp. Under his administration the war with Spain was successfully concluded, and the Philippine Islands acquired. Note

carefuly the words upon the stamp, with the flying American Eagle between and over all. The value is four centavos in the new Philippine money or two cents in U. S. money. The stamp is now in daily use in the Philippine Islands and all values are made by our government in Washington, D. C. The color is the kind of red called carmine.

Brief History of the Philippine Islands.

About 400 years ago Charles I, King of Spain, fitted up a fleet of ships and sent it out commanded by Magellan, the daring navigator, with instructions to explore the seas and plant the Spanish flag upon all discoveries. Magellan sighted a large group of islands lying northeast of what is known as Borneo and south of Japan, and after cruising about the archipelago gave it the name of St. Lazarus Islands, in honor of St. Lazarus whose festival was celebrated soon after landing. As a reward for his labors, King Charles promised to appoint Magellan governor of all new lands, but the arduous work and warfare with the natives undermined the strength of the latter, and after a few months he died from wounds. Further exploration was abandoned and the fleet returned to Spain.

Twenty years later an expedition was sent to St. Lazarus Islands from Spain, and the name "Islas Filipinas" was given to the largest of them, in honor of Prince Filipe, afterward King Filipe II of Spain. Later the name Philippines was given to the entire group, and it came under the complete control of Spain.

There are over 3,100 islands in the group, most of them being very small, having but an area of one square mile or more above high water. Six hundred of the largest islands are habitable and have an area of about 130,000 square miles, equal to the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and the eastern half of Pennsylvania. Were the archipelago placed long our Atlantic Coast it would extend from Boston to Florida.

The islands are of volcanic origin and very mountainous. Earthquakes are frequent, a most disastrous one occurring in 1880, with great loss of life and destruction of property. Luzon and Mindonao are classed among the larger islands of the world, and compare with Ohio and Indiana respectively in area. Nine other islands, ranging in size from the state of Connecticut to Rhode Island, are of primary geographical importance. The capital and seat of government is at Manila, on the Island of Luzon.

The inhabitants are unequally divided between blacks, browns, yellows and whites. The native blacks are of Negrito type and dwarfish in stature. At one time they occupied the whole of the archipelago, but are now reduced to a few isolated groups scattered over the remoter parts of the islands. They are usually regarded as the aborigines and as remnants of a pigmy race, now numbering about 25,000 souls. The brown race, either pure or mixed, constitutes the greater part of the population, and are all descendants of Malay immigrants who introduced their alphabet, primitive culture and industries. The yellow type exists as pure blooded Chinese, Japanese, Siamese and Cambodians, but principally in mixtures of various sorts. The white race in all its important elements was slightly mingled with the brown during the years of Spanish dominion.

Half cast Negrito villages are extremely numerous on the islands, and the half cast element having almost everywhere amalgamated with the intruding Indo-nesians and the Malay people, it constitutes the bulk of the population. The Indo-nesians are mostly pagans, whereas nearly all the Malays are Roman Catholics or Mohammedans. There are now from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 inhabitants in the islands, with eighty-two distinct tribes and thirty languages and dialects.

The climate is generally tropical, divided into three seasons, cold, hot and wet. The first is the most enjoyable, extending from November to March, and while not cold enough for a fire, woolen garments can be worn with comfort; from March to June is the hot season, with thunderstorms and excessive heat; from July to November is the wet season, the tropical rain falling in torrents, flooding large tracts of the country.

Sugar, hemp, tobacco, rice, cotton, coffee, cocoa, gold, iron ore, copper and coal are the principal products of the islands.

Spain ruled the Philippines through a governor general, in charge of the civil government, and a captain general in charge of the army, both directly representing the crown. These officials appointed four governors for the principal groups of islands, who in turn appointed the alcades and commandants for the

fifty-four provinces into which the islands were divided. Under the alcades and commandants were the gubernadorcillos and local magistrates who were in charge of affairs in the villages and settlements. This system of government was always unsatisfactory to the people, resulting in a series of uprisings and insurrections all over the islands. These at first were easily put down, but the people gradually became accustomed to insurrection warfare and managed to keep up a constant fight for their rights.

While Spain had these troubles in the Philippines the Cubans were fighting for liberty, and one night while the U. S. Battleship Maine was riding at anchor in Havana Harbor, a terrible explosion occurred under it, sending it to the bottom. War was declared upon Spain and Admiral Dewey, with an American fleet, in Asiatic waters, was ordered to Manila to reduce and capture the fortresses around the city. This was done, and with the American victory in Cuban waters the downfall of Spain was assured. Spain sued for peace and terms were agreed upon at Paris, France.

While the treaty of Paris was being considered, the Filipinos, taking matters in their own hands, declared their independence of all foreign nations and set up a provisional government with the insurrecto Aguinaldo at its head. Although this provisional government has never been recognized, yet for nearly six months it stood between order and anarchy and ended with the capture of Aguinaldo.

By terms of the treaty of peace at Paris, Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States, receiving for them $20,000,000, thus ending Spanish rule not only in the Philippines but in the Western Hemisphere.

For a time after the transfer of the Philippines to American control, the islands were held under military government, subject to the order of the president of the United States. Later the provisional government of the islands was intrusted to a board of civil commissioners, five in number, at the head of which was Judge Wm. H. Taft, now president of the United States. From time to time the commission instituted cumstances required, and there are now many localities having local government best suited to their condition.

The islands as a whole are now governed by a civil commission of eight in number, five from the United States and three native Filipinos, the President f the commission acting as governor general.

Coinage of Spain and Colonies.

8 cuartos=1 real. (1 cuarto=$0.0065) (1 real =$0.052).
8 real plata=1 peso. (1 real plata=$0.13) (1 peso=$1.04).
100 centavos=8 real=1 peso fuerte. (1 centavo=$0.00135) (1 real=$0.135) (1 peso fuerte=$1.08).
1000 milesimas de escudo=100 centesimos de escudo=1 escudo. (1 mil. de escudo=$0.00052) (1 cent. de escudo=$0.0052) (1 escudo=$0.52).
100 centesimos de peseta=1 peseta. (1 cent de peseta=$0.00193) (1 peseta=$0.193).
1000 milimesimas de peso=100 centimos de peso=1 peso. (1 mil. de peso=$0.00020) 1 cent de peso=$0.0020) (1 peso=$0.20).
1000 milesimas de peso=100 centavo de peso= 1 peso. (1 mil. de peso=$0.00020) 1 cent de peso=$0.0020) (1 peso=$0.20).

Coinage Under U. S. Dominion.

100 cents=1 dollar. 1 cent=2 centavos) (1 dollar=2 pesos or 200 centavos).
100 centavos=1 peso. (1 centavo=$0.005) (1 peso=$0.50).

Copies of the stamps referred to are mounted beside the description.

These replies are carefully tabulated and followed up with other folders and with sample copies of stamp papers. The boys and girls are given every encouragement, and the philatelists of the future are being started on the right basis.

The work is bearing tangible results and had we the space we could reproduce any number of letters received from children and parents.

This whole idea and system is the work of Iver R. Johnson of Chicago, who is well known to our readers by this time.

Side-Line Collecting

By A. H. Pike.

Side-lines have been aptly termed the "by-products of Philately." The ones usually classified under this heading are revenues, pre-cancelled stamps, permits and postmarks. Even though you have just started a general collection of stamps or already have a collection of many thousand it is never too early or too late to consider "side-lines."

Revenues are closely allied to adhe-

sives except that they serve a different purpose but to anyone who wishes variety and quantity this side-line will appeal. Although a fair collection of U. S. revenues is rather expensive it is different with the foreign revenues where several thousand varieties can be obtained at small cost.

Postmarks and cancellations are closely allied to stamps for you never see one on the original cover without the other. They are linked together with adhesives by even closer bonds than revenues but still a great many collectors consider them worthless. A collection of these, ranging from five to ten thousand or more varieties mounted in a loose leaf album makes an interesting and instructive showing and I am sure that a sight of such a collection would start many collecting them. The R. F. D.'s (which are now discontinued), are especially interesting as are those which are stamped in the smaller offices of the U. S. If you have access to any considerable quantity of mail matter do not fail to save them. Tear off the stamp and postmark at the same time, leaving sufficient margin to cut them out square and uniform. Accumulate until you get a thousand or more before you commence to sort, then it is best to take an indexed book of some kind and use it for a sorting bin. Put the postmarks between the leaves according to the index by states. When the states are sorted, sort each state according to the post-offices. Large manila evelopes can be used instead of the index book by having a separate envelope for each letter of the alphabet and another set of envelopes for the final sorting. In mounting it is preferable to take the first page of your loose-leaf album for the A's under your first alphabetical state and then B and so on, even though you have but one postmark to a page. As your collection grows additional leaves can be added as needed. You will find many collectors ready and willing to exchange postmarks with you and it will not be long before your collection will grow to such an extent that you will be justly proud of it. Collect postmarks for the pleasure of it. They may be worth a money value some day but this should be a secondary consideration.

There is a steadily growing interest in pre-cancelled stamps. The field has been well covered and comprehensive check-lists are available. There is even a small "Pre-cancell Monthly" devoted exclusively to this branch.

It has been decreed that "permits" can now be collected in a cut square condition. In cutting these out I would suggest that a uniform margin be left at the top and sides and a margin of at least double width at the bottom. On this extra margin can be noted the name of the firm using the permit, the date of use, together with any other data which you wish to include. Some collectors make this notation on the album page but there is a possibility of its being misplaced and when selling or exchanging there is liable to be confusion.

I want to again emphasize the importance of the loose-leaf album. A few years back it was almost impossible to get anything in the loose-leaf line that was practical for the collector except at a prohibitive price but at the present time $1.00 will buy a book that will answer the purpose to perfection. There can be no comparison between the old-fashioned bound album and the up-to-date loose-leaf album, so before you mount your collection or continue it, if already started, get the album that will never grow out of date and the one that will accommodate your collection no matter how large or how varied.

With the Trade

Vol. I, No. 1 of the "New England Stamp Monthly" made its appearance on November 20. The "New England" is an eight page leaflet containing many interesting notes and a goodly array of attractive offers in stamps. The subscription price is 12c per year. No. 2 of the "New England" contained a plate showing some rare United States stamps that is well worth preserving.

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Almost all dealers report an increase in the popularity of Central and South

American stamps. In the past this field has been badly neglected and dealers were never very careful to carry a large stock. For this reason there is a decided scarcity of the early issues. The Apex Stamp Co. of Muscatine, Ia., has commenced the issue of a series of bulletins devoted entirely to these countries. Their advertisement will appear in this and subsequent issues.

* * *

The United Stamp Co.'s "Herald" has made its appearance and is by far the most elaborate and pretentious house organ published. It is, in fact, a magazine of eight pages and a four page insert, making twelve pages in all. They have undertaken the important work of reprinting Costle's work on the U. S. Locals and bringing it up-to-date with an appendix. No collector should miss this interesting feature. The "Herald" is sent free to patrons of the United Stamp Co. To others at 12c per year. Foreign 25c.

* * *

Linn's Way is an exceptionally neat little house organ that is well worth securing. A copy can be secured from the Geo. W. Linn Company, Columbus, O.

Gibbons Stamp Circular for January contains a supplement listing the varieties of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Provisional Issues of Nicaragua. Collectors interested can secure a copy from Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 198 Broadway, New York.

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The International Stamp Co., of Degraff, Ohio, are issuing Daily Bargain Sheets listing some exceptional bargains. It's worth your while to keep in touch with them.

* * *

Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, England, have just issued their 1912 catalogs of postage stamps and of albums, etc. This company also issues a monthly list of philatelic novelties that is of particular interest to the collectors of twentieth century stamps.

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C. F. Lucke, Leipzig, Germany, announces a new edition of their albums and supplements for 1912. All persons using their permanent albums can now secure the supplements for the issues of the past year.

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A. C. Roessler's Stamp News is a newsy and wholly "different" house organ. The offers are always attractive. Address 10 Clay Street, Newark, N. J.



Frank Bescher of Kansas City.

The philatelic career of Frank Bescher of Kansas City, is so closely interwoven with the philatelic history of Kansas City that the one can hardly be written without including the other.

The first local club was the Stamp Club of Kansas City, organized in 1889. Mr. Bescher was the prime mover in the organization but held no office. The club lived a short but useful life and passed away. Enthusiasm was again aroused in 1893 owing to the Columbian Commemorative issue. The new club was known as the Philatelic Society of Kansas City, and was affiliated as Branch 10 with the A. P. S. Mr. Bescher acted as treasurer and as exchange superintendent. This club was composed almost entirely of business and professional men and continued for about five years.

No effort at an organized club was

again made until 1905 when in February of that year the younger element formed the Kansas City Stamp Club. A number of the older collectors joined although they made no effort to direct the affairs of the society. The membership gradually drifted to other parts, and it died a natural death in 1908.

In 1909 the present club, The Kansas City Stamp Collectors' Society, was organized, of which Mr. Bescher is the president. It is by far the best and most active stamp club that Kansas City has ever had. The members are taking an active interest with the result that they have an average attendance of from 20 to 25.

Mr. Bescher started collecting in 1882 through the advice and efforts of his mail carrier. He at that time collected birds' eggs and tobacco tags but the mail carrier exhibited to him his own collection and induced him to secure a packet and an album. This mail carrier, although advanced in years, spent many an evening with young Bescher instructing him in the intricacies of philately. This missionary work brought good returns, and Mr. Bescher was soon contributing articles to the philatelic press. The leading dealers at that time were opposed to the idea of the general sending out on approval, selections, only their best cutomers being favored in this way, so that the young collector did not receive as much "encouragement" as he does today.

Mr. Bescher was the first Kansas City subscriber to the P. J. of A. and when Mr. Biadt's article advocating the formation of the A. P. S., was published, he wrote the same day for information and became affiliated with the society early in its career.



FRANK BESCHER OF KANSAS CITY.

Mr. Bescher is a general collector but has a special leaning toward U. S. and original covers. His collection contains 18,000 varieties and is particularly strong in unused stamps many of them issued before 1882. He secured most of these by direct correspondence with P. O. officials and collectors in the

countries of issue. For a long time he was the purchasing agent for the K. C. club and when sending for stamps for the members he would secure entire sheets for himself. In consequence he has hundreds of entire sheets of many of the early British Colonials.

He seldom sells any of his stamps and outside of his collection he has a wonderful accumulation, among which are thousands of confederate covers which he personally collected thougth the south; several hundred dollaars' worth of unused Columbias; quantities of the 5c and 10c, 1847, etc., etc. He shows some interesting covers upon which are uncancelled copies of the 10c, 1847. He explains this condition by the fact that it was quite a common custom in the early days to have traveling friends act as personal messengers to carry letters to other friends and acquaintances. The letters were invariably stamped and as they did not pass through the post-office they were consequently uncancelled. This may account for the many unused stamps of this issue without gum.

As an instance of Mr. Bescher's methods of securing stamps it may be mentioned that he made a special trip to Hawaii on the trail of a "find." He found it, too. He can tell so many interesting stories of his "stamp hunting" experiences, that we could not even attempt to enumerate them, but we have assurances that some of them will be written up for our readers.

In business life, Mr. Bescher is a commission merchant and has occupied sections in the city market of Kansas City for over 22 years. He takes an active part in the business life of his home city and is a prominent member of the Commercial Club.



Mr. Hugh M. Clark, the popular Chicago dealer, left this city on January 3 to assume an important position with the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York City. Mr. Clark has always been an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of **"The Collectors' Journal"** and he has assured us that this support will continue from his new field. Before he left he had a photo taken especially for us which will appear in the "Hall of Fame" in due time.

* * *

At the recent annual election of the Chicago Philatelic Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Fred Michael.
Vice-President—W. H. McDonald.
Secretary—H. A. Fowler.
Treasurer—Chas. F. Mann.
Directors—Thomas D. Allin, E. C. Dodd, H. M. Mudge, E. C. Sheffler, P. M. Wolsieffer.

The editor of this Journal was urged to again assume the duties of secretary (which he held during 1909) and was nominated by the nominating committee but owing to the press of other duties was forced to decline.

* * *

A. M. Durand, Jr., the editor, printer and publisher of "The American Collector," is but 16 years old and undoubtedly the youngest publisher of a stamp magazine. He says that "in 1900, when I was but 5 years old, I was known all over the United States as the 'World's youngest of printers,' 'The champion juvenile type-setter,' etc." His magazine is quite pretentious and well worth while. Write for a sample. Ad. elsewhere.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By L. G. DORPAT, Wayside, Wis.

Central America, Guatemala.

The name of this country—written also "Guatimala" and "Quauhtemallan," —which appears on its stamps, seems to be of Aztec or Toltec origin—there being other names of the same root, like "Guatemozin," and "Guatavita." The meaning of the name is obscure, and I fail to find it defined. Formerly it designated all of what is now Central America and a part of present Mexico, including also Panama. Shortly after the conquest of Mexico by Ferdinand Cortez, 1521, the narrowing strip of land, 800 miles long, south of Mexico, was also subdued and formed into a Spanish captain-generalcy, comprising fifteen provinces and covering about 130,000 square miles.

Nearly 300 years later, in the beginning of the 19th century, Spanish America attempted to throw off the yoke of Spain. Guatemala was the last portion of Spanish America to be successful in this in 1823, and a confederation of Central American states was effected, which lasted until 1839.

The present republic, lying between Mexico and British Honduras on the north and east, and Honduras and Salvador on the south, was established in 1847, but its constitution was repeatedly changed, 1879, 1885, 1887, 1889, and, as in the other Central American republics, there was much unrest and rebellion. It has an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of between one and a half and two million, 60 per cent of which are believed to be of pure "Indian" blood, while only about one per cent are whites and the remainder of mixed blood.

Though the country had long been inhabited and was strongly populated by an advanced race before the Spaniards took possession, as the numerous and formidable ruins testify, it is still only partially developed, and large tracts lie in almost impenetrable tropical forests, which, by the way, contain some very valuable woods such as mahogany, log-wood, etc. As might be presumed, the soil is very productive, and the resources are ample, but until lately the population has not been able to make full use of them, and even now but a beginning has been made, and wide room remains for development and improvement.

Turning to the stamps of Guatemala, we find that the first issue was made in 1871, the year in which the liberal party under Granados prevailed over the clerical party under General Cerna. According to Gibbons' catalogue, this issue was designed by M. Hulot and printed by the French Government Mint in Paris. It consists of four values, 1, 5, 10, 20, centavos, all of the same design. Of the 20c. there is an error, blue instead of carmine. Of the 5c. tete-beche pairs are known, and all four values exist imperforate.

In 1873, two more values, 4 reals and 1 peso, were added. These are of a different design. Both are known imperforate vertically.

The design of the centavos values has the coat of arms on a shield in the center, surmounted by a sun with rays and partly surrounded by branches of oak and laurel. The stripes on the shield represent silver and red, and the three mountains are supposed to be volcanoes which are typical of the volcanic nature of the country, where earth-quakes are almost daily occurrences. The rest of the design is so simple and self-evident, that nothing further need be remarked.

The real and peso values have a design of still greater simplicity, part of the simple ornamentation having been left away. In the center we again find a coat of arms, but quite different from that on the centavos values. It is essentially the same as that on the issue of 1886, consisting of a scroll inscribed: "Libertad 15 de Setiembre 1821," which is surmounted by a bird, often mistaken for a parrot and surrounded partly by laurel branches. From behind the scroll muskets and swords peep out, and the branches are tied with ribbons.

"Libertad" is the Spanish word for liberty, and the 15th of September is the Guatemalan "Fourth of July." That long-tailed bird sitting on the scroll is the Quetzal, a bird sacred to the natives of Guatemala and considered by them and others as the most beautiful bird in existence. Its name in full is Quetzal-Tototl, meaning "feather-bird." It is hardly larger than a turtle-dove, but the rich golden-green tail-feathers of the male bird are three feet long, and no one but a chief was permitted to wear them. It is dangerous for a stranger to take one of these birds while one of the natives is near.

The second issue, engraved and printed, according to Gibbons, by the Columbian Bank Note Co., of Washing-

ton, D. C., appeared in May, 1875, and comprised the values of ¼, ½, 1 and 2 reals. They are beautiful stamps of excellent workmanship, but the design, inscriptions and ornaments are so simple and appropriate, that very little can be said about them. The head in the center, an ideal figure of liberty, is the same in all four values, but the frame is different for each one of them. The stamps are found perforate and imperforate.

The third issue, made in January, 1878, bears the head of a "Native Indian," bedecked with feathers and pearls and strongly idealized. Mr. E. Mouchon is credited with engraving and the "Imprimerie Central des Chemins de Fer," of A. Chaix & Co., in Paris, with printing this issue. The values are the same as those of the foregoing issue. There is some dispute as to whether any reprints exist besides the 2 reals of this issue. There were some remainders though, which as in the case of former issues, include some imperforate copies.

Here we might say a few words about the orignal inhabitants of Central America, several thousand descendants of which in Guatemala are said to have preserved their pure blood. Essentially the original tribes of southern Mexico and those of Central America are the same. The Toltecs, or Toltecatl, are the oldest tribe and are said to have inhabited the country since the sixth century. They were skillful in agriculture, the making of gold and silver ornaments and building. They have a mysterious tradition of "a white man with noble features, long, black hair and full beard, dressed in flowing robes," whom they called "Quetzalcoatl" and who taught them besides other good and useful things even the art of picture-writing. These Toltecs held out longest in Guatemala and Yucatan.

After them came (in the eleventh century), the Chichimecs, dogmen, and soon after these the Aztecs, who occupied Mexico up to the time of the tively high state of civilization they had attained, may be learned from the Spanish conquestadones. Their influence, of course, extended into Guatemala, and most likely here we still find the purest remnants of both the Toltec and the Aztec tribes, tribes that were far and away above the North American Indians.

In 1879 the republic issued a ¼ and a 1 real stamp printed in two colors each by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. The central figure of both stamps is the Quetzal sitting on the top of a carved column. This is undoubtedly the best picture of the bird that we have, though only about one-third of the length of its tail-feathers is shown. How a Greek column got on a Guatemalan stamp, is beyond my conception, if it is not the result of the designers or engravers' ignorance. Possibly the ignorance is on my side, though in some cases the Spaniards introduced Greek columns in the buildings they erected in Guatemala. The rest of the design is of no particular interest.

Two years later, in 1881, the money was changed back to centavos, and to provide the necessary stamps the ¼ and 1 reals of 1879 as well as the ½ and 2 reals of 1887 were surcharged with new values of 1, 5, 10 and 20 centavos. Several errors of surcharge and one double surcharge are known.

In 1881, the same year these surcharged stamps were used, there appeared a new set of five values expressed in centavos, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20, of the same design as the two reals values of 1879. Of these beautiful stamps considerable remainders were sold, and they are still quite cheap, though they are getting rarer now. The 2, 5 and 20 centavos are known with inverted center and the 5c imperforate. It is almost needless to say that these command pretty high prices, 15 to 50 dollars each.

So far the stamp issues of Guatemala had been kept pretty clean, but on March 6, 1886, appeared a set of five additional values overprinted in black on a 1 real railway-tax stamp, bearing a portrait of M. Rivera Paz. It might be said that these additional values became necessary after Guatemala had joined the Universal Postal Union—as indicated by the inscription on the issue of 1881. But if we consider the following, written by Major E. B. Evans in the Philatelic Journal of America, vol. III. p. 55, we may think otherwise.

Mr. Evans says: "At the same time that these provisionals were manufactured, the government of Guatemala entered into an agreement with a civil engineer named Charles Parker, by which the latter was to provide a supply of two millions of a new issue of stamps, to be engraved and printed at his own cost, in exchange for the remainder of the issue of 1881, and of the surcharged stamps just described. It would appear, therefore, that these latter were made for the purpose of being put in circulation for a few months in order to give them a philatelic value,

and .then being handed over to Mr Parker for the benefit (?) of collectors."

Mekeel's Stamp Collector, after quoting Mr. Evans, adds: "It appears from this note that Mr. Charles Parker adopted the Seebeck idea of supplying the Central American Republics with stamps free of charge, provided the contractor gets enough remainders to make himself paid, out of sales to collectors. Had there been no remainders of the issue of 1881, the provisionals of 1886 might have been necessary; but since they were included in the contract, the whole transaction looks very much like a conspiracy against the stamp collectors' purse. The extra long list of values, including 75 and 150 centavos, corroborate this view. Moreover, the next set (Parker issue), was first lithographed and then engraved, making two issues out of one."

The provisional issue has its strong quota of inverted surcharges and errors, so that Mr. Parker had a nice lot of stamps on hand to sell to collectors, after he had his new set delivered to the government.

This "Parket set," according to Gibbons, was designed by Dr. E. de Leon, and printed by The American Bank Note Co., of New York. The design is pretty and well executed on the stamps. It consists of the Quetzal (which, by the way, is also spelled Quezal and Quesal), perched on the scroll of "Libertad" between laurel branches, surrounded by the inscription "Union Postal Universal Guatemala," and the indication of value added below, while the upper corners are taken up with a railway train on the left and an ocean steamer on the right. With the exception of the figure of value, the design is the same for the whole series.

The following are values that appeared lithographed: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, and 200 centavos. In the following year, 1887, after a temporary shortage of 1 centavo stamps, which caused the overprinting of the 2c brown with the lower value, Un Centavo, and the legend Provisional, 1886, 1 in four lines, appeared the following values engraved: 1, 2, 5, centavos. The 6, 10, 20 and 25c engraved were added later.

The 10c lithographed and the 5c engraved occur in two types each. Scott's catalogue (1911), lists the latter only, omitting the 10c lith. Type II, which has the figures of value nearer together than type I.

In 1894 and again in 1895, there seems to have been another shortage of the 1 centavo value, giving occasion for the issue of another pretty long series of provisional surcharges. In 1894 it appears that it became evident to the Guatemalan authorities that the values above 50 cents were not as necessary as those of 2, 6 and 10c, and accordingly the change was made by overprinting the lower values on the higher ones. Some "inevitable" varieties of surcharge were, of course, also provided.

While we are just at it, we might as well finish the later provisionals that followed in profusion in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1908, and 1909, by saying there is a good lot of them with plenty of varieties on postage and on revenue stamps. There are 1, 2, 6, 10, 12½ and 25 centavos so provided, and a good lot of remainders of the "Parker issue" has thus been used up, which makes it probable that the agreement between Mr. Parker and the government was soon terminated.

Besides the overprinted stamps some revenues without surcharge have also been used for postage. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes and wrappers have been used in the place of adhesives.

Some counterfeit and some fraudulent overprints have been found.

So we see there is a great big and rich field for research and study.

Prices are not very high, considering the number of stamps of each variety issued, and any able collector going quietly about making a specialized collection of Guatemala, especially if he makes a strong point of used stamps on the original wrapper or envelope, may in time find it a profitable business besides a very entertaining pastime.

Speaking of the provisional stamps of Guatemala of 1897-99, the American Journal of Philatelly has the following, which may be applied to other issues as well, to say:

"Many growls have lately been heard in philatelic circles, and justly so, about the never-ending stream of provisional stamps issued by Guatemala. Many believe it to be a sure way of making money, although savoring of dishonesty, but in this they are mistaken, as it was the want of stamps that forced the issue of all possible and impossible varieties, and the postal administration was sometimes quite at a loss what stamps to use for franking letters, besides the quantities were so small and the values of the provisionals so low that a lucrative business was out of the question.

"The same can be said of the set issued for the exhibition. The cost of manufacturing the large remainders was much larger than the price obtained for them (£800).

"Collectors always believe that governments will do anything to fleece them; speculation and large gains are taken for granted without first making any inquiries as to the reason why a new issue or a provisional stamp had to be made. The continuous change of presidents and consequently of all ministers and officials in these semi-civilized countries, has very much to do with alterations of stamps. What one postmaster orders today, his successor cancels tomorrow. Add to this the unsurmountable negligence, and indifference of all officials and one can have a slight conception of the conditions, not only of the post-office, but of all government departments. Not until they have come to the last sheet of any value, does it dawn on the officials that a new supply will be wanted. Everyone who has had occasion to live in such countries, will have found that nobody thinks of the future, the next day is the utmost limit that they look forward to or make provisions for.

"Guatemala has been pretty conservative as far as its stamps are concerned, yet now and then the department omits to order stamps in good time, otherwise it would have been impossible for the post-office to have been in such dire straits as they have been during the past few years." (A. J. of P. 1900, Pages 28-32, where a long list of provisionals is given. Later still more have appeared which are not included in that list).

What the P. J. of A. says in these foregoing paragraphs, is undoubtedly partly correct, but there are two sides to everything, and collectors are justified in disliking numerous provisional issues, as well as any other issues that might easily have been avoided, especially if these issues include many minor varieties that are the result of carelessness or—which is still worse—of intention.

It cannot be denied that conspiracies have been formed between government officials here and there and certain philatelists to "fleece" collectors, and we can not blame these for resenting such action. In that Parker deal of 1886, Guatemala became guilty and made itself subject to suspicion. Whether the later provisional issues were made with any reflection on the purses of collectors, or not, we cannot say. It is a matter of taste whether one will collect them or not. We cannot, however, neglect the fact of their existence, if we wish to give a true picture of the stamp issues of the country.

Under each stamp of the issue of 1897, we find the inscription of the American Bank Note Co., of New York showing where the stamps were made. Being printed in black on colored paper, they have a cheap appearance, their elaborate design notwithstanding. This, in two colorless ovals in the center, has the "Libertad" scroll and a portrait of President Barrios, the latter gorgeously bedecked with a military uniform. Between the two ovals, above, is the year of issue, 1897, above which is an ornament of pearls out of which arise a flaming torch. Below the ovals are a pair of laurel branches and the foot end of the torch. On the left is an ocean steamer, and on the right a railway train. Around all this is an elliptic band with the inscription, "Correos Nacionales de la R. de Guatemala," above, and "Exposicion Centro Americana," below. What this inscription means is plain without any interpretation, and it shows the occasion on which the stamp issue was made.

Below is a straight label with the expression of value, the figures of which are repeated in the four corners of the stamps, the design being otherwise the same for the whole series.

The corners bearing the figures of value are parted off by arched bands bearing the coats of arms, if I am not mistaking, of the other four Central American republics, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Salvador, showing that the exposition was to be an affair, not of Guatemala alone, but of all five Central American states.

Remainders of this issue were overprinted for use as telegraph stamps, but later, when postage stamps were scarce, they are said to have been used for postage again. The plates, according to the Ill. Briefmarken-Journal, were destroyed in New York on October 20, 1898. Reprints are not known, but there must have been quite a large quantity of remainders, as the stamps are so cheap, especially in unused condition. Some of them the government used after overprinting them with new values, but why the government sold others—as remainders—before a new supply of stamps was at hand, is a little hard to understand. The result was the overprinting of all sorts of postage and revenue stamps

for the next two or three years.

The two types of overprinted revenue stamps, which by the way were printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London, as stated in Gibbons' catalogue, show little of particular interest. Both have the "Libertad" scroll and Quetzal. The long, narrow stamp has pretty engine-turned ornaments, and the large, square stamp has a railway train and an ocean steamer, besides two figures holding the coat of arms in the center. The other ornaments on this stamp seem to be devoid of any meaning, the monogram "G. R," at the top excepted.

The issue of 1902, which was also printed by the Waterlow firm, is not only very pretty in its bi-colored printing, but rich in meaning, in its ten different pictorial designs. The frames are of no particular interest, but the centers are so much the more interesting. According to Gibbons they are:

1-c. Arms—"Libertad" scroll and Quetzal,

2-c. J. Rufino Barrios,
5-c. Museum.
6-c. Temple of Minerva,
10-c. Lake Amatitlan.
20-c. Cathedral,
50-c. Columbus Theatre.
75-c. Artillery Barracks,
1-p. Monument of Columbus,
2-p. Native School.

In 1900 the set of 1886 was partially revised in changed colors.

Later in 1907, a 12½c stamp was added with a picture of the signing of the declaration of independence, and in 1909 a new 6c stamp with a portrait of Miguel Garcia Granados. Then in 1911 a 25c with a view of the general post-office, and a 5p. with a portrait of Manuel Estrada Carbrera were added.

Now a few words about these portraits and views: According to Senf's Illustrirtes Briefmarken-Journal, the catalogue of Stanley Gibbons is in error, when it calls the man depicted on the railway-tax stamps of 1886, M. Rivera Paz, (the first president of Guatemala). It is—and the III. B.-J. seems to have it by authentic information—the President Justino Rufino Barrios, who was president of Guatemala from 1873, until when he fell near Chelchuapa in the war against Salvador on April 1, 1885. He was in his time the head of the liberal party, and did much for education, liberty of conscience and development of the country. One of the schemes he followed was the building of a railway from the capital, Guatemala, Nova, to the Atlantic coast. This is the "Ferrocarril al Norte," for which the tax was levied by means of the stamps under consideration. When he heard of the possibility of the United States building a canal over Nicaragua, he tried to consolidate the five Central republics against the United States, and in the war that resulted from Salvador's refusal to join, he died. We find him again on the 2c stamp of 1902.

His successor was General Barillas, who in turn was succeeded by General Jose Maria Barrios, a nephew of the first-named Barrios, in 1891. He is also called Reina Barrios, or in full Jose Marie Reina Barrios. He is the President Barrios on the exposition stamps of 1897.

The Ferrocarril al Norte is now finished, and the capital is thus now connected with both coasts by rail. If we look at the pictures of statues and large buildings, we must say that Guatemala is making some progress.

Lake Amatitlan is south of the capital. On its shore is the old Indian city of the same name, with about 10,000 inhabitants. There are hot springs in the vicinity. There are two larger lakes in the northern part of Guatemala, Beten and Izabel, but Lake Amatitlan seems to be more important, because of the hot springs and its proximity to the capital.

Concerning the other pictures I hope to have some information in time for the next issue of the C. J.

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STRAY NOTES.

Early U. S. Cancellations.

In this issue we commence a series on the above subject from the pen of Mr. Charles E. Jenny. The subject of early cancellations is a most interesting one but has never been systematically covered. We hope to bring out considerable information but must have the co-operation of everyone interested. Let us hear from you on any phase of the matter. Every little bit helps. In our next issue will appear an excellent article on the subject by Mr. Wm. L. Stevenson. In this article an outline for classification is given which will undoubtedly aid in systematically developing the subject. Other interested collectors have promised notes and articles but we need your help also and hope to hear from you on the matter.

* * *

Keeping a Record of Your Stamps.

There are a number of methods for keeping a record of your stamps, such as when and where you secured it and the purchase price. Probably the simplest method is to make the notation directly on the back of the stamp or on the album page beneath the stamp. Where the collector specializes and the number of stamps to be secured is not too great the method employed by the writer may be of interest.

An ordinary note book about 3½x-5½ inches is used and along the left hand margins throughout the book the catalog numbers of the stamps are written. As the stamps are secured the lines are filled in as follows:

U. S. GENERAL ISSUES.

1847.

28	9- 2-05	P. M. Sale 63-158	.25
28	9-24-04	P. M. Sale 45-222	with 36.
28 b	7-25-06	Edgar Nelton	.40
29	3-11-05	P. M. Sale 53-171	1.10
R	8- 4-06	P. M. Sale 72-373	1.40

Taking the first item, the catalog number is 28, which you know is the 5c, 1847. This was secured September 24, 1904, at P. M. Wolsieffer's sale. number 45, lot number 222. It was in a lot with Cat. No. 36. If such a record is started, it is a simple matter to keep it up as stamps are secured, and soon becomes an interesting and valuable record of the collection's growth.

* * *

Mr. Clarendon Bangs of Savannah, Ga., has favored us with a postal showing the postmark of the Aerial Sub-station at the Athletic field, Savannah, Ga. Mr. Bangs writes that the 'field' was at the baseball park, about two miles from the postoffice. The P. O. Department established an office on the grounds and sold stamps, etc. There were two days of mailing and bags were taken by the planes about one-half mile and dropped to an auto which carried them to main office. The arrangements seemed very successful."

* * *

Where is the New York Find of the 5c on Experimental Paper?

A lot of the 5c on experimental paper has been kept pretty well under cover, although it is known that quite a few, probably the full ten sheets, were found in April, 1910, at the N. Y. City postoffice or in its vicinity.

In January, 1910, a Cleveland collector made the find of the 15c value (full details in a future number) and in May, 1910, while he was advertising and selling the 15c value at $1.50 per copy he was offered even exchange with the 5c value by a prominent New York firm. Certainly, if at this time, they valued the 5c stamp at but $1.50 per copy it is fair to assume that the quantity found was large in number, or a greater price would have been asked! Who is holding these stamps for a rise? We invite our readers to communicate with us if they have 5c on experimental paper purchased in the East at or about April, 1910.

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Norway. 1908. 1k on 2; 1k 50|2; 2k on 2	.80
*Obock. 1892. 35c violet on orange	2.25
*Obock. 1892, 75c, rose	2.60
Paraguay, 1905-08—1 peso carm. and black	.25
Paraguay. 1905-08, 1 peso, brown and black	.18
Paraguay. 1905-08. 2 peso, blue and black	.30

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THE Collectors' Journal



Vol. I May, 1909 No. 5

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Pleasure and Profit for the Man or Woman with a Hobby.

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Mexico 1874, 10c, 25c.....	2 "	.20	.05
Nicaragua 1888, 10c violet...	1 "	.10	.03
— 1890, 5c, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c	5 "	.32	.08
— 1891, 5c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c	6 "	.35	.10
Peru 1875, 2c, 5c, 5c.....	3 "	.13	.04
Salvador 1890, 5c, 10c, 11c, 20c, 22c	5 "	.41	.12
Shanghai 1893.....Wrappers	3 "	.10	.04
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3 diff. Canada dues 5c

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	Pair	Block 4
1902 1c green	10	15
1902 2c carmine	10	20
1909 1c green	05	08
1909 2c carmine	10	15
1909 3c purple	15	25
1909 4c brown	20	30
1909 5c blue	20	40
1909 2c Lincoln	10	20

SHERMACK MAILING MACHINE PERFORATIONS

1902 1c pair 15c 1909 3c pair 50c
1902 2c pair 15c 1909 4c pair 60c
1909 1c pair 10c 1909 5c pair 75c
1909 2c pair 10c 1909 Lincoln 2c pair 20c

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Collectors' catalog, 1909 Ed. ..... .12
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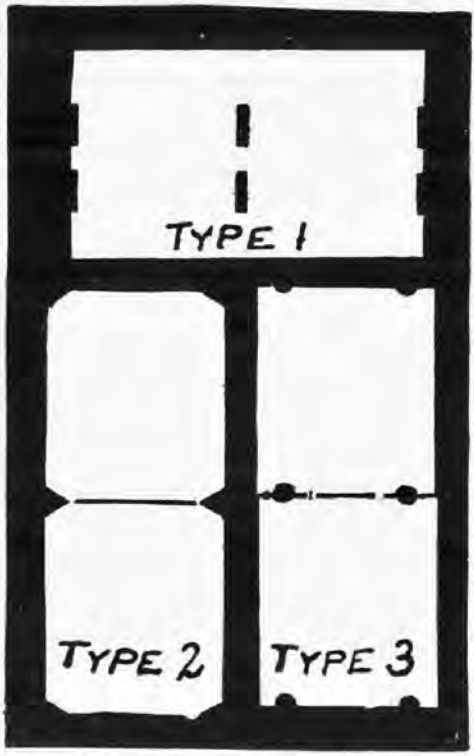

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	Per pair.
1902—1c green	$0.15
2c carmine	.16
4c brown	
1908—1c green	.10
2c carmine	.12
4c brown	.20
1909—2c Lincoln	.20

Type Two—U. S. Automatic Vending Co.

1902—1c green	
2c carmine	
5c blue	2.50
1908—1c green	.10
2c carmine	.12
5c blue	.20
Oiled paper packet containing two 2c and a 1c	.20
1909—2c Lincoln	

Type Three—Brinkerhoff Vending Machine Co.

1902—1c green	
2c carmine	
1908—1c green	.10
2c carmine	.12
1909—2c Lincoln	

Patrons will please note that this list does not include the Schermack 1908, 3c and 5c, or the Brinkerhoff 1908, 3c, 4c, or 5c. These varieties were issued, but according to present information, were made solely for sale to stamp collectors and not for use in the machine. They appear to be purely speculative and I will therefore refund for any sold by me.

GOVERNMENT PART PERFORATES

These stamps are issued in rolls of 500 and 1,000 for use in various mailing machines. They are issued in two forms, attached sidewise and attached endwise. The ribbon is imperforate along the edges, the perforations being between the stamps. Of course, it is an easy matter for anyone to trim a strip along the sides and offer it as "part perforate" and I am aware that this has been done. There are certain peculiarities about these strips, however, which it is impossible to find in the regularly perforated sheets.

In making the roll attached sidewise, the large sheet of 400 is first perforated vertically. It is then cut into horizontal strips of twenty which are fastened end to end. Between the two center stamps in each strip of twenty is found the guide line along which the regularly perforated sheets are cut into panes of 100. In the sidewise roll this line is vertical, while in the endwise roll it is, of course, horizontal. As it is impossible for a regularly perforated sheet to show this line anywhere other than along the straight edge, it is proof positive that any pair showing this line between was taken from one of these rolls.

EVERY STRIP NOW SOLD BY ME SHOWS THIS LINE.

The following varieties exist:

Series 1908.

1c green, both sidewise and endwise.
2c carmine, both sidewise and endwise.
4c brown, sidewise only.
5c blue, both sidewise and endwise.
10c yellow, sidewise only.

Until further notice, I offer any of the above in strips of four at DOUBLE FACE VALUE. Postage extra. Money refunded for anything unsatisfactory.

H.M.Clark, 536 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago

The Collectors' Journal

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Pleasure and Profit for the Man or Woman with a Hobby

Official Journal for the Chicago Philatelic Society and the American Society of Curio Collectors.

Volume I. **MAY, 1909** **Number 5**

Specialistic Studies of Our Standard Catalog.

By WM. E. AULT

Introduction.

This series of papers, while intended primarily for collectors specializing in the various countries, we hope will, nevertheless, also prove of interest to the general and less advanced collectors, as we shall endeavor to elucidate many points only vaguely touched by the Catalogue and to give such data and information concerning the stamps and their varieties as will help our readers to a better understanding and appreciation of a detailed study of their collections. While we cannot hope to add a great deal to the really advanced collector's knowledge of the stamps which we will treat, yet we trust our efforts will interest that great majority, those young in years or in philatelic study. It is with this aim in view that we are undertaking these papers and we will appreciate any notes or additions which our readers may be so kind as to extend us.

No attempt will be made to follow up the countries in alphabetical order, but rather as we are able to gather together the necessary information and stamps to form our studies.

No. 1 United States—1851-1857 Issues.

This issue presents more type varieties than any of our adhesive postal series. The Catalogue lists three of the one cent, two of the three cents and three of the five cents, but there are many others more or less important, and a reference to other catalogues of present and past dates will reveal that at various times many of these varieties have been listed. It is the purpose of this paper to now present a complete list of these varieties, ignoring such as may be caused by guide dots and lines made on the plates for the proper placing of the transfer roll in making up the plates, these being only of the slightest interest and are not type varieties. Many of these exist notably on the three cent value of these issues.

In order to fully understand the cause of these varieties it is necessary, even at the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, to explain how an engraved stamp, as we understand the term, is produced. A design having been selected, is cut into a piece of softened steel, and this is then known as the die. The design on the die is, of course reversed from what we see on the finished stamp. This die is then hardened and a transfer roll, i. e., a roller of softened steel having a face wide enough to take in all of the design, is forced against and into the lines cut into the die, this process bringing the design in relief on the roll and in the same position as we see the stamp. The roll is then hardened. The next step is the making of the plate. A sheet of steel large enough to print the required number of stamps, has first undergone the softening process and has been marked off into spaces by a series of lines or dots to guide the placing of the transfer roll. The roll is then forced into the plate by great pressure, which causes the design or lines which are to show in color, to be sunken below the surface. This is repeated as many times as there are to be stamps in the sheet. The guide lines or dots are then removed, the plate cleaned, polished and hardened and is now ready for use. In printing a specially prepared ink is used and is run into the sunken portions. The face of the plate is carefully wiped clean of ink, and the paper, being first dampened, is forced against the plate and absorbs the ink retained

by the lines of the design. The sheets are then dried and gummed, perforation or other modes of separation, if any, being added last of all.

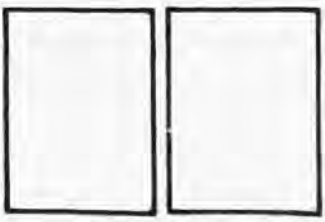
The samps of these issues were printed in sheets of 200 each, in two panes of ten rows of ten stamps each, and were the work of Toppan, Carpenter, Cassilear & Co., which firm was changed in 1855 to Toppan, Carpenter & Co.

It seems best for the purpose of this article to describe all the types and varieties of each value together, whether appearing in the one issue or in both, as some types are not common to the two series. I have deviated a little from the catalogue arrangement of types in the following list, as will be noticed.



1c Type I. 1c Type II. 1c Type II A.

One Cent. Type I. This type represents the complete design as it appeared on the die. There is a line outside and following the curved labels bearing the words *U. S. Postage* and *One Cent.* Between the upper label and outside line is a row of very small colored dots. Below the lower label and line is a scroll, turned to the right and left, having the ends rolled under and projected below the outer line of the scroll. These projections, called "balls" in the catalogue, are under the N of One and N of Cent. The corners of the stamps are filled out by ornamental scroll work or arabesques, extending along the sides, and in a lesser degree, along the top and bottom. The projections as described above are the distinguishing features of this type.



3c Type I.

One Cent. Type II. This type is exactly the same as Type I, except the little projections, or labels, have been cut away even with the outer line of the final curve of the scroll and sometimes the extreme corner ends of the arabesques have also been removed.

One Cent. Type II. Variety A. This variety comes from the normal Type II and is what the catalogue describes as "The curved lines outside the labels are broken in the center." In this variety the center of the curved lines outside the labels are missing and the scrolls and corner ornaments are less complete. This broken line appears at top or bottom or in both places.

One Cent. Type II. Variety A. This is from Variety A, but the broken lines have been recut in an endeavor to replace the defect in the former variety and likewise may occur at either the top or bottom or both. It can be distinguished from the normal Type II. by the recut lines being thicker than the other lines of the design and often begin and end sharply, not joining the remains of the original line smoothly. The row of dots at the top mentioned in Type I. does not appear on this variety and will help to distinguish this variety from the original type.

Now then to define my position in arranging the same die, but Types I and II are from different transfer rolls, are projections of the lower scroll being cut away on the latter. Variety A of Type II. is caused by not moving, or "rocking" the transfer roll, in the process of making the plate, far enough to allow the top and bottom of the design to become impressed into the plate and Variety B is simply an attempt to cerrect this deficiency. Varieties A and B are therefore simply plate varieties, both being a form of Type II.

Three Cents. Type I. This is what the catalogue describes as with "an outer frame line at top and bottom." In preparing the earlier plates of this value for transferring the design the surface



3c Type II.

was marked off into little rectangules, each being laid off separately and separated from each other by a space of one-half to one and one-half millimeter. In each of these spaces the design was impressed. There were also similar lines on the transfer rolls. This type, therefore, shows a line or frame enclosing the stamp on all sides.

Three Cents. Type II. The horizantal lines, or those at top and bottom do not show on the plate and the corresponding lines on the transfer roll have

also been cut away. The catalogue calls this "with outer lines removed," which of course, only refers to the top and bottom lines. The removal of these lines was done in order to give more space for perforating the sheets.

There are numerous minor plate varieties of the Three Cent stamp caused by the failure to exactly place the transfer roll in the same spaces on the plate, causing some sides of the stamp to show double lines, and in many continuations and lengths of lines and varied positions, but a list of all such varieties would be of no use whatever. A rather extended list of these varieties appears in Tiffany's "History of the Postage Stamps of the United States" and a writer in a foreign philatelic magazine a few years ago heralded this stamp perforated and showing two lines, one on each side, inside the outside frame line, as a great rarity, but I do not consider such little variations of any more interest than one of our stamps showing, as commonly found, a line of color running along an imperforate edge. Both lines served similar purposes, one to guide the correct placing of the transfer roll, the latter to guide the separation of the sheet into panes.

However, before leaving this subject it is well to note that three different theories have been advanced at different times to account for these lines. Mr. Tiffany in his work referred to above says that at the point where the right vertical lines of the stamp was to be placed a line was drawn on the plate. But this would not account for the presence of the lines at the left side also. Mr. Luff's description of these variations in his work on United States' stamps is the one which I believe to be correct and is as I have given above. However, a third theory, advanced by Maj. E. B. Evans, in Gibbons' Monthly Journal in December, 1905, says that none of the lines of the frame work appear either on the die or plate until the latter is being prepared for use. He claims that in the process of rolling of transferring the design to the plate the metal displaced rises in ridges between the impressions and this has to be removed before the plate can be used for printing and that these lines are the results of efforts to remove this surplus metal or strengthen some parts of the design. This may account for the small inner lines, which as before stated, vary in length and position, but it does not seem hardly possible that such methods would produce such uniformity in the lines by which we distinguish the two types, or rather the presence or absence of the top and bottom lines.

Five Cents. Type I. Outside the small loops which form a border to the medallion are two thin lines of color drawn very closely together, yet distinctly separated and forming slight projections in the middle of each of the four sides of the stamp. These in their complete form represent this type.

Five Cents. Type II. This type, and also the following like Type II. of the Three Cent value, was caused by alterations to permit of more space for perforations. In this type the projections formed by the two lines at top and bottom are partly cut away, i. e., the *outer* colored line of the projections at top and bottom has been removed.

Five Cents. Type III. In this type both outer and inner lines of the projections at top and bottom, and part of the loops just inside these lines, have been cut away.



5c Type I. 5c Type II 5c Type III.

Types II. and III. are from different transfer rolls but appear on the same plate, the first, third, sixth and tenth rows of stamps on the plate being Type II. and the remainder Type III.

Ten Cents. There are six varieties of this stamp and none of them seem to be of sufficient importance to call types, so, following the method of determining types outlined previously, we shall simply call them varieties. A thin colored line follows the outside curve of the labels inscribed *"U. S. Postage"* at top and *"Ten Cents"* at bottom.

Variety A. Both of these lines are complete and show practically the full length of the labels.

Variety B. This variety shows a break in the center of the lines, and may be noticed at either top or bottom, or both.

Variety C. The line has been recut and may also occur as in above variety. The same characteristics as in the *One Cent* Type II., Variety B., will distinguish this from Variety A.

Variety D. Same as Variety A but with the side scroll, or arabesque, ornaments slightly cut away.

Variety E. Same as Variety B, but the side ornaments are cut as in Variety D.

Variety F. Same as Variety C but ornaments cut as Variety D.

Of the above Variety B is caused by not "rocking" the transfer roll far

enough and C is like in the *One Cent*, an effort to repair the defect. Varieties D, E, F, were no doubt made to allow more space in perforating but some sheets evidently were issued in imperforate condition.

Several double transfers, or shifted dies, caused by misplacing the transfer roll on the plate, and then discovering



10c Variety A.

the mistake, endeavor to correctly place it, thus causing some of the lines to appear double, are known in the one and three cent stamps.

The following table will give the relative rarity of the types and varieties in the two issues, the first named being the commonest.

1851 Issue. Imperforate.

One Cent—Var. B; Type II.; Var. A; Type I.

Three Cents—Type I. only is known in this issue.

Five Cents—Type I. only is known in this issue.

Ten Cents—Var. B, A, C, D, E, F.

1857 Issue. Perforated.

One Cent—Var. A; Type II; Var. B; Type I.

Three Cents—Type I; Type II.

Five Cents—Type III; Type II; Type I.

Ten Cents—Var. D, E, A, B, C, Type F is unknown in this issue.

Reprints.

This paper would hardly be complete without a few words on the reprintings



10c Variety E.

by the Government in 1874 of these stamps. As the only difference between the 1851 and 1857 issues was the addition of perforations in the latter series, the reprints, being perforated, must be considered as reprints of 1857 issue. The originals were perforated 15 and the reprints 12, according to the gauge then in use. The colors differ somewhat from the originals and are without gum.

The one cent comes only in Type I; the three cents only Type I; the five cent stamps appears in Types II. and III., arranged as previously described. The ten cents are all of Variety A.

I am indebted to Mr. Luff's "The Postage Stamps of the United States" for considerable information in the preparation of these notes.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By REV. L. G. DORPAT

British North America.

Canada.—This name, as used on the stamps of our northern neighbor, is used with a distinctly two-fold meaning. From 1851, when the first stamps of this country were issued, until 1867, Canada means only the two provinces, Ontario or Upper Canada and Quebec or Lower Canada. In 1867 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were joined to the previous two Canadas, forming the Dominion of Canada, to which the Hudson or Northwest Territories were added in 1869, Manitoba in 1870, British Columbia in 1871 and Prince Edward's Island in 1873. Thus Canada was first a small country, whilst now it comprises an area about as large as that of the United States, by which it is bounded on the south and which is the only country with which it joins boundaries.

The Canadian map stamp of 1898, though bearing a map of the whole world with all parts of the British Empire, emphasizes the present large size of Canada, giving at the same time expression to the vastness and solidarity of the whole empire.

Looking over the other stamps of Canada we find the portrait of the late Queen Victoria in evidence most. It appears in three distinct forms, first the three-quarters full face of the youthful virgin at the time of her accession to the throne (1837) on the 12p. of 1851, the 7½ p. of 1857, the 12 ½c. of 1859-64 and the whole jubilee issue of 1897; then the idealized medallion face on the ½ p. of 1857, the 1c. of 1859, the 2c. of 1859-64, all issues of 1868 to 1890 and the 8c. of 1892-93; and finally the face of the venerable matron of two-score and ten in widow's weeds on the 20 and 50c. of 1892-3, the whole jubilee issue of 1897 and the two regular issues of 1897 and 1898. Of course there are differences in each of these forms. The

medallion face of 1857-64 is turned to the left, that of 1868 and later to the right. The portrait on the jubilee issue bears the imperial crown, and so does the portrait on the two following issues, though the crown is of a different form. The portrait on the 20 and 50c. of 1892-3 has no crown. Besides these differences there are minor differences in each new engraving. In all we may count 27 representations, or 66 stamps with the Queen's portrait, showing her as she appeared at various times of her 65 years' reign.

On the 6 pence of 1851 Prince Albert, or Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emmanuel of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha as his full name is, the Prince Consort of England, is introduced to his wife's, Queen Victoria's subjects. They were married on Feb. 10, 1840, the year when the first postage stamp was issued, and it is said that their union was based on mutual choice, springing from mutual affection, a rare occurance among royal personages. As the husband of the queen and father of the present king, as well as by his personal gifts and achievements, his influence was great. He died of typhoid fever on Dec. 14, 1861 and is buried at Frogmore. At first the German prince did not find much sympathy among the English, but long before his death he had won their hearts and his memory is even now held in high esteem. His portrait appears again on the Canadian 10 cent stamp of 1859.

One of the earliest "natural history" stamps is the Canadian beaver stamp of 1851, face value 3 pence. The same design with value changed to 5 cents was used again in 1859. Here this aquatic rodent, emblematic of the country where the Hudson Bay Fur Company flourished, is shown on a small landscape with the rising sun in the back-ground, and the imperial crown with the letters V. R. (Victoria Regina) above. Thus the precedent was set for later designers and their stamps depicting dogs, monkeys, fish, birds, flowers, mountains, rivers, sun, moon and stars and what else has been thought characteristic of the respective countries. The Canadian beaver is also found on the stamped envelope of 1895.

When the 10 pence value was first introduced in 1855, it was embellished by a portrait of Jack Carter (Jacques Quartier or Cartier), the explorer of the St. Lawrence river, which he ascended in 1535 as far as to the present site of Montreal. Is it not queer that a French subject and French navigator should grace the stamps of Canada, an English Colony? As a matter of fact Canada was a French Colony until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain, and so of course its early history is French and its early heroes are French heroes. Even today the population of Canada is partly French, using still the language of their fathers, a fact which in a measure explains the French inscriptions on the centenary issue of 1908, celebrating the founding of Quebec in 1608. In this issue Cartier appears on the 1 cent value together with Champlain, another Frenchman, first governor of the French settlers in Lower Canada at the time when Quebec was founded.

Of Jacques Cartier, whose portrait appears also on the 17 cent of 1859-64, the Britannica gives the following short biography: "He was born at St. Malo, in Brittany, in 1494. According to the custom of the place, even his early youth was passed upon the sea; and he was probably already acquainted with the coast of Newfoundland when he was appointed by Francis I, to the command of the two ships, which, on the 20th of April, 1534, set sail from St. Malo, for the purpose of exploring the district beyond the fishing grounds. Cartier first touched at Cape Buonavista, on the east coast of Newfoundland, then passed northward along the coast, and, sailing southwest through the Straits of Belle Isle, discovered the mainland of Canada, which he claimed for France, by erecting a wooden cross with the inscription "Vive le Roi de France." Next year a second expedition was placed under his control to explore the estuary of the St. Lawrence. He penetrated as far as Hochelaga, a large fortified village at the foot of a hill, to which he gave the name of Mont Royal, and which is the site of the modern Montreal. But he did nothing more, and returned on the 16th of May, 1536, disgusted with the climate and with his crew weakened by scurvy, a disease then unknown in Europe. The idea of colonizing Canada was abandoned after this, till in 1540 Jean Francis de la Roche, Seigneur de Roberval, obtained permission to form a settlement. The project was carried out partly at Roberval's and partly at the King's expense; Cartier was sent out in command of five ships, in the spring of 1541; and in the autumn he arrived at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Near the present situation of Quebec he built a fort named Charlesbourg. (This shows his connection with the founding of Quebec). But the Indians, whose king he had carried off with him on his last voyage, annoyed him so much with their attacks that he determined to return to France; and


CANADA POSTAGE
XMAS 1898
CANADA POSTAGE
10 CENTS 10
CANADA POSTAGE
HALF CENT
CANADA POSTAGE
HALF CENT
CANADA POSTAGE
TEN CENTS
CANADA POSTAGE
THREE PENCE
CANADA POSTAGE
SEVENTEEN CENTS
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CANADA POSTAGE
1908

though Roberval arrived at Newfoundland in June, 1542, with three ships and a colony of 200 men and women, and commanded him to turn back, he continued his homeward voyage. Whether this was his last expedition is disputed. Some say that he returned to the assistance of Roberval, in the autumn of 1543; but if this be so, we know nothing more. The rest of his life was spent in his native town or at the village of Limoilon, of which he was created seigneur by his patron Francis I. He was alive in 1552; but the date of his death is not known."

Of Samuel de Champlain the Britannica says: "His father was a sea-captain, and probably he was already skilled in navigation when, while still young, he entered the army of Henry IV. On the conclusion of the war he accompanied a Spanish fleet to Mexico and the West Indies, and on his return wrote an account of the expedition. In 1603, he made his first voyage to Canada, being sent by De Chastes, on whom the king had bestowed some territory in that country. During 1604-1607 he was engaged, together with De Monts, to whom De Chaste's privileges had been transferred, in exploring the Canadian coast, in seeking a site for a new settlement, and in making surveys and maps. In 1608 he made his third voyage; and in this year he commenced the formation of a settlement at Quebec. But De Monts' influence was now waning; he had been deprived of some of his privileges; and the merchants who had ventured in the affair were losing heart. Under these circumstances Champlain prevailed upon the Duc de Loissons to interest himself in the matter, and to seek the post of Governor and Lieutenant-General of New France. Under him, and under his successor the Duke of Conde, Champlain held the office of lieutenant, which made him in reality the governor of the colony. Owing, however, to quarrels with the Indians, the settlement seemed likely to fail; but under the viceroyalty of the Duc de Montmorency and still more under that of the Duc de Ventadour, it began to flourish. In 1629 it met with a reverse, Champlain being forced to surrender to an English fleet commanded by three brothers named Kirk. He was carried to England, but was restored to liberty in 1632. He returned to Canada in the next year, and died there two years afterwards (1635)."

While the jubilee issue of 1897 commemorated Queen Victoria and her 60 years' reign only, and had the same design for all 16 values, consisting of two portraits of the queen, the tercentenary issue, which consists of but 8 values commemorates, besides the anniversary of the founding of Quebec, quite a number of persons and periods. We have seen the 1 cent with its two captains, Cartier and Champlain. Turning to the 2 cents we see the likenesses of King Edward VII and his queen Alexandra. These are too well known to all English speaking people to require that their biography should be given here. On the ½ cent we find their son and his spouse, the Prince and Princess of Wales, George and Victoria Maria. The crown-prince George is too well known to stamp collectors to require an introduction. The following story, however, which we take from "Mekeel's Stamp Collector," vol. 16, p. 419., may be welcome; it is taken from the "London Philatelist": "The Postmaster of Canada, Sir William Muloch, one of the many distinguished visitors to this country during the Coronation festivities, took the opportunity afforded by his visit of approaching the Prince of Wales and of meeting His Royal Highness' suggestions and advice in the preparation of a new die for the Canadian stamps. The Prince, with his characteristic energy and courtesy, cheerfully undertook the task, with absolute and conspicuous success. H. R. H. wisely decided, in the first instance, that it is advisable to have some continuity of design in succeeding issues, and therefore adopted the frame and ground work of the then current stamps as his basis. In selecting a portrait of His Majesty, the Prince decided to rely upon a photograph giving a true likeness of the King as we knew him, in lieu of an idealised representation by an artist. The photograph eventually chosen, with the full approval of His Majesty, was one taken shortly before the Coronation. The likeness is undoubtedly what is termed a speaking one, and with the addition of the Coronation robes represents as faithful and pleasing a picture of the King, at the time of his accession to the throne, as it is possible to find. The introduction of the Tudor crowns in the upper angles, which was another of the Prince's innovations, obviates the difficulty that has so often made, 'the head that wears a crown lie uneasy' on a postage stamp. These emblems of sovereignty, taken in conjunction with the Canadian maple leaves in the lower angles, complete a design that for harmony, boldness, and simplicity has assuredly not been excelled by any hitherto issued stamps of the British Empire." Thus we see the

(Continued on page 169)

The Collectors' Journal.

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H. L. Lindquist, Editor and Mgr.,
3812 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

L. A. Lauritzen, Circulation Mgr.,
422 W. 63rd Street, Chicago, Ill,

Associate Editors.

Rev. W. A. Laughlin. Willow City N.D.
General Curio Editor

G. Montague Butler, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Mineralogy and Geology.

S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio
Government Postal Cards.

A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. 50c PER YEAR
ADVERTISING RATES ON REQUEST.

Editorial

Catching up. By issuing this number so closely after the last we catch up nearly a month in our schedule and we hope to rush out the succeeding issues in quick succession. We thank our subscribers for their patience and will do our best to repay them by presenting a magazine forth while.

Acknowledgment. We extend our sincere thanks to the many kind friends who have aided us in many ways by furnishing manuscript and making helpful suggestions. We deeply appreciate these favors and hope to repay them more materially when circumstances will permit. Above all are we indebted to Mrs. F. May Tuttle of Osage, Iowa, the energetic secretary of the A. S. C. C. She has not only supplied up promptly with the society reports and the manuscript for the "Round Table" but has also aided us materially in securing many other important articles on curio subects and it is due to her efforts even more than to those of the editor that this department has been able to present so many excellent articles.

Our Side-Lines. We wish to again call attention to our side lines, namely, the Souvenir Postal Cards of original covers in thef amous Seybold collection and to the handbooks. The former are advertised in our advertising columns by Mr. H. M. Clark, who is acting as sole distributor, and every stamp and curio collector should secure a set. The latter are still in prospect and we want more subscriptions and suggestions. The price of the books will be 25 cents each, C. O. D. Remember you pay no money now, but simply write us and advise if we may send you a copy when issued. They will be on philatelic subects by authoritative writers. We are open for suggestions as to titles and subjects to be taken up and will start out with the most popular.

Cartoons. In this issue we present the first of a series of cartoons by our staff artist. Hereafter, as occasion offers, we shall present timely cartoons by the same artist, who, by the way, is one of the leading newspaper cartoonists in Chicago

The American Philatelic Society. Up to the present time we have taken no active part in society affairs or politics but the many important questions that are being agitated have decided us to come out strongly in the matter.

For Board of Directors.

The candidates for directors are so few that there is but little contest over the election. The only offices in doubt are the Board of Vice-Presidents and the International Secretary, and the candidates on both tickets are so strong that there is not much choice in the matter. The St. Louis ticket, however, composed of Messrs. F. R. Cornwall, Chester Myers and A. Strauss for Vice-Presidents, and L. H. Kjellstedt for International Secretary, has a shade the advantage as their candidates are all **Collectors** as opposed to a board of **Dealers**, proposed by the Philadelphia Branch. Mr. Kellstedt, moreover, is a linguist of ability and his experience will undoubtedly be very much to the advantage of the society. We, therefore, advise you to mark your ballots for H. S. Adair, Ohio, (Sec'y); Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Mich., (At Large); F. R. Carnwall, Mo., (Vice-Pres.); L. H. Kjell-



stedt, Penn., (Int. Sec'y); H. N. Mudge, Ill., (Pres.); Chester Myers, Mo., (Vice-Pres.); A. Strauss, Mo., (Vice-Pres.); A. H. Weber, Cal., (At Large); Dr. W. P. Wherry, Neb., (Treas.).

The Amendments.

Vote **yes** on the Quarterly Proposition.

Vote **No** on the Credential Committee Proposition.

Vote **No** on Proposition to prevent the Official Editors or Sales Superintendent to hold proxies.

So much has been written pro and con on the uarterly Proposition that any repetition would be useless. It would undoubtedly be a good thing if the expected support is forthcoming, and while for years the existing magazines have been unable to secure sufficient manuscript and advertising patronage to make a financial success, it may be that a strictly socieey venture may bring forth heartier responses even though the circulation will be much more limited. Tne whole proposition rests on the loyalty of the American dealers and Philatlic writers. If they feel inclined to come to the aid of a good cause all well and good and our own experience leads us to believe that they will do so, for in our brief career, despite many delays and discouraging circumstances, the support from both advertisers and subscribers has been exceptionally good and we look for even greater things in the near future.

The greatest interest attaching to a convention, we believe, is the political activiey and to take away all opportunty for a fight on the floor would soon cause the attendance to fall off considerably. And apart from this any

stockholder can delegate another to act as his proxy holder, so that the law would be absolutely worthless if anyone desired to contest the matter. For the same reason we believe that the privilege of holding proxies should not be denied the official editors or sales superintendent. It cannot be legally enforced and it is entirely a matter of courtesy on the part of the individuals in question as to whether they will obey the law. Of course, if they persist in holding proxies, law or no law, it is up to the members as to whether they will vote for them.

The Proposed A. P. S. Catlog.

It is indeed time that a society of the size and influence of the A. P. S. should undertake some serious work of lasting benefit and we believe that the proposed Catalog of United States Stamps would be an excellent beginning. We do not agree in having it priced, however, for to do this it would necessarily have to be revised periodically or soon be a back number of little use or value. Moreover, we believe, that an even greater objection is the fact that its use would be of such comparatively limited use that its price quotations could never be adopted as a standard. Upon what basis would members exchange with non-members who did not possess the society's catalog? Make the catalog a permanent handbook upon the stamps of the United States and its value will then be permanent and it will carry a prestige on account of its origin that a private publication would not have.

The Official Journal.

The Official Journal is the real bone of contention. For years Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News has held it without question, but now a powerful rival has appeared in the form of Redfield's Weekly and from the influential aid which the latter are securing it is certain that Mekeel's will have no easy time of it to land the contract for another year. The strong hold which MeKeel's has secured on the society and which was demonstrated at the last convention when the editors were able to defeat the Quarterly Proposition through their large proxy holding has convinced many members that it is time that this rule be broken, while there is yet time, lest the society soon become the absolute property of the paper in question. We believe that the point is wel taken, but we also believe that the editors of Mekeel's have learned their little lesson and will be more careful not to abuse their power and position in the future. It is an open question whether it is good policy to allow any magazine to secure the position now occupied by Mekeel's. We feel sure that it is due largely to their strong position that so few other magazines can exist and it may be a good time to divide this power and create a rival that will again stimulate ggressive activity on the part of a paper that can now complacently dictate their own terms, feeling safe in their position. On the other hand they have done good work both for the A. P. S. and philately in general. They issue a neat, clean sheet that is interesting, in fact indispensable to every collector desiring to keep abreast of the times. If they were to lose the official journalship the majority of the members would undoubtedly subscribe anyway and it would hardly affect their financial status to a materil degree. On the other hand Redfield's has its prestige to get and we hardly feel that the paper as it now stands reflects the high standard that a sbciety such as the A. P. S. should demand. It appeals to the younger element rather than the serious colelctor. Mr. Quackenbush, the editor, is undoubtedly one of the best and most fluent philatelic writers in the country. His reviews and essays are equal to the best, but no paper or magazine can exist and progress without other feature articles by capable writers. Redfield's is made up altogether too largely of scrappy news notes set in 10 point type, double leaded and gives one the idea that they are trying to fill space rather than present news. They also seem rather partial for school boy essays on the rudiments of the hobby. Let Redfield's secure a higher class of manuscript, set their paper in smaller type and adopt a policy, and we should be glad to support them. As it stands, however, we cannot see that any change would benefit the society and, therefore, advise you to

Vote for Mekeel's for Official Journal.

The Round Table.

A Department devoted to the Informal Discussion of Personalities and Current Gossip.

George W. H. Soelner of Washington, D. C., one of Uncle Sam's obliging carriers, has recently moved into his own house, at 3436 Seventeenth street N. W.

Mr. Soelner is one of the most thorough students of conchology in our society, and were it not for more work than he can possibly hope to do in one lifetime, would make a splendid superintendent along that line. He is secretary of the famous Metropolitan M. E. Bible class of that city, and also president of its Bird Club. Mr. Soelner is planning to devote his annual furlough to getting his shell collection and correspondence into shape for active exchanging this coming summer.

Prof. O. A. Thomas, who for several years past has been the able superintendent of schools in Wellman, Iowa, is now doing post-graduate work in geology at the State University in Iowa City, Iowa, and also acting as assistant professor of geology.

Mr. E. Haley is a busy railroad man, who has recently changed his headquarters from Buena Vista to Ville Grove, Col. Though too busy to pay any attention to collecting, he sent five years' dues to the A. S. of C. C. recently, so that when he did start collecting again he "would not be an antedeluvian."

Mr. C. H. Benton of Kansas City Mo., has kindly consented to act as Superintendent of the department of Photography. Though a very busy man, a member of the Benton Grain Co., Mr. Benton finds time for his hobby, and with an experience of fourteen years has made of it a profession. He has five albums full of only the best mounted specimens, and several boxes of unmounted as he does not put ordinary snap shots into his albums. He will have only a limited amount of time for exchanging and then wishes it to be along certain lines and only fine pictures, those of the Genre class preferred.

The Leavenworth Times for March 13, 1909, has this to say of one of our stanch loyal members, George Remsburg: "George Remsburg has had another honor bestowed upon him because of his historical work with the Kickapoo Indians. He has just been elected an honorary member of the McLean Historical Society of Illinois, at a meeting held in Bloomington. This society is particularly interested in this tribe of Indians, as they formerly lived in Illinois, and for that reason appreciated the work done by Mr. Remsburg." Mr. Remsburg is also a member of the Kansas State Historical Society and President of Quivera Historical Society.

The heartfelt sympathy of our membership is extended to Arthur B. Coover, of Chillicothe, Ohio, who was recently called to part with the only remaining member of his family, a brother who died February 14.

What Appears on the Faces of Our Stamps.(cont)

singular spectacle of a crown-prince entering the ranks of stamp designers and arranging the Canadian issue of 1903 with his father's portrait on it.

Turning again to the tercentenary issue we find another value with two portraits on it, the 7 cents with likenesses of Montcalm and Wolfe, the French and the English generals, who are familiar to all students of Canadian history. The other values of this issue have the following pictures: The 5 cents, a view of the old port and citadel of Quebec; the 10 cents, a view of the city as it appeared in 1700; the 15 cents, a scene of the departure for a voyage to the west, and the 20 cents, a view of Cartier's ships on the St. Lawrence river in 1608.

The maple leaf, Canada's emblem, is found as an ornament on most stamps since 1897, and may be a welcome reminder of Canada's beauty in autumn when the maples turn carmine, purple and orange.

Only lately have we come into possession of the figures showing in what quantities the Tercentenary issue was produced. As it may be of interest to collectors of Canadian stamps, we reproduce the list as taken from "The Hobbyist," of Winnipeg, Manitoba:

½ cent	2,000,000
1 cent	22,530,000
2 cent	35,100,000
5 cent	1,200,000
7 cent	700,000
10 cent	500,000
15 cent	300,000
20 cent	304,200

The Canadian due stamps as well as the special delivery and the registered stamps are of little interest in their designs, being made up mostly of engine or machine-engraving, which, indeed, is very fine, but not of much meaning.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., will be next.

Notes on the Special Perforations on U.S. Stamps

In our last issue we made a strong statement to the effect that we KNEW that every stamp we listed had been LEGITIMATELY issued, but we have since received additional information which necessitates our qualifying that remark. The stamps in question are the 3c, 4c and 5c of 1909 bearing the Brinkerhoff perforation. When we listed these stamps we had every reason to believe that they were legitimately issued for we had seen quantities of them just as they were received from the manufacturer, Mr. Brinkerhoff. Investigation soon proved, however, that these stamps were never made for use in the Brinkerhoff machines but were accommodatingly furnished to dealers by Mr. Brinkerhoff at the moderate charge of 1c per stamp, for adding the perforations. In this connection the following extract from a letter dated May 6, 1909, will be of interest:

"If you would send us non-perforated stamps, in sheets, we could work them up for you and run them through our machine as we have a stripper that will cut them up in strips first and then run them through our punch machine and that punches the two large holes, then run them through our vending machine which makes the last perforation. We would charge you one cent per stamp for this work, as on some of the Lincoln Stamps the plate seems to be much larger than the old plates, really about a quarter of an inch wider. So that we have to trim the stamps pretty nearly by hand as our stripper was made to fit the regulation sizes."

Two dealers have so far listed these varieties: Mr. H. M. Clark of Chicago and C. H. Mekeel of St. Louis. When we approached the former party on the subject he informed us that he was under the impression that the stamps were actually issued for use in the machine, when he offered them for sale, but now that he had learned of their true character he would immediately offer to refund on all copies purchased from him. We presume that the latter will also make some statement in his journal as soon as he finds out the true status of the stamps in question. Mr. Brinkerhoff has undoubtedly decided to discontinue the practice as the following letter would show:

Sedalia, Mo., June 12, 1909.

H. M. Clark, 536 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago.

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 10th inst., would say that by reference to our letter of the 27th you will notice that we only propose to handle the current issue of stamps, and ones and twos issued by the department. Our machine is now in the west, and the perforating machine that punches the large round holes in the stamps is an entirely different machine, and is not with it at all. The machine itself runs with an electric motor and cannot be handled to any advantage to operate as the stamp collectors wish them. They wish the perforation to be in the margin and the machine will not do anything of that kind at present. When the machine is here at the factory, we, of course, have it partly apart and can operate it by hand to do the work of this kind, but it does not justify us to do aything of this kind, and as we only have one machine at present, we cannot of course do it. Before the machine was shipped west, we worked up some eight or ten thousand stamps for Mr. Mekeel of St. Louis, so we presume you might get any of these other than the current one and two cent stamps from him in case you want a few, as he has a large quantity of them, having had them run when there was an opportunity for doing it."

Yours very truly,
F. H. Brinkerhoff.

Of course, in a matter of this kind neither dealer nor manufacturer can be seriously blamed. The manufacturer is in the business to make money, the work he does is perfectly legitimate and our only contention is that if all such made-to-order varieties are to be included in a collection one might as well make them himself with a steel punch. The Brinkerhoff Company is now known as the Postal Vending Manufacturing Co.

Counterfeits.

Several counterfeits of the special perforations have come to our notice and collectors should examine their specimens closely as even reputable dealers have been made the victims of the persons responsible for the work. Possibly the most dangerous is the 3c Government part perforate, **showing the colored guide line.** As the postoffice deparment positively state that no 3c value was ever issued in this condition it was certain that any such value being offered must necessarily be a counterfeit. The stamps offered have evidently been made up from imperforate sheets but the work was undoubtedly done by a novice for the perforations are so irregular that no one would be deceived once their attention is called to the matter. We have also seen the 4c value with this perforation. The 2c Lincoln with the U. S. Automatic Vending Co.'s perforation has also been noted with counterfeit perforations. The notches are very irregular in size and by looking closely one can see where the shears cut into the stamp too far. In purchasing these stamps we advise that the only sure method is to secure them from reputable dealers who are securing them first hand. You cannot always blame the person selling you the stamp for he may, himself, have been imposed upon.

The Ararat Stamp Co. of New York are offering for sale copies of the 2c 1902 issue with the International Vending Machine Perforation. These stamps at first sight appear to be the ordinary government part perforates, but the post

office department does not mention having supplied this issue in that form which distinguishes them. Any other values, however, could not be told from the regular government part perforates.

We have seen copies of the 1c and 2c stamps in blocks, bearing the Schermack perforation. These stamps were perforated on a Schermack machine by an employee of the concern without official sancition. Of course, the stamps have no philatelic interest in this condition as they were not made for use and could not be used in the machine. The manager confiscated a lot of the stamps that were perforated in this manner, but not before a quantity had reached the market.

Off for the A, Y. P. Exposition.

By "JOY", Our Regular Correspondent

The really beautiful scenery was all Friday morning as we came over the Cascade mountains, and through the Washington fir forests. Of course it was all very interesting to me because it was new. I saw several prairie dogs, lots of ducks and flowers. There was snow along the track all day Thursday (May 27), as we came through the Rockies, but they were not very pretty where the Great Northern passes through.

The sword fern grow wild here and the maple leaves are mammoth. From Everitt to Seattle we came right along Puget Sound, an hour's ride, and it was grand. We saw all sorts of boats and ships. The Japanese cruisers Aso and Loya, which are special guests of the city of Seattle for the opening of the exposition, dropped anchor in the harbor of Elliott Bay, Sunday, May 30. The two warships were once Russian vessels. The flagship Aso was sunk off Port Arthur to prevent her capture by the Japenese. The Japanese raised and refitted her. The cruiser Loya was built in Philadelphia for the Russian government and sunk by the Japanese in February, 1904, at Port Arthur.

Notes from a Collecting Trip in Cuba.

By CHARLES T. SIMPSON

We were storm-bound at Rosario on Cochinas Bay, and were anxious to get to Pinar del Rio for further collecting. Many coasting schooners had taken refuge in the bay but none dared to go out. One day about noon, Henderson and I came in from a collecting trip in the woods and were surprised to see a fine large steam yacht anchored just below Rosario, and its naptha launch lying at the wharf. We were informed that the yacht belonged to the coast guard service, that if we could get ready in ten minutes she would take us to Cienfuegas. Clothing, shells, boots, collecting apparatus, a hundred things were dumped pell mell into trunks and grips and at the expiration of the allotted time we were on the wharf with such of our belongings as we had not overlooked. It was no doubt the quickest case of packing up since the discovery of the island. We did not have time to change our clothes, but went on board in our dirty and even ragged collecting suits, where to our chagrin we found a large party of elegantly dressed government officials; the Mayor of Cienfuegas, the Captain of the coast guard, the light-house inspector and two or three commanding generals. Not a soul of them could speak English; I didn't know three words of Spanish, and I noticed whenever Henderson attempted to do that language, his listeners first started, then shrugged their shoulders and attempted to get away. But if we had been two of the crowned kings of Europe, we could not have been treated with greater kindness and consideration, and right here I want to say that during our entire stay on the island we met with nothing but cordiality and the most kindly usage from everybody, high and low. The only exceptions were that certain persons with whom we had financial dealings overcharged, and this was not to be wondered at in view of the reckless prodigality with which the got-rich-lately tourist scatters money wherever he goes.

We ran thru a heavy gale and landed at Cienfuegas that evening, and the next morning took the train for an all-day ride to Havana thru a beautiful, undulating country, the heart of the sugar growing region of Cuba. From Havana, we ran by rail to the fine city of Pinar del Rio, and from there to Vinales in the midst of the Organ Mountains, by stage, most of the way, over a magnificent new highway which was being constructed under the supervision of

United States army officers. Wherever we went our army officers were building these roads, with broad gage, moderate grades, and fine steel or concrete culverts and bridges, a work which will no doubt make a revolution in the transportation and prosperity of Cuba. And that reminds me of what Mark Twain said of the Marseillaise, that they made the best hymns, the finest soap, and the most excellent vests of any people in the world, but that they never sang their hymns, used their soap, or wore their vests. In like manner the United States goes into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and makes the best roads in the world, but it now uses them, and at home the people travel in the dust and mud.

On our way down to Pinar del Rio, we ran thru considerable forests of pine, growing in sandy soil that appeared exactly like that of Florida, and strangely enough this tree which I saw also in abundance on the first outlines of the Organ Mountains, is believed by tourists to be identical with the pine of Southern Florida and Georgia. And it is quite probable that ages ago the seeds of this Cuban tree were carried by some means by the Gulf Stream and landed on the southern shores of Florida, from whence they spread over hundreds of square miles of territory. We also passed thru extensive tracts of the bottle palm.

It would appear as tho nature had made certain forms for no other reason than to provoke mirth, to set her children to laughing. The laughing jackass, a peculiar bird of Australia, is one of these forms, for its notes are said to be so ridiculously composed of the bray of a donkey and what may be called a "horse laugh," that no stranger can listen to it without being convulsed with laughter. The "Calling Laughable," **(Gelasimus vocens)** or fiddler crab of the West Indies and South Florida is furnished with one small and one immense arm, the latter of which he waves and brandishes in such a manner when he is disturbed as to upset the gravity of the most dignified. And the toad-fish **(Spheroides)** of the same region, about a foot in length, and more or less covered with prickles, is another of the native oddities. When thrown out on the land it immediately begins to fill itself with air by a series of extraordinary gasps, and when it is so full that it seems to be ready to burst it suddenly lets out the air in one long convulsive ah—h—h, and utterly collapses. The remarkable pattern of zig-zag stripes and spots with which it is covered makes it look like an enormously fat clown. I have seen a party of dignified middle-aged and elderly gentlemen from the north, lie down and roll in the sand and laugh until they cried over the strange antics of this fish. The bottle palm belongs in this class. Imagine a palm tree thirty to fifty feet in height, with fan-shaped leaves, very dark green above, and silvery below, its trunk straight, curved or twisted or irregularly crooked. It is perfectly smooth, of a brownish iron color, and about a third of the way up it swells out enormously and above the swelling regains its ordinary size. It looks precisely as though it had swallowed some very large animal in exactly the manner in which a snake gouges down its prey, and in many cases I could not resist the impression that the stomachs of these trees were actually in pain. In a few instances there was a secand and smaller swelling towards the top of the stem and I thought of the Irishman's boy who had swallowed the rat, and who was ordered by his father, "Now thin Timmy, go schwallow the cat."

The road from Pinar del Rio to Vinales soon entered the low undulating outlines of the Organ Mountains, composed of stratified shales, sandstones

Description of Plate.

All of the shells illustrated were collected by Mr. Simpson on his trip to Cuba, as outlined in this sketch.

1. Urocoptis dautzenbergiana, Crosse, Paso Real de Guane, Cuba. Found no where save on this mountain. The nearly allied U. elliotti is found only on the Sierre de Guane, some two miles distant. 2. Urocoptis elliotti, Poey. Sierra de Guana, Cuba. Believed at first to be the same as U. dautzenbergiana but now known to be a distinct though nearly related species. 3. Urocoptis vignalensis, Wright, Vinales, Cuba. 4. Urocoptis scaena, Gundlach, Mocha, Cuba. This species is sinistral while most are dextral. 5. Urocoptis Coerulans, Poey. Sierra de Guane, Cuba. 6. Helicina chrysochasma, Poey. Vinales, Cuba. 7. Helicina jugulata, Poey. Guane, Cuba. 8. Helicina remota, Poey, Guane, Cuba. 9. Helicina adspersa, Pfeiffer. Pande Matanzas, Cuba. 10. Helicina sagraiana, Orb. Guane, Cuba. Common throughout the Organ Mountains. 11. Ctenopoma bilabiatum, Orb. Guane, Cuba.. 12. Chondropoma irradians, Shuti, Pande Palenque, Cuba. 13. Chondropoma pictum, Pfeiffer, Mocha, Cuba. 14. Chondropoma shuttleworthi, Pfeiffer. Guane, Cuba. 15. Cepolis supertexta, Pfeiffer. On Thrinox palms, Cochinos Bay, Cuba. Among the dead and hanging leaves. Rare. About one snail to two hornets nests. 16. Sepolis parraiana, Orb. Vinales, Cuba. 17. Cepolis subtussulcata, Wright| Vinales, Cuba. Has a peculiar natural pit in the bse of the shell. 18. Liguus fasciatus, Muller. Varieties. Organ Mountains, Cuba. On tress. 19. Cepion iostomum, Pfeiffer. Rosario, Cuba. 20. Megalomastoma mani, Poey. Vinales, Cuba. 21. Eutroslatella regina, Morelet. Vinales, Cuba. 22. Pleurodonte Auricoma, Ferussac. Cayo Carenas, Cuba. Found all over the island of Cuba. 23. Pleurodonte guanensis, Poey. Guane, Cuba.


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and shists without fossils or living land snails. Suddenly we looked down over the beautiful plain of Vinales, and rising from it here and there, were hills and mountains of blue limestone, their sides coming precipitously down to the plain, their summits greatly wooded, and looking like camels' humps. The plain was undulating, of a rich, red clayey soil, and joined the bases of the mountains in most places without debris.

We stopped at the hotel and as quickly as possible, got into our collecting clothes and almost rushed to the base of a high mountain a half mile away. This was classic ground for the conchologist, as it was in these mountains that Gundlach, Wright and Poey had collected some of their choicest treasures. The ground and rocks at the base of the cliff literally swarmed with land snails in every (tage of preservation, from living specimens to dead and bleached shells. The sight was enough to fairly intoxicate us, and to make us feel that this alone, amply repaid us for our entire trip to Cuba. The **Pleurodonte auricoma**, so common generally thruout the island, was here replaced by its ally, **P. guanensis**, one of the largest and finest helicoid land snails on the American continent. So abundant were they that in an hour we actually became tired of seeing them and each of us would say to the other, "Don't gather any more of them," and in five minutes each would be picking them up again. There were quantities of the large and beautiful **Helicina Sagraiana**, of a lovely wine color, tinted with green. **A Urocoptis U. vignalensis** covered the rocks in places and might have been raked off in handfuls. There were two **Alcadias**, a larger and a smaller species covered with velvet, and a wine red color, and the earth, if dug into swarmed with Megalomastomas. Here too, were quantities of that gorgeous **Eutrochatella Eregina**, a large lemon colored snail, branded with various shades of red and variagated with gray and a great variety of other interesting things. For three days we revelled in the joy of collecting in this region. Every different mountain showed a few species or varieties not found on any of the others.

At night we would return to the hotel fairly joyed with our catch, to sit up until midnight chaining it.

The lower part of this hotel consisted of one great room or court, used for dining, a bar, and a sort of grocery. A wide arch opened into it from the street, and another opposite it opened to the court-yard, and as we sat at the little tables eating, guests rode in thru the room on horseback near enough to touch us and out into the yard, just as they did in Spain in the days of Don Quixote.

We packed up our splendid catch and then returned to Pinar del Rio, and from there went by rail to Guane, parting from the simple kindly hotel people as affectionately as tho we had been the friends of years. Our friend, Dr. De la Torre and a delightful old professor from the University of Pinar, Dr. Cuesta, accompanied us.

We were anxious to ride in a volante, but had been told that this vehicle had gone out of date, tho here at Guane, a man offered to furnish us one and it came to the hotel in short order. Henderson and I took passage in it for the mountain called Paso Real, while our friends went on horses. It consisted of a couple of very large, solid wheels, connected by a long axle, with a pair of very long shafts that reached away forward into the dim and distant future. A comfortable body was ingeniously hung by straps to the axle and shafts, and it was propelled by three horses, one between the shafts, and one on each side, outside him. We traveled off at a rapid gait thru the valley of a river, crossed the stream and simultaneously struck a hilly, rocky country and the vilest piece of road I ever saw. The rocky road to Dublin wouldn't have made a cowpath to it. One wheel would strike a rock as large as a summer cottage and either bound off with terrific force or go over it, and in the latter case Henderson and I would hang on and bid each other and the world farewell. Then the machine would go over a succession of smaller rocks weighing anywhere up to a ton each, which would impart a gently undulating motion to it, then it would plunge down a sidelong slope for a few rods and the little horse between the shafts would sit down like a dog on his haunches and hold back and slide, while the outsiders, the "nigh" one being ridden by the driver, would get down any kind of a way. The business of the little horse was to hold back, that of the others to pull, an admirable division of labor. Yet this was the main road between two large cities and immense quantities of freight and all passengers had been carried over it since Columbus was a little boy.

On the mountain we found fine collecting and among other things that hitherto rare and very wonderful snail **Urocoptis dautzenbergiana**, clinging to the rocks in considerable numbers. This conchiolog-

ical marvel is of a deep wine or brown red color, having from thirty-two to thirty-four whorls, each whorl with several raised, hollow whitish ribs. No description or figure can give any idea of the dainty, marvelous elegance of the shell.

The next day the Mayor of Guane and several other prominent citizens accompanied us, together with a few persons they had pressed into the service to turn over rocks and assist in various ways, all mounted and forming as imposing an appearance as a regiment of cavalry. Our trip this day was to Cerro de Guane, the twin mountain of the Paso Real. Here we obtained the representative species of the wonderful **urocoptis** we got on the other mountain, **U. elliotti,** closely resembling the former, but differing from it in several constant minor characters, and a great variety of other beautiful and interesting material. Another day was put in among several of the low, rocky island like elevations with excellent results; among the catch being the marvelous **urocoptis paradoxa** with a somewhat triangular or pear-shaped aperature and strangely twisted neck, and one of the elegant Helicinas with elevated spine and a lovely red aperature. And now I'm going to indulge in a dissertation on geology and the problems of evolution and distribution, and if any of my readers are not interested in such dry subjects they may skip it, tho they will probably do so to their everlasting sorrow and regret.

It seema quite probable that towards the close of the Tertiary the limestone mountains and lower elevations of the "Organos," were much higher than they are now, and were connected with each other thruout. At this time many of the land snails of this region had a rather wide distribution in the range. The heavy rainfall has rapidly eroded these eminenc s into narrow, knife-like ridges and pits and chasms, and in many ed by low ridges the connection has been cases where higher masses were connect- totally eroded away to the level of the plain. When thus isolated these prominences move like islands in the sea, as it is not probable that many of these mountain and forest inhabiting snails would ever cross these hot, clayey, grassy plains. Thus separated, variation began among the forms of each island. A certain **Chrondropoma** which inhabited several islands, for example, would find its environment a little different on each and having no opportunity to interbreed with the same species on other islands would vary steadily in one direction on one, and in another on another, until in the course of time two or more closely allied species or varieties would be developed from one, each on different islands or mountains. For instance, in the group of **Urocoptis** typified by **U. Vignalensis,** that species is found on the first mountain on which we collected at Vinales, not far away; a third on Mt. Luis Lazo, a fourth on Paso Real at Guane, etc. **Chondropoma Shuttleworthi** is found on the Sierra de Guane at Guane and **C. gundlachi** differing in the character of its revolving sculptureoccurs on the nearby Paso Real while **C. incrassatum,** with a little solider shell occurs at Mt. Luis Lazo. The two marvelous **Urocoptis** found at Guane (whose names are too long to repeat) are always separated, tho so nearly alike, the one on one mountain, the other on the other, and no closely related forms are found anywhere else on earth.

If other related forms evisted on neighboring mountains they have become extinct. There are some forms such as a number of the **Thysanophoras** and **Pleurodonte auricoma** which have a wide distribution, but these are either species which can cross these clayey plains, or which are probably not easily changed by differences of environment.

When one collects land snails in such an island as Cuba and with such ideas regarding variation and environment the work becomes a hundredfold more delightful than it can be to the mere gatherer of species.

We boarded the train and ran back to Havana, packed up our plunder and took one more night out of one of its frightfully expensive hotels, the said night reducing us to the last peso. We took the steamer and turning our faces homeward and our backs to the lovely island we rang down the curtain and said:

FINIS.

Department of Mineralogy and Geology.

By G. MONTAGUE BUTLER.

(Articles, notices of new discoveries, and general items of interest along mineralogical or allied lines should be sent to the Editor, care of the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado.

The Editor will gladly identify specimens of minerals, rocks, and fossils which may be submitted to him, and will endeavor to answer any questions along these lines which may be asked. This service will be free to readers of the Collectors' Journal, provided they are willing that the determinations and answers appear in the

columns of this paper. Otherwise, a uniform charge of twenty-five cents will be made for each such determination or answer.

Books or magazines sent to the Editor will be carefully reviewed.)

The direction of this department has been undertaken because of love for the work and a great interest in the American Society of Curio Collectors. It will be our aim to offer nothing but fresh, timely material of either an entertaining or instructive nature and to assist the individual readers in every way in our power.

We can hardly hope to realize this ideal unless we have the earnest co-operation and encouragement of every reader of the paper. The editor will try to make the department just what the readers wish it to be, and will therefore welcome suggestions and criticisms.

Practically every collector of minerals and fossils can contribute at least one article that will interest his fellow collectors. A simple description of a collecting trip or of the different specimens to be obtained in the vicinity of your home will be very welcome. New finds of fossils or relics of prehistoric men, the discovery of new mineral species or varieties, the discussion of new or unusual theories in geology, all these and other allied topics will be welcome. If you have a few first-rate photographs or cuts with which to illustrate your contribution, we will be glad to have them. While we do not offer any financial remuneration for this assistance, we believe that the pleasure of helping to make the American Society of Curio Collectors and the Collectors' Journal factors of national importance among collectors should be its own reward. It is not at all unlikely, however, that we will find it possible to further recompense those who thus aid us. Cannot we count upon your immediate help?

Anyone unacquainted with the comparatively recent developments in the science of geology could read with profit an article in the January number of Harper's Magazine, by Prof. R. K. Duncan, entitled "The Beginning of Things." While the first seven pages of the paper are merely a condensation of the material first presented in the second volume of Chamberlain and Salisbury's "Geology," they will suffice to give anyone a fairly good idea of the new "Planetesimal" or "Accretion" Hypothesis of the earth's origin, which has almost completely supplanted the long accepted Nebular Hypothesis. One of the most attractive features of geology is that it is a live study which is developing rapidly. Each one of us may hope to have a part in this development if we will endeavor to keep pace with the advances already made.

A prominent Philadelphia mineral dealer has just distributed some very attractive calendars which bear a colored illustration of the new Chilian mineral, Natrochalcite. This is a hydrous sulphate of sodium and copper, and occurs in emerald-green monoclinic pyramids.

While digging a sewer last summer in the city of Golden, Colo., several bones of the Mammoth (Elephas primigenius) were taken out at a depth of about ten feet. Although the find was made by Mr. Clarence Emrich, a student of the School of Mines who was greatly interested in his discovery, lack of time prevented the making of anything but a very cursory search. Several teeth have been found by others in the vicinity.

Azurmalachite is a new name given by Dr. George F. Kunz to the combinations of blue azurite and green malachite found in Arizona, which have been cut for the less expensive kinds of jewelry.

BENITSITE A NEW GEM MINERAL.

By R. M. Wilke, Palo Alto, Calif.

A new gem stone of great beauty has recently been discovered in California, in the southern part of Mount Diablo Range near the headwaters of San Benito river. The stone is of a beautiful blue color and was at first supposed to be a sapphire, until a closer examination at the State University revealed the fact that it was a perfectly new mineral so far unknown to science.

The clear specimens of this mineral are of an attractive blue which in its deeper portions shows a distinct violet tint. Compared with the sapphire, it may be said that it is equal to the latter in color and surpasses it in brilliancy. It is not very hard, about the hardness of chrysolite.

Chemically, Benitsite is the titano-silicate of Carium. It comes almost exclusively in crystals and in this respect it is also of a special interest: a new class of the hexagonal system is represented by this mineral. This class, the ditrigonal bipyramidal class, had no representative in the mineral kingdom before the discovery of Benitsite.

Along with the Benitsite a very rare mineral has been found, the Neptunite, which so far had only been met at one locality in Greenland. The Neptunite occurs here in beautiful jet-black crystals which are of deep red transparency

in very thin slices. Often both minerals occur together and they can frequently be seen on the same specimen. The matrix is a bluish gray schist covered with snowy white Natrolite and in the latter the blue crystals of Benitsite, black neptunites are embedded, forming a beautiful contrast.

Benitsite is the second new gem mineral discovered in California. Not many years ago the Kunzite was found in the southern part of the state in connection with the tourmaline deposits and now in a region where nobody suspected anything in this line of minerals the Benitsite has been discovered.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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535

The 535th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society convened at the Club Rooms, 523 Roanoke Bldg., Chicago, April 1, 1909, with sixteen members present. Four visitors were also present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with owing to the absence of the secretary.

Applications were received from Messrs. Percival Parrish, Jos. A. Steinmetz and Jos. Lozien. The resignation of Mr. W. W. King was posted.

Bills for $22.36 for rent, light and towel service and $10 for the use of the Librarian were ordered paid.

The report of the Treasurer for month of March was received, showing a balance of $167.13 in the Insurance Fund and $149.63 in the General Fund. The report of the Sales Superintendent was also received.

The Entertainment Committee had arranged for a debate on the momentus question of the importance of condition in collecting stamps, but owing to the enforced absence of one of the principal participants the scheduled debate was postponed. The matter was informally spoken on by Messrs. Mudge and Severn, after which the other members present aired their views on the subject.

A rising vote was taken as to relative merits of the arguments presented, showing an overwhelming majority in favor of the arguments against the extreme condition requirements.

A communication was received from the Denver Stamp Journal offering their paper to members of the Chicago Philatelic Society for $0.25 per year. All members wishing to avail themselves of this offer should communicate with the Secretary.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Next meeting April 15, 1909.

H. F. Bowker, Secretary.

536

The 536th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society, was called to order at the Club Room, 523 Roanoke Bldg., April 15, 1909, with thirty-one members present.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

Applications for membership were re- Marion, O., C. H. Knight and W. G. Saxton of Canton, O., and A. C. Stewart of Toledo, O.

The applications of Messrs. J. J. Schwarz, A. N. Lemieux, J. Lochie and G. E. Anthony were accepted. The resignations of Messrs. B. L. Drew, A. M. McNeil and B. W. Hollinger were accepted. Mr. F. H. Miller was dropped from membership for non-payment of dues.

The Secretary's bill for $6.53 for current expenses was ordered paid.

A committee composed of Messrs. Gilbert, Baldwin and Dahl was appointed by the chair to help the societies who share the rooms with the Chicago Philatelic Society in arranging for an entertainment to be given jointly with those societies.

An appropriation of $5 was made towards the expenses of a house warming for the new club rooms, 112 Fifth avenue, into which the Society will move May 1.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 p. m., for the regular scheduled auction sale. Next meeting, May 6, 1909.

H. F. Bowker, Secretary.

American Society of Curio Collectors

A Friendly and Helpful Organization for the Man or Woman with a Hobby

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Secretary and Treasurer.....Mrs. F. May Tuttle, 1233 State St., Osage, Iowa.

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Dept. of Conchology (Land Shells), Walter F. Webb, 202 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Conchology (Marine Division), Oswald A. Bauer, Sparkill, N. Y.
Dept. of Autographs, Walter R. Benjamin, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.
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Dept. of Ornithology, Ernest Short, Box 123, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Fungi, Otto Pflueger, Columbus, Ohio.
Dept. of Old Paper Money, Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Dept. of Photography, C. H. Benton, 238 Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

INFORMATION

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free identification Bureaus for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a capable superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP.—The initiation fee is 25c and the annual dues are 50c (foreign countries 75c.) The Collectors' Journal, as official journal, is sent free to all members in good standing.

Presidents Message.

The Year Book promises to be a work of art as well as a valuable little volume for preservation and future reference by all members. No doubt by the time of the publication of this report it will be in the hands of most of our members. To our efficient secretary, Mrs. Tuttle, and to Messrs. Lindquist and Lauritzen, our official publishers, are we principally indebted for this valuable book, although many individual members have assisted in various ways. To all who have contributed in any way to its compilation does the A. S. of C. C., owe a debt of gratitude. It has been seven years since the first Year Book was issued by our late president, and high time that another issue was out.

Plans for the memorial to our late president, Mr. Greene, are progressing nicely, and it will be but a short time until the large photograph will be secured and placed in the library at Arkansas City, Kansas, the home town of Mr. Greene. There it will be a permanent memorial to him who in life was so closely linked with the organization and history of the A. S. of C. C. Our readers will also undoubtedly be pleased to know that the widow, Mrs. Greene, is compiling another volume of the poems of the deceased, which will shortly be on sale. More concerning this will be announced later in the magazine.

Forest Gaines.

Secretary's Message

BUSY.

Yours for service,
F. MAY TUTTLE.

Renewals.

10, 98, 102, 131, 209, 225, 226, 242, 271, 295, 347, 353, 484, 576, 587.

Resignations.

64 W. H. Johnson Gregory, Mo.
333 Leon V. Cass, New Milford, Pa.
501 Maj. A. H. Boise, Hudson, Mich.
583 A. H. Alverson, San Bernardino, Calif.

Change of Address.

98 Maxwell Smith, c-o Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., 41 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris France. (Formerly N. Y. City.)
124 Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass. (Formerly Fall River.)
483 J. C. Ross, Blanca, Colo. (Formerly Howard, Kans.)

Dropped for Delinquency.

20 Chas. S. Rybolt, Cincinnati, O.
46 Marie A. Hopper, Paterson, N. J.
48 Rev. W. F. Stowe, Kingston, N. Y.
69 Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, S. D.
70 L. W. Freeland, Phillipsburg, Kans.
122 Wm. Aaron, Peru, Ill.
123 Frank Philo, Columbus, O.
158 Rev. J. A. P. Harris, Telford, Pa.
162 Webster Blackburn, Asper, Colo.

188 Paul Morris, Caraopolis, Pa.
208 E. L. Bangs, Baltimore, Md.
211 Robt. P. King, Erie, Pa.
221 Chas. W. Major, Anita, Ia.
232 T. C. Metzger, Rochester, N. Y.
260 W. J. Wark, Marietta, O.
272 M. C. Mohr, Lealman, Fla.
286 E. F. Hassler Byrdstown, Tenn.
297 Bill C. Seay, Mayas Island, Va.
337 Mrs. Alford Pelton, Nelsonville, N. Y.
358 Guy Bogart, Brookville, Ind.
376 M. B. Denny, Waubeek, Ia.
382 Hugh Spencer, St. Cloud, Minn.
392 Dr. T. W. Harris, Littleton, N. C.
420 Mac Alexander, Milroy, Pa.
422 Mrs. P. J. Zabriski St. Elmo, Colo.
445 G. Wyatt Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.
465 Mary L. Page, Olympia, Wash.
471 Leroy F. Spurlin, Chicago, Ill.
473 Mrs. S. G. H. Chenault, Lexington, Ky.
555 H. A. Thies, Baltimore, Md.
558 James Boyer, Grant Center, Ia.
566 P. S. Crane, Yazoo City, Miss.
572 W. E. Belch Butte, Mont.
580 Don R. Davis, Lowell, Ark.
584 J. O. Berkeley, Waterloo, Ia.
595 Frank E. Blowers, Winnebago, Minn.
597 J. W. Miller, Ste Luce, Quebec, Canada.

New Members.

227 Ernest H. Short, Rochester, N. Y. Ornithology, oology. (Dr. Frank H. Lattin.)
239 H. H. Lewis, R. F. D. 2, Carthage N. Y. Coins, paper money, stamps, postcards, curios, (age 47.) (Mrs. Geo. T. McNeil.)
244 Otho J. Bierly, 6710 Frankstown ave., Pittsburg, Pa. (Age 36.) Old firearms, powder horns, powder flacks, Indian relics. Will exchange flint lock pistols for pepper box revolvers, and old coins for old pistols. (A. C. Gruhlke.)

Application.

246 Frederic F. Carey. (age 42) 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Indian relics. (A. C. Gruhlke.)

TREASURER'S REPORT.
(Ending April 30, 1909.)

Debits.

Cash on hand April 4, 1909	$61.09
Received in dues and fees	11.52
	$72.61

Credits.

To Lindquist and Lauritzen	$15.70
Postage and sundries	2.34
Cash on hand April 30, 1909	54.57
	$72.61

An Interesting Letter From the Wife of A. S. of C. C. No. 226.

Grants Pass, Ore.
April 24, 1909.

Mrs. May Tuttle,

Dear Friend:—C. H. says for me to answer your letter, so here goes. We received the number of the monthly and like it very much. I like the stamp news in it, for I still have my stamps and add to them occasionally. Tell your husband I have run across the worst stamp crank here I ever saw. He looks out for sorts, shades, colors, tints and if there are any other words meaning the same, he has them. He has managed to trade me out of one of my best revenue and now he is crazy over a different color in the 13c stamp, which he hasn't got, and that I have. We have no different fads now in collecting. It is still Indian relics and stamps, and we have not accumulated much in the last two years either.

We got a team Sunday and went out to Lonse Creek, and from there to the Jump-Off-Joe district, just to see the country and the difference in the shrubs, trees and flowers. There are a good many varieties of evergreen oak out there that don't grow here at all. So many of the shrubs are evergreen. We brought home a small oak tree and set it out in the garden. So many of the shrubs were in blossom or just coming into bloom. The manzanita and chapparal were just in full bloom, also the madrone. It has a bunch of blossoms that resemble the Lily of the Valley. The mock orange and the currant were in full bloom. We got some dogwood and also some ozalia buds, and were in sight of where the rhododendron grows, but it is too high up for common mortals and wouldn't be in bloom yet anyway. We were only up about 1,400 feet, but even that much elevation means such a difference in the vegetation.

The sword ferns are plentiful too, out there and grow to immense size, and there is another beautiful fern out on Jump-Off-Joe Creek that grows fronds seven or eight feet high. It is an evergreen fern and reaches to perfection toward Christmas. I have heard it called the Siskiyon fern. I suppose because it is plentiful in the Siskiyon mountains.

We picked large bunches of trillium and yellow lamb tongues. The lamb tongue is the local name for dog-tooth violet. Here they grow three and four blossoms on one stem, and such large

blossoms. These pale yellow ones are almost as beautiful as Easter lillies. I also picked up some snail shells. They are large here, too, one measuring four inches in circumference. You see if you have the collecting habit, everything is of interest.

On our trip Sunday, we stopped at the Swastika mine. It is a placer mine and we saw that they were working so we went up there. The boss showed us about a handful of gold that he had picked up on the bed rock. The largest nugget was about the size of a vest button and he said it was worth $10. The placer gold doesn't look so nice to me as the other because it is all washed smooth and flattened out. There has been about $20,000 worth of gold brought in and deposited in the the banks here in the last two weeks. There are lots of prospectors and pocket hunters here now throughout the country. A year ago on Easter Sunday a couple of men out on William's Creek, took out $5,000. They were pocket hunters and have not opened up a regular working mine.

I don't believe either ot us could write an article that would be of any interest for publication, because we have not been out enough, as the work in the drug store ties us down so closely.

Enclosed is 50c for the dues, and also some little sprigs of evergreen oak, some call it live oak. The large leaf is of evergreen chestnut or chinquepin I think "the old man of the mountain" called it. The underside is covered with a yellow powder and he said that sometimes it was very disagreeable to go through them when the dust was flying.

Hoping to hear from you again, I remain as ever, Your friend,

Lulu McEwen Demaray.

The Esperanto Speaking Collectors of the World.

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FOUNDED JULY 1, 1905.

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International Secretary—Justino Fize, Beziers, France.

Willis Nolan (asst sec'y.), A. G. Beaman.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, H. M. Clark Secretary.

Auxiliary Journal—"Tra la Filatelio" (France).

Society Journal—"Philatelic Esperanto" (Buffalo).

Report of the Secretary for Month Ending June 10.

New members:

72 Rhein, Geo. J., Manchester, Wis.

Application for membership:

73 Bailey, H. T., 31, Caversham road, Kentish Town, London, England; shorthand writer; collects Esperanto journals; speaks French and Esperanto. Proposed by the Secretary. Mr. Bailey would like to secure a copy of the June, 1908, number of "Philc. Esperanto" of which the secretary has none on hand. A copy may be forwarded through the secretary, and a cash price paid.

It is evident that the society is laboring under a double disadvantage, which the coming annual elections should obviate. This is, the aggravating delays caused by our official journals, the April number of which at this writing has not yet reached me; and the limited amount of time which the secretary is enabled to give the society. In both money and time (which to him is the equivalent of cash) he has for four years given freely, and he fears that the limit is about reached. There are only about three members who are helping him increase the membership; our growth, from the nature of the society, is bound to be slow, but it should be faster than it is, and the secretary is disinclined to stand for re-election. Nominations are due the first of August, our year beginning the first of September. Simply write out the names of six members for the Executive Committee, then these six who have received the highest number are declared to be the committee, which then proceeds to elect its own Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary. Any other officers are appointive.

Not knowing what time of year this number of the "Collectors' Journal" will be out, it cannot be said with certainty that the summer number of "Philatelic Esperanto" will be issued at the same time. But there will probably be still time to send in any exchange or sale notices or other information of a brief character for insertion.

Julian Park, Secretary.

To Non-Members: Small Esperanto grammar, with E. S. C. W. blank, sent for postage.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISMENTS

If you have anything to sell or exchange, or if you wish to buy anything you will find space in this section a profitable investment.

Rates.

One Insertion, per line, 10c; Three insertions, per line, 20c; Six insertions, per line, 35c; Twelve insertions, per line, 60c. Cash must accompany copy. in all cases, for advertising in this column.

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Brauner J. Ostergaard, Philatelist. Square cut Envelopes (used) a specialty. 423 Potomac Ave,. Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

Wanted for Cash.—U. S. stamps of all kinds. Highest prices paid. B. L. Voorhees, 1319 Lawrence Ave., Chicago.

Five hundred mixed or 100 var., pocket album, 250 hinges 10c. Mention paper. Approvals at 60%. A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

All different: 5 Brazil 3c, 15 Canada 4c, 7 Ceylon 3c, 6 Chile 2c, 7 Costa Rica 3c, 30 Germany 5c, 23 Great Britain 5c, 15 Cuba 5c. Postage extra. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted: Members of the Unique Stamp Club. Note ad elsewhere and send for booklet.

Wanted Foreign Stamps. Have in exchange three books, Prehistoric Relics, Field Diary of an Archæological Collector, and Description of Fort Ancient, Ohio. These contain valuable information for relic collectors. Circulars sent on request. Ludwig Moorehead, Andover, Mass.

I desire stamps of the United State in FINE condition. If you have anything to sell at reasonable prices send on approval. L. A. Lauritzen, 422 West 63rd Street, Chicago.

I want stamps of the United States and Colonies. Spot cash or for sale in my auctions. H. F. Bowker, 176 East 75th St., Chicago.

If you desire exchange relations, or have any "Wants" or things to sell, an ad in this column would pay you. Note the low rate for twelve issues quoted above.

Curios

Well-made twelve pound grooved granite axe from Missouri Indian mound for sale cheap. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale! Indian Beads and other mound relics washed up by last August's historic flood on Savannah river and gathered up by flood sufferers. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot.

I have a fine lot of good Minerals, Autographs and Curios to exchange for other Minerals, Indian Relics or Curios. Let me hear from you. F. O. Nelson, Box 65, Boise, Idaho.

Curios

Three-shot cartridge pistol, 10-shot cap and ball pistol, small brass barrel flintlock pistol, 6-shot pepper box pistol, ivory handles, dagger, cap and ball postal for sale cheap. Prices on application. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted for exchange, or cash, broken bank bills of all kinds. Am especially desirous of obtaining choice banks of all Northern and Western states, and for such will give scarce and desirable coins in gold, silver and copper, or buy for cash. Chas. A. Powell, P. O. Box 197, Richmond, Va.

Dietrick's Standard Paper Money Catalogue for 1909, listing all Confederate Treasury notes and state issues, etc. Postpaid for 15c. R. L. Dietrick, Lorraine, Va.

Exchange.—Dried Marine Algae in the rough. Will purchase or mount on shares, furnish the cards and mail free. Write me, or send me specimens mounted, or the dried material. Miss Amanda Parsons, 63 Mt. Pleasant Ave., East Gloucester, Mass.

Old and curious pistol and revolvers bought, sold and exchanged. Write me and describe what you have or want. A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.

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Coins, 10 diff., 10c; 25 diff., 25c; 75 diff., $1.00; 5 continents, 3 centuries. T. J. Baldwin, Box 751, Norfolk, Va.

Miscellaneous

High-grade Rubber Stamps, made to order, in exchange for stamps and coins. For particulars address, William A. Carr, 89 Pembroke St., Rochester, N. Y.

I have a large library of old and new editions of standard books and will exchange for Indian relics, natural history specimens and curios. Showy specimens preferred. Send list of books desired and what you have to exchange. H. L. McCay, 5484 Monroe Ave., Chicago.

Charles K. Warner,

Established 1863.

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THE Collectors' Journal



Vol. I June-July 1909 No. 6-7

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2c carmine invt. wmk ...	.08	.16
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3c purple invt. wmk	.12	.24
4c brown	.16	.32
4c brown invt. wmk	.18	.36
5c blue	.18	.36
5c blue invt. wmk	.20	.40

2c Alaska-Yukon-Pacific.

On July 10th at the Seattle Exposition, a United States Automatic Vending Machine was installed which sells one 1c and two 2c stamps in an oiled paper pocket. The two-cent value is the

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Imperforate

I have a limited supply to offer at 20c PER PAIR

On July 13 the P. O. Department issued

2c ALASKA-YUKON IMPERFORATE

I have a limited supply which I OFFER AT 15c PER BLOCK OF FOUR.

Guide Lines.

These are the lines running horizontally and vertically through the center of the large imperforate sheet of 400, thus dividing it into four panes of 100 each. I can supply pairs of the following varieties:

1902, 1c and 2c; 1908, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c and 2c Lincoln with lines horizontally or vertically.

Price $1.00 Per Set.

Government Part Perforates.

These stamps are issued in rolls of 500 and 1,000 for use in various mailing machines. They are issued in two forms, attached sidewise and attached endwise. The ribbon is imperforate along the edges, the perforations being between the stamps. Of course, it is an easy matter for anyone to trim a strip along the sides and offer it as "part perforate" and I am aware that this has been done. There are certain peculiarities about these strips, however, which it is impossible to find in the regularly perforated sheets.

In making the roll attached sidewise, the large sheet of 400 is first perforated vertically. It is then cut into horizontal strips of twenty which are fastened end to end. Between the two center stamps in each strip of twenty is found the guide line along which the regularly perforated sheets are cut into panes of 100. In the sidewise roll this line is vertical, while in the endwise roll it is, of course, horizontal. As it is impossible for a regularly perforated sheet to show this line anywhere other than along the straight edge, it is proof positive that any pair showing this line between was taken from one of these rolls.

EVERY STRIP NOW SOLD BY ME SHOWS THIS LINE.

The following varieties exist:

Series 1908.

1c green, both sidewise and endwise.
2c carmine, both sidewise and endwise.
4c brown, sidewise only.
5c blue, both sidewise and endwise.
10c yellow, sidewise only.

Until further notice, I offer any of the above in strips of four at DOUBLE FACE VALUE. Postage extra. Money refunded for anything unsatisfactory.

H.M.Clark, 536 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago

The Collectors' Journal

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Pleasure and Profit for the Man or Woman with a Hobby

Official Journal for the [illegible] American Society of Curio Collectors.

Volume I. **JUNE - JULY, 1909** **Number 6 - 7**

The Postal Cards of the United States.

By H. L. LINDQUIST.

The collecting of government issued postal cards has fast been gaining ground in this country, and the several articles on the subject which have appeared in previous issues of this magazine have given some idea of the advantages to be derived from this branch of our hobby.

The postal cards of the United States in particular, should interest all philatelists and we give below a complete descriptive list of all that have been issued by this government.

1873. Stamp with head of liberty facing to left, surrounded by a scalloped oval. The entire card contains a wide border and there are lines for the name and address. Size of card, 130x76 mm.

1. 1c red brown.
   A. wmk. 90x60 mm.
      a. wmk. inverted.
   B. Wmk. 53x36 mm.
      a. wmk. inverted.
      b. wmk. reversed, *i. e.*, reading backwards.
      c. wmk. both reversed and inverted.
   C. No watermark.

A and B are the common varieties, while C is much rarer, as are the sub-varieties.

1875. Stamp with head of Liberty between Lictor's Fasces. Instruction reads "Write the address on this side—the message on the other." Size of card 130x76 mm.

2. 1c Black.
   A. Watermarked.

The watermarked variety is one of the rarest U. S. postal cards, being listed at $3.00.

1879. Stamp with head of Liberty in Oval Garter. Chain Pattern frame around card. Size of card 130x76 mm.

3. 2c Blue.

1881. Same design as the 1875 issue but with instructions changed to read, "Nothing but the address can be placed on this side."

4. 1c Black.

1885. Stamp with head of Jefferson facing to left between two branches. Size of card 130x76 mm.

5. 1c Brown (various shades).

1887. Stamp with profile of Jefferson facing to right in center of card. Size of card 130x76 mm.

6. 1c Black.

1897. Stamp with two thirds of portrait of Grant facing to left, in Oval. Size of card 156x96 mm. The largest U. S. card.

7. 1c Black.

——. Stamp has same design but card reduced to 118x75 mm. The smallest U. S. card.

8. 1c Blue.

1892. Stamp with head of Grant in oval. Inscribed "Message Card" on first half and "Reply Card" on the second half. Frame around the card. Size of card 141x88 mm.

9. 1 + 1c Black.
   A. Scored line for folding on Reply side.

1893. Stamp with head of Liberty in Oval, and Inscriptions, and size same as 1892 card.

10. 2x2c Blue (Shades).

1894. Stamp with two thirds portrait of Jefferson facing to left. Size of card 141x88 mm.

11. 1c Black.

1897. Same design as 1879 issue, but size of card 140x89 mm.

12. 2c Pale Blue.

1898. Stamp has same portrait as 1894 issue but branches surrounding oval almost meet at top. Size of card 140x83 mm.

13. 1c Black.

——. Stamp with portrait of John Adams. Size of card 125x75 mm.

14. 1c Black.

——. Same design as 1892 issue but frame around card has been removed.

15. 1 + 1c Black.
A. Message card 140x85 mm.
B. Message card 140x90 mm.

1899. Same as 1897 issue but frame has been removed.

16. 2c Black.

1902. Full face portrait of McKinley in oval. Size of card 140x83 mm. This is the famous McKinley Error card. Owing to the unsatisfactory portrait, the entire issue was withdrawn from sale, and only one box of 500 were sold at the New York Postoffice. These were used by Messrs. Booth, Dailey & Ivins and all genuine cards bear their printed name and address on the face. Cards without this printed address are proofs.

17. 1c Black.

——. Profile of McKinley facing to left. Size of card 140x83 mm.

18. 1c Black.
A. No period after "Postmark."
B. No period after "Only."
C. No periods after "Postmark" and "Only."

1904. Stamp with head of Sherman on "Message Card" and with head of Sheridan on "Reply Card." Size of card 140x83 mm.

19. 1 + 1c Black.

1907. Stamp with head of McKinley in square frame. Size of card 140x83 mm.

20. 1c Black.
A. No period after "Only."

1908. Same design as 1907 issue but card divided by a vertical line.

21. 1c Black.

SUMMARY

There are 21 type varieties which can be had from a dealer at from 2c to 5c each, used, and from 2c to 15c each, unused, with but few exceptions. The larger proportion can be had for nothing, or for face value, with little difficulty.

Including the principal minor varieties there are 30 cards in all.

If you desire to specialize there are 34 listed varieties and these can be supplemented by an indefinite number of shades, varieties and color of card, pairs, sheets, etc.

We are indebted to Mr. S. Schaehne of Chillicothe, Ohio, for much of the information given above and for the privilege of borrowing matter from his "Complete and Descriptive Catalog of the Postal Cards and Letter Sheets of the United States."

It is surprising how few collectors are familiar with the cards of their own country. Practically a complete collection can still be had with little trouble or expense, and we trust that many collectors will turn their attention to this rather neglected field.

Specialistic Studies of Our Standard Catalog.

By WM. E. AULT

No. 2. United States Private Proprietary Revenues.

There are probably no stamps listed on our Standard Catalogue which seemingly receive so little attention from the publishers as the interesting private issues of U. S. revenue stamps. Some are listed in two dies, some are designated large, small, die cut, uncut, etc. How many of our readers know the differences between iDe I and II of the Brocket & Newton match stamps? The catalogue gives no explanation of these varieties and collectors are left to their own resources or to the not always correct "query" departments of our philatelic magazines.

In the following list will be found descriptions of all varieties mentioned in the catalogue, together with a few additional notes. **It must be borne in mind all dimensions given are those of the engraving and not the entire stamp.**

A. Match Stamps.

a. B. & N. (Brocket & Newton) 1 cent lake.
Die I. In this die the letter B. & N. measure 5¼ mm. across the top.
Die II. The same letters measure 4¾ mm.

b. Byam, Carlton & Co. 1 cent black, No. 3146a.

This stamp measures 41x74½ mm. and is printed on white tissue paper.

1 cent black, No. 3147. Two heads to right and measures 19x23 mm.

1 cent black, wrappers, Nos. 3148 and 3149.

The sizes given in the catalogue are those of the printed stamps and not the entire wrapper.

1 cent black wrappers, Nos. 3150 and 3151.

These two stamps are the same except for the color of the paper. They measure 54x94 mm.

1 cent black wrapper, No. 3152. Measures 50x81 mm.

1 cent black wrapper, No. 3153. Measures 50x94 mm. Steel engraved.

1 cent black wrapper, No. 3154. Measures 57x95 mm. Steel engraved.

The two steel engraved stamps can easily be distinguished from the others (which were phototyped or printed from wood blocks) by the fineness of the engraving and clearness of printing.

c. W. Gates. 1 cent black. The chief points of difference between the two dies are as follows:

Die I. At both ends of the label containing "Frankfort, N. Y." is a small uncolored space, and the collar of the shirt has no shading.

Die II. There is no colorless space at each end of the label. There are three broken lines of shading in the upper portion of the life side of the shirt collar and several lines of dots show on the small part of the collar at the right.

There are in addition to above a few other small variations, but the above will be sufficient to easily distinguish the dies.

d. V. R. Powell, 1 cent black wrapper.

Uncut—refers to the entire wrapper, better described "entire."

Cut. A better description would be "cut square," that is, simply the stamp cut out like envelope stamps are usually collected.

B. Medicine Stamps.

a. J. C. Ayer & Co. 4c Blue.

Die cut. It was the custom to cut these stamps by means of a steel die into the shape of a 10-pointed star, but a few are known not cut (uncut) in this manner. The original design was circular and measured 46 mm. in diameter.

b. Brandreth. 1 cent black, Nos. 3310 and 3311.

These two stamps are the same except for the perforation. The in- of the catalogue) measures 41x60 "United States Certificate of Genuineness."

1 cent black, Nos. 3312 and 3313.

These two stamps are inscribed on the central circle "Allcock's Porous Plaster." The former (the large one of the catalogue) measures 41x60 mm. and the latter (small) is 24x30 mm.

c. F. Brown. 2 cent black.

This stamp is of good dimensions, 52x103 mm. Along the left side is a facsimile signature of "Fred Brown Co." and at the right, in similar letters, "Genuine."

Die I. The two inscriptions are somewhat indistinct. The "e" of Fred has no loop and looks very much like an "r," and the final "e" of "Genuine" has the loop incomplete, resembling a "c."

Die II. The inscriptions have been recut, and are much plainer than in Die I. Both "e's" noted above have the completed loops.

d. Jeremiah Curtis & Son. 1 cent black.

Die I. The figures 1 at either side of the central circular disk are thin.

Die II. The figures are short and very thick.

Die I exists only on the old paper and Die II only on watermarked paper.

e. D. Jayne & Son.

The Boston Philatelic Society's great work on U. S. revenue stamps says concerning these stamps: "The * * * stamps were perforated in the shape of an horizontal rectangle and were afterwards cut out to the shape of the stamp by a steel die, so that the perforations only show at the center of the top, bottom and at the ends, or in only one or more of these places." This gives us the "perforated, and die cut" of the catalogue.

Uncut stamps are simply imperforate and not cut to the shape of the stamps, which are a horizontal elongated diamond. Die cut, as above mentioned, are cut out to shape by means of a steel die.

f. King's Vegetable Ambrosia.

The design is nearly circular in shape, 32x31 mm. in diameter. The stamps were usually cut apart by means of a circular steel die, having a serrated edge of twenty-seven points. Uncut, they are simply imperforate, or square in shape. The 4 cent stamp is also found perforated in a square.

g. Seabury & Johnson. 1 cent black, No. 3492.

"Erased" is not a happy term to describe this stamp. At the right

the stamp originally read, "Benson Capcine Porous Plaster" in four lines but as commonly found the word "Porous" is blotted out by heavy pen-marking or by a heavy black line printed over the word from a die made especially for such use.

h. D. H. Seelye & Co. 8 cent black.

Uncut. The design is a sort of horizontal, elongated diamond and where "uncut" the margins are such that the stamp forms a rectangle. They were also cut to shape with scissors, and have the appearance of a die-cut stamp.

i. Jas. and Wm. Swain. 8 cent orange.

These stamps were from the same dies, the name of the former being changed to Wm. Swain. They are oval in shape, 160x32 mm. and come die cut and uncut as previously described.

j. H. H. Warner & Co.

The sizes of these stamps are as follows:

No. 3528—1 cent brown.....19x23 mm.
No. 3529—6 cent brown.....19x26 mm.
No. 3530—2 cent brown, long, 88x11 mm.
No. 3531—4 cent brown, long, 95x18 mm.
No. 3532—6 cent brown, long, 95x18 mm.

k. Edward Wilder.

These come both die cut and uncut as already described.

3. Perfumery Stamps.

Several stamps of this class are listed die cut and uncut, but it is unnecessary to repeat the descriptions of such methods of separation.

4. Playing Card Stamps.

A. Dougherty.

5 cent blue. No. 3585. This stamp measures 20x26 mm.

5 cent blue. No. 3587. The design is the same as preceding but in size is 18x23 mm. This is the "small" stamp of the catalogue.

Our readers have no doubt noticed that many of the private proprietary stamps are alike, or nearly so, except for changes in names. During the course of use of these stamps quite a few of the in other ways necessitated a change in the stamps. In most instances a die already in use was simply altered to conform to the new conditions.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By REV. L. G. DORPAT

British North America.

British Columbia and Van Couver Island. There was a time when the present German Empire and the Kingdom of Italy were a number of small but independent states, like Baden, Oldenburg, Hanover, Modena, Parma, etc. Their stamps are now quite rare and costly, while the recent German and Italian stamps are of the commonest. A similar transformation may be witnessed in British North America. As stated on page 162 of the *Collector's Journal*, the vast dominion of the present day consisted previous to 1867 of a number of smaller British colonies that were more or less independent from each other. Following the alphabet we take up British Columbia as the first.

Before 1858 it was called New Caledonia and when thus spoken of must not be confounded with the island of the same name in the Pacific. Sir Francis Drake was probably the first white man who visited this part of the northwestern coast of America. That was in 1579.

Vancouver Island, which lies just off the coast of British Columbia, was an independent colony from 1849 to 1866, when both were united. This furnishes the key to the different inscriptions found on the stamps of the two colonies. The first stamp issued in 1861, two and one-half penrose, was used in both colonies, then not yet united, and therefore bears the inscription, "*British Columbia and Vancouver Island.*" In 1865 the island of Vancouver got its own separate issue of two values, five to ten cents, and these stamps, of course, bear the name, "*Vancouver*" only. Whether they were good for postage on the mainland and whether they were ever used there, seems to be an open quistion. In 1866, when the two colonies were united under the name of British Columbia, they received a new stamp, three-cent blue, bearing this name only. In 1868, followed a larger issue, consisting of six values, two, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty-cents and $1. These stamps are now all very rare and high in price, the five-cent Vancouver imperf being the rarest, which is estimated by Sevf as worth $187.50, unused, and $125, used.

On the issues before 1866 we find two different but similar portraits of Queen Victoria, on those of and after 1866, an ornamented letter "V" surmounted by a crown. In and on both sides of this "V" are the British floral emblems, rose, thistle and shamrock, which alone conjure up almost the whole history of

England, Scotland and Ireland.

New Brunswick. This colony was once a part of French Arcadia, was ceded in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht to Great Britain, but was not really occupied until 1763. The expulsion of the old French settlers is commemorated in Longfellow's "Evangeline." The name New Brunswick was given in honor of the house of Brunswick, then ruling in Great Britain (1785). Until 1783 the colony was a part of Nova Scotia.

The first series of stamps for New Brunswick was issued in 1851, when the population was about 200,000. It is the work of Perkins, Bacon & Company, of London, line-engraved, and consists of the three values, three and six-pence, and one shilling. The stamps are beautifully engraved, but the design is not bold enough, the royal crown in the center and the floral emblems of Great Britain being so mixed up with ornamentation that nothing appears very prominent, except perhaps the four white stars bearing the floral emblems.

In the second issue, the cents-issue of 1860, which was made by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, this was remedied. Here we have part of a railroad train on the one-cent, an ocean steamer on the twelve and one-half cent, a portrait of Queen Victoria on the two, five and ten-cents, and a portrait of Prince Edward in Scotch attire, on the seventeen-cents. This same Prince Edward is now the King of England.

The postmaster general of New Brunswick, the Hon. Charles Connell, in providing for the issue of 1860 was a five-cent stamp prepared bearing his own likeness. This is the so-called "Connell stamp," which was either never used or used within the short period of April 27 to May 1, of 1860 only, if used at all. It cost him his position. Unused copies are sold for $150. Used copies are not known.

Novia Scotia. "The peninsula southeast of New Brunswick and the Island of Cape Breton, was first visited by the Cabots in 1497, but a French expedition under De Monts, made the first settlement at Port Royal in 1604. In 1614 these Frenchmen were expelled by Virginians. In 1621 the land was granted to William Alexander and was called Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. The French had called it Arcadia and persisted in doing so for some time afterwards. France obtained posession of the country in 1667, but lost it again in 1713. The French and the English settlers persisted in hostilities until the French were again expelled and France relinquished all claims in 1763. In 1784 New Brunswick and Cape Breton were separated from Nova Scotia proper, but in 1819 Cape Breton was again made a part of Nova Scotia. This is the Nova Scotia as we know it in philately." (Quoted from Mekeel's Ssamp Collector, vol. 19. 10. 47.)

The first stamp issue for Nova Scotia was identical with that for New Brunswick, except the name, and consisted of the same ——— values. In 1853 a one-penny stamp was added with the portrait of Queen Victoria. This, in a way, is a decided improvement over the former design, only beside the former design it looks too much as a piece of patchwork, and the four white stars, which now partially project from behind the square with the portrait, have even less meaning than they had before, because now the floral emblems are omitted.

The second, or cents-issue of 1860 is in the one, two and five-cents, similar to the contemporaneous two-pence of South Australia. The eight and one-half, ten and twelve and one-half-cents have a design of their own with a full face portrait of the queen. They are the work of the American Bank Note Company.

Prince Edward's Island. This island, which in French times was called the Isle of St. Jean, lies on the south side of the gulf of St. Lawrence. It was first discovered and named by Jacques Cartier. In November, 1798 it received its present name.

Of the stamps of this island we may distinguish two issues, a pence-issue (1861-1870) and a cents-issue (1872). Each stamp bears the likeness of Queen Victoria. There is very little of interest to be found on them, except on the four and one-half brown of 1870, which has the value expressed in two kinds of money, 3d. Stg. and 4½d. Cy., showing the rates between the currency of the colony and the coin of the mother country.

Newfoundland. While all the other colonies named heretofore were merged in the Dominion of Canada and now use Canadian postage stamps, this island lying east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has retained its own stamps. In this it somewhat resembles the republic of San Morino in Italy and the kingdom of Bavaria in Germany.

The one-penny stamp of the first issue (1857) is again identical with the first issue of New Brunswick, with only the name changed, but the other values are all of original designs. The floral emblems form the central feature. The

arrangement of these on the triangular three-pence is probably the happiest. The inscription on this issue is peculiar in reading, "St. John's Newfoundland," which might be taken to mean Newfoundland of St. John, but which really means "St. John's" the capital of "New foundland." The rest of the island was sparsely settled in those days and was therefore hardly taken into account.

On the second issue (1866) the inscription was changed to simply "Newfoundland." This is interesting in presenting a whole picture gallery. The twelve and the twenty-four cents each show a portrait of Queen Victoria. They are familiar to us. The ten-cent shows the Prince of Wales, now a little older and more manly than when he first appeared on the seventeen-cents of New Brunswick. The two-cent bears a fine specimen of the cod and the five-cent one of the seal on a block of ice, while the thirteen-cent shows a ship under sail, all emblematic of the colony's chief industries, fishing, sealing and shipping.

In 1870 a stamp of three cents was added with a portrait of the queen in widow's weeds, the first one, I think, showing the queen in this style. In 1871 a one-cent stamp followed with a portrait of Prince Edward or Prince of Wales, similar to that on the seventeen-cents of New Brunswick. In 1880 the designs for the one, two, three and five-cents were re-engraved and slightly altered. In 1887 the noble Newfoundland dog appeared on the one-half-cent and another ship similar to that on the old thirteen-cents appeared on a new ten-cent stamp. Of the one, two, three and five-cents merely the colors were changed. This occurred again with some of the values during the following years. For the three-cents a wholly new design appeared with laureated bust of the queen.

In the jubilee year, 1897, a grand commemorative issue was made, called the Cabot issue. According to Gibbons' Catalogue the subjects of the fourteen stamps in the series are the following: One-cent, Queen Victoria, latest portrait, inscribed "Our Queen, Sixtieth Year of Her Reign;" two cents, Jean Cabot, inscribed "Cabot, 'Him that found the new Island';" three-cents, Cape Bonavista, the landfall of Cabot; four-cents, Caribou hunting; five-cents, Mining, inscribed "One of the Colony's Resources;" six-cents, logging, with same inscription as the five cent; eight-cents, fishing, again the same inscription; ten-cents, "Cabot's ship the 'Matthew,' leaving the Avon;" twelve-cents, Ptarmigan, "Newfoundland Sport;" fifteen-cents, group of seals, and again "One of the Colony's Resources;" twenty-four-cents, salmon fishing, "Newfoundland Sport;" thirty-cents, seal of the colony. "Fishermen bringing gifts to Britania;" thirty-five-cents, coast scenery, "An Iceberg off St. John's;" sixty-cents, Henry Vii., "Who granted charter to Cabot to discover new lands." It is a beautiful set manufactured by the American Bank Note Company.

In vol 17, pp. 44 and 225, is a pretty account of how a St. Louis man got to be portrayed on the four-cent values of this issue. It is Mr. H. C. Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, who owns some 150 square miles of land in Newfoundland. In getting up the jubilee set, scenes of hunting were desired, and a photograph of Mr. Pierce standing by the side of a Caribou just captured was submitted and selected as suitable. Thus it came that a citizen of the United States got onto a British Colonial jubilee stamp.

There is yet one issue more, that of 1898-99, which represents a pretty gallery of the British Royal family. On the one-half cent is the young Prince of Wales, Edward, the grandson of the King; on the one-cent his great grandmother, Queen Victoria; on the two-cents the King, Edward VII.; on the three-cents Queen Alexandra; on the four-cents, the Princess of Wales, and on the five-cents, the Prince of Wales, George, father of little Edward and son of King Edward VII.

In 1908 appeared a map stamp showing the island between the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean.

St. Pierre et Miquelon. This French colony is interesting enough as the only remains of French possession in North America, but its stamps, which are of the general type have little on them to interest us. So we pass them by.

Death of John F. Seybold.

The readers of this magizine who have followed Mr. Howe's series on "The Seybold Collection of Original Covers," and the many personal friends of Mr. Seybold, will be greatly shocked to learn of his death on August 13. Associated Press dispatches announced the fact of Mr. Seybold's suicide due to a nervous breakdown and we quote an article from the Syracuse Herald, which was no doubt written by Mr. Howes:

"John F. Seybold, world famous philatelist, the well-known merchant and citizen of the North Side, shot himself fatally in the right temple at his store, Nos. 902 and 904 Butternut street, this morning (August 13). Mr. Seybold had been unable to sleep for the last three weeks, due to a nervous disorder, and made careful preparations for the deed. His body was found stretched out on the floor in the rear part of his store by his head clerk, Miss Flora Bauer, at 8:15 o'clock this morning when she came to work.

"Mr. Seybold suffered a nervous breakdown about three weeks ago, due to a too close application to his business affairs. He was made unable to sleep, and his condition was such that it was noticed by his friends, for he was always of a cheerful disposition. He did not feel that he could spare the time to take a prolonged vacation as his friends advised, but had agreed to take short trips. He also consulted his physician, Dr. E. C. Reifenstein, and had placed himself under his care.

"Mr. Seybold's death will come as a great shock to a host of business associates and friends in this city, for he enjoyed a large acquaintance. Everyone spoke highly of his character as a man and of his genial spirits. He was unmarried but had one hobby that occupied most of his spare time. This was the collection of stamps and he was an enthusiastic philatelist. His collection was one of the finest in the country and he was known among stamp collectors the world over. Mr. Seybold was a member of several organizations, including, among others, Freie Bruder lodge, No. 458, of the German Order of Harugari; Lincoln lodge, No. 180, and Lincoln incampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of one of the local Masonic bodies.

"John F. Seybold was born in this city July 22, 1858, at the home of his parents in Lodi street, where he has always lived. He would have been in business twenty-four years on the 15th of next February and twenty-years ago the first of last May, Carl Unger built the block for him, where he had since conducted a dry goods and general store on the corner of Butternut and Park streets.

"Two weeks ago a member of the *Herald* staff, who has been an intimate friend of Mr. Seybold for some years and who was, like him, interested in philately, called upon him at his store. He was surprised to find Mr. Seybold in a dejected mood, for he had always seemed of the most cheerful disposition. Mr. Seybold explained to his caller that he had been seriously worried of late by nervousness, and he attributed it to the hot weather and to his steady application to business. The *Herald* man advised him to take a month's rest in the Adirondacks. To this he demurred on the ground that he could not leave his business. The caller realizing that he was in a depressed state, reasoned with him for a while, and earnestly urged him to leave his business to his subordinates and go away for rest and relaxation. But he objected, saying that whenever he left the city he was home-



JOHN F. SEYBOLD

sick and anxious to get back as soon as possible. He finally compromised by saying that he would try to take numerous outings in the evening during the rest of the summer. With his habitual courtesy, he thanked the visitor for his advice, and they parted."

We need not give a biographical sketch or enter into a description of Mr. Seybold's magnificent collection as all readers of this magazine have already been made familiar with these facts. We understand that the collection will undoubtedly be sold.

A short time ago one of the members of the Chicago Philatelic Society visited Mr. Seybold and as a result of his enthusiastic description of the famous collection, before the local society, Mr. Seybold was tendered an invitation to visit them as their guest, an invitation which Mr. Seybold accepted and his coming was looked forward to with interest.

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H. L. Lindquist, Editor and Mgr.,
3812 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
L. A. Lauritzen, Circulation Mgr.,
318 W. 63rd Street, Chicago, Ill,

Associate Editors.

Rev. W. A. Laughlin, Willow City N.D.
General Curio Editor
G. Montague Butler, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Mineralogy and Geology.
S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio
Government Postal Cards.
A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Dept. of Old Firearms.
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Dept. of Old Paper Money.
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Dept. of Conchology.
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Editorial

Back Numbers. The demand for back numbers is constantly increasing and our supply is becoming rapidly exhausted. While they last we can supply them at the following rates: No. 1, including Color Chart "Introduction," 25c; No. 2, 15c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 15c; No. 5, 10c.

Combined. Owing to the fact that we are so far in arrears we have thought it best to make this a combined June-July issue. The August number will follow shortly. This will all be made up, however, as we plan to materially increase this fall.

The Collectors' Journal Series of Philatelic Handbooks. In our editorials for some months past we have referred to a proposed series of handbooks in a more or less indefinite manner, and are glad to state that replies have been exceptionally favorable and the handbooks can now be definitely announced as a fact. The first series will commence publication in the fall and will be devoted to the stamps of the United States, taking up the Postage, Revenues, Match and Medicine, Envelopes, Locals, Postmaster Issues, etc. They will be handy pocket size, 4 1-2 x 6 1-2 inches, finely printed and lavishly illustrated with special designs, borders, headings, tail-pieces, etc. Each will be written by an authority on the subject treated and will be a valuable and interesting handbook in every way. We are booking advance orders at 25c per copy. No cash need be sent but simply a postal card or statement to the effect that we may send you one or more copies C. O. D. Dealers and the trade in general will be supplied by our wholesale agent, Harry L. Perkins, of Hartford, Conn. A very limited amount of high-class advertising will be accepted from established and reputable concerns. Let us hear from you.

A. S. C. C. Bulletin. In our advertising columns will be noted an advertisement offering separate numbers of the A. S. C. C. Bulletin to complete files. If your file is incomplete, now is your opportunity to fill it out. They won't last long, so act at once.

Firearm Collectors. In this issue we innaugurate the department of Old Firearms under the editorship of Mr. A. C. Gruhlke of Waterloo, Indiana, at one time publisher of "The Archæologist." Firearm collectors have no journal of any kind devoted to their interests at the present time, and we trust that they will appreciate our efforts in their behalf to the extent of lending us their hearty support and co-operation. Many of the foremost collectors in this branch have promised us articles and the actual *knowledge* to be gained will repay everyone for the small amount of the subscription price. The next article will be by Dr. Hickman of Augusta, Ga.



Where to find It.—In this issue will be noted the advertisement of the above mentioned book which is of the utmost interest to all students, teachers, collectors—in fact, everyone who ever has occasion to look up information on any subject. It is an indispensable addition to every library and we heartily recommend it to our readers.

The Round Table.

A Department devoted to the Informal Discussion of Personalities and Current Gossip.

Arthur L. Flagg, formerly of Woonsocket, R. I., is now mining geologist for the Haning-Loving-Roby & Venable Co., of San Antonio, Texas. His work keeps him in the mountains of old Mexico most of the time, and his mail is usually two months in reaching him. But even all this isolation from civilization has not caused him to lose his interest in the A. S. of C. C., to which he sends his best wishes. We shall hope for an interesting account of his experiences some day for our magazine.

Geo. R. Sawyer, of Pasco, Wash., has an interesting specimen of wood in his collection, in the shape of a cross section of a tree about one and one-half inches in diameter. It is called the Holy Cross wood and comes from Brazil. There is a cross in the wood, which is darker than the four triangles that it makes and the center of the cross is darker still. Mr. Sawyer would be glad to get its scientific name. The bark and the light colored portions of the wood resemble hickory.

N. E. Crane of Brooklyn, N. Y., a busy civil engineer, is looking forward to another year of travel and collecting abroad, as soon as the work on which he is now engaged is completed. He wants to take with him 10,000 to 50,000 perfect fossil specimens and will buy or exchange. Anyone who wants a fine addition to his fossil collection will do well to correspond with Mr. Crane, for he carries only first-class specimens.

Miss Adah L. Smith of National City and Mrs. Ida S. Oldroyd of Long Beach, Calif., had an enjoyable outing together at La Jolla, Calif., this spring, and we have asked them to "write it up" for our magazine. Both are enthusiastic conchologists and Mrs. Oldroyd has been honored by having a number of species of shells named for her; and if Miss Smith continues her systematic work on the subject we forsee the same distinction for her.

Mr. James C. Ross, formerly of Kansas, but who is now located at Blanca, Colo., says that it was hard to leave the fine fossil beds back in Kansas. Blanca is a beautiful place of Mt. Sierra Blanca, and though our good brother looks back with longing eyes to his old home, we feel sure that his new location will yield rich returns in other lines of collecting.

When the Year Book was in preparation it was hoped that we might have a bird article from our Supt., Ernest H. Short, but the sickness of his two little boys made it impossible for him to keep his promise. One of the boys recovered, but May 20th our brother buried the other one. The heartfelt sympathy of our entire membership goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Short in their deep sorrow.

The A. S. of C. C. is indeed fortunate in securing the consent of Ernest H. Short, of Rochester, N. Y., to act as superintendent of Ornithology. He is a very busy man, but will answer any bird questions through the pages of our magazine, and in that way all will be benefited by the replies. Watch for his column under the heading "Bird Notes."

Mr. A. H. Alverson of San Bernadino, Cal., who finds it necessary to lay down his work as a collector, has done a good work in years past for the cause of science. He was successful in finding a large number of the rare cactus, mamillaria radiosa. He has been on the desert weeks at a time, looking for rare plants, one of which, a cactus, sold in England for $100. Mr. Alverson and R. Dana Goss of Glendale, Cal., are life long friends and commenced collecting when they were eleven and twelve years of over their heads have only brought them closer together. Such friendships are worth more than a gold mine.

We are very happy to include in our list of members Mr. T. Van Hyning, Curator of the Museum of the Historical Department of Iowa. Mr. Van Hyning is making a specialty of Iowa land and fresh water shells, with a view to publishing the results of his investigations. His collection at present is packed away, but he will give those who send him shells credit now and later will send in return; or will name shells for those who wish his services.

The sympathy of our members is extended to Mr. Wm. C. Polk of Arnold's Mills, R. I., who was called upon to part with his mother in June. Mr. Polk and his brother, C. C. Polk, are making a specialty of the care of trees in regard to insect and fungus pests, and have found their time very fully occupied.

Department of Old Firearms.

By A. C. GRUHLKE

It is estimated that there are at least 3,000 collectors of old fire arms in the United States, the interests of which have never been catered to, to any extent, by any periodical, either amateur or professional, and the fraternity are to be congratulated that the publishers of this journal have kindly consented to open this department. It will be our aim and desire to make this department as interesting as possible, not only to collectors in this line, but others as well; and to make it a success we ask the hearty co-operation of all. We want short and interesting articles pertaining to old fire arms, photographs of collection clippings and anything that will help to make this department interesting and instructive.

OLD MODELS OF HOPKINS & ALLEN ARMS.

The arms shown on the full page plate on opposite side are some of the early types formerly made by Allen & Thurber and Allen & Wheelock. No. 1, is a revolving rifle which, considering what was then thought to be the highest possible development of fire arms, must have promised to be a financial success for the makers. However, it failed to win favor, owing to a lack of penetration, which resulted from the escape of gas between the cylinder and barrel. There is something pleasing in the appearance of a revolving rifle, but arms of this type have always fallen short of popular favor. No. 2, is a single shot muzzle loading pistol widely used in the early '40s. A notable feature of this arm is the double action, showing that this essential principle of the modern revolver is not a new one. We find the same principle again in the pepper-box No. 3, which was a percussion cap revolver and had great vogue among the "forty-niners," as it then represented the highest possibility in the way of speed of fire. These pieces are now much sought after by collectors, especially if in fine condition. The writer has one in his collection in its original mohagony case, with bullet mould, powder flask and other tools, that is as perfect as the day it left the factory.

No. 4, shows a pocket rifle, made in North Grafton, Mass., in 1834. It is a muzzle loader, and the hammer was located under the breech of the barrel to protect the percussion cap from rain and snow—its production doubtless antidates waterproof caps. No. 5, is a single shot pistol with top hammer and without a trigger guard. No. 6, is a breech-loading military rifle, and shows an attempt to adapt modern ideas in gun construction to an ancient form of fixed amunition. The service cartridge then consisted of a bullet and a charge of powder contained in a paper envelope, the end of which had to be bitten off before the charge was placed in the gun, so the spark from the cap could reach the powder. No. 7, is a single action revolver adapted to the same sort of amunition—a beautiful inlaid weapon with tubes for the caps in the end of the cylinder. The "Derringer" represented by cut No. 8, was made in 1870, used metallic cartridges, and sold extensively throughout the South. No. 9, shows a double action powder and ball revolver, with tubes for percussion caps on the side of the cylinder, the later removable for loading. It was made in two sizes. Nos. 10 and 11 date farther back in the past. No. 10, is a dueling pistol, grooved and sighted as accurately as a rifle, and dependable in the settlement of those questions of honor which occasionally brought gentlemen face to face during the early years of the nineteenth century. No. 11, is a single barrel pistol, such as was used for house defense, though small enough to be carried on the person. No. 12, was the first double barrel breech-loading gun made in this country, well made, accurate and serviceable, and the only thing that stood in the way of its universal adoption by sportsmen was the fact that fixed ammunition for shot guns had not yet been perfected. It was adapted to a special heavy metallic shell fitted with a tube for percussion caps, and the cost of these shells was considerable.

We are indebted to the Hopkins & Allen Co., of Norwich, Conn., for the loan of this plate.


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Department of Mineralogy and Geology.

By G. MONTAGUE BUTLER.

Artificial Rubies and Sapphires.

Although artificial rubies have been on the market for some time and artificial sapphires are now for sale, the general public seems to be unaware of these facts, and many mineralogists appear to be unacquainted with the true status of the industry.

The richly colored, transparent varities of alumini or corundum known as ruby and sapphire have long been regarded as out of the reach of all but the wealthy, but this is no longer true, for first class gems are now being manufactured and sold at a figure that places them within the reach of all. These substitutes for the natural stones are not imitations in any sense of the word, but are real oxide of aluminum, with the correct color, specific gravity, refraction and hardness, and their cost, while very low compared with that of the natural stones, is still sufficiently high to place them out of the class of the paste gems and the doublets.

In one process the rubies are made by fusing powdered alumina and oxide of chromium in the oxyhydrogen blast, and then cooling the mass very slowly. The resulting stones are apt to be off color and to contain bubbles and flaws. Some good gems have, however, been manufactured by this means, and they may be regarded as "artificial" in every sense of the word, since natural rubies were not utilized in their manufacture.

By another process, a mixture of alumina, carbonate of lime, barium fluoride and potassium chromite are fused in a porous clay crucible. The mass must be kept for over a week at a temperature of about 1500 degrees C., and the resulting gems weigh less than half a carat, so their price is nearly that of natural stones.

The best rubies are formed in a manner which differs materialy from either of these, however. In this method, a minute crystal of silicate of alumina is heated to a temperature of 1800 degrees C. in an electric furnace and is rotated at a high speed. When the material is well melted, minute natural rubies of good color are added one at a time, these adhering to the central core and melting into the latter. A large bead is thus formed, and slow cooling completes the process. The only trouble about these stones is that they are apt to break when cooled or cut.

Stones manufactured by the last mentioned method are known as "reconstructed" or "synthetic" rubies, and these appear to be good names for them, since they are made of real, natural rubies, the only thing artificial about them being their size, which is the result of reconstruction or synthesis. Rubies made by any method are sometimes called "scientific" rubies.

While experts claim to be able to recognize such gems as these at a glance, the fact is that this is only possible with the poorer stones. These often show a characteristic brick-red tone, but many stones, particularly those formed by melting together small rubies, possess the true "pigeon-blood" color, and this test will not avail upon them.

Rubies manufactured in any way seem to have a greater tendency to show bubbles than do the natural stones, and these bubbles when small are apt to be strung out in more or less parallel circular or wavy lines. When the bubbles are large, the natural and artificial stones may be distinguished one from the other by the fact that the bubbles in the former, if present, are bounded by flat faces, while those in the latter are pear-shaped or globular.

Instead of the bubbles, or accompanying them, the artificial stones are apt to show irregular patches or circular or wavy lines of color, or flaws, but in the best quality of the manufactured stones one finds few or no bubbles and almost no variation in coloring, and such gems have a fine color. It is therefore evident that no expert can recognize the character of such stones at a glance, even when assisted by a good hand lens, yet these rubies sell for about $15.00 per carat, cut, and natural stones of the same quality cost fifteen times as much, or more. Is it any wonder that dealers owning a large stock of the natural gems wish to make the public believe that they can distinguish the artificial stones "at a glance"?

Within the last few months a prominent New York dealer in gems and gem minerals has been offering artificial sapphires for sale at $8.00 per carat, cut. It is said that these stones are manufactured by a process suggested by this dealer, though none of the details are known. It is claimed that these stones are fully equal to the natural gems in every respect, but the single specimen in the collection of the Colorado School of Mines is badly flawed and of much too dark a color.

No artificial oriental emeralds have yet been put on the market, and many assert that they will never be made artificially. Others say, however, that their manufacture is only a question of time.

The ordinary emerald is not corundum at all, but is a green variety of the mineral beryl, which, when blue, is known as aquamarine. While this green beryl has never been manufactured, it is claimed that the blue beryl can be changed to the green emerald by a secret process.

Considerable interest was recently aroused by the announcement that the color of corundum could be changed at will by the action of radium. The truth is that when sapphire was exposed to the action of radium bromide of 1,800,000 activity the color was changed from blue to green, to yellow, and finally to dark yellow; while ruby corundum changed to violet, to bluish green and to yellow. White corundum treated in the same fashion became yellow. In some cases the resulting colors were destroyed by heating the stones, and in others this was not the case. The most important point about these experiments appears to be that in no instance was the value of a stone increased by these changes, and in many cases very valuable material was rendered almost valueless.

It is plain from what has been said that the precious gem trade is just now in a rather peculiar position. Dealers have had no trouble holding their own against imitations, and have even welcomed these as additions to their stocks, but an artificial ruby which is a ruby and cannot be distinguished from the natural stone by any but the very expert, is quite another matter. The trouble is aggravated by the uncertainty as to when other gems, now classed as precious, will be successfully manufactured. It seems probable that the diamond will not soon be made in anything but very small masses or crystals, but no one dares assert this positively.

Anyone naturally feels timid about paying a considerable amount of money for a gem which tomorrow may be so closely matched by an artificial stone, costing a mere fraction as much, as to puzzle an expert to distinguish one from the other. As nearly all the experimentation has been carried on upon the well known precious gems, and favorable results have been achieved only after many years, it seems probable that many varieties of less familiar stones, will not be reproduced for a long time to come. Gems like these, without artificial counterpart, will naturally become better known and more popular, and several dealers are already stocking up in preparation for this demand. These gems will be discussed in later papers.

A Three Weeks' Vacation.

By WALTER F. WEBB.

We had been working hard all summer. The doctor had repeatedly assured us that any able bodied man could do more business in eleven months than he could in twelve, but had always passed this by as one of his pet theories. Finally my friend, one Sunday afternoon says, let us cross over to Europe and back just for the ride. The more we thought of it that afternoon the more we believed it was worth trying, for we wanted rest; wanted to get away from the mails, telegraph and telephone.

So Monday morning we gave orders to the broker to get our tickets ready to sail Wednesday, and Tuesday night we left for New York. On Wednesday at noon we steamed out of the metropolis on the good ship "Arabic," of the White Star line. The time was August 20 last, and for the next three weeks we never had a letter from the loved ones at home nor did we meet a person we ever saw before.

The life aboard ship was very pleasant. Many of you have been through it, so there is no use going into detail. We found a fine class of people aboard and were lucky in meeting two chaps like ourselves crossing for the ride and rest. They joined us, or we joined them and we finally landed in New York again, where we parted.

We were never sick a minute. The boat landed us at Liverpool strictly on time and the London & Northwestern run a special to London for the incoming passengers. There was not enough people going down to London to have filled two good American parlor cars and yet they put up a special of eleven coaches, as the train man said, so we would have plenty of room. We had a first-class compartment to ourselves and after we had started, the trainman came

through and asked us if we were comfortable and if there was anything he could do for us. We told him we wanted to play whist, so he invited us four into the diner, where he spread a table for us and as the dinner hour approached they brought us lunch without change of seats. The run of 200 miles was made in two hours without a stop.

My first impressions of England were most favorable. Everything looked good to us. Hedges predominated everywhere. The houses were attractive, and always either stone or brick. The towns and villages were as clean as if slicked up for Sunday. In not a single instance did I see weeds anywhere. They are obliged to keep all weeds down in Old England or the farmer goes to jail. The hedges were always well trimmed and the cattle and sheep of which they have many, seemed in excellent pasture and in fine condition.

We arrived in London and an auto-cab took us in a few moments to the large Hotel Cecil, which is patronized very largely by Americans. It has 1,100 rooms, located on the Strand within easy walking distance of any of the great sights. But there is no use walking. The auto-cab has invaded sleepy London and they are so cheap one wants to ride in them all the time. If we wanted to go to the theater, the auto-cabby would whisk us there in a few moments, and his charge, including tip, would not be over five or ten cents each for the four of us.

We rode nearly four hours on a Sunday afternoon, at from twenty-five to thirty-five miles an hour, seeing all the principal sights at a net cost of $3.50. The same ride in a similar conveyance in New York would have been about $20.00. We were fortunate in seeing London at its best. No fogs, although a little showery. The streets were wonderfully crowded, but I do not believe any worse than Broadway in New York, or some of the narrow streets in Chicago. The Strand is a very narrow street, and like many others very crooked. Up on Oxford street, where the fine shops are located, it was never badly congested.

All things considered I liked London very much and some of these days I hope to rent a nice home up near Kew Gardens and spend a year looking at the old relics which are to be seen in all their public buildings. Our correspondent friends, the Natural History dealers, etc., that we had time to call on, were very good to us. They arranged our passage home for us on the particular day we wanted to sail, which was no easy task, as almost every boat was sold out in August two months ahead.

The Franco-British Exposition which was on in London last year was very fine. In many respects ahead of the Pan American at Buffalo some years ago. We only spent one afternoon there, but saw enough strange people and funny sights to last several months. England has colonies everywhere, and it seemed as if every island possession in the world had a tribe there, and a village. There was no end of them. We visited six during the afternoon as well as some of the large buildings. One big black speiler, greeted us in perfect English, although he looked as if he had just came out of the jungle. He knew we were Americans, too, and he suspected we had some coin with us, or we would not be so far from home. We could not resist his flow of language and was afterward glad we saw the exhibit.

Our time in the big city was all too short, so on Friday morning, at 10 a. m. we boarded a fast train for Glasgow. The ride is eight hours, 400 miles. The train made six stops. The roadbed was perfect and at times we estimated we made over a hundred miles an hour and again not over twenty-five, as the road sometimes went over the hills rather than through them as in America. The weight of the cars seems to be very near the axles; they are low and built for fast travelling. We were never tired for a moment. A bright Scotchman got into our compartment and through him we learned what to see in Glasgow and how to spend one day in the Scotch hills. I will tell you of this day's trip in a later article.

We arrived in the big Scotch city of 800,000 population on time, and found the railroad station was also a hotel. In fact the best they had in the city. We got a fine room with bath at a reasonable price, but it seemed very cold. The chambermaids were working and walking about with the same open-work waists so common at home, and yet the thermometer registered 58. I said to one, "When do you build a fire here?" "Oh, I reckon when winter comes. Surely you don't want one now do you?" I stuck to my medium weight overcoat, but we were the only people wearing them. The natives were walking around without any vests on. It's a good deal in getting used to it. I could then fully understand why everyone was so fond of "Scotch and Soda." They really need it in their climate. Although we were there only two nights still we slept longer than we expected.

The theaters run two shows every night. One from 7 to 9, and the other from 9:30 to 11:30. We usually took in the first show at one house and then went out and had a stroll and visited another. In fact all the London theaters open at 8 and run until 11:30. We could easily understand why they considered it necessary to have a bar and smoking room very handy by. Three and a half hours of any kind of a show is apt to be a little wearysome.

Our trip home via Glasgow to New York was pleasant and I saw the Atlantic in all the glory of a Southwest gale that lasted two days, for which I was profoundly thankful, as I was anxious to see how it looked when it was thoroughly stirred up. I was well satisfied, but never sick a moment. About ninety-five per cent. were never down to meals for three days. We saw five whales and I think more bird life than in crossing to Liverpool. One little bird followed the boat clear over to New York. I believe it was the common Titmouse of England. Several times I nearly caught him, and he would fly away ahead of the boat, circle around and come back every day. The first day out a man died aboard and the next morning he was buried in the sea at 7:30, notwithstanding a number of us made up a large purse as an inducement to have the body carried on to New York as we found he was a very wealthy man but traveling alone.

My advice to any readers of the Collectors' Journal who feel that they need a complete rest, is to take an ocean trip. Do not spend a year thinking about it, but just go down to New York and step aboard some one of the big boats which sail almost every day and breath the salt air for three or four weeks and if you do not feel more completely like a new person than ever before, there is something radically wrong. It is the only complete cure for nervous troubles.

I hope many of my collecting friends will be able to make even a short trip, as you are sure to bring back memories that will last you for many months to come.

An Interesting Letter.

By "JOY". Our Regular Correspondent

Was very glad to get your letter and would have answered sooner but have been waiting until I had visited "Ye Olde Curiosity Shop." I finally went alone this morning. I was down yesterday, but didn't want to keep the others waiting while I saw it all,—not all either, for it would take a week I believe. Now I'll tell you about it and you can use it if you wish. The exhibits are not all finished in the buildings at the A. Y. P. E., so I don't really know what is of most interest to write on, though I know that I like the Forestry building best of all.

I have seen the ocean. It was just great. Last Saturday my sister and I went down to Hoquiam to see some relatives and Sunday we went to Moclips on the ocean. We drove from Moclips up the beach six miles to Point Granville. There were several immense rocks out in the ocean; they were covered with green moss and we saw a large flock of sea parrots that nest on the rocks. This is on the Indian Reservation and we saw so many Indians, which was, of course, interesting to me, but I can't begin to tell you about what I saw and am seeling every day, there is so much and I am having such a good time; but I wish more than anything that I could see our "Naturalist Club" turned loose in Ye Olde Curiosity Shop. It is down on the water front, at the Colman Dock, J. E. Standley, proprietor. (Now I'll just tell you in my own natural way what I saw and if you can make anything of it, the credit will all be yours.) The relic which is most highly prized is a tusk of a mastodon, the only one ever brought out from the Arctics. It was polished and carved by Happy Jack, the Nome Eskimo. Scientists claim that these tusks came from the prehistoric elephant that lived in Alaska 75,000 years ago, and were preserved in the frozen gravel.

Among other things which were of especial interest was a jaw of a man-eater shark, out of the famous Toboga Bill, captured at Panama; an ivory tusk of a mastodon which is over 1,500 years old; a tusk of a walrus, Alaska moose antlers, horns of a water buffalo, a South Sea tortoise, caught at Galopagos Island on the equator; a large saddle of sacred seal, a devil-fish which measured ten feet across, a wolf-fish six and one-half feet long, which was caught in Hood's canal; a saw of a saw-fish which weighed over a ton and was caught off the Borneo coast; a large Gila monster, the most deadly poisonous reptile known. One of the

oddest things was the dragoon or mermaid of India, also an immense seed pod of the bread fruit tree of India. But I couldn't believe at first that the dragoon was really an animal, as I had always supposed the mermaid to be merely a myth.

There are two large cooking baskets used by Chief Seattle; a hat worn by him, and a skirt worn by Princess Angeline, which was made from the pulp of a fir tree.

Mr. Standley has loaned his collection of over 1,000 listed Indian specimens to the A. Y. P. E., and they are on exhibition in the Alaska building. I got a picture of it for you so that you can have a faint idea of how it looks on the outside at least. Inside the walls are just covered with everything, and animals of all kinds are suspended from the ceiling. I forgot to mention the smallest polar bear skin out of Alaska. It was the prettiest thing in the shop. They also had a very large white Polar bear skin, price $400. Thought of getting it for you. Wish I might.

We are going to take a boat trip on Lake Washington, around Mercer Island this afternoon.

Sunday we had an auto spin out through South Seattle and Georgetown, then we took a car to Lischi Park and a boat from there to Madison Park. Lake Washington is beautiful, with the Cascades for a background.

I feel guilty sending you just that little bit but you see I'm living up to what I told you, that I couldn't do it.

With lots of love,

"J. Y."

(But we know that she can.—F. M. T.)

Bird Notes.

By ERNEST H. SHORT.

(Being answers to questions received from members of the A. S. of C. C. and readers of the Collectors' Journal.)

Is there a better book for field study of birds than Reed's "Bird Guide"?

Ans.—Not at the price. Chapman's "Color Key to the Birds of North America" at $2.50 is better.

What do the spring "conventions" of Grackles mean?

Ans.—I believe it is an augmentation of the gregarious instinct of the bird naturally resulting from migration, bringing more together than common. All families of birds whose feeding habits tend to keep them together, appear to have developed such an instinct, and with it, a noisy tendency.

This question was asked because of a convention of about 200 or 300 grackles, held in the dooryard of F. May Tuttle. They staid for two or three days, then dispersed themselves over the city of Osage, Iowa, for nesting purposes.

Please identify this woodpecker: Size of a sapsucker, the back was all dark, black, dark slate and a beautiful metallic blue. The only white on it was a white stripe down the side of the head and neck to the first primary feathers. The breast was also dark. I have seen it twice, once on November 18, 1908, on East State street, a few blocks from my home, and again April 24, 1909, on a tree close to the house.—F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.

Ans.—I could not positively identify your woodpecker or sapsucker yet. If a male there should have been a red or nuchal mark on back of neck. If a female, sometimes nothing but a bird in hand will do.

Questions or notes on birds will be gladly welcomed from any of our members.

Swedish Plate Money.

By HERBERT E. MOREY.

Primitive man thousands of years before the birth of Christ had no use for money. As he increased in number and one tribe became acquainted with another the idea of exchanging commodities came into his mind. He endeavored to get equal value for his products. Frequently they were bulky and much labor attended the exchange. Some of his products were in much more demand than others, creating a shortage and he then received more in exchange for that particular product. Later in years the metals were discovered and some were much harder to find than others and were termed precious metals and were used in exchange. About 800 B. C. King Minos of Crete put his stamp on small

ingots of gold and gave them a certain value and slowly commodities and other things came to have a relative value. In this way gold came to possess a standard value which it has from that time maintained. Other countries which possessed no gold but did have other metals made the scarcest or most valuable the standard. Some like Sparta, afraid of the corrupting influence of gold and silver made iron money because it was the cheapest and heaviest and more nearly represented in bulk and weight the commodity for which it was exchanged.

Sweden has always imported most of the gold and silver she has used for money and in the arts. Possessing a few copper mines copper has been used extensively as money. It would seem from the numerous pieces of clipped money that copper was regarded as one of the precious metals. From time of Queen Christina 1632 to Adolf Frederick 1768 coins representing silver values were struck in copper. The Swedish dalers not only represented the silver value but were actually equal in value to the silver coins. The denominations run from one-half up to as high as ten dalers. They were made of plate copper about one-fourth inch thick. Later from 1719 to 1768 the four-daler piece was the largest size and would buy a small farm. It was stamped with the sovereign's initials crowned and with date, measuring nine by ten inches, and weighing nearly six pounds.

Plate money is now quite rare, the four-daler piece sold in one of my recent sales for $22. The set of one-half, one two, and four-dalers brought $45 in another sale.

The Restoration of Old Furniture.

By VERNA WESTON HANWAY.

We may not all be collectors of old furniture, but there are surely few members of the A. S. of C. C. who would be willing to confess to an utter indifference to such pieces as happen to be in their possession. Fortunately for the household (but not so fortunately for the furniture dealer) good furniture will with due care give long service, and there is many a piece of the genuine merit and sound construction so characteristic of the craftsmanship of earlier days hiding its light under a bushel of stains, varnishes and the many detestable conceptions of the paint-man.

There is an easy way to restore furniture in this condition, and that is to send it to a furniture-restorer. "If" he understands his business, the article will give real service and much pleasure to its fortunate possessor. If he does not?—well, that is "another story."

If you are not averse to a little trouble you can easily restore the piece yourself. When it is finished you will feel the same pride in it that all hand-i-craft awakens.

As an illustration of the course of procedure we will suppose that you own an old mahogany arm-chair, that is protesting under the indignity of an hundred years' re-stainings and re-varnishings. The first steps would be to procure a paint-softener from a hardware or paint-shop, paint the entire surface with this, and, after letting it stand for a half-hour or so scrape off the old finishes with a putty knife. Next remove any remaining vestiges with steel-wool; steel-wool is far superior to sandpaper for this purpose.

If you have procured a good paint-softener (there are others) after fifteen minutes labor with the putty knife and steel-wool the surface should be as smooth as that of a freshly-planed board. The piece should then be treated to a coat, or two coats as you prefer, of mahogany "wood dye," not a stain, as the former will give much better results. After allowing a sufficient length of time for the dye to dry in thoroughly, rub in some furniture wax and bring to a polish. Give it a number of treatments with the wax and the result will be an article as handsome as in its youth, with that soft velvety finish that only wax, and brisk polishing with the human hand can give. Historians tell us that the good housewives and daughters of ye old Colonial days spent hours each day rubbing their furniture with soft cloths, and to this the truly beautiful finish and mellow charm of such old furniture as has come down to us is due.

I would not urge the reader to follow their example, for where is the man, woman or child, in these strenuous days, with the time to spare. However, the method of restoring outlined, is far from being so tedious an one, and is indeed preferable to the costly and unsatisfactory processes of many restorers. If you have procured the proper materials, the results will be vastly superior to his re-stainings and re-varnishings.

The Evolution of the Stone Age.

By J. LEONARD STRONG.

On the hill-top near the river,
Is an Indian camping ground,
And the blackened soil removing,
What a workshop there I found!

Implements of chase and warfare;
Arrowhead and spearpoint keen,
Told the struggle and the conflict
That these forests once have seen.

Then the stone axe, hoe and chisel;
Tell us of more peaceful toil;
How the Indian strove to win
A poor living from the soil.

How those early navigators
With patient toil their boats made,
To bear them o'er lake and river,
And carry on their barter trade.

Amongst them, lying on the ground,
Was a piece of flint unwrought;
I took it in my hand, and then
Fell into this train of thought:

In earth's storehouse there are hidden,
Stored by the Creator's hand,
Treasurers vast and wonderful
'Neath the seas, and in the land.

What this storehouse now hath yielded,
In these verses can't be told;
Coal and iron, silver, copper,
Precious stones and glistening gold.

These throughout the passing ages
From God's storehouse mas has brought;
When his needs and mind grew larger;
Then he found them as he sought.

And I thought how great a treasure
By the skilful men of old,
Thou wast deemed, oh hard, rough flint stone!
That within my hand I hold.

How they traversed lake and river
To procure this flinty stone;
With what difficulty brought thee
Through that country wild and lone.

With what patient labor chipped thee,
To the shape thou wert to take,
For the use that they had purposed,
Their rude implement to make.

Little thought those ancient craftsmen,
Of the treasures they passed o'er;
For an age that yet was coming,
That were safely kept in store.

Little thought they that the flint stone,
And the skill with which they wrought
In the age of steam and steel
Would be counted as of naught.

Yet I think that same old flint stone,
Has a lesson we may learn;
How in God's great school industrial,
All comes forward in their turn.

As in childhood's days we study,
What is suited to our age;
Passing on from simple lessons,
To an ever higher stage.

So the stone age was a lesson
For the childhood of our race;
Preparing man for greater things,
To raise him to a higher place.

And the mighty age we live in
Is a grade of mankind's school;
From which rising upward ever,
He attains to greater rule.

Snails.

By Mrs. F. MAY TUTTLE.

Many have said to me, "Where do you go to find shells and how do you dress them after you get them?" and so, for the sake of the amateur conchologist, I have consented to write this article.

I had tramped our woods for years and never saw a live snail. The fact that I found the bleached ones did not seem to arouse my interest as to where they came from. When I found them in the cornfield I supposed they were "just plowed up," for my interest then was in flowers and rocks. It was only about three years ago, when Brother Soelner of Washington, D. C., aroused by interest in snails that I had my eyes opened. Now I go down on the same old farm, and up on the moist, shady bluff that lies between the Red Cedar river and Sugar creek. I am sure to find snails, at least five varieties. The Polygyra albolabris, P. multilineata, and P. profunda I always find on dead leaves on the ground or close to old, rotten stumps. If I want P. fraterna, I turn over a rock and there with multitudes

of Pyrymidula alternata I find them clinging to the underside of the rock or in the earth just beneath it. Here are also found the tiny Pupoides no larger than the head of a pin. Never let a stone, log or piece of rotten bark go unturned. Break open the rotten stumps you find, look closely at the base of old stone foundations, and it will not be long before you will find them (even in your dreams).

I always carry two tin cans, one for land snails, one for water snails, which thrive best with a little water, and a vial for the more delicate specimens. The fresh water snails will be most apt to be found in still water, tho' I have found the Campelomas, Physas and Somatogyrus in running water. The Campelomas are often half buried from sight in sand or mud; the delicate Physas look like tiny lumps of mud on the sides of the submerged rocks in the borders of streams. If you lift a rock you are almost sure to find a tiny snail called Somatogyrus integer, which I called the "Infant class of the Primary Department" until Mr. Soelner told me they were adults. With these are sure to be found a limpet-like shell, very tiny, called Ancylus tardus, but which, when the animal is removed and the dirt washed off is as clean as a drop of water.

The Succineas, a beautiful amber shell, may be found on weeds close to the water or just in its edge, or up on the limb of a willow tree. The base of a cliff or masonry, if moist, is often a good spot for either the land or fresh water shells.

But when the snails are brought home there is yet the dressing or undressing act. Put the snails first in a bowl of tepid water, while on the stove is a dish of water boiling briskly. Dip up your snail in a little tea strainer, hold it down in the boiling water for from ten seconds to 30 seconds, according to the size of the snail. When it has boiled long enough drop it into another bowl of tepid water, and then extract the animal with a hook made from a—hairpin—if you have nothing better. It takes skill and dexterity to get the beast out, but you will soon acquire the knack, and no shell is worthy of a place in one's cabinet that is not well cleaned.

If you are not successful in extracting the "beast" don't throw it away, just put it out where the flies can do their best, and the maggots will clean your shells beautifully. My first experience with that was rather amusing. A friend, the late C. Abbott Davis of Providence, told me to do that; at least he said "put them out where the flies can get them and they will do the rest." I "put them out" and then forgot them, until one day I found them very much alive, and promptly threw them out onto a pile of rock near the cistern. One day I was out there and looking down saw some beautiful, transparent P. abolabris at my feet. I remembered then, and thanked the maggots for the neat job.

If you have shells too small to clean in this way put them in a vial with alcohol, which will extract the juices and do away with any unpleasant odor.

The Gems of the Apocalypse.

By W. A. LAUGHLIN.

In Revelation a description is given of the walls of the New Jesusalem, which St. John in his vision described as being made of twelve kinds of precious stones. They are arranged according to their different shades of color. Beginning from the foundation they are as follows:

1. Jaspis, dark, opaque green. (2) Sapphirus, opaque blue. (3) Chalcedon an emerald of greenish blue. (4) Smaragdus, bright transparent green. (5) Sardonyx, white and red. (6) Sardius, bright red. (7) Chrysolite (our topaz) bright yellow. (8) Beryl, bluish green. (9) Topazion or Peridot, yellowish green. (10) Chrysoprasus, a darker shade of the same color. (11) Hyacinthus, sapphire, sky blue. (12) Amethystus, violet.

This arrangement of colors is not that of the rainbow, and it certainly shows a minute acquaintance with the nicest shades of colors. The whole description describes the colors of gems in a very technical manner. The topazion, and the ancient topaz is our present chrysolite or peridot. It is of a bright, greenish yellow, and is the softest of all precious stones. The peridot is extremely hard to polish, so as to bring out all its brilliancy. The chrysolite is harder than the peridot, and has a

yellower tint, and is a most beautiful gem.

INDIAN POTLACH.

W. A. Laughlin.

The Indians of British Columbia have just been holding a great feast or "potlach"—the greatest they nave ever held it is said. Over two thousand Indians took part in the celebration at Alert Bay. One feature of the event was the bartering of young Indian girls to the rich chiefs of the region. The Vancouver Province says that one little girl of nine was sold at auction for $1400. Nice revels these!

American Society of Curio Collectors

A Friendly and Helpful Organization for the Man or Woman with a Hobby

OFFICERS

President.....Forest Gaines, Box 214, Glendive, Mont.
Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.
Board of Vice-Presidents.....Archibald Crozier, 1327 W. 5th St., Wilmington, Del.
Owen T. Brewer, Owens, Florida.
Secretary and Treasurer.....Mrs. F. May Tuttle, 1233 State St., Osage, Iowa.

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Dept. of Minerology and Geology, G. Montague Butler, c-o Colorado State School of Mines, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Conchology (Fresh Water), L. S. Frierson, Frierson, La.
Dept. of Conchology (Land Shells), Walter F. Webb, 202 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Conchology (Marine Division), Oswald A. Bauer, Sparkill, N. Y.
Dept. of Autographs, Walter R. Benjamin, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.
Dept. of Old Fire Arms, A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Dept. of Ornithology, Ernest Short, Box 123, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Fungi, Otto Pflueger, Columbus, Ohio.
Dept. of Old Paper Money, Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Dept. of Photography, C. H. Benton, 238 Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

INFORMATION

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free identification Bureaus for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a capable superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP.—The initiation fee is 25c and the annual dues are 50c (foreign countries 75c.) The Collectors' Journal, as official journal, is sent free to all members in good standing.

Presidents Message.

There is little new to be added this time, except the fact that new members are coming very slowly, and it will behoove some of our A. S. of C. C. brothers and sisters to do all in their power to add to our number, especially just at the present time.

Our publishers have been making valiant efforts to catch up on the back issues of the monthly, and they seem in a very fair way to do so in the near future. Nevertheless, they have been giving both quality and quantity in their excellent publication, so a little tardiness can well be overlooked, everything considered. Their hearts are right, and they are certainly leaving nothing undone that will tend to our interests.

The glorious days of summer are with us once more, and we can well hope to have some interesting outing experiences from many members. Don't forget in your visits to do all the legitimate advertising you can for the A. S. of C. C. Remember that bread cast on the waters will always return.

Forest Gaines.

Secretary's Message

We have only a word or two for you this month, as it is too hot to think up here in Iowa. We hope that now the year books are all out it will stimulate the zeal of our members to securing new members. A copy of the year book sent to the Historical Department of Iowa, resulted in the application of the curator of the museum sending in his application. If anyone fails to receive his year book kindly notify us at once and another will be sent in its place. Extra copies cost 25c to those who wish more than one. And we have a few copies of the constitution and Roster interleaved for those who wish to make changes or additions to the Roster between now and next June. These sell for 10c a-piece.

while the roster without the leaves may be had for 5c.

Now that the year-book is out the Society is practically in debt to the amount of $20, for nearly all of the "cash on hand" in the treasurer's report is needed to cover the cost of mailing the year-book. There is an asset of $92.50 in back dues which we hope to collect. If it is not in by September 1, all of the 112 members in arrears will be dropped. We speak in plain figures, so that you may realize just where matters stand, and lend your shoulders to the load and not leave it to "one small woman" to bear alone. Let everyone get to work. If you do, the official organ will come out on scheduled time, and will surprise you with its size and new attractive features. It depends upon you if this is accomplished.

The back numbers of the Bulletins have been shipped to Osage, Iowa, and any who wish copies may have them for 25 cents each except for the winter and spring numbers for 1908, which will sell for 15 cents each. There are eight complete sets which will be sold at the same rate, or $2.50 a set. Among the Bulletins were some books from the library of the late Roy Farrell Greene, part of which are for sale, and the proceeds will go to his widow. If you are interested write to me for furtner particulars. All of the books are along scientific lines.

Yours for service,
F. May Tuttle.

RENEWALS.

5, 11, 24, 57, 63, 82, 87, 94, 147, 158, 174, 204, 253, 264, 272, 281, 294, 345.
124, 228, 303, 305, 350, 353.
9, 33, 348.

RESIGNATIONS.

A. B. Winans, Battle Creek, Mich.
M. W. Cole, Kingston, Ill.,
A. D. Grutzmacher, Mukwanago, Wis.
Frank E. Halbert, So. Berwick, Me.
Alice M. Bamford, Paterson, N. J.
John Solomon, E. Greenwich, R. I.

DEATH

186. J. S. Rogers, Marengo, Ill., June, 1908.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

5. Miss Alice Phillips, from Ft. Jones to Gazelle, Calif.

72. W. G. Jerreme, Jr., 350 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif., formerly Pasadena.

170. Jas. Murrel, Heyworth, Ill., formerly N. Henderson.

241. Rose F. Bryant, Charles City, Ia., formerly Mitchell.

298. Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, from Stamford to Arcadia, Sound Beach, Conn.

APPLICATIONS

349. T. Van Hyning, care Museum, Historical Department of Iowa (age 42). Shells, recent and fossil. Specialty, Shells of Iowa.* (F. May Tuttle.)

351. Ada Weaverling, 1302 State St., Osage, Iowa, Botany, Geology. (F. May Tuttle.)

352. Harriett V. Woodard, 1114 State St., Osage, Ia. Antiques, birds. (F. May Tuttle.)

356. Fred J. McClure, 269 Vermont St., Buffalo, N. Y. Coins, stamps, curios.

NEW MEMBERS.

346 John M. Ohnstad, Willow City, N. D. (Age 35) stamps.

347 Allen Jesse Reynolds, Box 534 Council Grove, Kan. Archiology, etomology, geology, conchology.

353. L. A. Lauritzen, 422 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. (age 26). U. S. stamps, curios. Specialty, Indian relics. (H. L. Lindquist.)

354. Harry B. Harmer, 1927 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa., (age 50). Firearms, coins, brass candlesticks. (John G. Laidacker.)

355. Chas. D. Romig, Andeureid, Pa., (age 41). Indian relics, fossils, formations in anthracite coal. (H. L. Lindquist.)

TREASURER'S REPORT.

(Ending June 8, 1909.)

Debits.

Cash on hand April 30, 1909	$54.57
Received in dues	16.94
Total	$71.51

Credits.

Paid Lindquist & Lauritzen for official organ	$ 4.10
Paid Lindquist & Lauritzen for year book	55.00
Postage, express, freight, new roll book, exchange	3.92
Cash on hand June 8, 1909	8.49

Total $71.51

Ending July 1, 1909.

Debits

Cash on hand, June 8, 1909.....	$ 8.36
Received in dues, fees, etc.....	3.74
	$12.10

Credits

To Lindquist and Lauritzen for 500 envelopes.....	$ 1.25
Freight and drayage on year books	.55
Postage on Year Books.....	6.96
Postage for June.....	.37
Cash on hand July 1st, 1909.....	2.97
	$12.10

Debits

Cash on hand July 1st, 1909.....	$2.97
Received in dues, fees, etc.....	6.45
	$9.42

Credits

Paid Lindquist and Lauritzen.....	$7.00
Postage and sundries.....	.97
Cash on hand July 31st, 1909.....	1.45
	$9.42

Respectfully submitted,
F. May Tuttle, Treas.

Osage Chapter No. 1.

As there were one or two who had proved themselves disloyal to the national Am. Society of Curio Collectors, in the local chapter at Osage, Iowa, the president, Mrs. T. May Tuttle, deemed it the best way to eradicate that spirit by reorganizing. This was accomplished July 1st and Mrs. Tuttle was re-elected president and Miss Ada Weaverling as secretary. We clip the following from the Press-Journal of Osage, Ia., for June 30th:

CURIO COLLECTORS

The Naturalist Club Reorganize—New Members Added to the Roll

The Naturalists Club held a very profitable meeting at the home of Mrs. Tuttle last Thursday afternoon. Interesting letters were read from Mrs. Lulu Felt Darrow of Twin Falls, and from Miss Edna Lovejoy, who is now in Seattle. Two bird articles from late members of the Pacific Monthly were greatly enjoyed by those present and a number of interesting specimens were on exhibition, among them a volume of wild flowers from the Alps and one from the Holy Land. The club will reorganize tomorrow, and adopt a constitution framed in sympathy with that of the national society known as the American Society of Curio Collectors. Its legal name will be Chapter One of the A. S. of C. C., but locally it will still carry the name of the Naturalist Club. Four new members have been added to its roll, Miss Ada Weaverling, who united at the last meeting and Mrs. L. T. Foreman, Mrs. and Miss Woodard, who will be received tomorrow, while several others are considering the matter. Mrs. Tuttle recently sent one of the Year Books of the National Society to the State Historical department of Iowa in Des Moines, with the result that the curator of the museum, Mr. T. Van Hyning, sent in an application for membership in the National Society. He is now engaged in gathering data for a book on the land and fresh water shells of Iowa, and Mrs. Tuttle will help by sending shells from this locality.

The Esperanto Speaking Collectors of the World.

La EsperantajKolektan oj de L'Mondo.

Fortieth Report of Secretary, for Month Ending July 20, 1909.

New Member.

73. Bailey, H. T., 31 Caversham Rd., Kentish Town, London, Eng.

Application for Membership.

74. Murrin, Jas. A., 415 East End Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; collects stamps. Recommended by the secretary.

The above will be admitted to membership in twenty days if no reasons to the contrary exist.

Official Notices.

No. 39—**Appointment.** The Executive Committee has appointed one of its number, Willis Nolan, Madison, Ohio, as the Director of Exchanges and Sales. If properly appreciated, the benefits accruing from participation in this department may be made of great advantage and pleasure to each member. Mr. Nolan will doubtless find himself unable to communicate personally with each member; he should, therefore, like cards from each mentioning what he is willing to excange, buy or sell, and stating also any suggestions, which the director would be glad to receive and give prompt attention to each. Let us co-operate to make this department what it ought to be! Julian Park.

To non-members: Small Esperanto grammar, with E. S. C. W. blank, sent free on application; enclose postage, that is all.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISMENTS

If you have anything to sell or exchange, or if you wish to buy anything you will find space in this section a profitable investment.

Rates.

One Insertion, per line, 10c; Three insertions, per line, 20c; Six insertions, per line, 35c; Twelve insertions, per line, 60c. Cash must accompany copy. in all cases, for advertising in this column.

Stamps

Do you use Wolsieffers' Approval Cards?

Imperforate U. S.—1908—pairs: 1c@3c, 2c@7c; 3c@10c; 4c@14c; 5c@16c. Blocks, same rate—postage extra. H. S. Ackerman, 203 Ross St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brauner J. Ostergaard, Philatelist. Square cut Envelopes (used) a specialty. 423 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

Wanted for Cash.—U. S. stamps of all kinds. Highest prices paid. B. L. Voorhees, 1319 Lawrence Ave., Chicago.

Five hundred mixed or 100 var., pocket album, 250 hinges 10c. Mention paper. Approvals at 60%. A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

All different: Brazil 3c, 15 Canada 4c, 7 Ceylon 3c, 6 Chile 2c, 7 Costa Rica 3c, 30 Germany 5c, 23 Great Britain 5c, 15 Cuba 5c. Postage extra. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted Foreign Stamps. Have in exchange three books, Prehistoric Relics, Field Diary of an Archæological Collector, and Description of Fort Ancient, Ohio. These contain valuable information for relic collectors. Circulars sent on request. Ludwig Moorehead, Andover, Mass.

Join the A. P. S. and you can then exchange your duplicates in the Mutual Stamp Exchange at full cost, open to A. P. S. members. Send for application blank and rules. I. C. Greene, Box 142, Leominster, Mass.

Bargains! 60 per cent disc. approvals. Perfection Stamp Ex., 1708 Thomas Place, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale! 75 different foreign postal cards, $1.50, 125 var., $2.25. Exchange relations desired with responsible collectors. C. W. Stutesman, Peru, Ind.

Curios

Well-made twelve pound grooved granite axe from Missouri Indian mound for sale cheap. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale! Indian Beads and other mound relics washed up by last August's historic flood on Savannah river and gathered up by flood sufferers. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot.

I have a fine lot of good Minerals, Autographs and Curios to exchange for other Minerals, Indian Relics or Curios. Let me hear from you. F. O. Nelson, Box 65, Boise, Idaho.

Curios

Genuine Pink Coral Necklace with spring clasp by Registered Mail, one 50 cents or 3 for $1.00. These are extra fine and good enough for a choice present. J. F. Powell, Waukegan, Ill.

Wanted for exchange, or cash, broken bank bills of all kinds. Am especially desirous of obtaining choice banks of all Northern and Western states, and for such will give scarce and desirable coins in gold, silver and copper, or buy for cash. Chas. A. Powell, P. O. Box 197, Richmond, Va.

Exchange: Odell Typewriter (new) for stamps or postal cards. C. W. Stutesman, Peru, Ind.

Dietrick's Standard Paper Money Catalogue for 1909, listing all Confederate Treasury notes and state issues, etc. Postpaid for 15c. R. L. Dietrick, Lorraine, Va.

Exchange.—Dried Marine Algae in the rough. Will purchase or mount on shares, furnish the cards and mail free. Write me, or send me specimens mounted, or the dried material. Miss Amanda Parsons, 63 Mt. Pleasant Ave., East Gloucester, Mass.

Old and curious pistol and revolvers bought, sold and exchanged. Write me and describe what you have or want. A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.

Ten species, 25 specimens, Lower Carboniferous fossils, corals, crinoids, bryozoans, brachiopods, gastropods &c., with full data, 25c; 6 fine minerals, 1x2 in. sphalerite, galena, marcasite, dolomite, barite, calcite, 50c. All postpaid. E. J. Palmer, Webb City, Mo.

Coins.

Two Chinese Coins free to all who apply with reference for our Approvals. Crescent Stamp Co., Revere, Mass.

Coins, 10 diff., 10c; 25 diff., 25c; 75 diff., $1.00; 5 continents, 3 centuries. T. J. Baldwin, Box 751, Norfolk, Va.

Miscellaneous

High-grade Rubber Stamps, made to order, in exchange for stamps and coins. For particulars address, William A. Carr, 89 Pembroke St., Rochester, N. Y.

"Something For You" is the title of a loose-leaf book full of mighty good things for everybody. 10 cents. Postpaid. NEW-O SALES CO., 42 Ticfaw St., New Orleans.

Charles K. Warner,

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Genuine Ancient Indian Relics, Discoidal Stones, Pottery, large and scarce types of flint implements, Minerals, Fossils, etc. Catalogue No. 15, heavy paper, listing 200 lots, over 100 illustrations 10c.

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25 var. fine copper, nickel and silver coins worth $1.00, only 45 cent
50 var. fine copper, nickel and silver coins worth $3.00, only $1.15
Rare coins, medals, paper money etc. sent on approval to responsible parties. Postage extra on above specials. Make remittance by money order to,

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Buckskin Bead Work (Sioux, etc.), Ancient Stone Relics, Minerals, Fossils, Elk Teeth, Eagle Claws, Baskets, Photos, Shells, Agate Goods, Gems, etc. 52 page catalog 5 cents; wholesale prices, to dealers only, free.
Gem price list $0.02
Stone Relic price list..... .02
24th year, $12,000 stock. Curio Dealer's supply depot of

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Deadwood **South Dakota**

WANTED FOR SPOT CASH

$1 and $3 gold pieces, Continental and Colonial notes, all kinds of broken bank notes of United States and Canada, Confederate spelling book, reader, arithmetic, and almanac's autographs.

Send list of what you have to offer.

ROBERT L. DEITRICK, - LORRAINE, VA.

FOR SALE

For sale—A few minerals polished one side to make room for my Indian relics.

Verdolite Green,
Verdolite Pink,
Serpentine,
Serpentine Mottled,
Soapstone Hard,
Soapstone Soft,

15c each; or two for 25c.

A. J. RICE,

1041 Wood Avenue, Easton, Penna.

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Definite Guidance for Those Who Wish to Know

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THE Collectors' Journal



Vol. I Aug.-Sept. 1909 No. 8-9

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Pleasure and Profit for the Man or Woman with a Hobby.

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Official Journal for the [illegible] American Society of Curio Collectors.

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The Sanitary Fairs and Their Issues.

By C. E. SEVERN.

I. Introduction.

Of all the labels of unofficial issue that because identified with philately at an early day, never to be wholly dissociated from it, the creations of the Great Central Sanitary Fair, not to mention similar stamps that were made under the auspices of other fairs, stand forth pre-eminently. These labels were produced about the time that stamp collecting became a coherent and systematized pursuit; and interest in them has survived to this day. There must be reasons for this circumstance; and one is that the sanitary fair stamps reflect an impulse of humanity that was one of the noblest in the annals of the nation. As mementos of historic days, the labels endure and they loan themselves readily to philatelic suggestion.

There is something vital and significant about the three stamps of the Great Central Sanitary Fair to make them live through the ages of philately; they represent more than the tangible combination of ink and paper. The three stamps and their fellows of less pretentious kind, typify one of the grandest of humanitarian sentiments that ever uplifted the American people. They mark a charity of the citizens of the North during the dark days of the Civil War that was so huge, so practical and so succesful that one marvels at its grandeur. The divine intent of the workers in the cause of comforting and caring for the soldiers in the field was blessed abundantly.

The sanitary fairs held throughout the country, some of which were attended by the issue of stamps, were a fruition of ideas that had been adopted by churches years before. At church affairs the "postoffice" was a source of revenue to the managers; the enterprising postmistress or presiding officer at such an adjunct to the "social" would have a letter for almost everyone, which would be surrendered upon payment of a sum decided upon by the engaging arbiter. In case the missive suitable for the particular individual was not on hand, the postal chief, or an assistant, rose to the occasion by inditing one to the awaiting patron. It is needless to say that the bashful boy and the fluttering girl regarded the postoffice as a realm of romance; and the letters, one from the other, were subjects for serious consideration.

The sanitary fair postoffices were improved in method; often, actual labels or stamps were used and the offices were clearing-houses for the distribution of letters. The admirer of a young lady could place a letter in the office with the assurance that she would receive it upon call; if she overcame her maidenly reserve she wrote to her beau ideal to his infinite delight. In 1866, a writer said: "During the late Civil War, numerous fancy fairs were held in the northern states in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers. These were termed Sanitary Fairs; and amongst other amusements they contained mock postoffices, with mock postage stamps, which were placed by the lady assistants on epistles concocted by them and delivered, with a request for payment of the sum named on the stamp, to any gentleman who inquired if there were letters for him. These imitation postal labels have taken their place with the other 'locals,' and as such have been included in many stamp collections." Another wrote at a later time: "One of the most interesting features of the Brooklyn fair was the model postoffice, equipped with all the paraphernalia which appertains to that

useful institution. Here you could post a letter to any part of the world, provided you placed the necessary number of United States stamps on it, and one of



Fig. 1

the fair's labels to take it to the general postoffice. This was not all. If you inquired of the innocent young lady at the window if there was a letter there for you, you would certainly get one, for one of the clever lady assistants would write a little note while you waited, rather than have you disappointed, and event if there shoul be considerable postage due on it, you certainly would not refuse it on that account, as it might be from your 'long-lost brother,' or even from some fair one who had promised 'to be a sister to you.'" The women were dominant factors in the sanitary fairs held in the smaller cities, but the great fairs held in the big cities were managed by men and women in co-operation.

The sanitary fair, while a development of the church function with its postoffice, was also a broadening of the plan of women's meetings for the purposes of preparing boxes of food, raiment and literature for shipment to the members of the home regiments at the front; and for the melancholy task of scraping lint and preparing bandages. While city and country in the North matched each other in patriotism, it was in the smaller towns that the community spirit was most noticeable. It was at such places that the people turned out en masse to besiege the bulletin board of the local newspaper office; the pavement there became the forum of the town. The ravages of the war were painfully evident; the burial of a soldier, the crippled veteran and the invalid corps brought affliction near; and so close were the people in spirit that the sorrow of the one was shared by all. The pastor of the church in his sermon would tell of the toll of death at a battle in which regiments including his communicants and neighbors took part. His words of eulogy and his heart-given sympathy were balm for the mother, the sister, the sweetheart, robbed of those most dear; but the low moan of overwelling sorrow and the cry of the wounded soul supplied the consecrated pauses of the discourse. Then, in a voice, firm despite the misery and mystery of it all, the pastor would announce

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Fig. 2.

the meetings at residence, school-house and church for work in behalf of the loved ones who were not at home. Truly it was to be said:

"We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time."

We shall now quote contemporaneous history: "It is well known, and might be attested in every neighborhood, that scarcely had the first gun of the rebellion been fired upon the flag of the country, than loyal, patriotic women began to inquire, in every town and village of the land, 'What can I do for the soldier fighting for this country?' No sooner was blood shed than these women said: 'The soldier needs lint, bandages, comforts and nice things when he is wounded or sick. How shall we help him?' Then began the work of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, and there is scarcely a hamlet in the whole country where kind hearts and willing fingers were not at work in aid of the soldier. Then came the question, 'How are these to be got to him?' Individual effort and small societies were found unequal to the task It is not to be denied that many gifts for the soldier were diverted from their object. It could not be otherwise till there was organization and supervision; but this soon came. On the 25th of April, 1861, a company of women, assembled in the city of New York, appealed to the women of the country, 'already preparing against the time of wounds and sickness in the army,' for some plan of co-operation. In consequence of this commenced the 'Women's Central Association of Relief.' There was still wanting, however, an authorized organization to act with the Government and some mode of common action."

While New York city established, as shown, a record for celerity in charitable work for the benefit of the soldier, yet it is to Cleveland, Ohio, that the "honor —the great and lasting honor" must be awarded for having organized the first society of women for prosecuting "that great work of beneficence which is an honor and a glory to their age and country." On the 15th day of April, 1861, war's opening gun had thundered forth; five days later, or on the 20th of April, 1861, the Soldiers' Aid Society was formed in Cleveland.

Having sketched briefly the conditions that lead to the inception of the United States Sanitary Commission, as it was called, and fostered its growth, in a private or unofficial manner, attention will be turned to the nation's early recognition of the enterprise and to its bestowal of official approval on it.

(To be continued.)

Specialistic Studies of Our Standard Catalog.

By WM. E. AULT

No. 3. The 1850 Issue of Austria.

If we turn to our Standard Catalogue, page 71, Austria, we note but six numbers assigned to the first issue of this country with about half a dozen minor varieties. At first glance it seems a very limited field for a specialist, but let us see what a little study will bring out.

Austria issued her first stamps on June 1st, 1850, the set comprising five values, as follows:

1. Kreuser, yellow or orange (shades).
2 Kreusers, Black.
3 Kreusers, Red (shades).
6 Kreusers, Brown (shades).
9 Kreusers, Blue (shades).

The stamps were printed in the State Printing Office in Vienna.

Paper. The paper is yellowish and varies greatly, being found thick and thin, both with a smooth and rough finish; transparent, the design of the stamp showing plainly on the reverse side; vertically ribbed and laid.

The thin paper has a watermark in the sheet consisting of a large eagle and a design of the papermakers, and the stamps on this paper sometimes show parts of the watermark.

Types. There is only one type of each value, except the 9 kreuser, of which three varieties of the lower or value label exist, being distinguished by the position of the figure 9 in relation to the word Kreuser.

Type I. The top of the 9 is above the top of the letters, the figure almost touching the frame line above.

Type II. The top of the 9 is nearly level with the tops of the letters, the figure being about equi-distant between the upper and lower lines of the label.

Type III. The same as type II, except the 9 and K are farther apart, making the figure much nearer the end of the label than is the final R of Kreuser. This type is very rare.

Gum. The gum is yellowish. Unused stamps with original gum are very scarce.

Separation. The stamps were issued imperforate, but the 3, 6 and 9 Kreuser values are known rouletted, evidently unofficial.

Impression. The distance between the stamps horizontally varies from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 mm., due to the shrinkage of the

paper, it being moistened during the printing process. On each plate there were from four to eight spaces filled by crossed lines forming a St. Andrew's cross, printed in the color of the stamp. Attached to unused stamps this St. Andrew's cross is an exceedingly rare variety and is even scarce in a used condition.









Reference List

June 1st, 1850.

A. Imperforate.

1 Kreuser Yellow.
- a. thin rough wove paper.
- b. thin smooth wove paper.
- c. thick rough wove paper.
- d. thick smooth wove paper.
- e. thin rough wove paper printed on both sides.

1 Kreuser Orange.
- a. thin rough wove paper.
- b. thin smooth wove paper.
- c. thick rough wove paper.
- d. thin rough wove paper printed on both sides.
- e. thick rough laid paper.
- f. thin rough ribbed paper.

2 Kreuser Black.
- a. thin rough wove paper.
- b. thin smooth wove paper.
- c. thick rough wove paper.
- d. thick smooth wove paper.
- e. thin rough ribbed paper.
- f. transparent paper.

3 Kreuser Red.
- a. thin rough wove paper.
- b. thin smooth wove paper.
- c. thick rough wove paper.
- d. thick smooth wove paper.
- e. thin rough ribbed paper.
- f. transparent paper.
- g. thick rough laid paper.

6 Kreuser Brown.
- a. thin rough wove paper.
- b. thin smooth wove paper.
- c. thick rough wove paper.
- d. thick smooth wove paper.
- e. thin rough ribbed paper.
- f. transparent paper.

9 Kreuser Blue Type I.
- a. thin rough wove paper.
- b. thick rough wove paper.
- c. thick smooth wove paper.
- d. transparent paper.
- e. thick rough laid paper.
- f. thin rough ribbed paper.

9 Kreuser Blue Type II.
- a. thin rough wove paper.
- b. thin smooth wove paper.
- c. thick rough wove paper.
- d. thick smooth wove paper.
- e. thick rough laid paper.
- f. transparent paper.

9 Kreuser Blue Type III.
- a. thin rough wove paper.
- b. thick rough wove paper.

The 1 Kreuser printed on both sides of the paper sometimes shows on the reverse an entire impression, sometimes portions of two or even four stamps, or rarely the Cross.

The 2 Kreuser and 6 Kreuser are known cut in half and used as 1 Kreuser and 3 Kreuser stamps respectively.

B. Rouletted

3 Kreuser.
6 Kreuser.
9 Kreuser Type I.

All above are on thick rough wove paper.

Reprints. The stamps of this issue were reprinted four times, in 1865, 1871, 1885 and 1889. The characteristics of the reprintings are as follows:

1865—White paper, bright colors and white gum.

1871—Thick paper, darker colors, hard gum, slightly yellowish. Watermarked "Briefmarken" in the sheet.

1885—Decidedly yellowish paper, watermarked as preceeding; yellowish gum but much thinner than on originals.

1889—The paper is of much poorer quality than originals. This reprinting consisted only of the 1 Kreuser (in both yellow and orange) and the 2 Kreuser stamps.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By REV. L. G. DORPAT

United States Colonial Possessions.

Canal Zone.—This is a strip of ten miles width across the Isthmus of Panama along the route of the Panama Canal now under construction. For postal purposes it includes "all the territory purchased of Panama, comprising the Canal Zone proper and the islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco.' The stamps, so far issued, all consist of stamps of Panama overprinted **"Canal Zone,"** and hence they are of no particular interest beyond the stamps of Panama, which we intend to treat under that heading later, and the surcharge. This was done in such a reckless manner besides the regular forms, there are numerous varieties which may well disgust one with the whole output. Since 1906 more care seems to have been taken to avoid unnecessary varieties, and the stamps themselves are of a better workmanship also. It may seem queer that the stamps of Panama, and not the stamps of the United States are thus used. This is according to the treaty between the United States and Panama by which Panama still retains some rights in the Zone.

Guam.—Before the Spanish-American war of 1898 very little was known in this country about Guam or Guahan, as it is also called. It is the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands in the Pacific, 3337 miles west of Honolulu. Cram's Modern Atlas says about it: "It is at present treated as a division or bureau of our Navy Department, having no other government than that of a captain in the Navy under direct instructions from the President through the Secretary of the Navy. It has long been a Spanish possession and seems to have no particular individual history. It is about thirty-two miles long and nearly 100 in circumference, with a population estimated at 9,000, of whom two-thirds reside in Agana (pronounced Agan-ya), the capital. . . . Until recently mails have arrived and departed but four times a year." Lying almost on a straight line between the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines, it is just on the way of ships passing to and fro between these, and it is to be expected that within a short time it will become an important way-station. It was discovered by Magellan in 1521, belonged to Spain from 1668 to 1898. The stamps used are those of the United States with the overprinted word "Guam." They were thus used for a short time only, and now they are used, as on Wake Island and on Tutuila of the Samoa group, without any surcharge.

Hawaii or Sandwich Islands.—These are of vastly greater interest for our purpose than the two possessions named before, as they have a long series of stamps, many of which bear portraits, from 1851 to 1900. Regarding the islands themselves Cram's Atlas says: "The Hawaiian group numbers eleven islands. Three of these are barren rocks. In addition, the Hawaiians annexed Bird Island in 1822, Laysan and Lysiansky in 1857, Palmyra Island in 1862, Ocean Island in 1886, Necker Island in 1894 and French Frigate Shoal in 1895. Gardner's Island, Moro, Pearl and Heremes Reef, Gambia Bank and Johnston or Cornwallis Island, are claimed by Hawaii, a total of about twenty-four islands. The chief vlue of these islands consists in guano and egg deposits." This latter remark is, of course, out of date now; the value of the islands now lies in their strategetical importance as a basis for our naval power in the Pacific Ocean.

The history of the annexation to the United States is yet of so recent a date that it need not be repeated here. We will therefore start at once with the contemplation of the stamps. In doing so we shall make free use of Kenyon's "History of the Postal Issues of Hawaii," and other works that may be to hand. We regret to say, though, that Mr. Crocker's is not among them.

The earliest issue, that of 1851, is type-set and has nothing in particular to show for the enormous prices that are asked and paid for these stamps. They were used almost exclusively by Christian missionaries who were then working among the natives, and are therefore usually called for shortness' sake, "Missionaries." Their primitive appearance indicates the primitive circumstances under which they were used and their consequent great rarity, which now makes them worth hundreds and even thousands of dollars. There is a peculiarity in the 13c stamp of 1852. It is inscribed at the top "H. I. & U. S. Postage," showing that there was a postal treaty between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States at that time and that the rate for a letter from one to he other county was 12 cents.

The second issue, 1853, bears the portrait of King Kamahameha III. This king was born in 1814. He was only ten years old, when his brother, Kamehameha II, who had abolished idolatry, died during a visit to England and left him the crown. He reigned from 1825 to 1854

and obtained the acknowledgment of his kingdom from England, France and the U. S. Under him the first constitution was proclaimed on December 6, 1852. The supreme court and legislature were established, religious liberty and the right of the common people to hold property and to vote, proclaimed, and the land was divided among the common people, the chiefs and the king. Churches and government schools were located throughout the islands. The Bible was translated and printed in the islands and English and Hawaiian newspapers were printed. He was succeeded by Kamehameha IV., December 15, 1854, who was then twenty years of age and who in 1856 married an Englishwoman, Emma Rook, commonly called Queen Emma.

Kamehameha IV. appears on the 2-cents of 1855, or as the Scott's Catalogue has it, 1861. (Scott No. 27. All.) Here, for the first time, we met also with an inscription in the Hawaiian language, "ELUA KENETA" meaning two cents.

From 1859 to 1865 we meet with another numeral issue, having a large figure 1, 2 or 5 in the center and in the frame the inscription: "Inter island Hawaiian Postage UKU LETA," and "1 cent," "2 cents" or "5 cents," as the case might be. This UKU LETA, appearing on all values, may easily be interpreted as meaning "postage" or "postage paid."

In 1864 appeared another 2-cent stamp with another portrait of Kamehameha IV. In 1865 a 5-cent stamp with the portrait of Kamehameha V. and in 1869 a re-issue of the first 2-cent inscribed: "ELUA KENETA," now engraved, whilst when it was first issued it was lithographed.

Of Kamehameha IV. may be said, probably in consequence of the queen's influence, that he introduced the Episcopalian form of worship, broke off the negotiations with the United States for annexation, sought closer connections with England, which he also visited with his wife, and died in November, 1863, when his brother lot assumed the title Kamehameha V.

Kamehameha V. ruled from 1863 to 1872. Ee was the last of the Kamehamehas. (See the 6 cents of 1864.) His successor was Lunalilo, chosen by the legislature in 1873, and portrayed on the 50-cent stamp of September, 1882. He was a descendant of King Kalaniopuu, in whose presence Captain Cook had been killed, and ruled but one year, when he was succeeded by David KaLAKAUA on February 12, 1875, and on the 10-cent stamps of 1882. His rule extended until 1891, when the queen, LILIUOKALANI, took his place and held it until 1893, when the "Republic of Hawaii" was declared. It will be remembered by many that later she came to the United States to ask of the United States congress a restitution of her royalty. Her likeness is shown on the 2-cent stamp of October, 1891. It is claimed that she attempted to abrogate the constitution she had sworn to uphold, and that consequently her throne was declared vacant, and a provisional government took charge of the offairs of the islands.

Besides those named heretobefore who were the rulers of their country at the same time that their portraits aappeared on the stamps, there are a number of others, who either never assumed the scepter or ruled long before their likenesses were placed on stamps. Of the latter class is Kamehaneha I., founder of the dynasty, the joiner of the kingdom and successful ruler from 1795 to 1819. His statue may be seen on the 25-cent stamps of 1883, 5-cent stamps of 1894 and 5-cent stamps of 1899. All the others are relatives of the rulers.

On the 1-cent, purple, of 1864 we find Victoria, the sister of Kamehamehas IV. and V. On the 18-cent stamps of 18664 we see Kekuanaoa, the father of Victoria and the two Kamehamehas IV. and V. and husband of a daughter of Kamehameha I. He was a highly trusted official of the old king, being his spittoon-bearer. To give an idea what this means we quote from an article by Mr. C. A. Howes in Mekeel's Weekly, No. 578, to wit:

"One of the tenets of the ancient Hawaiian faith was that the saliva of the sovereign was sacred, and that if necromancers ever got possession of any part of it they could, with the aid of it, offer incantations that would result in deplorable cataclysms to the nation. Hence the important office of the king's spittoon-bearer, whose fidelity insured that every vestige of royalty's expectoration should be buried by night with the most profound secrecy, lest the native priests should be able to secure the means for practicing their dreaded diabolism." It may well be imagined that the trusted Kekuanaoa was the king's confidante in other matters besides.

After David Kalakaua had become king in 1874 his relatives also came in for a share of the publicity by having their portraits put on stamps. So we have Leleohoku, brother of Kalakaua, on the 12-cent stamps of 1875, Likelike, his sister, on the 1-cent stamps of 1882 and Kapiolani, the wife of Kalakaua, on the 15-cent stamps of 1882.

Kalakaua was a grand-nephew of Ka-

mehameha I., and to his credit my it be said that he honored his grand-uncle, Kamehameha I., his predecessor, King William Lunalilo, and the highly esteemed Queen Emma, by placing their likenesses on stamps beside those of his nearer relatives. Queen Emma is found on the $1 stamp. The other two have been mentioned before. We may note yet that Queen Liliuokalani was a sister of Kalakaua.

During the time of the Provisional Government we first find the stamps in stock and the remainders on hand overprinted: "Provisional GOVT. 1893," in three lines. Soon, however, an entirely new set was issued. It consisted of the five values, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 cents, to which, after a republic had been proclaimed on July 4, 1894, a 12-cent stamp was added. These were all engraved by the American Bank Note Company and form one of the most beautiful sets ever issued by any country. They were designed by E. W. Holdsworth of Honolulu. The 1-cent bears the arms of the country; the 2-cent stamps a view of Honolulu, the capital; the 5-cent stamps the statue of Kamehameha I., which was mentioned before; the 10-cent stamps a large plain star surrounded and partly overlapped by palms; the 12-cent stamps an ocean steamer and the 25-cent stamps a portrait of President Sanford B. Dole, then the head of the government.

In 1897 there appeared a set of official stamps of six denominations but of one design, bearing the likeness of Lorrin A. Thurston, who, as Mr. Howes says, had served as Cabinet Minister under both King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, and afterwards represented the republic as its minister at Washington. These official stamps were used until August 12, 1898.

The use of the other Hawaiian stamps ceased during 1900, when the regular United States stamps took their place.

The Landfall of Columbus.

By W. W. WORTHINGTON.

During a Natural History Collecting trip to the Bahama Islands last winter, the writer had the pleasure of visiting the historical spot on Watling's Island, in an out-of-the-way corner of the group, where the great pioneer navigator first sighted and set foot on the soil of the New World. Like all the other islands of the group, the surface of Watling's consist of rough jagged coral rock, elevated above the sea by some upheaval of nature in the dim ages of the past.

In the crevices and low places there has accumulated a scanty soil, composed of eroded rock, mixed with vegetable mold, and in this soil grow more or less stunted forms of cactus, and shrubbery of numerous kinds. The natives—mainly negro descendants of slaves brought to the islands from the States during the Civil War—raise scanty crops of corn, sweet potatoes, cotton and sisal hemp. Oranges and other tropical fruits grow fairly well, but the hurricane of October, 1903, devastated the orchards, and blew down a large percentage of the houses upon the island.

The landing place of Columbus, judging from the nature of the surroundings, can hardly have changed in appearance during the four and a half centuries that have passed since that eventful October of 1492. The landing scene has been depicted on various postage stamps, but these pictures were drawn from the imagination of the artist, and are very different from the real scenery, which is found on two view cards which I have published from the photographs taken on the spot, as advertised in this magazine. A suitable monument was erected by the Chicago Tribune some ten or twelve years ago, with a marble globe, having a star cut on the spot indicating the landing place and a tablet bearing the inscription: "On this spot Christopher Columbus first set foot on the soil of the New World," and also giving the date. Very few of the readers of this sketch will ever have the opportunity of standing by the monument under the soft tropical sky, gazing over the blue ocean, conjuring up the small caravels in the offing, the mailed warriors, and the group of naked Lucayans on the white coral-sand beach, as I had the pleasure of doing, but all may now secure a truthful view of this historic spot.

BIG MONEY!

Xenophon tells us that the acquisition of money was discouraged by the Spartans. They purposely made the currency of iron, and caused it to be so cumbersome that no one could have much of it without the knowledge of all. If a Spartan had ten minae (£40) he would have required large storage room, and a wagon to remove it.

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H. L. Lindquist, Editor and Mgr.,
3812 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
L. A. Lauritzen, Circulation Mgr.,
318 W. 63rd Street, Chicago, Ill,

Associate Editors.

Rev. W. A. Laughlin. Willow City N.D.
General Curio Editor
G. Montague Butler, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Mineralogy and Geology.
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Editorial

Back Numbers. We can still supply back numbers at the following prices: No. 1, including color chart "Introduction," 25c; No. 2, 15c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 15c; No. 5, 10; Nos., 6, 7, 10c.

Combined Again. To catch up in our schedule we are again combining two numbers in one and can in the future promise this publication on time. Our fall campaign will be formally launched with the November issue and many features and many improvements will be inaugurated. We would like to have your suggestions so as to enable us to make this the best collectors' magazine published.

Handbooks. Have you ordered a copy of the proposed series of philatelic handbooks? If not, do so at once. All it costs is 1c for a postal card to advise us that you will take one at 25c when published.

Severn's Article. In this issue we commence the publication of Mr. C. E. Severn's interesting series on "The Sanitary Fairs and Their Issues," a series which we feel sure will be followed with intense interest by all collectors. Mr. Severn needs no introduction, we feel sure, for his long connection with "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," as editor, has made him well known in collecting circles everywhere. Readers who note any inaccuracies or who can supply any additional information will confer a favor by writing us.

Two Notable Sales. The stamp season, and especially the Chicago stamp season, is certainly opening up under auspicious circumstances with two such notable auction sales aas are announced by Messrs. P. M. Wolsieffer and H. M. Clark. Mr. Wolsieffer, as all the older philatelists know, was the pioneer in the auction business; he revolutionized the old order of things and was the first in the field with explicit and truthful descriptions of the stamps. P. M.'s sales have always been noted for their general excellence and superiority, but in his next, which by-the-way is his 100th or centennial sale, he has outdone himself. Every lot and every stamp is a gem, in fact, so good that single descriptions seem superfluous, as a general statement at the head to the effect that the stamps were all "very fine to perfection" would amply cover the ground.

Mr. Clark's sale is also an epoch in his stamp career—not a 100th but a first—and he has worked hard to make it such a noteworthy affair that the name of "Clark" will hereafter stand out prominently on the scroll of established auction firms. And Mr. Clark has certainly succeeded in his endeavors. In his page advertisement he mentions a few items through the sale and these are but a few of the many excellent things he offers. Every lot, like Mr. Wolsieffer's, is a gem, and if you are not on Mr. Clark's list it behooves you to get busy. No live philatelist can well overlook two such sales as these and as it costs but 2c to send cards for the catalogs we advise you to do so at once. Advertisements of both these firms will be found in our advertising columns.

Exchanging. To "swap" something you have for something you want always has a fascination far beyond any pecuniary advantage that may be entailed, and especially is this true among collectors. With what pleasure do we open the letters and packages received from foreign shores and how highly we prize each separate item. To be sure we could have secured them all with much less trouble and perhaps with not much additional expense from a dealer, but it could never have the same personal relation as if secured in a "trade." The entertain-

ing correspondence and wider outlook one secures is also an incentive and we would like to co-operate with our readers in placing them in touch with other collectors. We have a classified advertising section which is admirably suited to bringing this about, but to even better serve collectors we have decided to establish a "clearing house" for bringing collectors of similar tastes together. The plan is this: We wish every collector having anything to trade or who desires any special items to send us their name and address together with a definite list of what they have to offer and what they desire in exchange. Note we say a definite list. Don't merely say you want shells or minerals but tell us just what kinds, how far along you are and just about what you require. If you are a beginner don't hesitate to say so, for we can then put you in touch with persons who can materially aid you. In a short time, if everyone will co-operate, we shall have a large list and it will be a simple matter to bring collectors with similar tastes together. It is certainly worth trying and it will cost you—nothing. Can we count on you?

The A. P. S. The A. P. S. convention is again a matter of history and we are glad to say that the ticket and policies we supported and advocated were all successful. The convention was a notable one in many ways and from a purely philatelic point of view more was accomplished at this one convention than all preceding ones combined. It would be useless to recount the things that were accomplished, in detail, as all members are fully aware of them long ere this, but we shall refer to them from time to time as they progress.

To philatelists who are non-members we extend a hearty invitation to join. You cannot afford to remtain outside the ranks. Every member receives a weekly stamp paper, a quarterly magazine and one or more handbooks, free, in addition to all of the other tangible advantages offered by any other society, but in larger proportion. We would like to tell you more about it and propose your name, so let us send you an application blank and go into details. Address the editor.

On Hunting Arrow Heads, etc. The article under this heading was originally written by Mr. Romig as a personal memento of an enjoyable period spent in the pursuit of his favorite hobby. Many of the details and places will perhaps be unknown to the general reader, but Mr. Romig is an interesting writer and many a collector placed in localities not especially favorable to collecting will undoubtedly feel encouraged to persevere. Mr. Romig is situated in the very heart of the coal mining regions—Audenried, Pa.,—in a section where carboniferous fossils, minerals, etc., peculiar to that section abound, and he is always glad to hear from other collectors and to exchange where desired. The editor can bear witness to Mr. Romig's generosity for he was recently the recipient of a large box (weighing 250 lbs.) of fossils, etc. He is a pleasing and interesting correspondent so take the hint and write him if you have anything to exchange, especially Indian relics.

The Round Table.

A Department devoted to the Informal Discussion of Personalities and Current Gossip.

Mr. Charles K. Warner, the coin and medal dealer of Philadelphia, Pa., has kindly supplied us with a number of clippings of interest to numismatists.

The discovery of the original dies from which the old "Mormon Coins" were struck created quite a sensation, especially among the few favored persons who possessed specimens of the originals. The dies are now in the possession of Dr. T. L. Comparette of the U. S. Mint and he assures collectors that any restrikes made will be marked in some way to distinguish them from the originals. Even at this the originals are sure to be greatly depreciated in value but as they were of necessity owned by wealthy persons this will cause no great hardship on anyone.

The royal mint at Ottawa, Ont., have recently turned out the first gold sovereigns ever made in Canada. They are made from gold mined at Larder Lake and are marked with "C," indicative of Canadian manufacture.

Coin auctions seem to be flourishing especially in England and strong prices are realized throughout.

The new "Lincoln Cents" appeared on schedule time and there was quite a scramble for them not only by coin collectors but by the public at large. This was undoubtedly due to the rumor that they were soon to be withdrawn on account of the initials of the sculptor, Victor D. Brenner (V. D. B.), appearing on the reverse of the coin. Whether this will actually be done or not is a ques-

tion, but as many millions of them have already been placed in circulation they will hardly command a large premium even if withdrawn.

An interesting and rather surprising fact in regard to Mr. Seybold's collection was his method of keeping the stamps. They were all mounted on large detached sheets and filed alphabetically in an ordinary spool case. Deand as Mr. Seybold lived in a frame tions against fire or theft were made spite their immense value no precaucottage the great danger, especially from fire, can be readily seen.

In the May 9th Inter Ocean, Chicago, Ill., we read that a white robin for the last three years had made its home, or tried to, in the trees in the rear of the residence of Mr. F. D. Hollis, Chardon, O. But that the other robins had driven it away. As so many errors creep into newspaper articles, we wrote to Mr. Hollis and asked him to verify it, if it was correct. He replied saying that the story was true, and that this unfortunate bird can't succeed in finding a mate. He only stays a month or so and then goes away. After leaving Chardon this spring he has been seen at a place called Hickory Grove, near Bass Lake, O. Next year Mr. Hollis hopes to capture him.

Mr. W. L. Griffin of Somerset, Ky., one of our enthusiastic ornithologists, has added two other lines of collecting to his hobby. He is now interested in Indian relics and old guns and pistols. The data came too late to be included in the Year Book; but those who are interested in these lines of collecting will find Mr. Griffin a very pleasant correspondent.

Prof. G. Montague Butler of Golden, Colo., expects to put in most of his summer working with the Colorado Geological Survey. The first part of the season will be spent collecting data on the clays and clay industries of Colorado; and the latter part will be spent with a lot of his Seniors who are going to map and report upon some mining region in the state as a graduation thesis.

When three of the members of the local chapter in Osage, Iowa, Mrs. Mary Salisbury, Miss Edna Lovejoy and Mrs. May Tuttle were out for a tramp one day in May, they made some interesting finds. Mrs. Salisbury found a fine large piece of pottery which was perforated along the top edge with a row of holes drilled from the inside, though otherwise it was the same as other pieces that have been picked up in Mitchell and Folyu counties. Miss Lovejoy brought home a fine piece of acervulania, a fossil coral, and Mrs. Tuttle added a new freshwater shell to her collection. In June, while chaperoning the botany class from the Cedar Valley Seminary in Osage, Iowa, Mrs. Tuttle found a large fossil sponge Stromatopia Concentrica, upon which a colony of favosites or fossil honey-comb coral had found a resting place. The specimen was given to one of the student, Harry Tanner of Floyd, Iowa, who was also a member of the geology class in the some institution of learning.

Mr. W. W. Worthington of Shelter Island Heights arrived home the 19 of May from an absence of six months in the Bahamas, where he has been in the interests of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, Pa. He travelled over 1,500 miles among the islands in sailing vessels. He brought home a fine collection of birds, mammals, reptiles, insects and plants. We hope to have a write-up of this trip some day, when Mr. Worthington can favor us.

Dr. T. H. McCoy of Chicago, who always spends his winters in California, came home this spring with about 500 new shells, and a collection of Redonodo pebbles. He also secured a rare curio, viz., an abalone shell into which a large hermit crab had strayed and the abalone to protect itself had changed the crab into a pearl.

Mr. Otho J. Bierly, of Pittsburg, Pa., who has recently joined our Society, is a dealer in coins and old paper money, and is an enthusiastic collector of old fire arms. He has just organized a Gun, Pistol and Coin Club in his home city. Success to the new organization!

Leslie W. Lee of New York City, a portrait painter, spent the winter on the Pacific Coast, filling some orders there for portraits, and incidentally brought back with him some fine shells and fossils.

Mrs. S. M. Krag of Partin, Calif., sent Secretary Tuttle a sample of some of the fine raisins that grow on her ranch in California. She reported that there were forty tons all ready for the market. The observance of Raisin Day in California gave a big impetus to the raisin market in that state

Hunting Arrow Heads and Indian Relics.

By CHAS D. ROMIG.

At the age of ten or twelve years I formed the habit of hunting Indian relics. At that time I lived in the town of Catasaqua, Lehigh County, Pa. The Lehigh River flows past the town, a small creek flowing into the river at its lower end. This part of the town was once an Indian camp-ground, which is shown in history and of which I found plenty of evidence. Among the numerous Indian and other relics I and others have found, I once found a French copper coin, date 1698—reign of Louis 14th, which I still have and highly prize. As a rule I have found that ideal camp sites were along all rivers and especially where a creek flows into a river or different waters join there is plenty of evidence that Indians have occupied these places in the past.

Fishing, hunting, etc., from which recreation and pleasure are derived, is a habit and hobby of men and boys. So with relic hunting once the habit is formed. I have often recovered from attacks of indisposition while hunting relics, the open air exercise and pleasureable anticipation being a good tonic, and my efforts have generally been rewarded in some way or other with at least one good find and several minor ones.

Like anything else, if one goes where the object of one's search is to be found, there is bound to be some result. I have often hunted relics in close proximity to the real spot with no reward—a case of so near and yet so far—however, that very spot not infrequently yielded a find or two which were superior to all combined of those found on the real spot or camp ground.

As a rule, a real camp ground contains many broken specimens. No doubt, many of these were broken in making and many of the arrows that were shot into the animals were pulled out hastily before dressing and cooking and were afterwards trampled upon by the Indians and broken, while some may have been broken when they struck the animal's bone. It would be interesting to know what value the Indian put on the arrow that killed the game: whether it was kept as a souvenir, discarded or used again. Considering the crude methods of making and the difficulty, we would consider it most natural that he used the same arrow again as long as it lasted or could be found. Maybe he did but it is just as likely that he may have not, for he seems to have had plenty of peculiarities. In this connection I wish to say that I have found very few arrow heads that seemed to have been in fire: in fact, have seen but few stone relics that showed indications of having been burned.

Well, having formed the relic hunting habit when very young, as stated, it has clung to me to the present day and I am hunting relics most of the time when I happen to walk the road or in the woods, for if an arrow head or relic is half in sight I see it just as well as an average person will a coin in the dirt, as I will prove later. When I hunt a fairly good field for relics, I do it systematically, across in imaginary rows looking right and left alternately till I get across the field, then I move ten or fifteen feet farther and repeat the aforesaid, and in this way cover the field fully like the ploughman.

Barren ground which is moist or real wet affords the hunter the best chance of finding the relics fully exposed. A freshly plowed field after several heavy showers is almost ideal, but if no relics were picked from a plowed field for a season—say a corn field on which very little grass would grow for a season—such a field is a "cinch," but there are always relic hunters on the good fields at every good opportunity and most of them pick the best and leave the broken and crude stuff.

Reports from old settlers indicate that in their time the Indian fields were full of good arrow heads and it required very little effort to pick a hat full of them. This, of course, I know to be somewhat exaggerated. My best find was on September 4, 1905, along the Susquehanna River above Nescopeck, Pa. After a terrific shower I reached the field about 9:00 a. m. Walked the muddy field systematically until dark and found about ninety-five whole and broken relics, in fact, a small cigar box full. I was so anxious to cover the whole field that day that I did not rest but ate my lunch while hunting. Ate pears and chewed fresh calomel root to appease my thirst. Still at last had to waste about ten minutes to secure a drink at a first class spring. That was a great day for me but it has made other day's hunts and finds seem small. Nevertheless, have made daily finds of from forty to sixty relics quite a number of times.

The unexpected finds are the ones that cheer and gratify the most and I

have made a number of such that may read like fiction but they are absolutely true as I give them.

My father once requested me to dig a celery trench in our garden which I did very reluctantly until I found a most perfect arrowhead, which I still have. Then I dug with pleasure hoping for more finds, which I did not make but the one was sufficient for a long time. Once instead of going to Sunday-school I went to the river bank and found a most perfect white quartz arrowhead. I have taken good care to keep these two specimens.

I once took a young lady and her aunt into the country to visit some relatives. The young lady being from the city took considerable interest in a bee on a flower on the lawn. While we were looking at the bee I spied a stone axe on the ground, a very good odd specimen which, no doubt, was used for killing because it was sharp pointed.

While playing in the creek with some boys and girls I spied a peculiar stone axe which I picked up. Both these relics have mysteriously disappeared.

On the lowlands by the river at home where I hunted and found many relics I once thrust my hand into the shallow water of an eddy of the river and picked out ten or twelve heavy lead bullets of about one ounce each. This was a very odd find but I did not know enough to keep them and find out if they were modern or made and used during the Indian war period.

Among the broken finds I have in several cases found enough to complete the whole relic by glueing the parts together. I have as many as four and five parts of one relic glued together. Some of these relics were no doubt broken by horses, cattle, wagons, etc. The woodsman, no doubt broke some and many have been shot into trees and broken, one part falling to the ground and the other falling from the tree when it had rotted. In some cases wood-choppers have found arrowheads imbedded in trees they have chopped, so it is reported, one case being in Quakake Valley. Unfortunately we do not hear the truth about these things. When a thing is a fact it is hard to get the real truth. Some people report a most wonderful find that turns out to be nothing but a natural shaped stone. Frequently I am advised to go to such and such a field for relics which very often results in a wild goose chase. Time and again I did better by sellecting my own ground. It is not necessary to find an arrowhead first to locate an old Indian camp site. I usually look for chips of stone and flint, made while making the arrowheads. These chips are all sizes and mostly flakes of stone or flint with very sharp edges—the nature of the stone used for making arrowheads—and the novice picks up many of these for the real arrowhead. The methods employed by the Indians for making arrowheads is still largely a secret, but it is supposed that it was done by using a selected stone and this stone formed into arrowheads by forcing off flakes, chips or slivers—as you choose—by pressure in the proper direction, hand work with a hard wood stick or bone, tusk or horn. Hardly by any hammering at all though the Indians used many hammer stones. Of course, such tools as wood or bone have decayed by this time.

Flint and jasper such as the Indians used around Pennsylvania were quarried to a large extent at Macungie and Vera Cruz, near Allentown, Pa. I have seen the Macungie quarries—a large number of small pits like small mine caves, and it is wonderful to note the evidence of extensive work such as they did with crude tools. The fields adjoining the quarries are covered with carloads of flint in all sizes and colors, yellow, red, black, etc., no doubt the refuse of their operations.

All along the Lehigh from Mauch Chunk to Easton are many rich fields for Indian relics. Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Hazard, Slatington, Coplay, Hokendauqua, Ctasauqua, Allentown, Bethlehem, Freemansburg and points between are rich in relics but what has not been found has, no doubt, been hidden forever by canal, railroads and manufacturing operations.

Among the things found myself are chiefly arrowheads, also about seven or eight stone axes, also stone pestles, mortars, celts or skinners, scrapers, drills, ceremonials, beads, ornaments, breast plates, banner stones, broken pottery, etc.

I found two axes at Bethlehem within an hour but none since although I hunted many days.

What leads to this subject chiefly is the small collection which I acquired right here in the coal regions. In 1885 I came to Beaver Brook, that town still being my abode. There are no rivers here and the creek beds and banks are largely covered with coal dirt, etc., and the few relics are covered up. There are no fields only a few mere gardens and these and the highway, old lumber roads and cow paths and an occasional bare spot afford the only hope of a very rare find, but

I can safely claim about forty-five specimens whole or in part, mostly arrowheads found as a rule unexpectedly. I have hunted thoroughly some of these small fields or gardens with no result, whatever. At first I never expected to find a single thing in this region but now I can show quite a few places where the Indians had at least temporarily camped, no doubt, while on hunting or fishing trips, etc. I think, however, that most of my finds here are stray shots, washed out by the rain, etc. My first find here was on the Beaver Brook road leading to Girard Manor, called the Catawissa road. From that time on I watched bare spots for relics, on fishing and hunting trips and on walks through the woods. On this road for a mile or more from Beaver Brook I have since found, either on or near it, at least ten specimens and nearly all when least expected. In two cases I found two parts that fit together making the arrow whole. In two other cases I found four and five parts that fit together. Along this road near Girard Manor I found a part of an arrowhead on an adjoining log road, locating the other part about fifteen feet or more away which made the arrowhead complete.

While out gunning a number of years ago my sons and I walking a little narrow path at Beaver Brook I found a part of an arrowhead and by scratching the dirt and leaves I found the other part. We marked this spot and at intervals spent several hours carefully digging up the place which yielded a stone knife and nine or ten arrowheads and some black chips of flint. We had to tear up the ground like sods on account of shrubbery roots being in a mass. Of these finds we assembled several broken parts, one smaller piece than a pea completing the knife. We dug up about ten feet square to find these things and some charcoal. I afterwards got a man who used a pick to tear up the ground around and near this place but after several hours of careful search we did not find even a small chip. So one can see how nearly we missed this good spot, only for the hunting trip.

A few years ago I was hunting arbutus and when I was through I looked for a place to cross the creek: I finally found a log across the stream and just as I got off on the other side I found a fine arrowhead on top of a small spot of sand but it was useless to look for anything else in this line. Of course, I thought more of this arrowhead than I did of the arbutus.

Near where we dug up the group of arrowheads I spent about four hours looking over a gravel hillside for signs of Indian occupation. I finally gave this up in despair and walked to the side of a little stream nearby, thinking for amusement to plant a variety of garden seeds. I found that I had overlooked one pumpkin seed so thought to plant this at another spot which I did by selecting a place nearby where someone had had a fire and burned the grass and leaves off a small spot which was kind of tough so I dug into the ground vigorously and imagine my surprise to find that I was jabbing my cane within an inch or less of an arrowhead that was pointing right at me from the ground, the point of it being burned black by the fire. I have carefully hunted this spot since by hard digging and found only another broken point and some small chips; so much for the pumpkin seed. Near where I found the chips or rather where I planted the first seeds I once found a part of an arrowhead of flint that no doubt comes from a distant place and this holds good with other relics found around here, foreign Indians, no doubt. About a quarter of a mile from the above named place I made a most peculiar find on a gunning trip with a friend. We walked through the woods aimlessly with no game in sight, he in the lead: a stone in the grass and brush caught my eye and it proved to be a spear head or knife partly broken. It was really better for me than game, but I have found nothing there since.

A number of years ago a friend and I were hunting wild bees and being partly successful we started home from a point near Mt. Pleasant on an old wood road. My friend found a cigar along this road and later on I found a perfect little arrowhead which in spite of animals did not seem to be the least harmed. So much for the bee hunt.

It wiuld appear that no relics can be found when there is snow on the ground but I can truthfully cite an exception. Several years ago my son and I started out for a walk of about a mile and a half through unbroken snow over a foot deep toward Girard Manor, and we got into a shelter under a large rock, a sort of cave, the back of which the snow did not reach. I scratched around the leaves, charcoal, etc., and found what looked like a dirty piece of amber, which proved to be an English or French gun or pistol flint. I later explored more carefully and found a part of an arrow and a few tiny chips of flint. Hunters and Indians must have used this cave which is in a very secluded spot. We got pretty severe exercise through the snow but I was very glad to find the relics as a result of this foolish trip.

Walking to Hazleton on the bicycle path some years ago I found a nice black arrow head near the Lehigh Valley railroad water tank about one-third of a mile south of it. Also a part of one on the same path near Beaver Brook at another time. A few years ago a friend and I started out for relic hunting at the Red Rock near Nuremberg. We found the rock with much difficulty and walking but very few signs of relics. However, while on the way through the towns of Sheppton and Oneida I found an arrow head on the path between the two towns, and many thousands of feet had tramped over and around this relic which lay on hard stony ground. That day I also found part of an arrow head in a field.

Several years ago while hunting relics in a field two miles northwest of Tamaqua I found my first metal arrow head. The shape is triangular with a tiny hole through it not large enough for a darning needle. It is of bronze, very tough and not as thick as cardboard. I only say the point sticking out of the ground and I certainly am glad I did not miss it. A white man no doubt made this arrow head and I suppose he got full value from the Indian for this little article.

On a trip ten miles below Tamaqua we found our intended field grass grown so sought other fields and a farmer finally allowed us to go on his field where he used to find relics. While he was pointing out the particular field I stepped into a small corn patch to hunt around and while the farmer was trying to assure me that I could find nothing there I picked up the cutest and best arrow of a hundred or more. Of course then we all hunted that patch but nothing else was found there, but the other field yielded to me five or six arrow heads, mostly triangular. While on business at Audenried one day I picked up an arrow head that had been tramped over and on by school children and workmen for some time. As a fence had been built there shortly before I judged that the arrow head had been dug up in digging post holes. On one gunning trip near Girard Manor I found at three different places parts of arrow heads, very rare finds. On a recent gunning trip near the same place I devoted several hours hunting relics and found about eighteen specimens in whole or part on no better spot than is created by lumber wagons and the presence of a saw-mill. I found a delicate stone drill over two inches long which the heavy log wagons failed to crush. The same regarding a four-inch spear head which was only slightly damaged. Unusual credit is due to my boys for finding one arrow head each in our yard at Beaver Brook. These finds are most extraordinary for it would not surprise me one bit if the whole yard was carefully dug over not another arrow head would be found. Every inch of surface ground was carted into our yard to level it up. Both arrow heads were found within ten or twelve feet of each other. The first was no doubt carted with the clay to fill the yard and the rain washed it out. At a later date some gravel, a half load, was put down where the first arrow head was found and in that small lot of gravel was an arrow head. Oddly enough both were triangular. The ground and gravel were taken from places a mile apart or more.

A group of us as relic hunters a few years ago went to a point several miles east of Mauch Chunk. We found some fields after along search but nothing very promising. The best field was filled or over grown with clover and only here and there a bare spot. It really seems impossible but I believe I can furnish proof among the fellows that I found an arrow head resting on the stems of clover about two inches from the ground.

I have all but one of the relics described as found in and around this vicinity. Of the forty-five specified I could take most of them and put them on the ground where I first found them, at least within a few feet with few exceptions. Had I not known of these relics and had the practice of hunting same I could not have found them and would not have had any evidence that the Indians did at least consider hunting on this mountain top. I fully believe that they had a hunters' paradise west of Beaver Brook and the vicinity of Honey Brook judging by my own finds in the woods and also judging by a heavy stone mortar found in Honey Brook fifteen or more years ago on which was the inscription, "Gravel Creek Camp, 1752," no doubt, an Indian mortar found by whites, settlers or soldiers who used it and chiseled the inscription upon it because of its odd shape and then left it for the future generations to ponder over. This stone is now in possession of the Wyoming Historical Society at Wilkes-Barre and I have one from the same region just as large but different shaped without inscription and other smaller ones.

As stated before, the river regions afford the best hunting for relics as the Indians seemed to live there more constantly. The next best places are the creeks and where good springs abound.

In this vicinity the larger Indian camps seemed to be located in Quakake Valley, also at Girard Manor at and around the east end at foot of mountain. Also in Butler Valley east and west of St. Johns and Sugarloaf especially along the big Nescopeck Creek.

At the top of the climb at Glen Onoko along the creek I have found very much evidence of arrow head making. Also on top of the mountain above the Wahneta Hotel I have found some relics. Of course, it is much easier to remark these things than to go to the places designated and find something of value. No doubt, many good arrow heads are picked up by boys who take them only for a stone and throw them away, yet if they knew what they were, not a few would refuse to sell them crude as some of these relics are.

Department of Mineralogy and Geology.

By G. MONTAGUE BUTLER.

SOME MINERAL CURIOSITIES.

Mineralogy, doubtless, enlists the interest of the majority of its devotees through the beauty of the substances involved, for there are indeed few who do not appreciate and feel attracted by the richness or exquisite daintiness of coloring, the extreme delicacy of form, and the beauty of lustre which are common characteristics of minerals. Yet, while these qualities are appreciated and enjoyed by the veriest tyro and never cease to charm the advanced mineralogist, there are curious features with which many collectors are unfamiliar but that certainly have an appeal hardly secondary to that exercised by the more noticeable characteristics mentioned above. A list of such oddities would be lengthy—certainly beyond the scope of such an article as this, but in the realm of color alone there are many minerals which show peculiarities, and few of these are described below.

A mineral that arouses interest wherever exhibited is chiastolite, or macle, an impure hydrated variety of a silicate of aluminum known as andalusite. It occurs in the form of rounded prismatic crystals with roughly pointed ends which resemble cigars in shape although usually smaller. Externally, these crystals are unattractive and uninteresting, but any transverse section shows a white cross, a hollow square, or some similar figure on a black background. One end may reveal a cross, while, as the other extremity is approached, the arms of the cross, may get thicker and thicker and finally form the sides of a hollow square, or each arm may become triangular in shape and thus make a maltese cross. The design is best seen on a polished surface. The strange markings are due to the inclusion of carbonaceous matter during the crystallization process, but many European peasants believe them to be of miraculous origin, and in some places, as in Brittany, polished sections are highly prized as charms.

The name chiastolite is from the Greek words meaning "arranged diagonally," while a macle is a corruption of the heraldric term "mascle"—a hollow lozenge, or diamond shaped object.

A curious property possessed by a number of fairly common minerals is known as "dichroism," which may be literally translated "two colors." Light transmitted through dichroic crystals or crystalline masses is of a certain color when the specimen is held in one position, and will differ more or less decidedly in tint if the object be turned through a right angle. Sometimes more than two colors are thus shown, and the mineral is then said to be "pleochroic"—many colored. A thin crystal of epidote (calcium-aluminum-iron silicate) when held to the light will appear dark brown or very dark green depending upon the direction in which the light is transmitted. Some of the more unusual gem stones—hiddenite, iolite—owe part of their attractiveness to the possession of this property.

Instead of showing various colors in different directions, some minerals exhibit diverse tints in natural and in artificial light. One of the strangest of these is the very valuable gem known as alexandrite, a variety of chrysoberyl (aluminate of beryllium). This stone ordinarily appears emerald-green in day-light, but when held to the sunlight or worn at night it is a purplish red. It owes its name to the fact that it was discovered in Russia on the birthday of Czar Alexander II. By a strange coincidence, its tints—red and green —are the national colors of Russia.

Most minerals which show tints of yellow lose this color in artificial light and may thereby be greatly improved. This is true of yellow diamonds and the gem

variously known as peridot, olivine, and chrysolite. The latter is a silicate of iron and magnesium, usually yellowish green in color. With artificial light the green tint is decidedly deepened, and it is therefore called the "evening emerald." This is one of the substances common in meteorites and several small stones have been cut from material thus brought to the earth. Naturally, these are valued very highly.

The change of color of alexandrite, mentioned above, is at least partially due to a property called "fluorescence," which is often beautifully shown by the common mineral fluorite (fluoride of calcium). Substances that possess this peculiarity of a different color when viewed by reflected and by transmitted light. Thus, a dark purple cube of transparent fluorite may appear light green or nearly colorless when held to the light so that the rays pass through the mineral before entering the eye. This same mineral is also peculiar in that when gently heated the interior may light up with a bright glow, usually colored and often of a different tint from that shown by the cool specimen. The heat of the hand is sometimes sufficient to product this phenomenon, which is called phosphorescence. Some diamonds show it—after exposure to sunlight they emit a glow that can be plainly seen in a dark room.

Rarely, specimens of limestone and other minerals if scratched with a knife show a minute flame or series of sparks in the wake of the knife-blade. No satisfactory explanation for this has been devised but it may have some relation to phosphorescence.

Labradorite, a feldspar composed of silicate of calcium, sodium, and aluminum, occasionally furnishes a surprise in the way of color. The variety referred to is usually dark gray and it would be hard to imagine a more unattractive looking stone, but when slowly turned in the light there suddenly flashes over the whole specimen the most brilliant imaginable array of peacock tints. Clear blues and greens predominate but reds, browns, and yellows may also be present. It would make a beautiful gem if its colors were equally brilliant on all sides but no hint of them is seen except when the material is held in one particular position. This necessarily limits its use in jewelry.

Minerals not infrequently change color when exposed to the light. As examples of this may be mentioned vivianite (phosphate of iron) which alters from colorless to indigo-blue, and carargyrite (chloride of silver), colorless to violet-brown. Some specimens of rose-quartz and yellow topaz fade to colorless.

When cut cabochon, or with a rounded surface, certain minerals show a line of undulating or wavy light that plays across or beneath the surface as the gem is turned. This property is called "chatoyancy" and is best exhibited by that variety of chrysoberyl known as cymophane, but silicified crocidolite and some enstatite display in the lesser degree. All are known to jewelers as cat's-eye or tiger-eye, and owe their attractiveness either to a fibrous structure or the presence of a great number of minute, parallel, tube-like cavities in the stone. Of similar cause and appearence is the star-like figure seen in star-sapphires and some iolite. It is said that the African traveler, Burton, always carried a star-sapphire with him in order to insure his safety while journeying among savages, who thought the stone must form a talisman of great power and feared to provoke its owner.

It is not at all unusual to find minerals that show two or more colors on the sace specimen or even in the same crystal. Perhaps the strangest of these is tourmaline, a complex silicate containing boron. This occurs in straited prisms with a spherical triangular cross section, and one end may be pink and the other green, or the interior may be of one color with the exterior quite differently tinted, a zone of colorless material intervening. Such specimens are very beautiful when of gem quality.

A list like this can be extended almost indefinitely, for Mother Nature has spared no effort to make her mineral treasures not only beautiful but odd and interesting, and any collector can profitably seek to become familiar with her curiosities as well as with her beautiful handiwork.

A Day's Visit in the Scotch Highlands.

By WALTER F. WEBB.

We were in Glasgow and were hoping that the following day would be pleasant. Our Scotch friend had told us that we should spend a day at Balloch. We wanted to get into the country where we could talk with the country folks. See how they farmed it. In other words get away from the city and enjoy the country air.

An early morning train took us out to the little village of Balloch. On our way out we passed through the town of Singer, several thousand inhabitants, most of which work in the big plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

We were directed to the Balloch Hotel as being the best, as the other hotel in the town was a sort of tourists stopping place. We wanted the other kind and found it. A square building two stories high, and the sturdy Scotch landlord was typical of the species. A man of strict integrity, temperate and well educated. His little hotel was a very ordinary affair of cement, and the floors were cement. In the dining room were six paintings which would be at home in any millionaire's residence.

We strolled through the village and could not help but admire the perfectly smooth madacam roads, the well kept lawns and beautiful residences. Each one had a name and a number as well. Their fruit trees were trained on the side of the houses. The holley which is a mere shrub with us at home was a beautiful tree here, trimmed into fantastic shapes. The hedges were hornbeam and cockspur thorn.

Of course the town would be incomplete without a castle, and in this place it was called the Brown Estate. It was surrounded by a stone fence which might be centuries old for all we could see, but in perfect shape. The entrance to the grounds was a huge iron gate, and I boldly walked in and told the lady in charge I wanted to look around, but she put me out. If her husband had been there I was assured he would let us go through. So we had to be content with a distant view.

Aur hotel man very kindly gave us a hearty meal, served in the best of style and when we came out a carriage was ready to take us for a long drive in the country. A ride of two miles over perfect roads and hills brought us to a private estate, and a tip to the gate-keeper, who knew our driver, allowed us to drive through some two miles. They were just cutting and shocking their oats on September 4, and the women were working beside their husbands and sweethearts, for when the sun shines in the fall in Scotland, everyone works hard, as they have so many days of fog and rain. As we drove through a piece of woods on this estate, we saw rabbits litterly by the thousand. They would scamper across the road ahead of the horse in bunches of fifty at a time. In the woods which were perfectly free from brush, and the ground covered with a coating of needles from the Scotch pine, there were thousands of holes. We were told that when ye rich man has some of his city friends out for a shoot, the game keeper runs all the rabbits out the day before with ferrits and stops up the holes and then large numbers are shot. All not used are carefully shipped to the city hospitals. None are allowed to spoil, as the Scotch are a thrifty people, even the richest of them.

In riding along the road we saw many crows and magpies. The quail and grouse were common in the oat fields and in the meadows their common plover, which is a beauty, was running about very common. A typical farm house would be a story and a half, or two stories high, built of stone, with stone floors. The barn was built of the same. The barn-yard was enclosed with a high stone fence, built of stone and cement. All were as white as snow. The yards were always clean and tidy. No rubbish laying around. No old machinery laying about, but everything in its place, and, last but not not least, no matter how poor the people were their gardens were a wonder to behold. We saw houses and barns where the inside indicated extreme poverty, yet their little place was a model for cleanliness and beauty. Their gardens were filled with the finest of annual and perennial flowering plants, and in practically every garden flowers could be gathered by the bushel.

It was plain to see they were living the simple life, and a hard life as far as money was concerned, but they were making the most of the soil and fresh air which were allotted to them. We are all familiar with the poor of our own country. How too often their surroundings indicate shiftlessness, and how very often the people who can afford it, fail to have a garden of flowers, which cost so very little.

These thrifty Scotch people are apparently happy and contented. While their homes are not fitted out with mod-

ern heating appliances, and they do not have new hats and clothes every time fashion demands it, still they are contented with what they have.

By the middle of the afternoon we had reached the very crest of the highest hill in that section and the view was hard to describe. Scores of little lakes in the valleys, most of them connected with the larger Loch Lomond. Off to the west the old Atlantic was plainly visible as we were only about twenty-five miles from the coast while in the other direction, the hills were much larger and higher than the one we were on, seemed to meet the heavens in the distance. We were in what is familiarly termed the Rob Roy country and Loch Lomond is a favorite spit for tourists.

While we were in a sense tourists, still we came particularly to meet the rural population, we wanted to see how they lived and farmed the land, and we were pleased with it all. Only a small percentage of the people enjoy the comforts as we know them in America, but one look at their ruddy and happy faces, was enough to satisfy us, that they were in most cases perfectly contented with what they had, and had learned how to enjoy the blessings which had been bestowed upon them to the fullest degree.

After arriving at the hotel, we hurried back to the big city which we had left in the morning by suburban train. These trains had cars which were fitted with one seat lengthwise on each side. One door in the center of the car in which come passengers and baggage all together. Nothing was checked. Every one looked out for himself with the aid of the trainman. No one came after our tickets, but when we got back to the city we found we could not get out of the station without giving up the little piece of pasteboard. A case where it was easy to get in and have a ride but cost money to get out.

Coin Collecting.

By H. E. BUCK.

Our hobby is not new. I do not know when the first man began to make a collection or who he was. It would interest us greatly to know his name.

I have a book printed in 1615 by John Bringerus, who describes and gives cuts of Roman, Occidental and Oriental money and medals. Had I time perhaps, I could go into King James' version of the history of the Jews and find some earlier data, but it is sufficient to know that we at this day are as much interested in the subject as any old patriot, who lived at the time of the de- [illegible] of Ninevah. He probably had a hand full of scaribs and tried to get the different shades of color, the same as we are now trying to do with our old copper cents.

Our American coins are a history of our country, if we will only take the time and trouble to follow the dates of each year that they were minted. We will find great events that happened and interesting epochs of our past. Our Colonial coins show us that each state thought that they could go it alone, but after the war of the Revolution they found that the money like the country was better in one "UNITED STATES," or "STATES UNITED," as we find in our fugio coppers. And since that time we are the grandest and greatest nation in the world. Now we want to preserve in this our Union all of what is left of her money that was used in the early times, the paper money, the little copper and brass necessity money of the Civil War period and the medals of our men that have been prominent enough in war and politics to have had medals struck in their honor.

Let us show our appreciation by filling our shelves with numismatical literature and specimens of coins, medals and paper money, so that our prosperity may be benefited in finding there all that pertains to our beloved country. And we cannot begin too soon, or work too fast.

It is surprising how the coins etc., are passing away. It is only about seventeen years since the liberty seated silver coins were all we had, but now it is almost impossible to get out of circulation a very good or fine specimen, and gold dollars seem to have vanished from off the face of the earth.

It is quite a pleasure for the majority of men to fish and hunt, but the pleasure is mostly gone when they do not get any game. My own greatest pleasure is fishing for coins and hunting curios. It is a similar pleasure to dig for gold, all the time expecting to find something and, yet many times going for months perhaps and not getting a grain. The pursuit of the unobtainable is often

ludicrous. Several years ago there appeared in the query column of the Cincinnati Enquirer an inquiry (signed by initials only), from Calera, Ala., as to the value of an 1804 U. S. silver one-half dollar, and the editor said there was not any premium given.

The last coin book that quoted a value for it was Skinner's of Boston, who offered $7,000 for the coin. I was somewhat elated and excited for fear that other fellow would get the precious one-half dollar, before I could. I wrote to the postmaster at Calera and asked him if he knew of any one there, that owned an 1804 one-half dollar, and if they wanted to sell it. He answered by return mail and said "he had seen the coin, that it was a genuine coin and the date perfect and that the man would sell it, and wanted to know what I would pay for it." Now, I wonder what you all would have done. I offered the party $2.00 for it. Mr. Postmaster answered my letter by saying that he wanted a fee out of it (might have known that from a federal office-holder). I wrote again and told him I would pay him $7.00, and he could keep $5.00 and give the other fellow $2.00, a fair division of the money. He wrote that the party (he would of course not tell me his name) was negotiating with some other dealers and wanted to hear from them first. He did not write again. Being quite hard up for time and money, I dropped it of course feeling very badly, but about two years after, while staying in Chattanooga, I went after the half dollar again, and they agreed to send by express on approval of $35.00. I was nearly crazy for fear something would happen, but finally it arrived and it was a fair 1805 over 1804 and worth about my first offer of $2.00.

Was so disappointed, was tempted to take a little moonshine, and so went into a saloon and asked the proprietor if he had any old coins. He asked me what I wanted. I said a 1796 half dollar and he said he thought he had one at home and would bring it down in the morning. So I went off my base again, was unable to sleep, more than half the night., but finally succeeded in passing the time, and eating a light breakfast called on my man, and he said he was sorry that the money was not what I wanted, as it was only a 1797, and threw it down on the bar. I remember I said "Oh, pshaw!" but as he had disappointed me he said I could have it for a dollar. You all know how much more than a dollar it is worth.

You all have had such experiences, no doubt. The missing links between the landing of the Pilgrims and our present strenuous life are the old historical dishes. Pewter ware, old twisted necked green bottles, spinning wheels, hetchels, bed-warmers, foot-warmers, Betty lamps, wooden wheel clocks, etc., etc., and it behooves us to gather together any of such articles that may be had. In a business way there is money in it, if one is so inclined. Some while ago I called at a farmhouse and inquired if I could get a drink of buttermilk. The lady brought me a glassful and charged me a nickel for it. I asked her if she had any old Turkey platters, and she told me that if I had only been there a few weeks earlier that she had three old blue ones (one was a States) but that they had little cracks (crazed) in them and that she had broken them up and fed them to the chickens (a Yankee trick). She wanted to know what I would have paid for them and when I told her $50 she nearly fainted away. Moral, save the things of apparent value that so many people throw away, for even rare forms of prehistoric stone implements have a fancy price at times. May success crown all your efforts.

The Kind That I Collect.

By W. A. LAUGHLIN.

The day is wet—the traffic thick
Across the road my way I pick,
I halt before the centre stand
With box of cigarettes in hand;

The picture in the mud I fling,
A dozen urchins on it spring.
Too late to pull the horses round,
A little fellow's on the ground.

With lightning speed a cab is brought,
The nearest hospital is sought;

A broken leg—the doctors say,
He won't be well for many a day.

Each day I call and fear the worse
From anxious glances from the nurse;
Thank God! good news! the crisis past,
A chance of life announced at last.

Around the little fellow's bed
We stand, and watch the curly head,
A sigh, and then his eyes unclose,
A startled look—but soon he knows.

With outstretched hands, he draws me near,
And faintly whispers in mine ear,
'I found yer picture—my !' twas wet,
But just the kind that I collect;
It's worth a broken leg to get
A card that just makes up one's set."

American Society of Curio Collectors

A Friendly and Helpful Organization for the Man or Woman with a Hobby

OFFICERS

President.....Forest Gaines, Box 214, Glendive, Mont.
Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.
Board of Vice-Presidents.....Archibald Crozier, 1327 W. 5th St., Wilmington, Del.
Owen T. Brewer, Owens, Florida.
Secretary and Treasurer.....Mrs. F. May Tuttle, 1233 State St., Osage, Iowa.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF IDENTIFICATION

Dept. of Minerology and Geology, G. Montague Butler, c-o Colorado State School of Mines, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Conchology (Fresh Water), L. S. Frierson, Frierson, La.
Dept. of Conchology (Land Shells), Walter F. Webb, 202 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Conchology (Marine Division), Oswald A. Bauer, Sparkill, N. Y.
Dept. of Autographs, Walter R. Benjamin, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.
Dept. of Old Fire Arms, A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Dept. of Ornithology, Ernest Short, Box 123, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Fungi, Otto Pflueger, Columbus, Ohio.
Dept. of Old Paper Money, Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Dept. of Photography, C. H. Benton, 238 Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

INFORMATION

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free identification Bureaus for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a capable superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP.—The initiation fee is 25c and the annual dues are 50c (foreign countries 75c.) The Collectors' Journal, as official journal, is sent free to all members in good standing.

Presidents Message.

It has been found necessary to unite some of the monthly issues of this magazine, but the general excellence of its contents will, we hope, atone for any delay or discrepancies in publication. Anyone who has never been connected with the publishing and printing business knows nothing of the myriad trials that daily come up to confront the enthusiastic publisher. Our excellent year book is one that will be valuable for a long time to come.

The constitution of the American Society of Curio Collectors provides that one or more members can organize a local chapter in his or her locality. Mrs. Tuttle has been a faithful pioneer in this work, and we sincerely hope that many other members will concentrate their enthusiasm in the work of general curio collecting to the point of organizing chapters. It is the best way in every case for active and beneficial study of the many wonders of our marvelous field of collecting. Any information desired will be most cheerfully furnished upon application to myself, Mrs. Tuttle, or our publishers, and it is my earnest desire to get in personal touch with many more members than I have heretofore done. So don't hesitate to write concerning any point in doubt. There are many members in our society more proficient in local chapter work than myself, but my time and attention will always be given to any call for assistance. Let us take for our motto the well-known slogan, "Up and be doing."

Forest Gaines.

Secretary's Message

Since our last message was written, the debts of the society have all been paid leaving a small balance in the treasury. There are as yet, one hundred members whose dues are not paid. We shall soon remove these names, unless they settle their indebtedness. Their names were carried this year in good faith, and they are either very busy, or else do not appreciate the favor. But some of the old ones lose their interest, many new ones are taking a very practical hold of the affairs of our society. Among these is Mr. Charles D. Konig of

Andenreid, Pa., who has the true spirit of a scientist and also a promoter of the best interests of his home city. He has sent to both the editor and the writer valuable collections from his vicinity, as he says, "Just to show what we have in this part of the country." Mr. Romig is most interested in Indian relics, and any of our members who have duplicates to dispose of for the exquisite fossils and curios from the most valuable anthracite coal region in the world will do well to open an exchange with him. Another nero member who is taking hold of the work in the right spirit is Captain W. L. White of Finley, Calif. Before his application had been received he sent for blanks, as there were several of his friends whom he thought would join. We are indebted to Captain White's friend, Mr. L. D. Becker, for his application. Let us enter a vigorous campaign this fall for new members. It has been our custom in the past three years to give all new members who join after September 1, and pay seventy-five a card good for a year and three onths. Why not take advantage of this offer, for we all like a bargain, whatever our sex.

Yours for service.

F. May Tutile.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Renewals.

39, 94, 113, 271.

Resignation.

336, Frank Pipper, Coventry, England.

Change of Address.

271, E. G. Hamersly, 715 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., formerly 1335 Land Title Bldg.

5, Alice Phillips, Seiad Valley, Calif., formerly Gazelle.

New Members.

357, Mrs. O. P. Woodard, 1114 State st., Osage, Iowa Ornithology. (F. May Tuttle)

358, Mrs. W. H. Eschnaur, 424 West Seventh St., Los Angeles, Calif. Marine, land and fresh water shells, stamps, minerals. Indian relics.* (F. May Tuttle)

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From July 31, 1909, to Sept. 1, 1909.

Debits.

Cash on hand, July 31, 1909,.....	$1.45
Received in dues, fees, etc.....	4.75
	$6.20

Credits.

Paid to Lindquist & Lauritzen....	$4.75
Postage, etc.....	.53
Cash on hand, September 1, 1909,..	.92
	$6.20

Respectfully submitted,
F. May Tuttle, Treas.

A BOAT TRIP DOWN THE CEDAR FROM WATERLOO TO CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Camp Acquaintance,
Near Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

I have haunting thoughts of an unanswered letter at home and when I get back there I will probably have to roll up my sleeves and pitch into the work again; so I will just improve a few spare moments that I have now.

I am sitting on the river bank in the cool shade and the only writing desk I have is a county map holder just about the size of this sheet, so I fear my hand-writing will be rather wobbly.

We have been gone two weeks today and will be home tomorrow. Have had just a lovely time with neither accidents nor bad weather to mar it.

We had quite a good-sized boat and carried a tent, two folding cots, bedding, a few cooking utensils, a good-sized tin box for provisions, telescope for clothes, sack containing hand axe, rubber boots, etc. Small valise and three specimen bags.

Enough, you may say, but we needed it all and got to be regular experts at pitching tents and unpacking, then packing up and pulling up stakes.

We provisioned at Gilbertsville, La-Porte and Vinton, besides buying potatoes, corn, eggs and milk of the farmers that we found near the river, and we lived right royally.

Mr. Brant is the cook and a very good one, and he began washing the dishes, too, but after due deliberation I concluded that had better be my province.

We go on the assumption that rest consists in a change of occupation, for I am sure that if either one of us had to work as hard as we have on this trip, rowing and hunting on the gravel beds we would consider ourselves most ill-used. But eating and sleeping in the open air may make the difference, for we are just as ready every morning for the next day's trip.

We stayed three nights in one camp and two in another, but the rest have been one-night stops until we reached this one about six miles from Cedar Rapids. We will stay here again tonight and tomorrow will see our journey's end, and I give up the nomadic existence al-

most with regret.

Of course, there are mosquitoes, and grasshoppers in the milk, flies in the tea, grand-daddies crawling over your face at night, and sometimes you would give all your wealth for a good drink of cold water; but then at home there are the floors to sweep, stacks of dishes to wash, pies and cake and what not to bake, bric-a-brac to dust and the thousand and one things that seem so necessary to our welfare in the city home and so unnecessary out here in this woodsy retreat, where our carpet is the greenish grass. Our wants are simple and housework resolves itself into the spreading up of a cot and washing two or three tin pieplates, a stewpan and skillet, tin cups, and knives and forks thrown in as a hint of civilization.

Probably two weeks more of it would bring my head down out of the clouds and make me long for a stuffed mattress again, but anyway, it's a good thing for a change. We have caught just enough fish not to get tired of them and green corn is a dish fit for the gods in the woods.

But it is of the hunting that I wish to tell you. It has been our good fortune to find seventeen arrow-heads and scrapers, nearly all of them perfect. We have found some very good agates, but no very startling finds in that line, although several will be very beautiful if polished, and one is a prospective watch charm. We found also quite a number of good fossils and one shell filled with silica which is an unusual petrification and of which we have only a few specimens.

I wonder if I have told you that we have had five watch charms made of our clear carnelians, and every one is a beauty. Such stones are quite rare for while we have many clear ones, few are the right shape for cutting. All of them show lines but one, and that has a very beautiful light which is enhanced by the gold setting.

We have heard once from home, telephoned them at Vinton and all were well.

Ruth H. Brant.,

The Esperanto Speaking Collectors of the World.

La EsperantajKolektan oj de L'Mondo.

Founded July 1, 1905.

Executive Committee.

Chairman—Julian Park, F. R. P. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary — Willis Nolan, Madison, Ohio.

International Secretary—J. Fize, Beziers, France.

Vice-Chairmen—W. G. Adams, H. S. Graham.

Ass't Sec'y—Clarence Webb.

Report of the Secretary for Month Ending Sept. 30.

New Members.

74. James A. Murrin, 415 East End Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

75. Kendall, O. K., 544 Main St., Winnipeg, Canada; Printer and Published; collects stamps. Proposed by W. Nolan.

76. Currier, Chas. B., 503 Beech St., Manchester, N. H. Cloth Inspector; general collector.

Official Notice.

There are still some members who have neglected to send in their dues. Are you one of the delinquent ones? If so, please renew at once as it is necessary to revise the membership list.

Can not each member persuade one friend to join our society? Try to do so, or at least hand him an application blank. We want to double our membership again this year.

Willis Nolan, Secretary.

To Non-members: Small Esperanto grammars for two-cent postage stamp. E. S. C. W. blank free.

REPORT OF ELECTION.

At the annual election of officers there were votes cast as follows, they being distributed among the following gentlemen: Julian Park, 28; W. G. Adanes, 25; Justino Fize, 25; Willis Nolan, 22; E. L. Southwick, 20; H. S. Graham, 20. These members were accordingly elected to be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year and the committee has organized as follows: chairman, Park; international secretary, Fize; secretary, Southwick; at large, Adams and Graham. Mr. Southwick subsequently declined his election and the office devolved upon Clarence V. Webb, who received the next highest number of votes.

Our new secretary is a hustling young man who is to prove a worker for the cause, the committee is convinced. I resign the office which I have held for five years with the expectation that the success which has been small in my case may reward the new administration's efforts. But we must not let the secretary do all the work.

Julian Park.

Buffalo, September 7, 1909.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISMENTS

If you have anything to sell or exchange, or if you wish to buy anything you will find space in this section a profitable investment.

Rates.

One Insertion, per line, 10c; Three insertions, per line, 20c; Six insertions, per line, 35c; Twelve insertions, per line, 60c. Cash must accompany copy. in all cases, for advertising in this column.

Stamps

Do you use Wolsieffers' Approval Cards?

300 stamps, 250 hinges and album, 9c. C. A. Kupfer, 1865 Mill Ardave, Chicago, Ill.

The scarce 1908 green Special Delivery and packet of 50 stamps for 16c. C. G. Heck, Racine, Wis.

Imperforate U. S.—1908—pairs: 1c@3c, 2c@7c; 3c@10c; 4c@14c; 5c@16c. Blocks, same rate—postage extra. H. S. Ackerman, 203 Ross St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brauner J. Ostergaard, Philatelist. Square cut Envelopes (used) a specialty. 423 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

Wanted for Cash.—U. S. stamps of all kinds. Highest prices paid. B. L. Voorhees, 1319 Lawrence Ave., Chicago.

Five hundred mixed or 100 var., pocket album, 250 hinges 10c. Mention paper. Approvals at 60%. A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

All different Brazil 3c, 15 Canada 4c, 7 Ceylon 3c, 6 Chile 2c, 7 Costa Rica 3c, 30 Germany 5c, 23 Great Britain 5c, 15 Cuba 5c. Postage extra. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted Foreign Stamps. Have in exchange three books, Prehistoric Relics, Field Diary of an Archæological Collector, and Description of Fort Ancient, Ohio. These contain valuable information for relic collectors. Circulars sent on request. Ludwig Moorehead, Andover, Mass.

Join the A. P. S. and you can then exchange your duplicates in the Mutual Stamp Exchange at full cost, open to A. P. S. members. Send for application blank and rules. I. C. Greene, Box 142, Leominster, Mass.

Bargains! 60 per cent disc. approvals. Perfection Stamp Ex., 1708 Thomas Place, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale! 75 different foreign postal cards, $1.50, 125 var., $2.25. Exchange relations desired with responsible collectors. C. W. Stutesman, Peru, Ind.

Curios

I have a fine lot of good Minerals. Autographs and Curios to exchange for other Minerals, Indian Relics or Curios. Let me hear from you. F. O. Nelson, Box 65, Boise, Idaho.

Curios

Pipes, axes and other fine Indian relics for sale. Sketches on application. W. L. Griffin, Box 82, Station A, Somerset, Ky.

Genuine Pink Coral Necklace with spring clasp by Registered Mail, one 50 cents or 3 for $1.00. These are extra fine and good enough for a choice present. J. F. Powell, Waukegan, Ill.

Wanted for exchange, or cash, broken bank bills of all kinds. Am especially desirous of obtaining choice banks of all Northern and Western states, and for such will give scarce and desirable coins in gold, silver and copper, or buy for cash. Chas. A. Powell, P. O. Box 197, Richmond, Va.

Exchange: Odell Typewriter (new) for stamps or postal cards. C. W. Stutesman, Peru, Ind.

Dietrick's Standard Paper Money Catalogue for 1909, listing all Confederate Treasury notes and state issues, etc. Postpaid for 15c. R. L. Dietrick, Lorraine, Va.

Exchange.—Dried Marine Algae in the rough. Will purchase or mount on shares, furnish the cards and mail free. Write me, or send me specimens mounted, or the dried material. Miss Amanda Parsons, 63 Mt. Pleasant Ave., East Gloucester, Mass.

Old and curious pistol and revolvers bought, sold and exchanged. Write me and describe what you have or want. A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.

Ten species, 25 specimens, Lower Carboniferous fossils, corals, crinoids, bryozoans, brachiopods, gastropods &c., with full data, 25c; 6 fine minerals, 1x2 in. sphalerite, galena, marcasite, dolomite, barite, calcite, 50c. All postpaid. E. J. Palmer, Webb City, Mo.

Coins.

Coins, 10 diff., 10c; 25 diff., 25c; 75 diff., $1.00; 5 continents, 3 centuries. T. J. Baldwin, Box 751, Norfolk, Va.

Miscellaneous

High-grade Rubber Stamps, made to order, in exchange for stamps and coins. For particulars address, William A. Carr, 89 Pembroke St., Rochester, N. Y.

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Vol. 2 No. 1

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Publishers' Notices.

Volume I. of this magazine consisted of eight numbers. The dates of these and prices at which they can be supplied are as follows: No. 1, January, with color chart "Introduction," 25c; No. 2, February, 15c; No. 3, March, 15c; No. 4, April, 15c; No. 5, May, 10c; No. 6-7, June-July, 10c; No. 8-9, August-September, 10c; No. 10-12, October-December, 5c. Complete file, unbound, 50c; bound, $1.00. Unbound volume and one year's subscription from date, $1.00. Back numbers of Volume II will be supplied at 10c each as long as they last.

* * *

Volume II. It has been such a long interval since the completion of Volume I. that undoubtedly many of our readers took it for granted that we had suspended permanently. We are glad to state, however, that the Collectors' Journal is again in the field and this time under conditions that insure its permanency, as we now have facilities for publishing it in our own increased plant. The magazine from henceforth will be entirely philatelic and with the assistance of our artists we expect to make it the handsomest philatelic magazine ever published. Watch us improve. From an editorial standpoint, also, we will be second to none. Look over our list of Associate Editors and Staff Contributors at the head of this page. No other assurance or explanation is necessary. We have the solid support of Chicago Philatelists, as well as of many others throughout the country, and strength at home is certainly a good recommendation to philatelists at large. All subscriptions that have been sent to this magazine have been extended so that each subscriber will receive twelve separate numbers, regardless of the combined issues. Let us hear from you from time to time.

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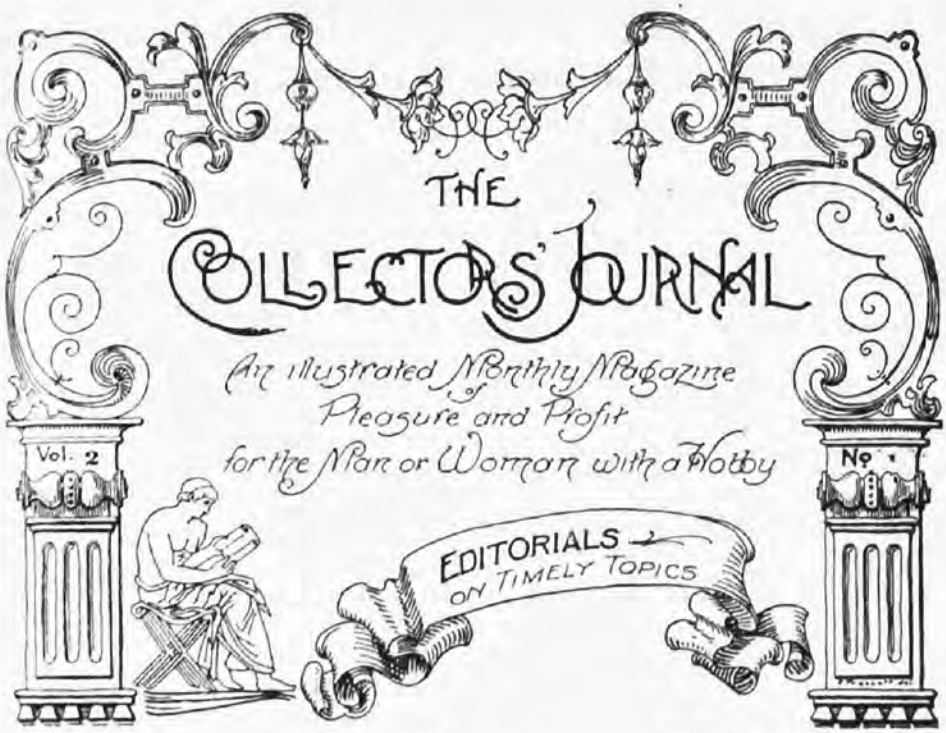
Chicago, Illinois



Coöperate. In resuming the publication of "The Collectors' Journal," we again ask the same cordial support and assistance that was given us at the beginning. We now have every facility to "keep going" and the support already pledged and actually given warrants us in promising some great things for the future. We are also working strenuously upon that color chart which will follow as soon as practicable. We have incorporated a number of departments and would appreciate a card telling us which ones you find interesting, which you think are useless and suggestions on any new ones you may have in mind. It will aid us in really making this a "Collectors' Journal."

One reason. We recently read an article on the "United States 5c 1847" written by W. Carl Webb, Booneton, N. J., which contained so many misstatements and showed such a lack of knowledge on the subject treated that we wonder how it ever passed the editor. Mr. Webb is seventeen years of age and shows promise of becoming a real philatelic student, but it is just such unfounded stories as his that has lowered the standard of the American philatelic press.

ANONYMOUS.

June 16, 1911.

Mr. H. L. Lindquist, Mgr.,
Collectors' Journal,
Chicago.

Dear Sir: Realizing that your magazine is in need of some encouragement and knowing that you will appreciate the tremendous advantage which a series of articles from me would be to your paper, I want to make a proposition to you. You have seen how the "Stamp Collector" has flourished, and while I do not wish to appear conceited, any intelligent person will realize that this success was due almost entirely to the notes emanating from my pen.

The success of your paper would be of great financial benefit to you and I am offering you the certainty of this success for the small sum of $10.00 per column.

Kindly advise me through your paper when you wish the first notes forwarded. Very truly yours,

Pilgrim.

Answer: I regret very much that I cannot use anything from your pen, either at $10.00 per column or any other price. Contrary to your statement, I have always felt that the "Stamp Collector" was forced to reduce its size on account of the antagonism developed through your tactless remarks.—The Editor.

Philatelic Rambles

As Indulged in by the Doctor

H. N. Mudge.

"How many stamps I have in my collection doesn't bother me in the least," said my good friend, the doctor. "I don't know how many I have. I accumulate as time, interest, opportunity and purse allow, but I have no apologies to make when I tell you that it gives me more pleasure to find out something new about a stamp, than to acquire two specimens that are new to my collection."

The doctor, who, by the way, was not an M. D. but a D. D., made this statement to me on my first making his acquaintance and, as can readily be imagined, it was in response to my involuntary exclamation of "how much of a collection have you?" on learning that he was interested in stamps.

That was many years ago, and in the meantime the doctor and I have become good friends, and have taken together many "philatelic rambles," as he terms them. He explained the expression to me on making use of it in our first conversation on the subject of stamps; he naively using as a simile a habit of his in connection with his professional labors.

"You know," he said, "my parishoners are as a whole a very well-to-do people. That I am credited with being the pastor of a 'wealthy church'. Hence, when I drive about on my pastoral calls, my way is naturally along the broad avenues and main streets. But if time permits, it is a great source of pleasure, and I think also of profit, to turn down and explore the smaller streets, oftentimes alighting and rambling about on foot in stray nooks and corners. In so doing I learn many a trait of human nature, and see many an object of interest that would otherwise be lost to me. I not only get relaxation out of it from the cares of my profession, but I know my mental horizon is immensely widened in consequence. So it is with my stamps. While I by no means neglect the broad philatelic highways usually followed by collectors I delight and find my greatest pleasure and profit, in following up the lanes and by-paths of the science. I find that invariably they are the connecting links between the vital, human element and the purely arbitrary phase of stamp collecting. I do not refer to so called side lines", he continued, "but to facts, reasons, or incidents in connection with a regular issue that are not apparent in looking at the stamps themselves."

This conversation took place on one of our early morning walks, while we had stopped to rest on top of a high cliff overlooking the sea. In the distance was a passing steamer, and nearer in were the white sails of several coasting craft making to the eastward.

"I could never tire of the view from this point," said the doctor, his thoughts apparently diverted from stamps. "It reminds me of a passage from Washington Irving's account of himself in the Sketch Book. You know," he quoted—he has, I have since learned, a wonderful memory, and can quote literally almost anything he has ever read that made an impression on him at the time—"you know Irving wrote to this effect.

'How wistfully would I wander about the pier-heads in fine weather, and watch the parting ships, bound to distant climes; with what longing eyes would I gaze after their lessening sails, and waft myself in imagination to the ends of the earth!' So it is with my stamps!", he exclaimed, reverting back to that subject. "Every country, every issue, and in many cases, individual stamps, waft me in imagination to distant climes, and to scenes of human events, both abstract and concrete. The stamps as they appear on my album's pages, are like yonder vessel", he said pointing seaward.

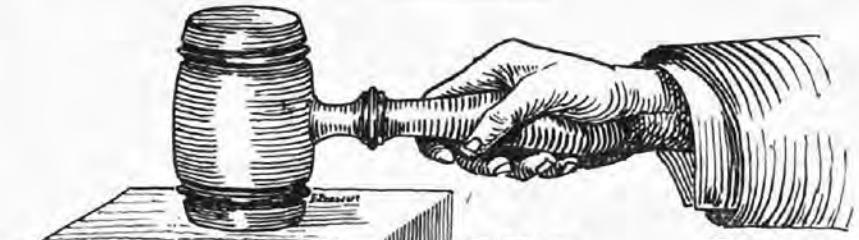
"As the lights and shadows are distributed on its white sails it is a pretty sight. It makes a charming picture. But can you look on it without a thought of from whence came that ship and whence it is bound? No, and that fact increases by many fold the beauty of the picture, and also makes it interesting."

I remember that I thought to myself that the good doctor was talking probably as he preached, and that the philatelic point he was making, while undoubtedly true, was largely a matter of temperament, and that in his individual case there was a certain element of general knowledge and of sentiment that would not be applicable to the general run of collectors. I expressed myself to that effect, to which he made answer somewhat as follows:

"To a very limited extent only are you right. All collectors are students to a

greater or less degree, else they were not collectors. There is nothing in my method of getting a more than ordinary pleasure and mental profit from philately that is out of reach of any one. Really! I am extremely practical about it, as you will see when we meet in the city."

Editors Note: It will be interesting, in the future to follow the doctor in some of his Philatelic Rambles.



AUCTIONS

EDITED BY P.M.WOLSIEFFER.

I had no intention of inflicting any of my opinions on an unsuspecting philatelic public, but Editor Lindquist insists he must have Chicago men at the head of his important departments and when he informed me he had secured the able assistance of Messrs. Mudge, Severn, Rosenthal, Speakman and others I concluded I must be patriotic and help to emphasize local pride by giving such assistance and information in my line of work as would help along the cause.

The symbol above would indicate to the general observer that this was the "Knocker's Column," but far from it, as it is not my intention to knock anybody. As I understand the case it is to give from time to time such information as will be of assistance to all classes of buyers at auction and particularly to the beginners and new auction buyers.

I am requested by Mr. Lindquist to take up from time to time some of the paragraphs in my "Hints To Auction Buyers" and enlarge on the important ones that refer to the restricted limitations of auctions, and that are not generally understood by many collectors, causing them to fail to take advantage of opportunities offered in many important sales.

What is an auction? An auction is a public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose: a vendue.

What does it mean? It means a quick sale for spot cash at your own price if yours is the highest offer.

Is it a limited or an unlimited sale? It is a limited sale, limited entirely to the "Terms Of Sale" or conditions imposed by the licensed auctioneer conducting it.

What is the object of an auction sale? To quickly turn into cash and to dispose of property that would in the ordinary course of business take months and years to clean up.

How are the returns of an auction sale? If properly conducted under favorable auspices the returns from sales on fine material are excellent, made so by competition on each lot; the finer the material the higher the prices.

Does experience show that an auction sale of a fine stamp collection will realize more for the owner than if sold as a whole or en-bloc at private sale? It has been proven in many cases that an auction sale has realized more for the owner and it is generally conceded that it gives the owner the largest returns.

Are there any abuses in connection with auction sales? Yes, some; and I will tell about them in another number.

AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS.

By H. L. Lindquist.

Some months ago an article under the above heading appeared in "Carter's Messenger" and, contrary to the usual discriminating taste displayed by Editor Quackenbush in selecting clipped matter, was reprinted in Redfield's Stamp Weekly, under date of January 14, 1911. This article purposed to show that auctions, as they are now conducted, were

manifestly unfair to the seller, owing to the methods of grouping the large lots and the inability of the auctioneer to make all lots "stick," on account of the buyer having changed his mind or finding that he had purchased more than he could conveniently pay for.

The cause of this condition was given as the lack of backbone and organization among the auctioneers, and as a remedy for existing evils, the writer offered the following suggestions:

"They accept NO BIDS FROM ANYONE unless a deposit accompany same.

"That in a case where a lot has not been properly described, the matter be left to a board of arbitrators.

"That out-of-town bidders send their bids to some dealer other than the one holding the auction, and such lots be non-returnable under any circumstances.

"That chronic kickers—men who continually return lots without reason—be blacklisted by all auctioneers, and no bids accepted by any of them.

"That in the case of lots by countries, some limit be put as to the catalog value—for instance, I have before me a catalog of a well-known house. After listing all the higher priced single stamps, from say $7.50 to $250.00 each, the balance of countries are sold in lots thus:

Bahamas, 32 varieties, $54.00.
Barbados, 63 varieties, $72.50.
Canada, 61 varieties, $43.25.
Cape of Good Hope, 72 varieties, $37.60.
Ceylon, 83 varieties, $48.10.

"Now, to my way of thinking, the seller or owner of these stamps is getting a poor show for his money. The cataloguer has saved a lot of time and so has the auctioneer, but has the owner been fairly treated? These lots are too large. I am of the opinion that no lot of stamps that will average over 50 cents each should catalogue over $20.00; in other words, in the five lots above are 311 stamps, cat. value $275.45, or an average of 88½c for each stamp, or $55.00 per lot, whereas if they had been divided into ten or more lots the owner would get a much larger return."

While the suggestions are all excellent, the premises which caused them to be offered show that the writer woefully lacked in knowledge as to the manner in which up-to-date and square auctions are conducted. It is true that there are many abuses in the auction field, as there are in every other legitimate business, but the collector very soon learns to discriminate and to select the houses in which he can have faith.

I have had exceptional opportunities to study the inside workings of the three large Chicago auctioneers, P. M. Wolsieffer, Hugh M. Clark, and The United Stamp Co., and, as many of our readers may not know the methods employed in conducting sales, the following may prove of interest.

The auctioneer acts in a dual capacity when representing the seller and the buyer, but the dividing line is quite distinct and both parties can secure fair and impartial treatment without inconsistency upon the part of the auctioneer.

As representative of the seller, it is the duty of the auctioneer to put up the stamps in the best form to receive the largest returns, to describe each lot faithfully, to get out a neat and intelligently arranged catalog and see that it is properly distributed among auction buyers. Until the final settlement, the auctioneer's duty to the seller has been completed, for he has put up the stamps and circulated the catalogs in a manner to bring in the best returns.

In executing the bids, the auctioneer acts solely in the interests of the buyer, endeavoring to purchase the stamps as low as possible, which in each case is not more than 10c over the next highest bid. In this way the sale is absolutely competitive and the buyer given as fair a show as if he were present.

In actual practice a sale is handled as follows: The stamps of each owner are made up separately and the owner given a serial number, which is marked on each lot. The owner's name and the number of lots each has is then entered in a ledger.

When all lots are made up they are sorted as a whole into countries, etc., and numbered from 1 up for the catalog, which is then written.

The auction catalog numbers of each owner's stamps is then entered under that owner's name in the ledger and the lots must correspond with the total number of lots credited to that person. A memorandum showing the catalog numbers is then sent to each owner so that he may recognize his own stamps.

Immediately after the sale a second memorandum is sent showing the prices realized upon each lot, and settlement is made 30 days after the sale. In each sale there are usually a few lots uncovered with bids, and others so low that the auctioneer, as an individual, is willing to pay more for them. As an individual, the auctioneer has the same right as any other person to buy at the sale, on the same competitive basis, but one dealer even goes so far as to designate

the lots he buys and allows the owner to take them back at that price if he thinks the price too low.

In case of any error in description, the stamps are taken back without question, but no commission is charged upon them. If the owner desires, they will be included in the following sale and the only loss occasioned to anyone is to the auctioneer, except it be the slight delay in realizing upon it by the owner.

In case lots are returned without cause, and for any reason it is not thought advisable to force the buyer to accept them, they are immediately sent to the next highest bidder, and the auctioneer stands the difference, which, of course, is only 10c. The percentage of returns, however, is very small, for out of 800 lots, in a recent sale, only seven were returned. Three of these were for cause, while four were unreasonable. These four were disposed of to the second bidders without loss or delay to the owner.

Each auctioneer of any note will accept bids only from persons known to him as being reliable, unless a deposit accompanies them.

The case cited where exceptionally large lots of stamps were made was a rare exception. The limits are always much less than this and the buyer is protected, as no seriously damaged stamps of value are included to inflate values.

Taken as a whole the stamp auction business is perfectly clean and offers exceptional advantages to both buyers and sellers. The fact that well-known collectors and dealers continue to buy and sell in this way is sufficient evidence of my contention, and the following letters, taken at random from hundreds, certainly are proof enough.

United Stamp Company,
1149-51 Marquette Building.

Gentlemen: Inclosed find money order. Thank you for buying the stamps inclosed. You're on the right track to success for you have honesty and politeness—two important steps.

R. S. A. McIntyre.

Mr. Hugh M. Clark,
536 Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago.

Dear Mr. Clark: Your letter enclosing check * * * received this morning, for which I thank you.

Results in this sale were very satisfactory indeed.

Yours very truly,
Don R. Bennet.

H. M. Clark, Esq.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Clark: The three stamps reached me safely today. I thank you very much for your courtesy. Enclosed is check to cover, including exchange.

I have purchased stamps at auction, before this, and I must say that P. M. Wolsieffer and H. M. Clark are the most careful cataloguers with whom I have had any dealings. And you live, both, in Chicago!

I am more than satisfied, believe me.

Very truly yours,
Edwin B. Hill.

The Sanitary Fairs and Their Issues.

By C. E. Severn.

III. Objects

As has been shown, the United States Sanitary Commission was fully organized on June 21, 1861, when it was in session in New York City. Having declined to be the beneficiary of the government, it was necessary to solicit funds from the patriotic public. One of the first circulars issued was addressed with commendable acumen to the "Presidents and Officers of the Various Life Insurance Companies of the United States," as persons who should be responsive to the call; many of the soldiers were insured in these companies. The statement was made that the Commission wanted "twenty thousand dollars in hand to proceed with vigor to its sublimely important work." "It has not asked or received money from the government for fear it might thus forfeit its independent position, and lose in moral strength what it gained by government patronage. If the government supported it, its members would be chosen not for their competency for the work, but from local and partisan reasons. We choose, then, to depend as long as we can on the support of the public."

On the suceeding day, June 22, 1861, a circular asking for contributions was issued from the quarters of the Sanitary

Commission in the Treasury Building, Washington; it was addressed in particular to the "men of wealth of the country;" and in it, the hope was expressed that fifty thousand dollars would be raised as that amount would enable the Commission to save fifty thousand lives, according to the opinion expressed. This was before the first battle of Bull Run, a disaster that tested the resources of the Commission to the straining point a month later. The report of the Commission on that encounter showed how the rout and panic were a consequence of the fatigue and exhaustion of the northern troops, preceding the battle. Special relief was extended to the ailing and invalid men who

...me time herein ...
... penalty of one thousand dollars, or be ...
ceeding one year. In all cases of delinquenc...
list, return, or payment, the assessments and collections ...
made in the manner prescribed in the provisions of this act ...
lation to manufactures, articles, and products: *Provided*, That the managers of any sanitary fair, or of any charitable, benevolent, or religious association, may apply to the collector of the district and present to him proof that the proceeds of any contemplated lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be applied to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, or to some other charitable use, and thereupon the Commissioner shall grant a permit to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and the said sanitary fair, or charitable or benevolent association, shall be exempt from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect of such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to legalize any lottery.

...as- a collec- ...to be made as ...ovided in sec- tions 84 and 85.

Commissioner may grant free permits to managers of ceartain fairs whose proceeds are to be applied to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers or other charitable purpose.

Lotteries not legalized.

Lottery tickets ...be stamped with ... of vendor ...sale.

SEC. 112. *And be it further enacted*, That each lottery ticket or certificate supplementary thereto shall be legibly stamped a... the time of sale with the name of the vendor and the date of su... a penalty of fifty dollars, to be paid by the vendo... ~~or certificate supplementary~~ thereto sol...

From Revenue Law of 1864

arrived in Washington; there, such medicines, food and nursing as were necessary were available, and the Sanitary Commission emerged triumphantly from its baptismal service.

Almost the first act of the Commission was to establish a board of associate members throughout the country whose duties were to acquaint the public through the press and otherwise of the objects of the Commission and to encourage the establishing of auxiliary organizations and promote the welfare of those already formed. As the men marched to the front, the women worked at home, in church, school, parlor and kitchen. They toiled with unremitting energy and busy hands produced commodities suited to the needs of the soldiers. From the largest cities of the thickly populated sections to the hamlets in the backwoods, came supplies in magnificent volume; and at once the Commission justified its existence by taking them into charge, forwarding, and attending to their proper distribution.

The operating methods of the Commission came under the two general classes of inspection and relief. A body of medical officers, termed Sanitary Inspectors, was divided so that it was represented in all of the important armies. Not alone were the duties of the inspectors advisory and preventive; they embraced a wide scientific range and it was in their province to collect data for statistical records; to examine local causes of disease; to observe the effects of certain foods, clothes, long marches, climate, exposure, etc., not to mention other details, all requiring a superior intelligence on the part of the annotator. The work of relief was under two divisions, that which was administered in accordance with the recommendations of a medical officer; and that which was given directly to the soldier, independent of his command or hospital, and was known as special relief. These relief agents performed a service, noble and heroic. "They do not only visit comfortable hospitals in out-of-the-way places of security, but live in the army, and are found on the battle-field, as at the battle of Gettysburg, dispensing comforts, while the balls are whistling around

their heads. In some of the armies, an agent lives in each corps, is supplied with a large wagon, kept constantly full of such supplies as are needed in the field, and shares the hardships of the soldier's life. By constant association with the soldiers of a corps, the agent becomes fully able to detect wants, and is enabled to satisfy them with the greatest promptness and certainly."

The general purpose of the special relief work is indicated in a report, a section of which is copied here: 1. "To supply to the sick men of the newly arrived regiments, such medicines, food and care as it is impossible for them to receive in the midst of the confusion, and with the unavoidable lack of facilities from their own officers. The men to be thus aided are those who are not so sick as to have a claim upon a general hospital, and yet need immediate care to guard them against serious sickness." 2. "To furnish suitable food, lodging, care and assistance, to men who are honorably discharged from service, sent from general hospitals, or from their regiments, but who are often delayed a day or more, sometimes many days, before they obtain their papers and pay." 3. "To communicate with distant regiments in behalf of discharged men, whose certificates of disability, or descriptive lists, on which to draw their pay, prove to be defective;—the invalid soldiers meanwhile being cared for, and not exposed to the fatigue and risk of going in person to have their papers corrected." 4. "To act as the unpaid agent or attorney of discharged soldiers who are too feeble, or too utterly disabled, to present their own claim at the paymaster's office." . . . 6. "To secure at reduced rates for disabled soldiers, railroad tickets, and through an agent at the railroad station, see that the men are not robbed or imposed upon by sharpers." . . . 10. "To keep a watchful eye upon all soldiers who are out of hospitals, yet not in service, and give information to the proper authorities, of such soldiers as seem endeavoring to avoid duty, or to desert from the ranks."

At Gettysburg, over sixty tons of perishable articles were taken to the ground in refrigerating cars. At the battlefield, there were distributed 10,000 towels and napkins, 20 pounds of castile soap, 110 barrels of old linen, 3,500 fans, 1,200 crutches, 16 rolls of plaster, etc., etc., as well as over 100,000 pounds of fresh meats, eggs, butter, vegetables, coffee, and all kinds of delicacies. Among the surgical and medical monographs prepared and printed by the United States Sanitary Commission, were: "Report on Amputations Through the Foot and at the Ankle-joint;" "Report on Scurvy;" "Rules for Preserving the Health of the Soldier;" "Quinine as a Prophylactic against Malarious Diseases;" "Report on the Nature and Treatment of Yellow Fever," etc.



Sanitary Commission Seal

In November, 1862, a council of representatives from the principal aid societies in the loyal states was held at Washington and there a plan of territorial division was adopted that loaned itself to practical application with the best of results. Each of the branches covered a large field; the eastern branch

of New York, for instance, derived its supplies from New York, northern New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut. These allotments were divided into sections, each one of which was under the supervision of an associate manager, and under this arrangement, the most intimate relations could be maintained with the central body and an individuality and impetus given to endeavors in the remoter districts. "Through these associate managers it could be said to the people:—The work of the Commission invites the closest scrutiny. It is because those who have investigated it most thoroughly—who have examined its books; followed its inspectors into camp and hospital; its relief agents on to the battle-field, and its supplies to the soldiers—are its most earnest supporters, that we wish to say to those who stay at home, and by their unwearied labor and patriotic zeal keep this great machinery in motion. You cannot see what is going on, but you shall know all and everything. We want you to learn what we know, and thus be able to determine fully, for yourselves, whether the Commission is, or is not, worthy of your support and confidence."

Fair Oaks, the Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg! The needs of the hour were expanded beyond all belief and money in huge amounts was required for the prosecution of the work of relief. Extraordinary and enterprising methods were enforced to raise the funds, as we shall see.

(To be continued.)



By H. L. Lindquist.

Every philatelist absolutely requires some sort of a library of reference books in order to collect intelligently. For the beginner, a catalog and perhaps one or two current publications will suffice, but as he progresses he will find the need of greater facilities to aid him. Even many advanced collectors are sometimes at a loss to find the books that they require, or are not aware of their existence, and it is with the intention of reviewing the more important works that this series is written. The first six articles will deal with the following subjects, although the order may be changed and other articles may be inserted from time to time: (1) Standard Catalogs, (2) Scrapbooks, (3) Current Publications, (4) Handbooks, (5) Special Catalogs, (6) Important Reference Works. Dealers and publishers wishing their publications reviewed will kindly send copies to the editor for that purpose. Criticisms, corrections and suggestions are solicited.

THE STANDARD CATALOGS.

Under this heading we include all general stamp catalogs that are revised recognize the following as such: In and published at regular intervals. We English, Scott's, Stanley Gibbon's and Whitfield King's; in German, Paul Kohl's and Siegfried Senf's; in French, Yvert-Tellier-Champion's and the French Official. Each of these works possesses distinctive features that makes it peculiarly valuable as a handbook. In a broad way, the collector need not necessarily have a knowledge of the language in which the work is written in order to profit by it, for in nearly every case a glossary of philatelic terms is given in the preface of the work and this will enable one to translate sufficiently to get the gist of the matter.

Scott's Standard Catalog. Published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 127 Madison street, New York City. Paper, 60 cents; cloth, 75 cents, postage free. For the American collector a review of this catalog is unnecessary. It is needless to state that it is the one catalog that is indispensable if for no other reason than that practically all stamps sold in this country are numbered and priced by it. Aside from this fact, however, it is well worthy of notice. The distinctive feature is the method of sub-lettering minor varieties and shades so that they can be ignored by the general collector, if desired, without confusion. It has some excellent "Hints for Collectors," "Money Tables," etc., that are

well worthy of perusal even my advanced collectors.

Stanley Gibbon's Standard Catalog. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 391 Strand, London, England. American edition priced in American currency can be procured from the American office at 198 Broadway, New York City, two volumes, Great Britain and Colonies, 66 cents, rest of the world, 70 cents; both, $1.16. This work is undoubtedly the most complete, most authoritative and best all around standard catalog published. The various countries have been edited and re-edited by specialists and experts of international repute. It is a mint of information with its many explanatory notes and an excellent feature is the fact that it names the subjects pictured on each stamp design. In England it is, of course, the standard, and in the United States it is fast gaining ground. Many American collectors, especially specialists in the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, have already adopted it as the standard for arranging their collections. We heartily recommend it to our readers and advise everyone to add a set to his library.

The Standard Catalog of Postage Stamps. Published by Whitfield, King & Co., Ipswich, England. Ordinary, 50 cents; interleaved, 85 cents. This is the guide for the simplified collecting, i. e., only standard varieties to the exclusion of all minor variations, surcharges, etc. It is the exponent of rational general collecting and for the collector of moderate means who desires to at least approach completion, it is indispensable. For years, Whitfield, King & Co., have included an interesting table in the preface of their catalog, showing the number of stamps issued according to their arrangement. The table follows: "The total number of stamps issued to date as included in this catalog is 22,926, of which 6,835 are apportioned to the British Empire and 16,091 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4,834, Asia 4,423, Africa 5,154, America, 5,034, the West Indies 1,856, and Oceania 1,625."

There are 3,700 illustrations in the book and these can be taken as the basis for a type collection, which are now quite popular.

Kohl's Standard Catalog. Published by Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, Saxony. Price, $2.00. Kohl's catalog is undoubtedly the most complete one volume edition published. Every known variety is included and copious notes and illustrations make it an exceedingly valuable handbook. They also publish a "Reform Catalog," which is a condensed edition of their larger work.

Senf's Standard Catalog. Published by Seigfried Senf, Germany. Price, $1.10. Senf's catalog is usually considered the standard in Germany and in many other countries on the continent. It also contains a large number of useful notes and tables. They also publish a catalog of entires at 55 cents.

Yvert-Tellier-Champion Catalog. Published by Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris, France. Price, 90 cents. This catalog, in addition to the adhesives, lists Telegraph stamps, envelopes, and wrappers, and on that account is valuable to collectors of these issues. It is well printed and well bound and besides the usual features of a standard catalog it contains some valuable tables such as, "A Quick and Sure Method of Recognizing to What Country Any Stamp Belongs," a list of "Inscriptions on Stamps Which Do Not Bear Name of Country," etc.

The French Official Catalog. Two volumes, 19th Century, 95 cents, and 20th Century, 70 cents. This catalog is particularly valuable to collectors of the stamps of France and Colonies.

The prices quoted for the various catalogs are the prices at which they can be secured from the leading dealers in this country.

The American Philatelic Society Convention

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, to be held at Chicago, August 22 to 25, promises to eclipse all former records, both in attendance and in entertainment features, and will prove a fitting silver anniversary celebration for our premier stamp society.

The central location of Chicago and the many attractions it offers to the vacation seeker, added to the convention itself, have proven a powerful drawing card, and philatelists, big and little, are planning to pour in from all parts of the country. Every member of the association is cordially invited to attend and is assured a royal good time.

The entertainment features are still

in tentative form, but as nearly as possible the following schedule will be followed:



The Hotel LaSalle

Monday, August 21, at 8 p. m., an informal reception will be tendered the delegates either at the convention headquarters or the Art Institute. This will afford an excellent opportunity for everyone to become acquainted.

Tuesday, August 22. The principal attraction will be the Moonlight Boat Trip on Lake Michigan. One of the large lake steamers will be chartered for the occasion. Music, singing and dancing will enliven the trip.

Wednesday, August 23. Chicago is well named the garden city, with its miles of boulevards and parks. An automobile ride occupying from two to three hours will take the delegates through all of our principal parks, winding up at the German Building in Jackson Park in time for lunch at 6 p. m.

Thursday, August 24, will probably be spent at Riverview Park. This is the largest amusement park in Chicago and one of the largest in the world, and all of the attractions usually found in amusement parks as well as scores of others will be found.

The above is merely a bare outline of a few principle attractions. There will be many little surprises and several other enjoyable affairs which, taken all together, will make the Chicago convention an epoch to date your philatelic experiences from. Don't miss it.

As convention headquarters, the magnificent new Hotel LaSalle has been secured and here the executive sessions



Main Lobby - Hotel LaSalle

of the convention will be held in the Red Room. This room is away up on the nineteenth floor, opposite the Roof Garden, and the cool breezes from the lake make it comfortable in any weather. The accompanying cuts give some slight idea of the appearance of the hotel and the main lobby. All members were sent a rate card and other information which need not be repeated here.

The Exhibition.

One of the special features, and one sure to interest all philatelists, is the exhibition to be held at the Art Institute at the same time as the convention. This, by the way, is the first exhibition of any pretense ever held in the United States, and the promoters approached the task in fear and trembling. All their worries, however, were groundless, for the space allotted has already been more than filled up, every class and every section is well represented, and the success already attained has far exceeded the expectations of even the most optimistic. All, or nearly all, of the "big" collectors in this country and a few from Europe, will be represented, among whom are such well known names as Messrs. Worthington and Pack. If all the exhibits so far entered can be placed, the stamps on exhibition will represent an actual cash value of over $300,000. One frame showing the 100 rarest stamps will alone total $100,000, an average of $1,000 per stamp—**real money.**

Better attend, even if you have to walk.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By Rev. L. G. Dorpat.

CUBA.

This is the largest of the West Indies. It has been called the pearl or gem of the Antilles. And what does the name not suggest! The history of Cuba is full of thrilling incidents and its future full of wonderful possibilities! It is difficult to pick out the most important dates where there are so many that are all of equal importance. To get over this dilemma we may again quote Cram's Modern Atlas, which says: "Cuba was discovered by Columbus, in October, 1492, and was named by him Juana, after Prince John, infant son of his patrons, Ferdinand and Isabella. The land was later named Fernandina, then Santiago, and later, Ave Maria. The inhabitants found there by Columbus had always called their home "Kooba," and that name survived until today, though the population vanished altogether. It has been known as Cuba since the settlement of America. In 1511, Diego Columbus, son of the discoverer, landed 300 men on the island at Baracoa, and in 1514 they founded Santiago and Trinidad. Havana was founded in 1519. The island was conquered by the Spanish in 1511; was held by the English 1762-63; has been the object of various filibustering expeditions since 1849, and was the scene of rebellions 1868-78, 1895 and in 1898, when, invoked by the cries of outraged humanity, the United States intervened, and set Cuba free from the yoke of Spanish taxes and outrageous butchery. The Maine, a battleship of the United States, lying in the harbor of Havana, a guest of a nation at peace with them, was sunk on the night of February 15, 1898, by some fearfully strong explosive placed under or against her hull and fired by electric current through a wire from the shore. After a short war of about 110 days, Spain relinguished her hold on Cuba, and the island has since been under military protection of the United States. During the last part of the year 1900, a Constitutional Convention was called, but nothing definite has been accomplished at the date of this writing. Slavery was abolished in 1880." That a constitution was assumed, a president elected, compelled to resign in consequence of a rebellion, and that after another military occupation by the U. S., a second president has been elected and the U. S. troops have been withdrawn, is fresh in the minds of our readers. So Cuba is now a free country with a republican self-government under the friendly protection of the United States.

Of the physical features the authority quoted before says: "The coast line of Cuba is extensive, and possesses a number of large and safe harbors. The northern coast, the greater part of which is free from shoals, keys, and other obstacles, has a length of about 918 miles, with 32 harbors, 10 of which are first class. The southern coast has a length of 972 miles, with 12 important harbors. The island is traversed by a chain of mountains extending from east-southeast, to north-northwest, the highest of

which are found in the southeast, reaching an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet. The soil is watered by more than 200 rivers, among which figure the Cauto, 150 miles long, and the Sagua, with a length of 111 miles." The climate of the highlands has always been salubrious, but the lowlands, especially in the cities, were dreaded for the prevalence of yellow fever until now, by modern sanitation, this plague has almost entirely disappeared, leaving Cuba with as healthy a climate as can be found anywhere. The mineral and agricultural resources are of the best. Only a few years ago the virgin forests were estimated at 16 million acres, and they contain a good deal of the choicest woods, such as mahogany and cedar. The population is about 2 million, but may, if peace and prosperity continue to prevail, be expected soon to double and to treble. If the right kind of people lived there Cuba might be expected in a hundred years from now to occupy one of the first places of importance in the whole world; it might become the Japan of America.

The early stamps of Cuba (1855 to 1871), as remarked before, Cuba had in common with Porto Rico. Up to 1869 they bore the likeness of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This queen was the daughter of Ferdinand VII. and his fourth wife, Maria Christina of Naples. She was born October 10, 1830, and when only three years old, on her father's death, 1833, she was proclaimed queen, her mother undertaking the office of regent. In 1840 her mother retired to France, and Espartero became her regent. On the 8th of November, 1843, by a resolution of the Cortes, she was declared of age, thus beginning to reign when only 13 years of age. In 1846 on the 10th of October she was married to Francis of Assis, her cousin. The Britannica says: "Spanish history during the reign of Isabella II presents a dismal picture of faction and intrigue. The queen herself sought compensation for her unhappy marriage in sensual indulgence, and tried to cover the dissoluteness of her private life by a superstitious devotion to religion and by throwing her influence onto the side of the clerical and reactionary party. In September, 1868, Serrano and Prim returned to Spain, where they raised the standard of revolt and offered the people the bribe of universal suffrage. The revolution was speedily accomplished, and Isabella fled to France." In 1869 the old stamps of 1868 were still used, but with the surcharge, "HABILITADO por la NACION."

Of the following history the Britannica continues: "During the interregnum Serrano undertook the regency, and the Cortes drew up a new constitution, by which an hereditary king was to rule in conjunction with a senate and a popular chamber. As no one of the Bourbon candidates for the throne was acceptable, it became necessary to look round for some foreign prince. The offer of the crown to Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen excited the jealousy of France, and gave Napoleon III the opportunity of picking a quarrel, which proved fatal to himself, with the rising state of Prussia. At last a king was found (1870) in Amadeus of Aosta, the 2nd son of Victor Emmanuel, who made an honest effort to discharge the difficult office of a constitutional king in a country which was hardly fitted for constitutional government. But he found the task too hard and too distasteful and resigned in 1873." This explains why in 1870 and 1871 ideal figures of Espania had to appear on the stamps of Spain and her colonies, also why the Italian prince, as King Amadeus, appears on the issue of 1873, and on that alone.

The Britannica goes on: "A provisional government was now formed, of which Castelar was the guiding spirit. But the Spaniards, trained to regard monarchy with superstitious reverence, had no sympathy with republican institutions. Don Carlos seized the opportunity to revive the claim of inalienable male succession, and raised the standard of revolt in the Basque Provinces, where his name was still a power. The disorders if the democrats and the approach of civil war threw the responsibility of government upon the army. The Cortes were dissolved by a military coup d'etat; Castelar threw up his office in disgust; and the administration was undertaken by a committee of officers. Anarchy was suppressed with a strong hand, but it was obvious that order could only be restored by reviving the monarchy. Foreign princes were no longer thought of, and the crown was offered to and accepted by Alfonso XII, the young son of the exiled Isabella (1874)." Alfonso's portrait did not appear on the stamps of Cuba before 1876, but the design of 1871 was revived for 1874, and another, with the arms of Spain, pointing to the military reign, followed in 1875.

Alfonso held out until 1885, when he died. He was born in Spain on November 28, 1857, not quite a year before his mother fled to France. He was brought up at Vienna and in England and showed both good will and considerable ability.

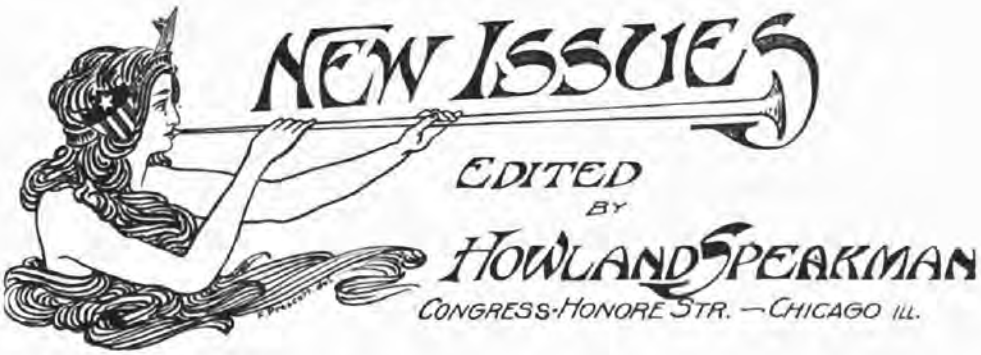
The Carlist war he terminated in 1876 and did a good deal to restore his country to order and tranquility. He was married twice, his second wife being Maria Christina of Austria, who gave birth to his son Alfonso XIII on the 17th of May, 1886. His portrait remained on the stamps of Cuba (as well as on the stamps of the other Spanish colonies) until 1890, when the effigy of his little son took the place of his own. Alfonso XII's portrait was changed and re-engraved on the stamps of Cuba several times. It was during his reign that the annual issue of stamps was abolished.

In 1883 a large quantity of Cuban stamps was stolen, and to distinguish those that remained in stock, from the stolen ones (which of course would not be accepted for payment) the authorities caused the stamps on hand to be overprinted with a series of five different ornaments, and after a certain date none but the so overprinted stamps were accepted at the post-offices.

Little Alfonso XII was nearly four years old, before his picture was put on the stamps of his colonies, in 1890. The color of these stamps was changed frequently, but otherwise they remained the same, until the new design for 1898-99 appeared. The design of 1890 shows him as a pretty little boy, but that of 1898 shows him as a lad of about 13 years. Whilst these stamps were in use he lost by far the greater part of his colonies, and that in consequence of the mismanagement of his representatives in Cuba, which provoked the Spanish-American war.

During the war a large number of stamps of both designs was surcharged "HABILITADO" and the value. Then, also, i 1899 a number of U. S. stamps was used, surcharged "Cuba" and the value, but in the same year an extra new issue appeared, manufactured in the U. S. by the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. On the 1 cent a statue of Columbus is represented; on the 2 cent a group of palm trees; on the 3 cent an ideal figure representing Cuba; on the 5 cent an ocean steamer and on the 10 cent a view representing Cuban agriculture. In 1905 the two lower values were re-engraved and slightly altered, and in 1907 a new stamp was added of the value of 50 centavos, with the portrait of J. A. Maceos, one of the patriotic Cuban generals who withstood the Spanish tyranny. The republic has also a special delivery stamp with a bicycle rider and palm leaf ornaments on it.

In 1873 a 10 centavos stamp was issued, inscribed "REP. DE CUBA." Its history seems somewhat obscure, and it is doubtful whether it should be enumerated in the catalogs, though it is contained in Scott's.



Commencing with the September issue, a "New Issues" department will be a regular feature of this magazine. This department will be conducted along slightly different lines which have been suggested by the leading collectors of twentieth century stamps. The chronicle will be divided into two sections, the first listing only such items as have actually been received in this country, and the second, the usual chronicle of announced and contemplated issues. We have made arrangements with the leading dealers in New Issues to supply us with news letters, and the editor of this department has one of the largest collections of twentieth century stamps in the country. Suggestions are invited.

The Corner of the United States 5c 1847

Every philatelist has undoubtedly noted the rapid rise in the price of the United States 5 cents of the 1847 issue. Up to a comparatively recent date these stamps could be procured singly or in quantity at prices ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per copy, the latter figure being considered a good price for exceptionally fine copies. Only a year ago a certain Chicago dealer was called a chump for paying $1.00 each for fine copies, while the latest auction sales have realized as high as $3.20 each. The inside story of this rapid rise makes an interesting chapter of philatelic history.

The corner was started about January 1, 1907, by two Minneapolis gentlemen, Messrs. H. G. Smith and F. H. Lord, who at that time sent out form letters to dealers requesting approval selections, showing shades, etc. They continued this policy for nearly two years without any apparent increase in prices and before the public woke up to what was happening, they secured several thousand copies of the stamp at an average of not more than 35c each. Even after the prices began to soar they placed "buy bids" with the various auctioneers and dealers for quite awhile, but later placed a limit of $1.75 upon their bids when prices began to reach this limit. The market has now gotten beyond the originators and latest advices state that Mr. Lord has placed a final limit of $2.00 as the maximum that he will pay. Since commencing to purchase the stamps Mr. Lord has removed to San Francisco, Calif., and it is understood that Mr. Smith has sold his entire holdings to another Minneapolis collector, Mr. H. N. Withee. It is estimated that these two gentlemen now hold about 5,000 copies.

The idea of the promoters of the corner, we understand, is to accumulate as many copies of the stamp as possible and then offer them to some dealer or group of dealers under contract to keep up the price. Controlling such a large number, they have decided that the dealers will be obliged to come to them and meet their terms sooner or later if they desire to handle the stamps at all.

The attitude of the collecting public in regard to the corner offers an interesting study. Refusing to buy the stamps at 35 cents each, they now scramble for them at from $2.00 to $2.75 each and it is due entirely to their efforts that the price has been forced to this figure, for as stated before the promoters stopped at $2.00.

Despite the increase many dealers have so far refused to raise their list prices, but it is worthy of note that they are always "out of stock" when orders are sent them at their regular prices.

The stamps are not held up by a fictitious value. The corner has simply awakened interest in a much neglected field and even at $3.00 per copy the stamps are cheap, as compared with many other stamps that bring this price or more. It is almost certain that they will never slump, for they are worth the full amount that they now bring. Most dealers will now pay as much for the 5c value as they will for the 10c.

The Campaign for One Cent Letter Postage

The National One Cent Letter Postage Association, 506 Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, is aggressively pushing a campaign for the reduction of letter postage. They are sending out some excellently prepared articles to the press, and as the campaign is of more than passing interest to philatelists we reprint the following from their circulars:

"New and novel methods of prosecuting a campaign for the passage of a congressional measure are to be followed by officers of the National One Cent Letter Postage Association at next fall's session of congress when a bill providing for the lowering of the rate on first class postage matter, including all letters, from two cents to one cent, will be introduced."

"Instead of maintaining an expensive lobby at Washington, to "gum shoe" among the legislators and to seek by corrupt means or otherwise to secure the reform which is sought, the officers of the association expect to bring sufficient pressure to bear from "home interests" to induce a majority of congressmen and senators to approve the bill."

"The association now consists of hundreds of members, located in nearly every state in the Union. For the most part they are prominent heads of big manufacturing and mercantile concerns who realize that they are entitled to a

one cent rate on ordinary letters."

"From the association's headquarters in Cleveland these influential businessmen will be asked to swing their representatives and senators into line for the passage of a one cent rate bill. Letters and telegrams will pour into Washington by the hundreds from men whom the legislators cannot afford to ignore. Delegations will back them up. In this thoroughly businesslike manner the officers of the association expect to conduct their campaign."

"To enable them to bring the necessary pressure to bear when needed the officers of the association are now busily engaged in building up the membership. Business men particularly are being interested in the saving they will realize when a one cent letter rate is inaugurated. Some firms in the large cities of the country pay as high as $40,000 and $50,000 a year for first class postage. With a one cent rate this expense would be cut exactly in half. There is not a concern in the country which would not receive benefit from such a reform."

"Last year the post-office department realized a profit of about $60,000,000 from the carrying of first class mail matter, most of which consisted of letters. At the existing rate business houses are paying $1,680 a ton to the government for carrying letters."

"On an average of forty-two letters are carried to the pound, which makes the rate about 84 cents. This for short hauls, and city delivery as well as for long distance service. An enormous amount of first class mail matter never leaves the city where it originates and the profit is particularly large on this class."

"The first batch of letters carried to Circle City, Alaska, cost the government $450 apiece, though carried by the two-cent stamp. But there are only a few letters of this sort carried and conditions throughout the United States are entirely different. There are 92,000,000 people in the country by the new census. Vast cities exist by scores and scores where important business concerns are spending millions per annum to make their wares known to the world. The people are entitled to postal service at cost, and government can carry letters at a one cent rate and still clear expenses. It seems right and just, therefore, that such a rate should be established."

"The outrageously exorbitant rates which business men are being compelled to pay for transporting their letters," declared Geo. T. McIntosh, secretary of the association, "is indicated by the fact that the profits on first class mail are now in excess of $60,000,000 per year.

During the ten years from 1901 to 1910, inclusive, first class mail produced a total revenue of $1,125,000,000, with a total weight of about 1,300,000,000 pounds. In round figures the government in that period made a profit of about $500,000,000. This sum would have wiped out half of the national debt of the United States, which is only $1,046,449,185! Is it any wonder that the business men of this country are waking up to the economic burden they are being compelled to shoulder?"

The Complete History of the Chicago Find of the 13c on Experimental Paper.

The 13 cent value on experimental paper was discovered at the Chicago Heights postoffice by Mr. John E. Lord, of Chicago, the find consisting of 10 stamps in a horizontal strip of five by two, with margin on the left.

At the time the find was made, the 13 cent value had not been placed on sale in Chicago, and to accommodate the local collectors and dealers Mr. Lord purchased them wherever procurable, in his visits to the small towns around Chicago. When he inquired for the value at the Chicago Heights postoffice, they informed him that they had a sheet of 100 and a block of 10 on hand. Mr. Lord purchased the sheet of 100, but, noticing that the block was considerably darker in shade, requested that it be given him in exchange for 10 stamps from his sheet. Mr. Lord had no idea of the find he had made until that evening when, while selling the stamps at a C. P. S. meeting, one of the members made the discovery.

A block of four of these stamps was sold by Mr. Lord to Dr. Gustav Futterer, of Chicago, for $32.00.

A pair was exchanged with Mr. W. C. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, for sevmains in Mr. Rhodes' collection, the eral copies of the 15c value on experimental paper. One of these copies re-

other having been disposed of to Mr. Iver R. Johnson, of Chicago.

The last block of four with margin was sold from Mr. Lord's personal collection to Mr. Hugh M. Clark, the Chicago dealer, and by him disposed of to a Chicago collector, the consideration being $150. Forty-eight hours after the sale Mr. Clark received an offer of $300. for the block and since then has received half a dozen telegrams and no less than 100 inquiries regarding the block.

It is an interesting fact that when the block was offered to Stanley Gibbons at $150 they indignantly refused to pay any such "outrageous price," but offered a block of 20 of the 3c on experimental paper in exchange.

Reports of further finds of this value are constantly being received, but in every case where examination has been made the report has proven unfounded. Usually a "sly wiped" plate has given rise to the error.

We shall endeavor to give detailed articles on the other values as fast as we can gather the necessary information.

Government Postcard Department

CONCERNING SOME RARE POSTAL CARDS.

By Siegfried Schachne.

One of the greatest charms for the up-to-date card collector is the acquirement of certain rarities, cards so seldom seen or heard of, that the average collector doubts of their existence. About a year ago Senf's "Illustriertes Briefmarkenjournal" answered a subscriber in its Letter Box that the history of Ceylon cards Nos. 2 and 3 (Scott's Nos. 603 and 604) is rather a dark one, inasmuch as the editor had never seen any specimens of either card. That these cards were very difficult to procure is an assured fact, for in vain had I hunted for them since 1897. Last year, after I had about given up the search, both rarities were offered to me by a Colombo, Ceylon, resident. The stranger was quite willing to send them on approval and as there was no risk for me, I accepted his proposition to examine the cards. They proved to be the "real thing" and I was not slow in purchasing them, although I am almost ashamed to state the prices I paid. My Ceylon correspondent was posted enough to know that no existing catalog states the correct value of both cards.

In 1899, the Department of Antiognia, of the then Colombian Republic, issued a postal card, which my German friends quote at Mark 1.00, or 24 cents. I have in vain endeavored to purchase that card from them. I consider it very rare and easily worth twenty times the Senf valuation. Speaking of the Colombian Republic, all the cards containing the error "UNIVERSELLF" instead of "UNIVERSELLE" are far rarer than the catalog price of 72 cents would indicate.

The 1885 India Reply card without perforations (Scott's No. 605a) is quoted by Senf at 60 cents in U. S. currency. That again is a senseless valuation. This card is exceedingly rare and lacking in even the largest collections. As a matter of course, Senf can not furnish at even fifty times the published price.

A few months ago I had written to my Leipzig friends to either leave the price of No. 2 Labuan card perfectly blank, or to state the true value, viz., Mark 300, in place of their present price of Mark 2.50. They answered that they would under the circumstances prefer to state no price. Consequently, when you will see no value of that card stated in their 1910 catalog, you will know the cause of the change.

Some collectors have never heard of the Congo Provisional cards of 1900-1903. The supply of the single cards of the 1897 issue was exhausted, but the Congo Postoffice Department had plenty of the reply cards on hand. The authorities then split these double cards and surcharged them with "Carte Incompiete," also mentioning the names of the three towns whence they were issued: Boma, Banana and Matadi. Sixteen varieties exist and I am glad to say that I possess them all.

Mexico is also a very interesting country from the postal card standpoint. The 1882 issue with the impressed double stamps of the president's head are all rare. The rarest of these is the 2x2 cent brown on buff card. Senf catalogs it at $45, but, as in all similar cases, the intrinsic value is much higher.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF CARD COLLECTING OVER STAMPS.

The beginner naturally says to himself, "What shall I collect?" If he asks

me, I say "Cards."

The vast difference between the two branches of Philately are to be summed up in a few words.

A collection of cards can be brought to completion, quickly and at small expense. I speak, of course, relatively. Take the U. S., for example. Senf catalogs 25 main varieties of cards. Does any one know with absolute accuracy just how many main varieties there are of U. S. stamps? I think not. The complete set of U. S. cards can be purchased for about $5.00 and if one knows how to go at it, for even less. Who knows the amount required for a complete collection of U. S. stamps? No one.

Now the above remarks apply with equal force to almost the whole list of countries in the catalog, the exceptions being, of course, those small ones, issuing but a few specimens. But they are in the vast minority.

For the advanced collector are the minor varieties, the same as stamps. But the point is here, that for a comparatively small outlay one can gather together say 5,000 cards, and is then in possession of a splendid collection, complete in many ways. In the same outlay can be secured a good number of stamps, but you have only begun.

When a card collector has completed his U. S. set of main varieties, he can begin on the shades of impression and cardboard, different varieties of board, etc.; so that there is nothing lacking that stamps supply. And the fact is that the hunt for minor varieties is, at once, fascinating and instructive.

The writer started to collect stamps and cards at the same time about twenty-five years ago, and after collecting both up to ten years ago, disposed of his stamps but will never give up the cards. And why? Simply for the reasons as set forth above.

There is also to be considered the matter of new issues. These new cards can be secured at a very small yearly cost, while the cost of "keeping up" with the new stamps is prohibitive for most of us.

Horace E. Carpenter, Jr.



Iver R. Johnson of Chicago

Little sketches of the men who have made and are making philatelic history have always been of absorbing interest to the true philatelist and in commencing such a series "The Collectors' Journal" feels especially fortunate in being able to present Mr. Iver R. Johnson of Chicago.

Personally Mr. Johnson has a progressive and fearlessly aggressive nature, his aggressiveness probably being his most noticeable trait. When he wants anything—and he usually does want something—he goes right after it, and, what's more, he generally gets it. On any subject or question that interests him at all he takes a decided stand which he strenuously advocates until the final decision. And let it here be understood that when an adverse decision is rendered against Mr. Johnson, he is ready to stand with the majority and to work and work hard for the successful outcome of whatever policy may be advocated. It is this agressiveness made Mr. Johnson one of the leaders in philatelic circles and especially in the American Philatelic Society. He has never dealt in stamps, has never published a philatelic journal or been written up in one, or held any prominent office in our national society, and yet he is probably better and more intimately known by hundreds of collectors than many persons who have been before the public in one or the other of these capacities for years. Just stop to consider what this means. A fame gained entirely by work rather than

words. It is a record well to be proud of.

It would be an exhaustless task to cite all or even a part of the definite things Mr. Johnson has accomplished, but two things stand out pre-eminently from the rest—the systematizing of the A. P. S. records and the organization and promotion of the work of the Educational committee.



IVER R. JOHNSON OF CHICAGO.

For years the methods employed in the secretary's office of the A. P. S. had been handed down from one secretary to another, and while they had served very well while the society was in its infancy, they became absolutely inadequate as the society grew. After the phenomenal growth of the society in 1909-10 the system became painfully inadequate and it was imperatively necessary that radical changes be made. Mr. Johnson was selected as personal representative of the president of the association and after an exhaustive study of the needs of the society he evolved and successfully installed a modern system that is a marvel of completeness. It would be too long to reprint here in full but the work he outlined is a matter of record and can be found in the Year Book of the society for 1910.

As important as his work was for the A. P. S. his work on the Educational committee has been of even greater importance to philately in general. By his plans and methods hundreds and thousands of boys and girls throughout the country have become aware of the attractiveness of stamp collecting and the future generation of collectors, even more than the present, will feel the influence of Mr. Johnson's work. From a haphazard system of general publicity in the press of the country, Mr. Johnson evolved a systematic plan to reach the younger element and by a series of folders, stamps, etc., make collectors of them. Even in outline the plan looked good and the actual work accomplished has been truly wonderful. The philatelic press of the country has been slow to foster the good work or to spread its literature, but in future numbers, by consent of the committee, "The Collectors' Journal" wil reprint a large part of the matter being used and definitely outline the work of the committee.

In local circles Mr. Johnson is one of the leaders and the Chicago Philatelic Society has long felt his influence. His success as a recruiter in gaining new members for the C. P. S. has been phenomenal, in one year having added over twenty new names to the list. The local boys all thought he had some hypnotic influence until Mr. Mudge saw Mr. Johnson work with a man for two hours in an endeavor to show him the advantages of joining. Could anyone withstand such a "tenacious" appeal?

Mr. oJhnson is chock-full of ideas and he knows how to carry them out. The designs for the badges and stamps to be given out at the A. P. S. convention all originated with him, as did the handsome medals distributed at the C. P. S. one hundredth meeting.

As a collector, Mr. Johnson proceeds along the same painstaking lines. His specialties are the stamps of the United States, Chili, France and the Scandinavian countries. In these he collects everything collectable, adhesives, locals, revenues, cards, envelopes, etc., and he has some really magnificent things. We hope to have him write up some of these for us at an early date.

THE ARTIST'S APOLOGY.

It is not my wish to appear before the collecting fraternity with a long description of myself, but I have been pressed to do so by our worthy editor.

Being only one amongst many thousands of men who are able to do better work in art and design than I, it probably is my being a collector which brings this distinction upon me.

There is nothing worthy of note to des-

cribe about my younger years, as I was raised and educated like all other boys of the middle classes. When only 12 years of age our school principal, if otherwise engaged, would leave the four hours each week we had in drawing, for me to supervise.

At fourteen years of age, after leaving school, I begged my parents to let me go to work at some occupation where my talent would be of service, but, well meaning as they were in their way, they promptly put me in the hands of a commission-merchant to study book-keeping. The kind reader can imagine what rapid progress I made in this beloved place.

I am not quite sure who was the happier person, my employer, or I, when after a year of misdirected efforts, we parted. After several years spent in different offices, military service and government offices, I came to the United States, of which I am now a citizen—and proud of it.

There is a little incident, probably more interesting to the kind reader than my own personality, and that incident I will now relate:

While still at school, my dear father, who had been a stamp collector in his leisure time, presented me with his collection, which as I remember still, contained many of the earliest issues of many countries. Amongst others I may mention an almost complete set of the U. S. Department issues in mint condition. Well, as the story goes on, one fine day a schoolmate and I were sitting near our house looking over this collection, when a gentleman happened along, stopped, looked over the collection and offered me the equal of about $5.00 U. S. I was struck by the generous offer, and upon being urged by my schoolmate, sold the collection. My friend and I had a glorious time celebrating our good fortune (?). Some time later my father, bringing home some stamps for me, asked about the album—Well, it hurts me now more than ever, to tell about the interview that followed. My friend's father seemed that day to be very much more interested in his son than usual and afterward when we two boys compared notes, there was a grudge apparent of one against the other. That fateful day we could not sit on anything but our conscience.

About a year ago I again became interested in stamp collecting and later on also began the collecting of government postal cards. It is my pleasant duty to care for the wants in the art line for the Collector's Journal and the Collector's Journal Series of Handbooks, which I hope to aid the editor in making the finest philatelic magazine and handbook published.

Sincerely yours,
Frank Prescott.

(Editors' Note:—Mr. Prescott in submitting the above sketch insisted that it be reprinted without revision, and I have done this, although it does not do justice to his work as an artist. The various headings in this issue speak for themselves and stamp Mr. Prescott as an artist of exceptional ability. He is known in many parts of the country and has just completed a resolution in water color to hang in the stateroom of one of our largest ocean-going liners. We feel that we are to be congratulated upon securing the services of Mr. Prescott and "The Collector's Journal" and our series of Handbooks will eloquently attest to the superiority of his work).

Collecting Specimen Stamps

By Colonial.

One of the newest fads is the collection of "specimen" stamps. These stamps are not at all rare and are generally issued by the postal department in order to provide a set for museum purposes, or to fulfill treaty obligations.

By the Geneva Postal Convention, a "specimen" set of stamps was to be provided by each country in order to show what the country's genuine issues looked like.

A recent issue of one of the greatest philatelic journals in Europe says: "It seems very remarkable that specimen stamps should have been so neglected at the very time that the perfection cry held sway. These specimen stamps really fulfill the most exacting demands. They are, almost without exception, choice copies. Their genuineness cannot be doubted. It seems that they do not look unused to the fanatical collector of mint stamps, or to the other who says they are not used. So it is that fanaticism, which has done so much harm to our hobby, has prevented the generality of collectors from purchasing specimen stamps at a time when they

were obtainable. We are now, however, at the crossing of the ways, and anyone who has an opportunity of buying specimen stamps should seize it."

So much for the opinion of our European friends. Specimen stamps are exceedingly rare, and very few reach the collecting public, but they are undoubtedly a very nice, desirable class to have, by either the collector of used or unused stamps.

(Editor's Note:—In connection with this article it is interesting to note some of the prices realized at Hugh M. Clark's Eighth Annual Sale held June 4th, 1910. In this sale were included ninety-seven lots of specimen stamps, about 766 stamps, which brought $64.90, an average of about 8½ cents per stamp. In the lot were many stamps in the pound values and stamps which catalogued as high as $25.00 each, or more. Think of it! Only 8½ cents each. The average on large quanity lots was even less; for example, twenty-eight varieties of Mauritius brought 70 cents, only 2½ cents each. The bids on some stamps, however, ran as high as $7.90. Truly, now is the time to buy. We question the statement of the writer, however, that "specimen stamps are not at all rare." Only 700 specimen sets are ever issued and, it will be seen, that comparatively they are very rare indeed.)



CANADA PAPER VARIETIES.

One of the novelties shown at the Winnipeg Stamp Exhibition was evidently overlooked by the philatelic press in their reports. It was no less than the common 1 cent King's Head, present issue, which was exhibited in pairs and blocks of four, unused, by Mrs. L. C. Hooper, showing three distinct varieties of paper. These were:

1. Ordinary wove paper.
2. Thin wove paper, slightly ribbed.
3. Very thick, hard wove paper.

These three varieties were purchased during the same month from the same vendor, and the three varieties side by side enabled advanced philatelists to see the possibilities of specialism. Each of the varieties included a portion of the border or margin of the sheet containing the plate numbers, thereby enhancing the beauty of the discovery of distinct paper varieties.

The great difference in the texture of the paper is not to be confounded with minor textures of stamps, often caused by heavy or light gum, on unused specimens, and by soaking or skinning on used specimens.

The three paper varieties of the commonest Canadian stamp will no doubt be of interest to all collectors, and the owner, Mrs. Hooper, has included these in the auction sale of her B. N. A. duplicates, to be held by the Philadelphia Stamp Co., early in January.

From all appearances it is evident that the Postal Printing department were experimenting with paper, as since the purchase above referred to the paper appears to be of a uniform quality.

* * *

Special Perforation on U. S. Stamps.

We planned to submit some considerable evidence to show that many of the special perforation varieties were made simply for sale to collectors, but after consulting with several of the leading dealers we find that the interest in them has dwindled to such an extent that the effort would not be worth while.

* * *

Regummed U. S. Stamps.

Mr. Hugh M. Clark advises us that many regummed U. S. stamps, especially of the early issues, are coming on the market, and warns collectors to beware of them. The work of regumming has been done so well that it is almost impossible of detection. It is of the right color and consistency, but by the aid of a microscope one can usually detect where the gum has run over the edges.

The Half-cent Canada.

The old half-cent, Queen's head, black, Canada stamps, which were in use up to a short time ago, are being withdrawn from circulation, and no more will be issued. There is now no ½ cent rate in Canada, and consequently there is no further use for this value. Some post offices have used up all they had on hand, and others have returned the remainders.

* * *

Administration of Australian Postal Affairs.

In a recent letter from the Chief Secretary's office, New South Wales, occurs the following paragraph: "Since the inauguration of Federation, which embraces the several Australian states and Tasmania, the administration of the Postal Establishments of these states has devolved upon the Commonwealth Government."

* * *

1899 Issue of Virgin Islands.

The plates of the 1899 issue of Virgin Islands have been destroyed, according to an official letter received from there by a stamp collector.

* * *

CANADIAN WORLD'S FAIR.

Canada is at present talking about a World's Fair to be held in Winnipeg in 1912. This will be called the Selkirk Centennial (100 years since the first white settlement in the Northwest), and also a Centenary of Peace between the U. S. and Great Britain. Commensurative stamps will no doubt be issued.

UNCLE SAM'S STAMPS.

An article under the above caption, purporting to be a description of the government stamp collection, recently appeared in the Baltimore American. The article is too long to reprint in full, but the following extract will be of interest:

"Uncle Sam as a stamp collector is a most signal success. He not only has a complete set of his own stamps but a complete collection from every other stamp issuing country in the civilized world as well. His collection is valued by the Department at $200,000, but stamp dealers say it would demand a figure many times that sum if placed on the open market for sale.

"The fact that Uncle Sam's stamp collection is absolutely complete is a statement difficult to comprehend, even to those who have been collectors themselves. Most of those who were collectors in years gone by will remember how many empty places there were in their albums when they gloried in the possession of 1,500 to 2,000 specimens. They will recall how many new varieties above the 2,000 mark cost from $5.00 to $50.00 each, also the small fortunes placed on some of the specially rare specimens, the kind which the dealers' catalogues related had only been printed to the number of 100 or so and but six or seven were known to be in existence.

"Well, Uncle Sam's stamp collection possesses all of these, besides the thousands of common kinds. Although it has taken hard work, many years and a tidy fortune to do it, the collection today stands absolutely complete. The only varieties yet to be added are those yet to be issued."

The writer of the above certainly had a vivid imagination as all who have ever seen the collection will attest. As a matter of fact the government has but a fair collection. The issues of the United States are well represented although lacking all of the great varieties, while the foreign issues are very poorly represented and do not approach completeness.

PLATING THE U. S. 5c 1847.

It has been called to the attention of the editor of this magazine that it is possible to plate the United States 5c 1847. We are personally very much interested in this subject, and, in connection with another local philatelist, an effort will be made to plate the issue if enough outside interest can be aroused to supply us with the necessary data. We would be very glad to hear from anyone having any information or ideas on the subject and particularly from anyone having large blocks or strips, or even pairs and singles having wide margins, that might be of assistance. Permission is requested to hold the stamps submitted until enough are accumulated to commence the actual work, but if a quick return is desired we will be glad to comply after making notes on any items that might aid us. We will gladly pay postage and registration both ways. Address the editor, H. L. Lindquist, 700 East 40th Street, Chicago.

With the Trade

This department has been inaugurated for the benefit of the dealer and collector alike. For the dealer, as it gives him an opportunity to announce any new purchases and to call especial attention to any particular item that he is featuring; to the collector, as it advises him of the latest and newest devices to aid him and of the firms that cater to his particular wants. There is absolutely no charge for notices in this department and we will gladly give space to any dealer desiring it enough to send us items. We reserve the right to reject any and all articles submitted, but are willing to give space to advertisers and non-advertisers alike. Send on your items.

The United Stamp Company of Chicago are fast forging to the front as the leading dealers in philatelic accessories in this country. The success of their Marquette Album is well known and their other lines are all of the finest grade. Their most recent addition is the "Marquette Watermark Detector," which is so far in advance of anything of its kind that it is in a class by itself. The other cups on the market have a painted bottom, but in this new cup the part containing the benzine is blown of jet-black glass. We advise collectors to look this up if they want the best. It sells for 45c post free.

Fred Michael and Brother have recently closed a contract with one of Chicago's largest mail order houses for the purchase of all of their foreign covers, which amount to thousands each month. This places the firm in a position to furnish the lower values of all current stamps in fine combinations on the original cover to collectors interested in this branch. We recently had the pleasure of looking over one of the consignments just as it was received and were surprised to note some of the really fine and interesting covers that it contained. The covers seem to run exceptionally strong in the stamps of the Canal Zone and Liberia.



As we go to press the A. P. S. Convention has been convened. Already the advance guard have arrived in the city and more are arriving hourly. Charles Nast of Denver was the first to arrive and attended the meeting of the C. P. S. Thursday night, August 17, 1911. Mr. Nelton of Battle Creek came in almost simultaneously. William C. Stone of Springfield was also one of the early arrivals. The next issue of The Collectors' Journal will be a special convention number and will be out early in September. In it will appear a full and complete write-up of the convention and in this department much "discussion of personalities and current gossip" will be indulged in. We also hope to do justice to the magnificent exhibition which has been installed. The success attained has been really marvelous and we predict an unprecedented success for the entire affair.

A Building For You, By You!

You are respectfully and earnestly requested to contribute to the cost of the site and construction of this building—it and its surroundings known as Arcadia—the home of The Agassiz Association. The editor of this magazine believes in the worthiness of this cause and has contributed this space wherein this appeal may be made to you. You also are in sympathy with it because you love nature, the great outdoors, education, recreation, inspiration, health, happiness and humanity.

The Agassiz Association, established in 1875, incorporated in 1892 (Massachusetts) and in 1910 (Connecticut), is world-wide in its work. It was recently made homeless by a wealthy man who owned the property it occupied which had been promised permanently. He claimed his sole reason was out of friendship to the manager who was making too great personal sacrifice in behalf of humanity, and because he and his family were working without money remuneration. It is an interesting and surprising story. We will tell it to you, if you will let us.

The charter of the A. A. says: "The purposes for which said corporation is formed are the following, to-wit: the promotion of scientific education; the advancement of science; the collection in museums of natural and scientific specimens; the employment of observers and teachers in the different departments of science, and the general diffusion of knowledge."

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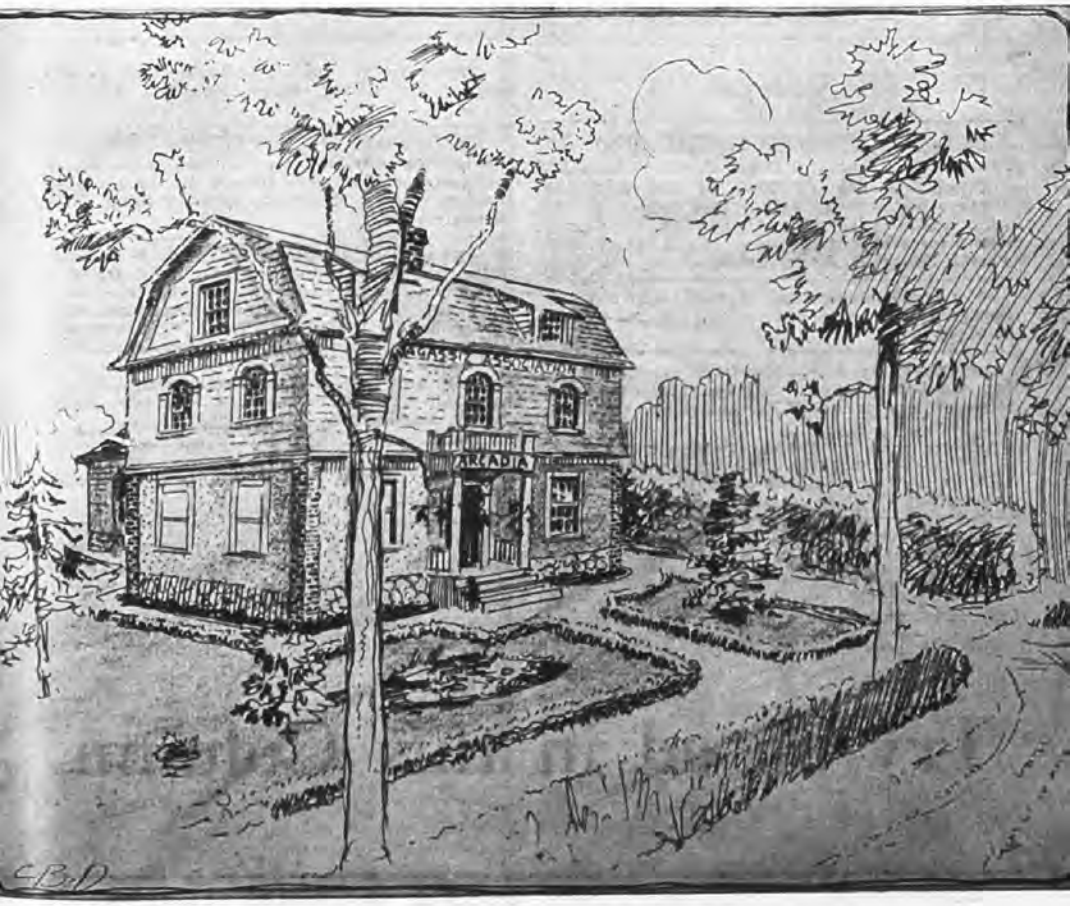

Nature," its official organ. A copy will be mailed free to you upon request. Contributors of less than ten dollars will receive the magazine the number of years there are dollars in their contributions. Contributors of ten dollars or more are entered as Life Subscribers —as long as they and the magazine are in existence. Please write for further particulars.

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Five hundred mixed or 100 var., pocket album, 250 hinges 10c. Mention paper. Approvals at 60%. A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

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Wanted Foreign Stamps. Have in exchange three books, Prehistoric Relics, Field Diary of an Archæological Collector, and Description of Fort Ancient, Ohio. These contain valuable information for relic collectors. Circulars sent on request. Ludwig Moorehead, Andover, Mass.

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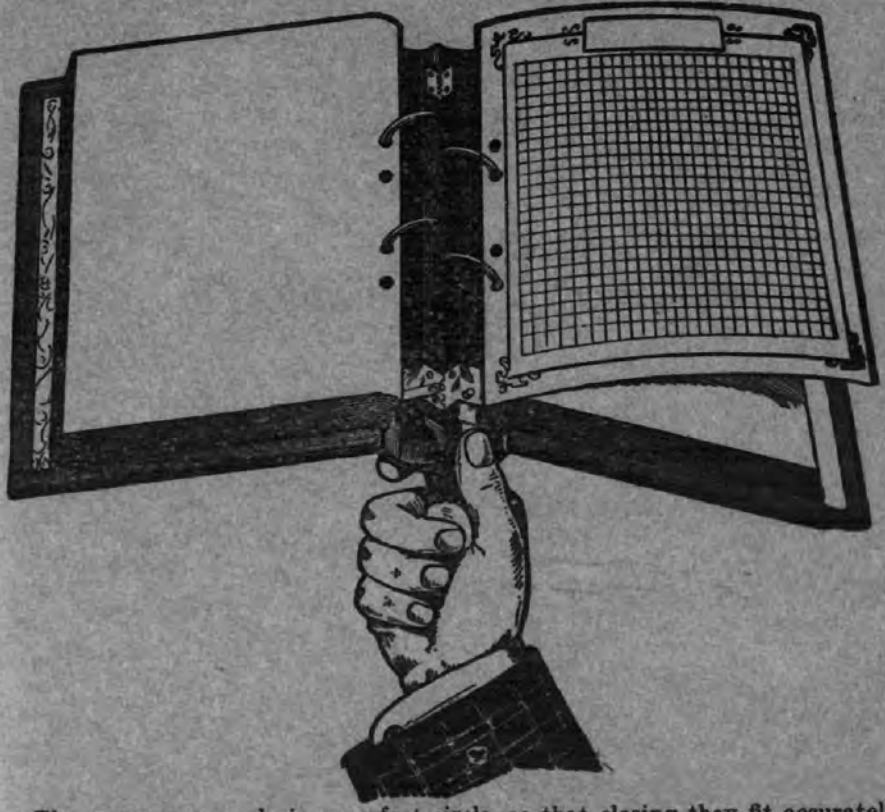

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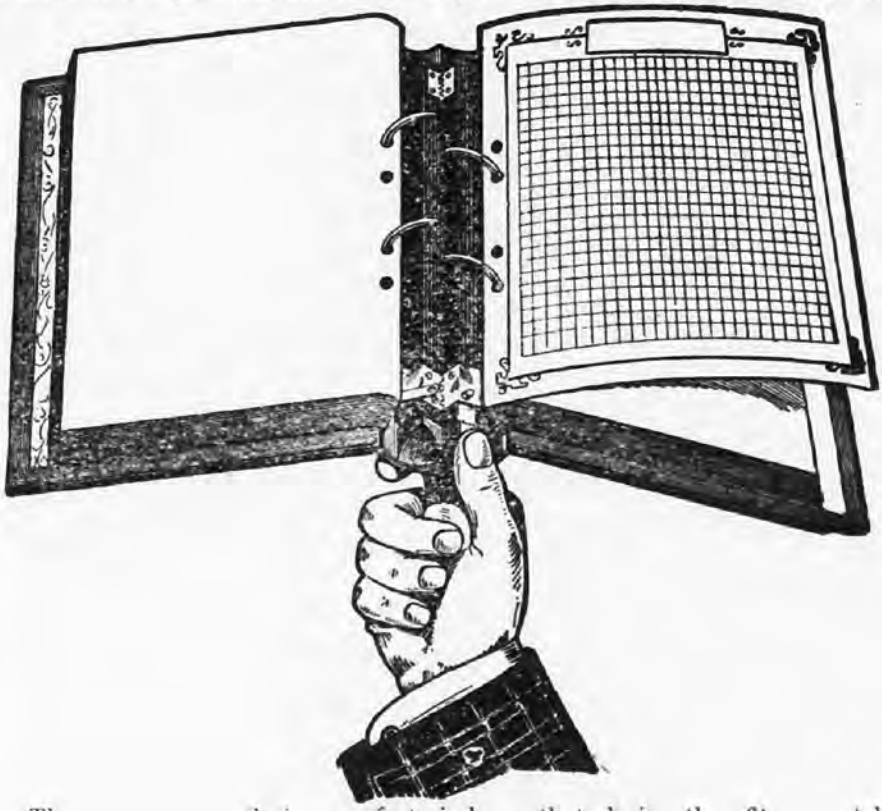

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SEPTEMBER

The Collectors' Journal.

Vol. 2 No. 2

Year 1911

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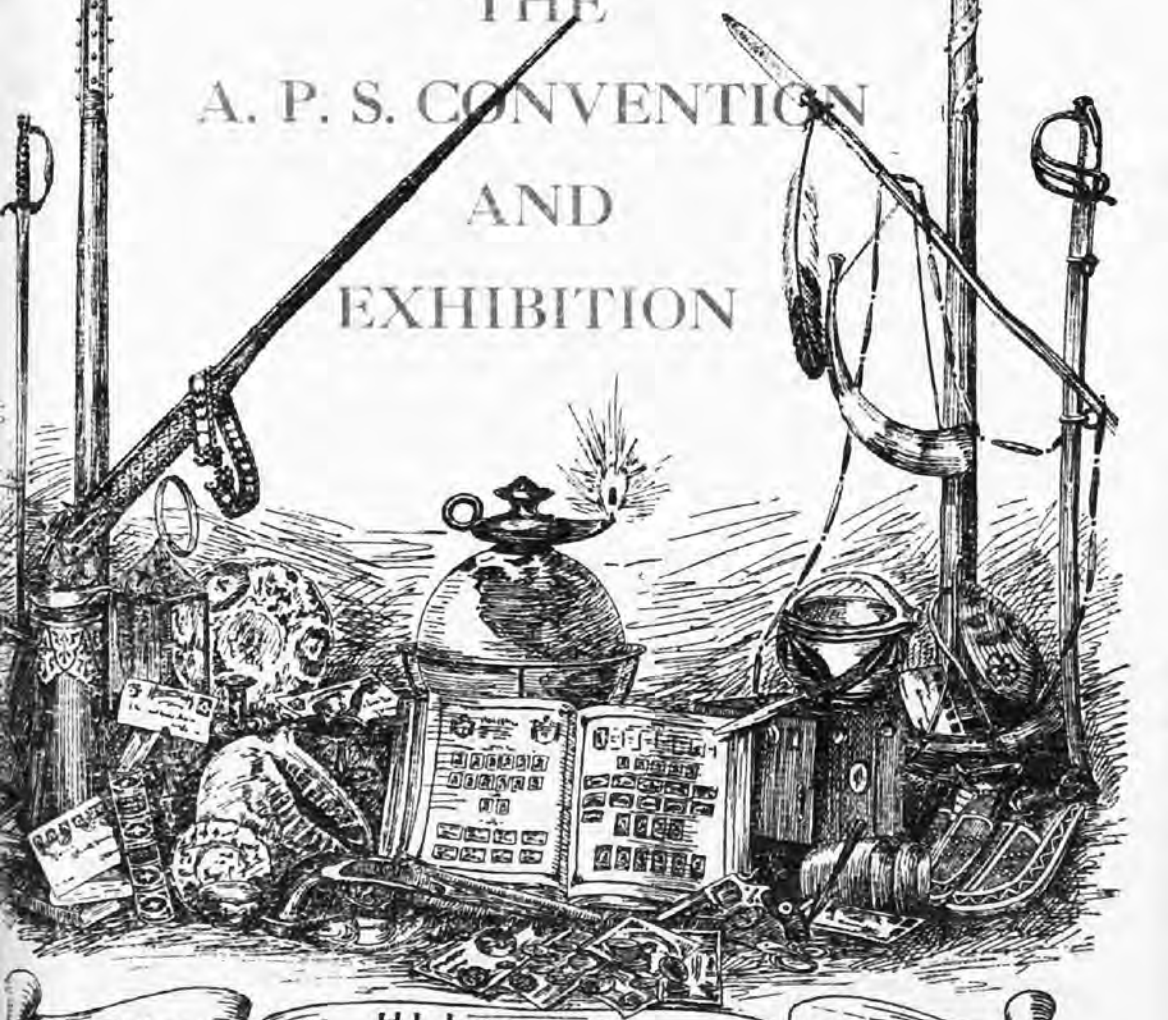

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The Color Chart

has been omitted from this issue owing to the delay of the ink manufacturers in matching colors. All of the colors are being made to order and the wait will be worth while as it will enable us to more fully perfect our plans. ¶ The next installment will show the " Violets " and will probably be included in the April issue.

We want your suggestions, the names of your collecting friends and your active cooperation in making this journal a success.

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Official Journal for the Chicago Philatelic Society and the American Society of Curio Collectors.

Volume I. **FEBRUARY, 1909** **Number 2**

Uncataloged Varieties of U. S. Stamps.

By C. T. ROGERS, President Chicago Philatelic Society.

Among the issues of the postage stamps of the U. S. are a number which have never found a place in the catalogs, but which having been regularly issued and sold to the public for purpose of prepayment of postage are legitimate and entitled to recognition.

The "Chemical" and other special papers: the "Water Color Inks" &c., were issued under the same circumstances as the "Double Paper" and "Cog-wheel Die" stamps which have each been accorded a place in the Standard Catalog, the former as a minor variety of the issue of 1873, and the latter as No. 207a, a minor variety of the issue of 1882.

It is to make the circumstances of these issues a little more widely known that this article has been prepared.

The attention of the P. O. Department having been called to the fact that many lightly canceled stamps were cleaned and fraudulently used again for postage, a Commission was appointed for the purpose of carrying on a series of experiments, to obtain, if possible, a stamp which, having once been used, would be so defaced as to make it impossible for thrifty patrons of the mail service to avail themselves of the simple process of removing the marks of the cancelling stamp.

A number of suggestions, patents and ideas having been submitted to the commission, several were selected for trial, and stamps were printed upon various papers and with different inks from the plates used for the regular issues.

The first of the Chemical papers was printed from the plates of the 1861-66 issues and consisted of but two denominations—the 2 and 3 cent, of which 10,000 of each were printed. This paper was the invention of a resident of Newport, R. I., and in recognition of his services, they were placed on sale only at the Newport, R. I., Post-office. A few were sold and used for postage, and some were purchased by collectors or those desiring them as curiosities, but the total was very small owing to the limited time that this issue was on sale.

The chemical used in the preparation of this paper gave it a saffron hue, and the stamps have the appearance of having been soaked in strong coffee, the colors appearing dull and lifeless.

The ink of the cancelling stamp coming in contact with the chemical in the paper, turned the latter to a dark greenish blue, which penetrated entirely through the stamp and could not be removed.

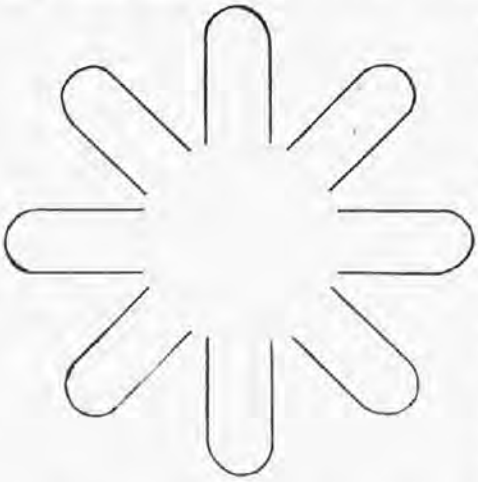
The experiment did not meet with sufficient success for permanent adoption, partly owing to the fact that the paper was so brittle that considerable difficulty was experienced in handling the stamps without breaking. Therefore all the remainders were soon returned to Washington and destroyed.

Another experiment was tried at about the same time, probably a little later, in which the 3c stamp of the issue of 1861-66 was printed upon ordinary paper with an ink having the property of being quickly soluble in water, and which are therefore known as "Water-colors." Some of these were used for postage, but are very rare, owing to the fact that by the time the collector has discovered that it is not an ordinary 3c of the 1861-66 issue only a valueless scrap of paper, or at best a badly damaged specimen remains.

It is probable that most of those found canceled were used by the Commission.

The unused stamp may be recognized by its very deep rich color and remarkable brilliance, somewhat resembling the 3c of the August, 1861, issue.

The next of the chemical papers was printed from the plates of the 1871 issue and consisted of the eight denominations, the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 30 and 90 cent, and appeared about 1875. A few complete sets were procured by collectors, but of the number printed, issued, or used, no record seems to have been preserved. Practically all the denominations have been found in used condi-



tion, but those of the higher values are excessively rare.

One of the Commission's experimental issues is known by various names, as "patent lines," "ruled paper" and "bond paper," and was issued at about the same time as the chemical paper and water color ink.

The issue consisted of but five varieties, 1 cent, 2 cent vermillion, 3, 5 and 10 cent, but as to the number of each printed or used, no detailed information is at present available. The 3c green of the 1871 issue, at least reached the public and may be occasionally picked up, while the entire set may be obtained for less money than the chemical paper set.

A paper having a decided lavender tinted surface was tried, upon which the 3c green of 1871 was also printed, and used copies bearing the postmark of the New York P. O. are known.

The two experimental issues accorded a position in the Standard Catalog, the "Double paper" and the "Cog-wheel Die," were discarded almost as quickly as the others, although not before a considerable number of the 2c brown and 3c green had been used.

As the name implies, this stamp was printed upon a double paper, composed of two very thin sheets of paper pasted together to form a sheet of the usual thickness, but, as a matter of fact, they are a trifle thicker, and, owing to the paste used, somewhat stiffer and heavier than the common varieties.

This paste is, like the water-color ink, soluble in water and upon being soaked for removal from the cover, separates into two thin pieces, which it was thought would make it impracticable to attempt to clean.

The "Cog-wheel Die" is a very scarce stamp and nearly all specimens found are cancelled, showing that probably a considerable quantity was used.

The die consisted of eight "U" shaped knives, so grouped into a single die as to produce a series of cuts somewhat resembling a cog-wheel of which Fig. 1 is an enlarged drawing. The cuts were entirely through the paper, but no portion of either stamp or paper was removed. The idea being that the ink of the cancelling stamp would penetrate the cuts and reach the more porous portions of the paper. Also that when attempting to remove them from the envelope, after having once been used, the small sections inside the cuts would adhere to the paper, and tear out, after the manner of a series of perforations.—leave the stamp with the appearance of having been punched.

For a large part of the information regarding these stamps I am indebted to Mr. A. W. Batchelder.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By REV. L. G. DORPAT

2. U. S. Postage Portrait Stamps 1851-1908.

Portraits of our great men have always predominated on the postage stamps of our country. The issue of 1869 is an exception, and so are the several commemorative issues, but even in these we find several portraits. Let us look at them.

The issues of 1851 and 1857 are prac-

tically the same, differing only in that the latter was perforated and the former not, and that the latter comprises the higher values of twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents, while the former runs up to twelve cents only, leaving it doubtful when and how the three higher values were first issued. Some philatelists claim that the twenty-four cent stamp was issued unperforated. Of the thirty and ninety cent stamps it is generally conceded that they were not issued imperforate.

The one cent bears the likeness of Franklin, but different from that on the five cents of 1847 by Longacre. It faces to the right, while on the thirty cents is one quite similar to it, but facing to the left. It seems that the image on this one cent of 1851 has been the pattern for all the subsequently issued one cent stamps which are monopolized by Franklin's face, down to the present issue of 1908; or if this is not the case, then the Franklin portraits since 1851 have all been fashioned after the bust by Cerrachi; even Rubricht's bust which was the pattern for the stamp of 1890 appears to have been influenced by Cerrachi's.

The three cents of 1851 bears the image of Washington after Houdon, and since then Washington's face was familiarized by appearing year out and year in on the commonest value of United States' stamps, until 1883 the three cents and since then the two cents. Houdon's portrait of Washington must have been the pattern for all these. It is expressly for the two cents of 1908.

Off and on, other portraits of Washington appeared. The ten and the twelve cents of 1851 show Washington after Stuart, similarly represented as on the ten cents of 1847, but turned to the left. The same pattern must have been used for the ten, twelve and twenty-four cents of 1861, the six cents of 1869, the two two cents of 1902 and numerous United States' revenue stamps, also for the twenty-four cents of 1851, where it is turned to the right.

On the ninety cents of 1857 we find Washington in general's uniform after the painting by Trumbull. The same, or nearly the same, reappears on the ninety cents of 1861. This portrait was dropped in 1869 and has not become popular ever since.

The five cents of 1851 presents the likeness of Jefferson after Stuart. We find it again on the five cents of 1861 and on the fifty cents of 1902. In the meanwhile copies from the bust of Jefferson by Cerrachi, appeared on the ten cents of 1870-89, and on the thirty cents of 1890-1901.

The issue of 1851 suffered of the same defect as the one and two cents of 1908, i. e. they had no figures of value with the exception of the X, and thirty cents. In those times the defect was not so important, possibly it was not even considered as a defect, and the issue might have remained in use for an indefinite period if the war had not broken out, which necessitated the issue of 1861. In 1908 it was different. The absence of figures of value is contrary to the Universal Postal Union's regulations, and therefore a speedy change in the design is being made, although it is said that the stamps (one and two cents) already issued will not be recalled, but used as they are. It may safely be said that enough have been printed to prevent their ever becoming very rare, but not enough to ever make them very common, since we may expect the altered design to appear in a couple of months, a month's supply of the two cents being above 100 million and of the one cent, nearly a hundred million.

In 1863 there appeared the first United States stamp of the value of two cents. It was designed for the use on drop-letters, that is, letters mailed and delivered at the same post office, and bore the likeness of Jackson. This "big head" so usurped the space of the stamp that all else appears like a little insignificant ornamentation, and the stamp remains unique as the "big-head stamp." Jackson's portrait has held the two cents value until 1883 when it had to cede it to Washington's, and found a place on the four cents. In 1890 it reappeared on the three cents and has held that value ever since. The images of 1870 to 1890 are copied from Power's statue of Jackson, whence that of 1902 was taken, we are not aware at this writing.

On April 15th, 1866, one year and one day after Lincoln's assissination in Ford's Theatre, and one year after the resulting death of the President, appeared a new stamp in black with his portrait. It was the fifteen cents stamp. In 1869 the ninety cents stamp, the highest value issued at that time, was designed to bear the likeness of the martyred President. In 1870 his likeness was put on the six cents, in 1890 on the four cents and in 1902 on the five cents. The presentations are all very nearly alike, except that on the six cents of 1870. Of the presentation on the four cents of 1890, Mr. Luff says according to the official description, that it

was made after a photograph from life. We may assume the same of the others with the exception of that on the six cents of 1870, which looks like a copy from a bust.

In 1870 Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's secretary of war, was introduced to the world on the new value of seven cents, which was expressly designed for use on letters to Germany. On account of the Franco-Prussian war, few, if any, can have been used for that purpose, but since January 1, 1872 they were used on letters to Denmark. Thus it came that the world did not see very much of Stanton after all, though about nine million of this stamp were printed.

The twelve cents of 1870 shows us the features of Henry Clay. As this value soon disappeared, so did Clay's portrait. It reappeared however, on the fifteen cents of 1890 and 1902. Daniel Webster, who made his first appearance on the fifteen cents of 1870 was equally fortunate; being represented again on the ten cents of 1890 and 1902. The three portraits differ considerably. That of 1890 was made after a daguerreotype from life. The twenty-four cents of 1870 bore the image of General Winfield Scott, who had to be contented with this one representation, the twenty-four cents value soon going out of use. Alexander Hamilton on the thirty cents of 1870 fared no better, making room in 1890 for Jefferson. The last portrait in the series of 1870 is that of Commodore Perry on the ninety cents, which was retained in the series of 1890 and carried over to the new $1.00 in 1894, where in 1902 it was replaced by that of Farragut.

Since 1869 no five cents stamps were issued until 1875, when General Taylor appeared on that value, but only to be replaced by Garfield in 1882, who in turn had to yield his place on this value to Grant in 1890, replacing Lincoln on the six cents of that year. Garfield appears again on the six cents of 1902. In 1893 the new value of eight cents came forth with the portrait of General Sherman. In 1902 he yielded, as becomes a gentleman, his place to Martha Washington, the first lady who appeared on any of the regular issues of United States postage stamps, and the only one too.

In the commerative Columbian issue of 1893 we find two portrait stamps. On the $4.00 are the portraits of Isabelle, Queen of Spain and Christopher Columbus, on the $5.00 Columbus is alone. Thus the first lady depicted on any of the United States stamps was not even a lady of this country, but a foreign potentate. Among the other commemorative issues we find Livingston on the one cent, Jefferson on the two cents, Monroe on the three cents and McKinley on the five cents of 1904, and Captain Smith on the one cent and Pocahontas on the five cents of 1907.

Going back to the regular issue of 1902 we encounter Harrison on the thirteen cents, Madison on the $2.00 and Marshall on the $5.00. As these latter two values are no longer needed, owing to the reduction of international postage, particularly between Great Britain and the United States, these portraits may be expected soon to disappear. Moreover there is a rumor that on the issue now in preparation Franklin's and Washington's portraits only are to be used, giving us a number of values all of the same design. We shall see!

On the Department stamps we find the same portraits as on the same values of the contemporary regular stamps. On the dollar values of the State Department is Seward's portrait. On the newspaper stamps of 1865 we find Washington on the five cents, Franklin on the ten cents and Lincoln on the twenty-five cents. The later newspaper stamps bear allegorical figures.

If we had the time and space, we might have considered the biographies of all men named above, and in that case we would have had a pretty fair outline of the whole United States history down to the time of President McKinley, who was murdered seven years ago. Thus the stamps of our country help to recall to our minds our country's history. The issue of 1902 is particularly helpful in this respect by not only giving the names of the men portrayed, but stating also their year of birth and death.

The ornamentation on the several designs might also give us a good deal of matter for consideration, as for instance the rope and anchors on the Perry stamp pointing to the admiralty, or the muskets and cannon on the Clay stamp pointing to the generalship, but our space does not permit it for this issue of the **Collectors' Journal,** and the publisher will not permit us to carry the same subject further than the space of one issue. So we must stop short now to take up pictures in the next.



The Seybold Collection of Original Covers (2)

By JNO. B. HOWE

Like most general collectors, Mr. Seybold has his favorite countries, and, like most of our United States collectors, his prime favorite is his own country. Going ahead a little, I may state here that Switzerland is a good second in his affections, and his Swiss collection alone is worth traveling miles to see. Hawaii and Ceylon have, next in order, a warm place in his regard, while he has taken a special delight in adding to his stores from the old German States, from British North America, and from Australia. This is a good place to say, also, that if I were asked to enumerate the old rareties missing from Mr. Seybold's collection, my task would soon be finished, and very little of your space would be required. Yet, it must be confessed, that a few Kohinoors of philately are not here. The circular British Guianas are absent; so are the Hawaiian Missionaries; so are two of the three of the first issue of Moldavia; so is the three lire of Tuscany and two p. Mauritius. But these substantially cover the deficiencies in regular postage. In one form or another, used or unused on the original cover, he has completed the regular issues (barring slight variations, for which, as already stated, he cares little) of nearly every country in the world, for the nineteenth century; while his twentieth century annex is already imposing.

In examining his United States, we may properly begin with the rare and famous Postmaster issues. His Brattleboro on the original envelope is a gem. He has two fine copies of the 5-cent Providence on separate covers, and a full block of twelve of the same, unused, showing the 10-cent stamp in the upper right-hand corner, as they were printed. There is a fine assortment of the New Yorks on the original cover, in superb condition—among them two strips of four, two pairs on the one cover, five pairs on separate covers, and six singles. A curiosity in this lot is a pair of the New Yorks on an envelope postmarked Boston. Of the St. Louis Postmaster Stamps, Mr. Seybold has a five-cent and a ten-cent, each on the cover.

The first regular issues are found in bewildering profusion. Imagine, ye specialists in United States, two original covers, each containing a strip of six of the 10-cent, 1847, all beautifully canceled. Then there are strips galore of five, four and three 10s on the cover, with numerous pairs, showing every variety and color of cancellation. There are also three splits of the ten, one vertical and two diagonal, on the cover, used to prepay five-cents postage. The 5-cent, 1847, is seen on the cover in all shades, and in various groupings, including one fine block of six.

The imperforate, 1851 issue is richly represented. Leaving aside the commoner stamps, mention may be made of fifteen of the 12c, black, and twelve of the 10c, green, each group on a single large cover. What is more, they are all fine copies. Indeed, the same may be said of Mr. Seybold's entire collection of United States. The 5c brown is found in various combinations, the most striking of which is seven copies on one envelope postmarked at Zurich, Switzerland. One of the gems of this issue is an unused copy of the 24-cent lilac, with exceptional margins, one of them from the border of the sheet, which bears the guaranty of a prominent American stamp company.

Of the 1857-60 issue there are some remarkable groupings on the cover. Among them may be noted a pair of the 90c on one cover, and a pair of 24c on another. Two other covers deserve special notice. One of them contains an extraordinary block of twenty of the 90's—a real marvel—all lightly canceled; while the second was mailed from Stockton, Cal., to Rock Port, Mass., with three 90's, one 30 and two 10's. There is an abundance of the minor pieces of this issue.

Coming to 1861, a prime attraction is a strip of four 10's of the August issue on the original cover. Of the September issue there are no less than eight covers bearing the 5-cent mustard in different combinations.

In the 1862-66 lot, the feature that stands out conspicuously is a used copy, detached, of the 3-cent scarlet. The color is perfect, but the genuineness of the cancellation has been questioned. Some experts, who have seen it, affirmed that it must have been canceled to order by some obliging postmaster, the understanding being that the stamp was not postally used. The Standard catalog does not quote it in used condition, but at least the canceled stamp speaks for itself in Mr. Seybold's collection.

Prominent among the rareties of the 1867 embossed issues are used blocks of

four (off the cover) of the 24c gray lilac, the 30c orange and the 90c blue.

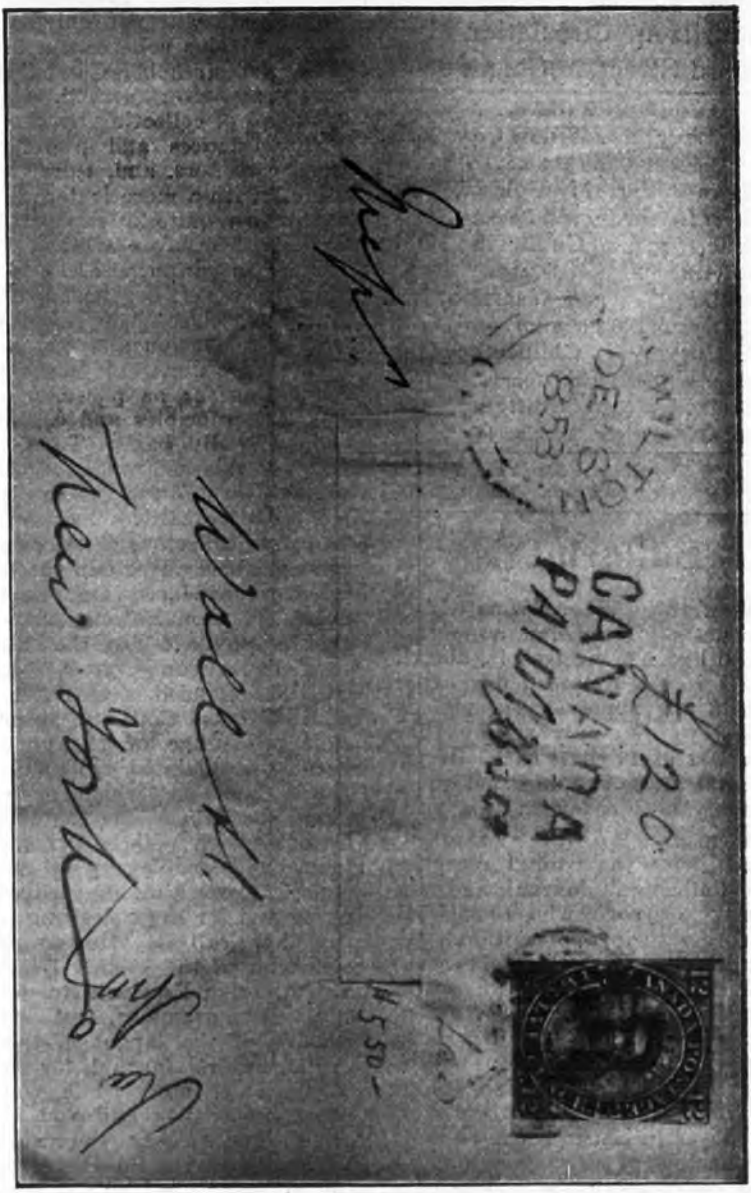
Mr. Seybold's collection of the popular issue of 1869 is dazzling in its wealth and diversity. What first engages attention here is a magnificent vertical strip of six 90's off the cover, lightly



5c Providence.

canceled, and of fine color. It is worth observing that for the first copy of 90c he ever obtained, which is still in his collection, he paid fifty cents to a dealer. From fifty cents to $15, the present catalog value of the used stamp, is a tremendous jump. Of the 90's, he has also a block of four and a strip of three, used. Other gems in the 1869 lot are original covers, bearing, respectively, twelve 30's, nine 30's and four 24's. Some of the novelties are decidedly interesting, among them a two-thirds cutting of the 3c on the cover, to pay two cents postage, and also one-half of the 2c on the cover. There is also a beautiful strip of six 10c on the cover. The United States issues from 1869 to the present day are, of course, fully represented, on and off the cover, in Mr. Seybold's collection, barring the reissues and

special printings, which have never appealed to him. As may be imagined, he has a beautiful lot of the Columbians on the cover, in almost every conceivable combination, including the dollar values. A special attraction is used blocks of four of the $2, $3 and $5 denominations off the cover. Among his Pan-American



12 pence Canada.

varieties he has two of the 1c inverts, one off and the other on the cover, together with an unused copy of 2c invert.

The semi-official or carrier issues are found in abundance, some on the original cover. Some of the rarities here may be thus enumerated: The Baltimore 1c blue and 1c red; 1c red and 1c black of the Horseman type; strips of four and of three of the Eagle carrier; New York City Dispatch, 3c green and 3c blue, and a specially fine specimen of the 3c blue on wove paper; United States Mail, 1c buff, 1c yellow and 1c red, and the Boston Penny Post. The United States locals have never arrested Mr. Seybold's interest.

(Continued on page 55)

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H. L. Lindquist, Editor and Mgr.,
3812 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

L. A. Lauritzen, Circulation Mgr.,
422 W. 63rd Street, Chicago, Ill,

Associate Editors.

Rev. W. A. Laughlin. Willow City N.D.
General Curio Editor

G. Montague Butler, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Mineralogy and Geology.

S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio
Government Postal Cards.

A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Dept. of Old Firearms.

Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio
Dept. of Old Paper Money.

H. L. Stoddard, Stuttgart, Ark.
Dept. of American Archæology.

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Editorial

Back Numbers. We anticipated numerous requests for the first issue from persons who had not received it, but the demand has so far exceeded our expectations that our supply is nearly exhausted and we can only supply them while they last at 15 cents each. If you desire a complete file you must act quickly, as we only have a few at this price.

Encouragement. We are extremely well pleased with the cordial reception given the Collectors' Journal and sincerely thank everyone who took occasion to express their appreciation. We are aware that in a general collector's magazine "the other fellow" can see no value in articles that do not bear directly upon his pet hobby, but experience has shown that from a financial standpoint it is impossible to publish a high class paper on the support received from any one hobby. In consequence we must cater to collectors of all classes, but we venture to say that in the course of a year every branch will be adequately represented and every collector will find enough matter that directly interests him to make it worth while. Remember that we are new, and the magazine in its present form is but a weak effort as compared with what we hope to accomplish. Your suggestions and criticisms, your aid in bringing the magazine before the attention of other collectors and your interest in dealing with our advertisers will be appreciated and incidentally will make it possible for us to give you a magazine such as you desire.

Our Platform. In publishing this magazine we aim to accomplish three things: first, to present articles of permanent value that will not only entertain but will also give collectors a better knowledge of their hobbies and in consequence more pleasure; second, to raise the standard of collecting by exposing fraudulent practices and persons who prey upon collectors, and, third, to unite collectors with a more fraternal spirit. The first two require no explanation, and the articles themselves will show whether we succeed in our purpose. The success of the third, however, depends upon the collectors themselves. Our hobbies are taken up for relaxation and recreation and 'o secure the fullest enjoyment out of them let us, as far as possible, discard cold business principles and continue upon a more friendly basis. To aid in accomplishing this end we have established a "Round Table" for the informal discussion of personalities and current gossip and urge collectors to take advantage of our classified advertising section to open up correspondence and exchange with other collectors interested in the same lines as yourself. By the knowledge and use of Esperanto your correspondence can be extended throughout the world and we trust that our subscribers will take advantage of the opportunity to become acquainted with this international language which opens up such great possibilities for the collector. The lessons which will be given in our columns will enable anyone to secure a superficial working knowledge of the language and for those desiring to go deeper into it we call attention to our combination offer of the leading Esperanto journal, Amerika Esperantisto, for one year. a complete grammar, test book and dictionary of the language, together with the Collectors' Journal, for one year, for $1.00. Start now, while you have the paper before you and you will be surprised how quickly you can learn it.

The Esperanto Speaking Collectors of the World. While on the subject of Esperanto we wish to call attention to the international Esperanto Society, which bands together the collectors of the world, and which will use this magazine as their official journal commencing with the next issue. Every Esperantist and

every collector who has any interest in taking up the study cannot well afford to overlook the advantages offered by membership. We shall have more to say about this in a future number.

Our Associate Editors. On the editorial page our readers will note the various associate editors who will take charge of the several departments in this magazine. As yet our list is incomplete, but it will be noted that we have secured the foremost authorities, in their respective subjects, in the country, and collectors can rest assured that the various articles appearing in this magazine will be of real merit and scientifically correct. As occasion offers we shall have more to say about these gentlemen, as we desire all our readers to KNOW them.

The Seybold Collection of Original Covers (cont.)

Mr. Seybold's collection of envelope stamps of the United States is very sure to incite enthusiasm. It is confined to entires, used and unused, and is practically complete. He has all the newspaper stamps as well, and a considerable proportion of the used adds interest to the group.

His department of United States revenues, barring the imperforates, for which he cares little, though he has some excellent specimens, is approximately full. A striking feature here is a block of twelve of the $50 U. S. revenue imperforate. Another is a block of eight of the $200, perforate, first issue, as beautiful as it is rare. He has a fine copy of the $200, second issue, and another of the $500, now catalogued at $300. These gems are rivaled by his fine specimens of those great rarities, the 50c, $1 and $5 proprietaries, sixth issue.

Going back to the United States departments, we find another complete assortment, the chief attraction being the large proportion on the original cover. He has, of course, fine specimens of the $2, $5, $10 and $20 State. It may be noted, incidentally, that his copy of the $5 State, now catalogued at $125, originally cost him $7.50. His numerous Executives, on the original cover, are particularly interesting and among them is a letter addressed in President Grant's handwriting.

Mr. Seybold has taken special pleasure in gathering a collection of Confederate issues, regular and provisional, which is the delight of every philatelic beholder. He has all the regulars in divers combinations on the cover; but they are completely overshadowed by the great rarity and opulence of his provisionals. Of the New Orleans 5c, brown, he has pairs, and strips of three and of four on the cover; also copies of the 2c blue and 2c red on the cover. A very rare cover contains three of the 2c blue with the 5c brown. Of the Mobile 5c blue he has a pair on one cover, and four copies on another; and he has five covers bearing the 2c black. Both varieties of the 5c Baton Rouge are seen on the cover, the green carmine being notably rare; and there is also a fine specimen of the 5c Lenoir. Of Charlestown, in addition to the 5c blue, there are several of the stamped envelopes. Others on the cover that may be enumerated are Lynchburg, a single and a pair; Petersburg, both types of the 5c red; Fredericksburg, the 5c blue, and Knoxville, the 5c red, supplemented by two of the rare and costly Knoxville envelopes, blue on white and blue on orange; Nashville, all shades of the 5c, single and in pairs; Memphis, six covers containing the 2c blue and the 5c red in singles and in pairs, and also the rare envelopes; Macon, the 5c buff and the 5c green, together with the 5c bluish. In the Nashville group is a rarity, which the owner highly prizes, a beautiful cover bearing the 10c green.

British North America.

No part of Mr. Seybold's collection is, relatively speaking, more valuable, complete and diversified, than his splendid aggregation of British North America. His Canadians alone would make the average advanced specialist in that country turn green with envy. His prize attraction, of course, is his two copies of the rare twelve-pence on separate covers. The fame of these two specimens has spread throughout the world of philately, and with good reason, for only one other copy of the stamp on the cover has been authentically located. It is in the Prince of Wales' collection. A similar cover is said to be owned in New York City, but its existence has been questioned, and Mr. Seybold has been unable to trace it. His two covers are in fine condition, and one of them might be classed as superb. Strangely enough, though they were purchased at different times, one in England and the other in

this country, the address on the two covers is in the same handwriting. They are addressed to a firm in Wall street, New York, but the name has been neatly cut out. Little did the writer of that address foresee that the two envelopes in which he inclosed his missives would one day be worth a plump thousand dollars.

There are no less than twenty-four copies of the 6p, 1851, on the cover, arranged in singles, pairs and strips; and seventeen specimens of the 7½p green, 1857, likewise in different combinations, including a strip of three; and a number of copies of the 10p, blue. There are two fine copies of the rare 6p, violet, perforate, on separate covers; while an unused pair of the same stamp is seen on another cover, one of the gems of the Canada lot. The rare 10c, black brown, 1859, appears in singles, pairs



Pairs of 6d and 10d Canada.

and strips of three on the cover.

Prince Edward Island is, of course, fully represented either off or on the cover, the leading attraction being a strip of three of the 4½p, brown, on the cover. British Columbia is also complete—a rare and valuable group. A captivating piece is an original cover bearing the 5c, rose, imperforate (now priced at more than $100) in conjunction with a 24c U. S. There is a beautiful unused copy of the 10c blue, imperforate, and also a fine used pair, from the Breitfuss collection. The New Brunswick display is full of varieties and novelties. There are fifteen copies of the 3p, 1851, in different combinations on the cover. The 6p, yellow, of the same year is similarly represented, two horizontal strips of three being noticeable. The star attraction of the 1851 group is a pair and a single of the 1s, violet, and a split 3p on the same cover. It is probably the only pair on the cover in the country, and the value of the piece rises well into the hundreds. There are a single 1s and a 3p on the cover and a detached 1s. There is also a notably fine copy of the famous Connell 5c, unused, of course. Among the New Brunswick novelties is a half of the 1s, 1851, used as 6p. One of the foremost rarities of Mr. Seybold's collection is a one-quarter cutting of the 1s, 1851, used for threepence, on the cover. It is in the finest condition. It was purchased from a Montreal owner. Only three or four copies of the quarter fragment are known to exist, and the last one sold at auction brought $350. In addition, Mr. Seybold has a rich assortment of the bisected early issues of New Brunswick on the cover. In the Nova Scotia class, we find nine copies of the 1p, 1851, in singles, pairs and strips on the cover. He paid forty cents, by the way, for his first used specimen of the stamp, now catalogued at $10. There are twenty copies of the 6p green, both shades. Of the rare 1s, reddish violet, of the same issue, he has four fine copies on the cover, two of them appearing with a 6p on the same cover—an exceptionally valuable specimen—and supplementing them are three of the 1s on part of an envelope. There are four copies of the 8½p, 1860-4, very rare in used condition, two copies and a single appearing on one cover. In Newfoundland, the early orange and vermilion sets are found complete, though only the 4p is seen on the cover. He has the 3p, triangular, in pairs and singles, on the cover; likewise the 5c brown (seal) in the same combinations.

The Round Table.

A Department devoted to the Informal Discussion of Personalities and Current Gossip.

Frank N. Massoth.

It is with the utmost regret that we are called upon to report the death of Mr. Frank N. Massoth of Chicago, who passed away Sunday, January 31, at El Paso, Texas, where he had gone for rest and recuperation. For twenty years Mr. Massoth was a prominent figure in Chicago, and through his connection with the United Stamp Co. gained hosts of friends in all parts of the country. The readers of the Collectors' Journal in particular have suffered a keen loss in Mr. Massoth's untimely death, for at the time of his death he was working upon a series of articles for this magazine that we are sure would have proved of intense interest.

Roy Farrell Greene.

It becomes our sad duty to chronicle the death of Roy Farrell Greene, who for eight years acted as president of the A. S. C. C., and edited "The Bulletin." The deceased was thirty-four years of age, and city editor of "The Arkansas City X-Rays," at the time of his death, January 30, 1909. He was a poet of considerable ability, and a few years ago issued a volume of his poems which enjoyed a large sale. The members of the A. S. C. C. were preparing to present him with a Loving Cup, and the fund will possibly be used for the purchase of a headstone. Members, desiring to contribute, can remit to the editor of this journal, as he has charge of the matter.

Mr. P. W. Dyekman, whose home is seven miles south of Osage, Ia., has a fine collection of Indian relics and polished stone, housed in a building near his residence. He and Prof. C. L. Webster of Charles City, Iowa, are chums of many years standing and have opened many mounds in their vicinity.

Mr. Geo. R. Sawyer, of Pasco, Washington, is a busy civil engineer, and for the last few weeks has been surveying a large tract of land near Pasco, that is to be divided into small fruit ranches. Mr. Sawyer got his degree of C. E. at the State University of Michigan, and though a native of Ohio, thinks there is no country to be compared to the Pacific coast for opportunities. Five years ago he was in Chicago as Coast delegate to the Fraternal Congress which convened there. Secretary Tuttle and Mr. Sawyer are lineal descendants of the Sawyers who settled in Massachusetts in 1637.

Prof. G. Montague Butler, assistant professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the School of Mines at Golden, Colo., spent several weeks near Lander, Wyoming, last summer, investigating oil land for a large corporation. He found the skeleton of a Dinosaur, ninety feet long, imbedded in a bluff, but was obliged to leave it until some future time.

Dr. Chas. W. Hickman, one of the leading physicians in Augusta, Ga., took a trip last year that he enjoyed to the limit. He visited Quebec, Canada, and in a splendid article in a recent copy of "The Augusta Chronicle," gives a charming sketch of that beautiful city, that, he says, is as lovely as a glimpse of Naples from the sides of Mt. Vesuvius. Dr. Hickman and Hon. W. H. Taft are neighbors when our future president is at his winter home in Augusta and the former bears out the statement so prevalent in the current dailies, that the South has lost its heart completely to the president-elect.

Mr. A. B. Coover is now in Chillicothe, Ohio, engaged in the jewelry business, with his old trade as watchmaker, a specialty. As Mr. Coover always "makes good" in whatever he undertakes, we predict success for him. Mr. Coover, though a very busy man, has kindly consented to take charge of the Department of Old Paper Money.

Miss Ada Davis, of Romford, England, our charming little English sister, greatly enjoyed a trip last September in the Cotteswold Hills, in Gloucester and Worcestershires, collecting fossils, and also enjoyed the cathedrals of Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford en route; the Bodleian Library at the latter place claimed a part of her time, also the old abbey at Tewkesbury, and while passing through Stratford-on-Avon, our sister of diverse interests, found much of Shakespearean lore to make her "bide a' wee." In commenting on the Cloisters at Gloucester she says, "They are said to be the finest in England. In each of the recesses shown, in olden times sat a monk copying the prayers, scriptures, and religious writings of the time, before printing was invented.

Albert Everitt, an enthusiastic mineralogist in Escondido, Calif., has recently added twenty ounces of Kunzites, ten pounds of beautiful calcite crystals from England to his collection, and was looking forward to the arrival of a big consignment of lovely silver ores from one of our members in Mexico, Arthur Flagg. Mr. Everitt reports the opening of some new gem mines at Rincon, Calif.

Mr. M. L. Coleman, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., enjoyed a flying visit this winter from another of our members, Mr. F. E. Ellis, of St. Louis, Mo., who told Mr. Coleman that his collection was the finest one that he had seen outside the city of St. Louis, and judging from some photographs in our possession of Mr. Coleman's treasures. Mr. Ellis certainly was correct.

Otto W. Pflueger, of Carey, Ohio, our capable superintendent of the department of Fungi, is working hard at the State University at Columbus, taking, this last semester, physiology, botany, horticulture, entymology and agricultural chemistry. Mr. Pflueger is a conscientious student of science and we can see a bright future ahead for him.

Mrs. Ann F. Rowley, of Evansville, Wis., an enthusiastic collector of shells, is caring for her invalid daughter and five little children, and so for a time the leisure for her hobby is all devoted to the minstry to her loved ones. She will still continue her membership with us, and we shall hope for her the needed strength to perform these added duties. Why not send her some cherry letters, and show our fraternal spirit.

Bulimoid Nollusca.

By WALTER F. WEBB.

Your Editor has asked me to send a few notes, occasionally for the Collector's Journal. For the past ten years my favorite hobby has been "shells." Every moment of spare time from an active business career has been devoted to studying and working among the various collections which have come to me. When I first started anything much smaller than a Conch shell was not very greatly admired. Later I got to the point where a shell of two inches would be tolerated, and finally when I was able to get the best works on the subject, and get a fair idea of what I had tackled, I again revised my work and got down to the little fellows, many of which are so small that they look like grains of sand.



Bulimus Shell and Egg.

Accompanying these few notes is a cut of a shell and egg, both natural size. I confess I am not familiar enough with the life habits of this fellow to write an interesting history, so I will give you a little idea of his near relatives.

It is not many years ago that any shell of about the same shape as this cut was called a "Bulimus." But later investigation has so increased our knowledge of this great group of mollusca and so many new forms have come to light, the original family has been sliced up and as far as possible their true relationship established. The cut represents **Strophocheilus oblongus**, Mull from Barbadoes and its egg. The genus **Strophocheilus** was proposed by Spix, a gentleman who has done considerable work among South American Land Shells. The most of the genus come from South America, and include some of the largest of all Bulimoid shells. In fact the shells now covered by this Genus include most of the very large "Bulimus" of olden times.

Pilsbry's Volume 14 of the Manual transfers all this large group to the Helicidae, making them a close relative of the Acavus group, which is confined entirely to the Island of Ceylon.

Coming to the Family Bulimulidae as now considered it is composed of the following Genera:

AURIS. A group of pale colored shells, from 1 to 3 inches long mostly from Brazil. Lip somewhat reflexed and distorted, making them odd and interesting shells. This group has been divided into three sub-genera but the divisions are very slight.

PLEKOCHEILUS. A large group of shells distributed over the Northern part of South America. The shells are many of them pretty and most of them are rare in North American collections, as a large percentage of the shells collected in all of South America have gone to Europe, wherever they have been taken

out of the country. Shells range from one to four inches long.

THAUMASTUS. A few of this group are quite large, 4 and 5 inches long, but most of the species are smaller, usually shades of green or brownish tints. They are distributed over the Southern part of Brazil and Bolivia, to the head waters of the Amazon in Peru and Ecuador.

XENOTHAUMA. A genus proposed by Mr. Fulton in 1896 for a species called baroni found in Peru. The altitude is about 12mm and diameter 30mm; a typical Helix in shape, very much resembling the small Helices from the Maderia Islands. Notwithstanding the Helix shape it is called a "Bulimus" and ranked with some other Bulimoid shells from South America.

BULIMULUS. A genus that is more widely distributed than any other of the family. A great majority of the species come from the West Coast of South America, Chili, Peru and Ecuador. The sub-genus Plectostylus are found almost entirely along the Chilian coast. The sub-genus Scutalus are from Peru. Bolivia and the Andes of Ecuador. The sub-genus Bulimulus restricted, contains a lot of species mostly small from 3-4 to 1 1-2 inches long, brown or corneous-brown and occasionaly banded. Most of the common small forms of the West Indies come in here, a group of ten species from Central America, another lot from the northwestern part of South America and quite a list from the East Coast of South America to Argentina. Section Protoglyptus include many species from Northeastern South America. Section Naesiotus covers a good sized group from Western South America and the Galapagos Islands. Section Orthotomium includes Northeast Mexico, the Southern border of the United States and Lower California. The forms common in the Southern States come in here.

NEOPETRAEUS. Is a group closely allied to the Drymaeus. Shells are very much like them and often highly colored. Some are very thin. Distribution, the Andes of Peru.

OXYCHONA. All found in Eastern Brazil and evidently arboreal. Only three or four forms described but very pretty.

ZAPLAGIUS. Less than a dozen forms, but all very curious. The species auris-leporis is found in many conections. In some forms the mouth of the shell extends from the apex to the bottom. All from Brazil.

DRYMAEUS. All species are lighter in shell structure and some very thin. They are distributed over the tropical and subtropical regions of America, living chiefly on small plants. About forty species from North Argentina to Ecuador. Twenty-five species in Colomoia and Venezuela. A wonderful lot of handsome forms from Peru, Bolivia, and all through the West Indies, Central America to the forms found in Florida. Over four hundred species, all told.

BOTHRIEMBRYON. Inhabits South Australia and Western Australia with a single species from Tasmania. Mostly dull colored shells but very distinct in shape, the common forms seen in collections here being melo, inflatus, kingii, etc. From 1-2 to 1 inch long. About twenty-five species and varieties.

PLACOSTYLUS. Are chiefly large shells ranging from 2 to 4 or 5 inches long. The species that live on the ground are brown, often thick and ponderous while the arboreal species are thinner and frequently variegated with green or white. Aperture and lip commonly orange-red. A few forms come from New Zealand, a few from Lord Howe Island, but the bulk of the group and the species most commonly seen in collections come from New Caledonia. Usually more than 50 per cent of the species of "Bulimus" in collections belong to this genus, that is, of the large forms. The New Hebrides, Solomons and Fiji, as well as other groups, have their compliment of species.

OXYSTYLA. Extends throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of both Americas, though in South America the species are more numerous and diversified. They are among the handsomest of all land shells. About twenty-five species, but many varieties and color forms.

PORPHYROBAPHE. Differs from the genus above mainly in the blunt or thick lip of the shell. Otherwise equally as pretty. Found from Northwestern Peru to Colombia.

LIGUUS. A group of very highly colored shells from Hayti and Cuba, but also occurring in South Florida and Yucatan. Only a few species, but very highly colored.

ORTHALICUS. A group of shells very closely allied to the Liguus, all more or less highly colored and ranging from 1 to 3 inches long. Not usually rare where found.

SIMPULOPSIS. Small form found mostly south of the Amazon in Brazil. About twenty species but entirely different from other forms of Bulimoid shells.

PELTELLA. Only one species found near Rio de Janeiro.

AMPHIBULIMA. About a dozen small species found in the West India Islands.

Gaeotia covers four small species from Porto Rico.

From the above brief outline of the latest classification of this great group of shells, which covers from 1,500 to 2,000 species one will readily see to specialize even these few genera one would have plenty to do for the next few years.

When a South American friend of mine wrote me he was coming to New York and would likely stop off at Barbadoes, I immediately notified him to spend a few days and collect me a fine lot of "Bulimus Oblongus" with their eggs. All Bulimoid mullusca lay eggs and a very large percentage of these eggs have calcareous shells. All are white and are usually hidden away in the soil and hatched the same as a turtle egg. Others are placed in the trees and bushes. When the egg is hatched, the mollusc has a perfect shell, immature of course, and it starts in to feed on the tenderest of green leaves. My friend was right in season and gathered all I needed for my collections. Also many others of interest.

I shall at all times be pleased to assist any collector young or old who wishes to start the study of mollusca. They are splendid objects to collect, as they are not usually destroyed by falling on the floor, insects do not harm them and they do not deteriorate to any extent by age. At some future time I hope to tell you about the wonderful fauna of the Philippines, or some of the genera found there.

New Issues

Monthly Letter By THEO. CHAMPION & CO.



Abyssinia Unpaid—Postage Due—New type 1-4 to 16 g. Complete Set.

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(Continued on page 66)

Esperanto

By Wm. G. ADAMS

Lesson I.

Alphabet. The Esperanto alphabet consists of 28 letters: *a, b, c, ĉ, d, e, f, g, ĝ, h, ĥ, i, j, ĵ, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, ŝ, t, u, ŭ, v. z.* All of these except the following are pronounced as in English.

a is like *a* in 'father.'
c like *ts* in 'wits.'
ĉ is like *ch* in 'church.'
e like *ay* in 'may.'
g always hard as in 'go.'
ĝ always as in 'gem.'
ĥ German *ch.*
i *ee* in 'see.'
j *y* in 'yes.'
ĵ *z* in 'azure.'
o long, as in 'no.'
ŝ *sh* in 'ship.'
u *oo* in 'ooze.'
oj is pronounced like *oy* in 'boy.'
aj like *y* in 'my.'
uj like *ui* in 'ruin.'
aŭ like *ow* in 'cow.'
eŭ *ay-oo* pronounced closely.

Every letter has but one sound. There are no silent letters. The accent always falls on the next to the last syllable: *Ba-* lo, kar-*ul*-o, mal-am-*eg*-i.

Grammar. All Esperanto words are formed from roots.

Nouns are formed by adding *o* to the root: parolo, speech; kato, cat.

Adjectives are formed by adding *a* to the root: blua, blue; parola, oral.

Adverbs are formed by adding *e* to the root: laŭte, loudly; parole, orally.

The plural is formed by adding *j* to the singular: katoj, cats.

The sign of the direct object, that is, the object upon which the subject acts, is denoted by *n*: katon, katojn.

Adjectives take the sign of the plural and the objective to agree with the noun which they modify: bluaj floroj; bluajn florojn, blue flowers.

The present tense of verbs is shown by adding *as* to the root: parolas, speaks. The past tense is shown by *is*: parolis, spoke. The future by *os*: parolos, will speak.

The verb is the same for all persons and numbers: mi parolas, li parolas, ili parolas, I speak, he speaks, they speak.

The nominative case is used with prepositions: al mi, to me (literally, to I).

The article 'the' is translated by *la*, which never changes its form. The article 'a, an' is not used; 'floro' can be translated, 'a flower.'

Instructions. Read aloud the vocabulary and exercises many times, pronouncing as instructed above. Then translate the two exercises carefully.

Vocabulary.

Patro, *father*	Sana, *well, healthy.*
Frato, *brother.*	Blua, *blue.*
Leono, *lion.*	Forta, *strong.*
Besto, *beast.*	Bela, *beautiful.*
Rozo, *rose.*	Bona, *good.*
Floro, *flower.*	Diligenta, *diligent.*
Kolombo, *dove.*	Estas, *is, are.*
Suno, *sun.*	Apartenas, *belongs.*
Ĉielo, *sky.*	Brilas, *shines.*
Libro, *book.*	Vidas, *sees.*
Krajono, *pencil.*	Kuŝas *lies.*
Tero, *ground.*	Flugas, *flies.*
Ŝtono, *stone.*	Legas, *reads.*
Infano, *child.*	Kaj, *and.*
Kie, *where.*	Mi, *I.*
Sur, *upon.*	Du, *Two.*
En, *in.*	Havas, *has.*
Lernas, *learns.*	Al, *to.*

Exercises.

Patro kaj frato. Leono estas besto. Rozo estas flora kaj kolombo estas birdo. La rozo apartenas al mi. La suno brilas. La patro estas sana. La ĉielo estas blua. Mi vidis leonon. Mi havos bluajn florojn. Sur la tero kuŝis ŝtono. Kie estas la libro kaj la krajono? Flowers and birds. The rose is beautiful. The birds fly. I saw two lions. Good children learn diligently. I shall read the book. The father read the book. The brother has a blue book. The book belongs to the father. Where is the sun? In the sky. I saw a blue bird.

In the above brief lesson you have learned how to pronounce Esperanto, you have learned the elements of the grammar and you have begun to read and write the language. If you have ever studied another language you know that several weeks of hard and constant study would be needed in order to make the same progress. Naturally, since the space at our disposal is so limited and since the lessons can only appear once a month, little progress can be made using these lessons alone, consequently you are advised to take advantage of the combination offer which appears elsewhere in the journal. The next lesson will give further details of the grammar, with exercises and a story in Esperanto, which you will be able to read without difficulty.

Any information desired will be given, and all questions answered, if you will send stamped, addressed envelope to William George Adams, 235 Fortieth St., Chicago.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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536 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
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F. Michael, Counterfeit Detector

529

The 529th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held at the club rooms, 525 Roanoke Bldg., January 7, 1909. President Rogers called the meeting to order with twenty-eight members present. Mr. Henry Crowell, one of our passive members from Cleveland, was present and favored us with a short talk on the Worthington collection.

The incoming officers for the year of 1909 were duly installed. M. E. Michael was present as a visitor. The resignation of Mr. C. J. Phillips of London, England, Passive No. 131, was accepted. That of Mr. W. G. Windhurst, of Marion, O., Passive No. 175, was ordered posted. The application of Mr. E. Michael was posted.

Bills for $16.20 for the official organ for the last quarter of 1908, and $22.63 for rent, light and towel service were ordered paid. Permission was granted Mr. E. S. Martin to hold an aution sale in the club room in February.

Bids were received from the Chicago Collectors' Monthly, The Collectors' Journal, and the Philatelic World for the official organ for the ensuing year. After due consideration had been given the merits of the respective publications, the Collectors' Journal was accepted as official organ for 1909 at $.35 per member per year.

Mr. C. F. Mann was reappointed sales superintendent and Mr. H. F. Bowker auction manager. The yearly reports of Mr. Dahl for the House Committee, Mr. Hosmer, librarian; and Mr. F. Michael as auction manager were received. For the Obituary Committee, Mr. Severn reported that but one member, M. Miraband of Paris, had passed away during 1908.

The annual reports of President Rogers, Secretary Lindquist, and the quarterly report of Treasurer Mann were read, showing the strides taken by the C. P. S. during the past year.

A communication, through President Rogers, was received from Mr. Zahn, of Denver, wishing the society a very successful New Year.

Mr. Midge made a final report of the defacing of the remaining tokens of the 500th meeting, and turned over the obliterated pieces.

The following appointive officers were named for 1909:

Counterfeit Detector—Mr. F. Michael.

Entertainment Committee—Mr. C. E. Severn.

House Committee—Messrs. A. Dahl and Edmunds.

Reception Committee—Messrs. Mudge, L. Michael and Dodd.

Obituary Committee—Messrs. Lindquist, Baldwin and Clark.

Membership Committee—Messrs. Rosenthal, Hardy and Wolsieffer.

Mr. Johnson was appointed to look after the interests of the society in the negotiations with the Estimators' Club for new quarters.

Messrs. L. Michael, Johnson and Mann were appointed to arrange the details of the Annual Banquet, which on the motion of Mr. F. Michael was set for January 30, 1909.

The meeting adjourned at 11:40 p. m. Next meeting January 14, 1909.

H. F. Bowker,
Secretary.

530

The 530th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held at the Club Rooms, 523 Roanoke Building, January 21, 1909, with twenty-six members present.

Mr. Russell was present as a visitor.

The applications of Mr. A. S. Clausen and W. L. Leonard for active membership were posted.

The secretary's bill for $7.80 for stationery and postage was ordered paid. Mr. Mizera was appointed to the Membership Committee to take the place of

Mr. Wolsieffer, resigned.

Mr. L. Michael reported for the Banquet Committee, that all arrangements had been made for the Annual Banquet to be held at the Boston Oyster House, January 30, 1909.

Mr. Severn reported that he had selected Messrs. Clark and L. Michael as his colleagues on the Entertainment Committee.

After the regular business meeting Messrs. Johnson and Rogers favored the members with some enlarged views of stamps and original covers, thrown upon a screen in the darkened room by an especially designed apparatus.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Next meeting February 4, 1909.

H. F. Bowser,
Secretary.

American Society of Curio Collectors

A Friendly and Helpful Organization for the Man or Woman with a Hobby.

OFFICERS

President.....Forest Gaines, Box 214, Glendive, Mont.
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Secretary and Treasurer.....Mrs. F. May Tuttle, 1233 State St., Osage, Iowa.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF IDENTIFICATION

(The complete list will be announced in the next issue.)

INFORMATION

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free identification Bureaus for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a capable superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP.—The initiation fee is 25c and the annual dues are 50c (foreign countries 75c.) The Collectors' Journal, as official journal, is sent free to all members in good standing.

Presidents Message.

The work of re-organization is beginning to assume a definite form in our society. Members have been paying up back dues liberally and it is the hope of the officers that very few will have to be dropped from our ranks because of delinquency.

The publishers of our official journal have far more than exceeded expectations. The first issue, published last month, would do credit to any society, and other and better features are promised each succeeding month. It is plain to be seen that the publishers cannot afford to send such an excellent publication to delinquents, so pay up your dues promptly.

The identification bureau, for the naming of doubtful specimens, will be re-organized as quickly as possible. Some changes have been inevitable but the list of departments will be added to from time to time as occasion permits.

The spirit of our members is the guiding light which augurs a great future for the A. S. of C. C. Enthusiasm is rife, and new members are being added every day. Again, we reiterate, "Let the good work go on."

Forest Gaines.

Secretary's Message.

If you want to know how we have been prospering for the last month just study the Treasurer's report. It will tell you many things that it is needless to repeat here. It is a source of gratification to know how well our new organ has been received. One member on the Pacific coast puts it so concisely we are constrained to quote from his letter: "The Collectors' Journal just came and will say that if Lindquist keeps up his paper to its quality of first issue it will be a credit to himself and to the society."

We have been trying to bring into closer union the British Empire Naturalist Association, of which Mr. Frank Pepper, of Coventry, England, is the secretary, by helping him to arrange exchanges with several members in that society. We have sent Mr. Pepper a membership card, and Mr. Lindquist will co-operate by sending his magazine to the editor of the B. E. N. A.'s official

organ, "Country-Side," and also to Mr. Pepper. We would greatly appreciate co-operation from the members of the society. If you wish to exchange with members in any part of the British Empire, send your address to Mr. Frank Pepper, 19 Vernon St., Coventry, Warwickshire, England, who will put you in touch with the one who will be most interested in your special line of collecting.

There are still about 175 who have not yet sent in their dues for 1909, and this will mean a needless postage expense to the society of $3.50 for dun letters if they are not paid inside of three months. No response to these letters will mean that your magazine will not be sent, for Mr. Lindquist very generously looks upon the magazines sent to a delinquent as a sample copy, and it will be unjust to him to expect him to carry any one who doesn't care enough for the kindness to pay for it. So be prompt if you wish to save work and expense.

If some one who collects specimens for microscopic slides will send us his name we shall be very grateful as we have the address of a member of the B. E. N. A. who wishes to exchange with such a person. The Rhode Island Field Naturalists' Club, founded by the late Prof. C. A. Davis, has disbanded. A new and much smaller organization has been reorganized and all members who wish to will come into our society individually instead of as Chapter 2. So there is now a chance for a certain city which is thinking of organizing a local chapter to succeed the R. I. F. N. C. The Osage Chapter 1, is doing splendid work. The last year they have been agitating the question of having the laws in certain states in the South changed where the robin is considered a game bird. Their "agitating" has borne good fruit in several places, and when the law is changed in Tennessee, please take off your hats to Osage Chapter 1.

Yours for service,

F. May Tuttle.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Renewals for January.

6, 18, 28, 38, 40, 52, 76, 83, 130, 135, 146, 160, 164, 168, 177, 185, 191, 194, 214, 321, 356, 359, 380, 385, 389, 393, 411, 419, 460, 491, 506, 568.

Change of Address.

No. 183. Arthur Smith, Fulton, Ky., formerly Miss.

No. 298. Thos. R. Lewis, 131 Charles street, Boston, formerly Mt. Vernon place.

No. 385. Capt. J. Leonard S. Strong, C|o Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; formerly Brantford.

Resignation.

No. 130. H. E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn

New Members.

No. 90. Frank Pepper, 19 Vernon St., Coventry, Warwickshire, England.

No. 2. Roland J. Turpisch, 580 Bay St., Stapleton, New York City, N. Y. (Age 23). Curios. (Reference, Emil Fruend).

No. 206. Clarence V. Webb, Perry, Ohio. (13.) Rare books and papers, stamps, post cards, flowers, Indian and war relics, paper money, medals.

No. 55. W. Halbert, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y. (Age 50.) Collects Indian relics. Spec., Fine arrows, ancient pipes, hammer stones, etc. Will exchange arrows, etc., for agate arrows from the Pacific coast, or for long spears or pipes. (Reference, F. E. Halbert.)

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From Dec. 29, 1908, to Jan. 29, 1909.

Debits.

Cash on hand Dec. 29, 1908.....	$24.09
Received in dues, etc.....	30.75
	$54.84

Credits.

Paid to Lindquist and Lauritzen..	$18.75
Paid to Lindquist for special fund	2.50
Postage, exchange, etc.....	4.11
Cash on hand Jan. 29, 1909.....	29.48
	$54.84

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISMENTS

If you have anything to sell or exchange, or if you wish to buy anything you will find space in this section a profitable investment.

Rates.

One Insertion, per line, 10c; Three insertions, per line, 20c; Six insertions, per line, 35c; Twelve insertions, per line, 60c. Cash must accompany copy. in all cases, for advertising in this column.

Stamps

Do you use Wolsieffers' Approval Cards?

Stamp Collection Wanted.—Good Collection from 2 to 6,000 var.—Must be cheap for Cash. Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, O.

I desire stamps of the United State in FINE condition. If you have anything to sell at reasonable prices send on approval. L. A. Lauritzen, 422 West 63rd Street, Chicago.

Brauner J. Ostergaard, Philatelist. Square cut Envelopes (used) a specialty. 423 Potomac Ave,. Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

If you desire exchange relations, or have any "Wants" or things to sell, an ad in this column would pay you. Note the low rate for twelve issues quoted above.

I want stamps of the United States and Colonies. Spot cash or for sale in my auctions. H. F. Bowker, 176 East 75th St., Chicago.

Wanted: Members of the Unique Stamp Club. Note ad elsewhere and send for booklet.

Five hundred mixed or 100 var., pocket album, 250 hinges 10c. Mention paper. Approvals at 60%. A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

Curios

Wanted Agate Arrows from the West Coast Country. (Preferably those showing tracings of moss), long spears or ancient pipes in exchange for Indian relics from the East. W. Halbert, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

For Sale! Indian Beads and other mound relics washed up by last August's historic flood on Savannah river and gathered up by flood sufferers. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot.

Will give good Exchange Tennessee fossils for Indian Relics, Arrows, Spears, Pipes, &c. Send for Samples. Charles Hopkins, R. No. 4, Sneedville, Tenn.

Arrows, pieces Indian pottery and Civil War relics, for Arrows or good stamps. What offer for 61 dates large cents? Robert Whittaker, 116 Landis Ave.. Vineland, N. J.

I have a fine lot of good Minerals, Autographs and Curios to exchange for other Minerals, Indian Relics or Curios. Let me hear from you. F. O. Nelson, Box 65, Boise, Idaho.

Old and curious pistol and revolvers bought, sold and exchanged. Write me and describe what you have or want. A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.

Curios

For exchange: 1832 N. Starr, Midnleton, Conn flint lock army musket, new, never was used. Also some other old guns and pistols. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Houston, Deleware. Collector of Guns and Pistols.

Ten species, 25 specimens, Lower Carboniferous fossils, corals, crinoids, bryozoans, brachiopods, gastropods &c., with full data, 25c; 6 fine minerals, 1x2 in. sphalerite, galena, marcasite, dolomite, barite, calcite, 50c. All postpaid. E. J. Palmer, Webb City, Mo.

Coins.

Coins, 10 diff., 10c; 25 diff., 25c; 75 diff., $1.00; 5 continents, 3 centuries. T. J. Baldwin, Box 751, Norfolk, Va.

Miscellaneous

I have a large library of old and new editions of standard books and will exchange for Indian relics, natural history specimens and curios. Showy specimens preferred. Send list of books desired and what you have to exchange. H. L. McCay, 5484 Monroe Ave., Chicago.

Wanted: Philatelic West for Dec. 1900. Will pay cash. F. May Tuttle. Osage. Iowa.

The Next Issue

will be sent to 2000 Active Collectors, in addition to those on our regular mailing list and it will pay you to be repesented in this section.

Try It

New Issues. Continued.

Salvador. Postage Due. 1c, 2c, 5c. 5c (blue and ultramarine) 10c.

Siam. New type. 1 tic. blk. and green, 2 tic., orange and mauve, 3c, blue and green olive, 10 tic, carmine and bistre.

Switzerland. Two types with Tell's effigy, 2c, bistre; 5c, green; with helvetia, 25c, blue.

Turkey. 5 paras bistre.
10p, green.
20c, carmine.
1 piastre, blue.

Are You a Postage Stamp Collector ?

Here is an opportunity such as will never come to you again. We recently purchased from the receiver of the Co-Operative Stamp Company of this place about 1,000 pounds of stamps. These stamps were bought at about one-sixth of their real value, and in order to get rid of them quickly we will sell them at such low prices that you cannot resist buying at least several pounds.

We are not familiar with the stamp business and were it not for this fact we could no doubt assort the stamps and sell them for ten times the price we ask for them. We are in the mail order printing business and therefore do not care to have these stamps in our possession any longer than necessary.

These stamps were imported from Switzerland and were advertised as being from every country on the Globe, many of them being very valuable. We are going to sell them by the pound. In weighing a pound we found that there were 4,539 stamps and while of course these are not all different, it is estimated that there are from three to four hundred varieties in each pound.

We offer these stamps just as they are, not trying to misrepresent them in any way, shape or form, and you will find them exactly as we claim.

We ask the small sum of 50c. per pound, postpaid, and with each pound we include extra stamps, catalogue, value 40c.

Remember we have only the one lot and after these are sold you will likely never have another opportunity like this.

It is claimed by the Co-Operative Stamp Company that there were stamps in this lot which catalogued at from one dollar to thirty dollars each. However we cannot vouch for this as we are not positive and have no way of knowing.

Send in your order early as we do not expect them to last long at the price we are offering them.

Cash must accompany all orders, and if stamps are not exactly as represented your money will be refunded.

Seibert Printing Co.,

Box 13.

Canal Dover, Ohio.

Coins and Paper Money

U. S. Large Cent, before 1857	$ .05
10 U. S. Large Cents, dif. dates	.40
Hard Times Token	.05
U. S. Half Cent	.15
Civil War Token, two for	.05
Chinese Cash, two for	.05
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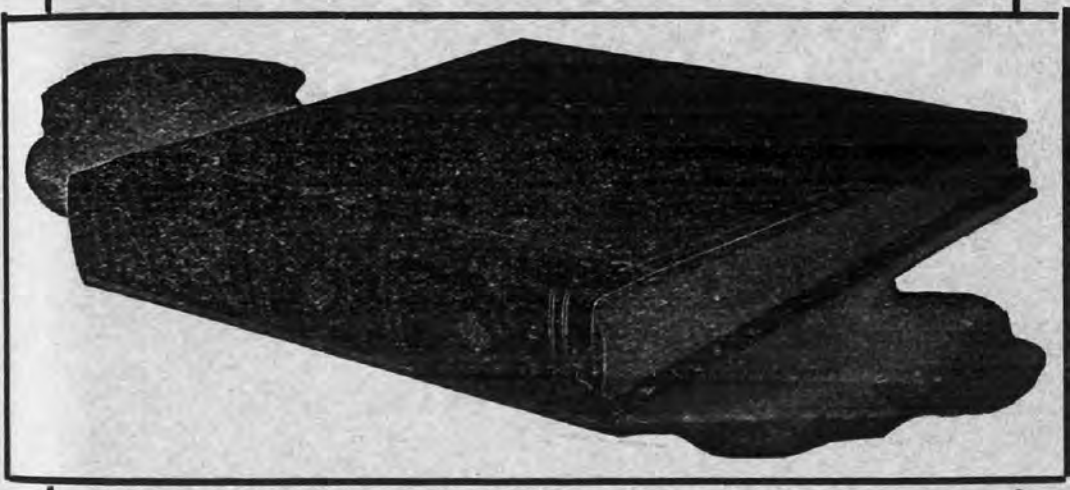

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THE COLLECTORS' JOURNAL

OCTOBER 1911



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700 EAST 40TH ST.
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VOL 2 NO. 3

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Hugh M. Clark, Rev. L. G. Dorpat, J. Hooper.

Publishers' Notices.

Volume I. of this magazine contained many interesting and valuable articles by prominent philatelists. Each issue contained 32 pages and cover and a volume will prove a valuable addition to any philatelic library. If you need any odd numbers you had better order them at once for the supply is fast becoming exhausted. We can furnish them as follows: No. 1, January, with color chart "Introduction," 25c; No. 2, February, 15c; No. 3, March, 15c; No. 4, April, 15c; No. 5, May, 10c; No. 6-7, June-July, 10c; No. 8-9, August-September, 10c; No. 10-12, October-December, 5c. Complete file, unbound, 50c; bound, $1.00. Unbound volume and one year's subscription from date, $1.00. Back numbers of Volume II will be supplied at 10c as long as they last.

* * *

Local Support. In the past Chicago has put forth many philatelic publications. Most of these have been short lived and as a consequence this city has had the reputation of being unable, or at least unwilling, to support a philatelic publication. In the present instance, however, we feel extremely gratified by the local support that has been forthcoming. The dealers are patronizing our columns liberally and practically every local collector of any note has voluntarily offered aid and suggestions. We certainly appreciate this and shall strive to make "The Collectors' Journal" worthy of the support tendered. Messrs. P. M. Wolsieffer and Hugh M. Clark have rendered especially valuable aid, not only through their advertising patronage and literary contributions, but also by personally recommending the Journal to their customers and obtaining subscriptions. With such loyal and hearty support we cannot help but "make good."

* * *

Second Class Rates. This magazine has not applied for second class rates up to the present time simply because the bulk of our subscription list is composed of names secured before we suspended and we wish to base our application entirely upon fresh names. The majority of our Volume 1 subscriptions expire with the next number and we ask that all renewals be sent us as early as possible so that we can enter our application without delay. This will mean a great saving in our expenses, which amount will be used to improve the magazine. Better enclose a dollar bill and let us enter you for two years.

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THE COLLECTORS' JOURNAL

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Pleasure and Profit for the Man or Woman with a Hobby

Vol. 2 No.



EDITORIALS ON TIMELY TOPICS

The C. P. S. Anniversary. It is with a feeling of pleasure that we publish this special issue to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chicago Philatelic Society. We have considerable local pride in the matter, but the event is one of deeper and further reaching significance. Other writers, in this issue, have gone into this phase of the matter, in detail, so no repetition will be made here.

The actual celebration and Silver Jubilee Dinner was held in the Cafe Roma (illustrated in this issue), Saturday evening, October 7, 1911, and the fact that Iver R. Johnson was chairman of the committee is sufficient evidence that the affair was handled in style. Many out-of-town visitors were present for the occasion, representing Boston, Detroit, Kansas City and Cleveland.

The members and visitors assembled at the C. P. S. rooms and proceeded to the cafe in a body, where the following excellent menu was served:

Menu

Martines Caviar Canape
Celery Olives Radishes
Blue Point Cocktail
Capri Cream of Chicken Soup
Halibut Italienne
Parisienne Potatoes
Gold Seal Spaghetti Roma
Broiled Squab Chicken
Green Peas Potatoes au Gratin
Lettuce and Tomato Salad
New York Ice Cream Assorted Cakes
Roquefort Cheese Toasted Crackers
Cigars Coffee

After having satisfied the inner man, chairs were pushed back and everyone waited for the forthcoming flow of eloquence. The talks were all interesting and the attention was sustained throughout.

P. M. Wolsieffer, as toastmaster, gave an interesting talk on the early history of the C. P. S. and called attention to the fact that he was the only active survivor of the five organizations. He then introduced H. N. Mudge, whose talk on "The Day We Celebrate" is printed in this issue. W. H. Barnum, of Cleveland, followed with some interesting details regarding the A. P. S. and then introduced H. C. Crowell, also of Cleveland, who told an excellent story. A. R. Fernald, of Detroit, not to be outdone, told another and soon had the crowd convulsed with laughter. Neither of these stories are printed, however.

E. M. Carpenter, of Boston, gave an interesting account of the formation and early work of the educational committee and also of the educational work that is being conducted by the New England Stamp Co. Frank J. Bescher, of

Kansas City, gave an interesting account of his early connection with the A. P. S. While he was in the city we had him take a photo for the Journal and this will be reproduced in our next issue. C. E. Severn proceeded to give a brief but comprehensive history of the C. P. S. since its inception and brought out the interesting fact that he has not missed a C. P. S. meeting since 1888, unless he was out of the city. Charles is justifiably proud of this record.

George L. Toppan's talk was perhaps the most interesting of the evening, for he dealt with a phase of philately that is seldom touched upon, namely, "Feminine Influence in Stamp Collecting." He introduced many examples from life (most of them horrible examples) to show the effect of this influence. We were sorry at the time that we could not take the talk down verbatim for it is an influence that every man, at least, every married man, has felt. Perhaps we can get him to elaborate upon it in some future issue.

H. M. Loth gave some inside facts on the recent exhibition held in connection with the A. P. S. Convention, and E. C. Dodd closed the speech-making with a series of his "Doddisms." He scored a number of bull's eyes in his hits at the assembled members and guests and put the crowd in good humor for the rousing wind up with everyone singing the C. P. S. Song.

Throughout the evening, sandwiched in between the talks, the toastmaster read numerous letters and telegrams of congratulation from members throughout the country.

Beautiful souvenirs in the form of watchfobs, another of Iver R. Johnson's ideas, were given those present and the celebration was voted a success by all.

United States Treasury Department Rules that Loose Leaf Album Pages should not be admitted into this Country when Illustrated with Cuts of the Stamps of ANY Country.

Following is the decision of the department as made October 14, 1911.

(T. D. 31917.)

Facsimiles of postage stamps.

Importation of facsimiles of postage stamps, foreign and domestic, printed on loose sheets prohibited.

Treasury Dept., Oct. 14, 1911.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of August 30, 1911, requesting to be advised whether certain four packages of facsimiles of postage stamps, both foreign and domestic, printed on sheets of paper apparently intended as parts of stamp albums, imported via parcels post by the United Stamp Co., are prohibited importation under sections 3 and 4 of the act of February 10, 1891 (26 Stat., 742), or whether they may be delivered upon payment of the duty, attention being invited to T. D. 16075, of May 28, 1895, wherein it was held that a certain stamp album containing illustrations of stamps could be admitted to entry, as the same is not a counterfeit within the meaning of the statutes.

In reply, I have to state that the department has heretofore held that where illustrations of stamps are imported in loose sheets, not bound together as finished albums, as in this instance, their importation is prohibited under sections 3 and 4, supra, as being an engraving or print of obligations or other securities of the United States and foreign Governments, reenacted in the Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 1088), as sections 150 and 161 thereof. Therefore, the packages in question should not be delivered to the addressee.

The department perceives no objection, however, to the packages being returned to the country of origin, if desired.

Respectfully,

(91038) James F. Curtis, Asst. Sec'y.

Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill.

On July 20, the United Stamp Co. mailed their order to C. F. Lucke, of Leipzig, Germany, for several sets of printed pages of loose leaf albums, and although advised by the manufacturer that shipment had been made August 10, no notice of arrival in Chicago was received by the United Stamp Co. until October 20, or six days after the Treasury Department had made the ruling as above on this specific case. No opportunity was allowed for protest or explanation by the department, but the decision rendered on snap judgment and importer notified that unless $5.28 was paid for return postage the shipment

would be confiscated.

On May 28, 1895, the Treasury Department made the following decision which applied to printed album sheets BOUND IN BOOK FORM:

(T. D. 16075.)

Facsimiles of Postage Stamps, Foreign and Domestic—in Albums—Importation of, allowed as not being Counterfeit.

Treasury Dept., May 28, 1895.

Sir:—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. reporting the application of Messrs. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher for the release of a stamp album containing illustrations representing United States postage stamps imported by them, per **Prussia,** Apr. 20, 1895.

You report that an informal entry was made and the appraiser reported thereon calling your attention to the fact that the album contained illustrations representing United States postage stamps, and you state you understand that a decision rendered by the Attorney General, in which he held that books of this character could not be imported into the United States.

In reply, I would state that the Solicitor of the Treasury, in an opinion dated Dec. 26 last, held that certain facsimiles or similitudes of domestic postage stamps, which were printed in black ink and not calculated to deceive any one, might be properly delivered to the owners, which opinion was acquiesced in by the Department, and, under date of the 25th inst., the Dept. decided that a picture of a postage stamp, domestic or foreign, contained in a postage stamp album intended only for such use, is not a counterfeit within the meaning of the statutes.

If the illustrations in the album imported by Messrs. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, and the albums imported by Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., per Teutonic, Entry No. 86024, are of this character, you are authorized hereby to deliver them to the importers respectively, on payment of the duty thereon.

No opinion has been given recently by the Attorney-General as to the importation of stamp albums.

Respectfully yours,

(8633g) Chas. S. Hawlin,
Collector of Customs, Asst. Secy.
New York.

In 1895 there were few if any loose leaf illustrated albums on this market, the loose leaf system in general then being in its infancy, and it would appear that the Treasury Department is considerably behind the times in its ruling of recent date by drawing so fine a distinction between the printed album page bound in book form and the same page mounted on a linen hinge or in other form suitable for the modern loose leaf system.

The statutes referred to in T. D. 31917 are the statutes which cover in general the counterfeiting of the notes, securities, and other forms of indebtedness of the United States and foreign governments and are very stringent in terms and penalties as they rightfully should be, but it is a question whether or not our law makers had any intent to classify loose illustrated album pages printed in black as counterfeits of securities of foreign governments.

It remains to be seen if the Treasury Department will extend their ruling to include printed albums of all descriptions, whether printed in this country or abroad, bound or unbound, as the terms of the statutes are certainly broad enough to permit them to do so.

Unless some united effort is made to have the Treasury decision of October 14, 1911, reversed or limited to the extent as to permit the importation of stamp albums of every description, it is very probable that the blank album will be the album of the future, and that a printed album will become as rare as one of the old-time albums showing stamps in colors. Iver R. Johnson.

The Day We Celebrate

By H. N. Mudge.

I feel that my assignment, "The Day We Celebrate," is rather a large one, it admitting of being approached from so many angles; and possible blending into lines of thought to be developed by others. However, as my conception of what is expected of me is that I am to furnish a prelude to a song of general adulation, I will endeavor only to strike the appropriate chords for this our symphony; to do which I have chosen to begin at the beginning and first inquire why we celebrate. What is this habit of celebration so universally indulged in the world over, and at which we are now taking our turn? Were I to attempt a definition, I should say it was the formal glorification of

the past combined with a present pleasure leading to enthusiasm for the future.

The habit in some form is as old as is the race of man, and it seems to have become a necessity. If not an actual necessity, it is certainly one of the pleasures that will not be denied. Why this is so is worth looking into.

The first necessity to the existence of man was food to maintain life, shelter from harm and raiment for protection from the sun's rays or the chilly blasts. From the mere existence that these at first afforded we see the development in the three particulars up to the requirements of the present civilization; and we know that the three original requisites have long ceased to be the only need of our lives. What were once but non-essentials are now necessities, if not to bare existence, to our happiness and to future advancement. And among these non-essentials to existence but imperative needs to progress and happiness are celebrations; and of all celebrations those of one's birthdays seem the most logical and appropriate—for without an individual birthday one would evidently not be in position to celebrate anything. Hence, birthday celebrations clearly stand at the head of the list. Consequently it is a matter of felicitation that we celebrate a birthday—that of our much loved C. P. S.

Now in celebrating even birthdays, there are degrees of importance to be given the occasion—the years involved, the achievements attained in the preceding year or years, and the promise for the future that those years represent. But on this anniversary we can again rejoice, for this birthday of ours is a most important one, representing as it does our twenty-fifth, and twenty-five years is a long time and means much in a society's history.

It is not a part of my assignment to go into the history of that quarter of a century, but I have thought that it might be likened to a few lines from one of Hood's famous poems:

In to this world we come like ships,
Fresh from the stocks and docks and slips,
For fortune fair or fatal.
And some little craft are cast away
In their very first trip to Babbicome bay,
While others ride safe at Port Natal.

Our C. P. S. craft has made the voyage of fair fortune; and not wholly that, but it has made the longest voyage of all the Philatelic-Local-Society-craft that have been launched in this country. That is, the longest consecutive voyage without seeking port or lying to for repairs on beach or in dry dock. There is one other philatelic society, in the East, that claims to be older than C. P. S., and that celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last winter, but I am told its voyage has not been continuous; that on occasions it has tied up to the dock of inactivity. The log book of C. P. S., however, shows continuous entries for twenty-five years—which, without figure, means that a regular meeting has not been missed in that period.

The log also shows that while our voyage has been as a whole strictly on the course of the requirements of a local society, there has been times during its duration when our good bark has sent its boats out to render assistance on the wider sea of philatelic endeavor.

The log again shows that the fame of the successful voyage we have been making has been known for years to kindred philatelic craft sailing the same seas, and that friendly signals and occasionally a fraternal boarding party has brightened some hours by the way. In other words, we have, and do stand in fraternal relations with other philatelic societies; this fact being most happily verified on this occasion by delegations, that have favored us with their presence as our guests, from Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and Kansas City. St. Louis, too, would have been added to the list but for unavoidable detention of one of its most able representatives.

No storms of internal strife of serious import have beset us during the entire voyage; for one of the strongest characteristics of the whole ship's company has been the good fellowship that has prevailed throughout. And now we ride safely at our Port Natal, and have come to anchor for the express purpose of celebrating our twenty-fifth natal day, as it is surely fitting that we do.

And in what manner more appropriate could we celebrate than by a banquet? The wise woman has said that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, and the hard-headed business man drives his sharpest bargain over the walnuts and wine. And so we, at the banquet of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chicago Philatelic Society, glorify its past, enjoy its present and store up enthusiasm for its future. To paraphrase Tennyson's "Brook,"

While men may come and men may go,
May it go on forever.

Early Philatelic History in Chicago

By C. E. Severn.

What may be said to have been the first public demonstration of philately in Chicago was embodied in A. B. Mason's Coin and Stamp Journal, which began publication in May, 1865, and issued twelve numbers, from May, 1865, to April, 1866, inclusive. Haines' Curiosity Shop, a "paper largely devoted to stamps, presented six numbers, dated from July to December, 1865, inclusive; and so it was that the last half of the year 1865 claimed two stamp papers with a Chicago imprimatur. It is a conclusion, fair enough, that some degree of philatelic interest was occasioned in our city by these papers. In the later '60's, there were many philatelic indications to be observed, but as the "odd practice" of collecting stamps was restricted, as a rule, to the school-boys, no real importance was attached in the adult mind to the manifestations. The late Hon. Washington Hesing has told how his example of collecting foreign stamps was copied almost unanimously by his companions at school with the utmost avidity. Indeed, the wave of enthusiasm that marked the year 1869, approximately, in Chicago, produced lasting results as its recession found not a few of the boys still engrossed in their stamps; and they developed into permanent collectors, who are among the veterans today.

While we have heard that there were stamp dealers in Chicago before the great conflagration of 1871, yet it will not be claimed that Chicago could boast of any ascendency in commercial philately. The terrible disaster of 1871 cast its pall on philately and stamp collecting was not evident during the rehabilitation of the city; but later, the dormant philatelic instinct became aroused and it was not long before dealers became well known locally. A good many stamp papers had come and gone and at least one series of albums had been published here before 1880; several of the dealers of the times later became influential citizens of the city.

By 1880 philately was so well established in Chicago that in various parts of the city the younger collectors had what in effect were neighborhood stamp clubs, though formal organizations did not exist. Mainly through the intelligent efforts of the publisher of the Stamp Collectors' Companion, a meritorious paper of the day, the Stamp Collectors' Union was organized about 1885, but its career was a troubled one and its vicissitudes were such that it did not long surmount them.

On October 8, 1886, the Chicago Philatelic Society was organized through the initiative of Schuyler B. Bradt and the hearty co-operation of Messrs. Wolsieffer, Gadsden and Mitchell.

The Spirit of Chicago

Chas. A. Nast.

Great is Chicago! Greater still the C. P. S.! but what is finer than either is the philatelic spirit always manifest in the city by the lake.

Very early in the history of the A. P. A. (now A. P. S.), Chicago philatelists took the lead in shaping and speeding its destiny. Although the society was conceived in New York, its first natal day was celebrated in Chicago in 1887. A feeling of reverence and awe comes over one as the names of those early Chicagoans are mentally passed in review. Giants they were intellectually, and their influence was reflected in the achievements of those who were close to them. Look back, you who have libraries, and turn over the pages of the "Western Philatelist" and "The Stamp Collector's Figaro" and tell me what two stamp publications in America today equal these.

Though active and powerful in the affairs of the national society always, Chicago's philatelists were just as splendid in defeat as in their triumphs. Never for a moment has their fealty wavered. Their loyalty was always of the self-sacrificing kind. Time, money, personal effort were always at the service of the stamp men of the country.

Thus it was peculiarly fitting that the silver jubilee of the great American Philatelic Society should be celebrated in a center from whence philatelic enthusiasm radiates in all directions. These Chicago men are always in deadly earnest. They shrink not from any responsibility, and their undertakings enlist the quickening interest of outsiders. They are close to the membership, much closer than any other

branch. Perhaps this is due to the fact that geographically they are the main spring of the philatelic action. But their western spirit and breezy hospitality is borne of the soil. Their reckless daring is shown in the light-hearted manner in which they assumed all the responsibilities of a great exhibition just closed. Their souvenirs had to be from the original die and their honored national president has been immortalized in the commemorative medallion. They have large ideas and they see them realized. No suspicion of failure haunts their sleeping hours, and over and above all the obstacles and hindrances that vex, they carry their plans to successful fruition.

This is the spirit of Chicago! Disaster may retard, and fires devastate, but Phœnix-like, she rises from the ashes of a ruin, and continues on in her infectious sway. All hail Chicago!



Cafe Roma Where C. P. S. Banquet Was Held.

Chicago as a Philatelic Center

By L. G. Quackenbush.

I have been asked to assist in celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the Chicago Philatelic Society by saying something as to the part Chicago has played in the evolution and development of American Philately. In a philatelic sense, Chicago and the C. P. S. are syonymous. When we speak of "Chicago" having accomplished this or that, in a philatelic way, we always mean, and are fully understood by the general body of intelligent readers to mean, that this something has been conceived and carried through by organized Philately in Chicago. All that Chicago has done for American Philately, all the influence it has exerted on the general trend of philatelic opinion and action, all the measures it has set on foot for the betterment of philatelic conditions and the promotion of Philately's popularity and usefulness, may not be openly and directly traceable to the C. P. S.

But every individual current of influence that has gone out from the city of Chicago to the philatelic world at large in the past two decades has owed its initiative to men whose names appeared on the C. P. S. membership rolls. In no city in America has it been found possible, by its local stamp society, to so fully absorb all that city's latent philatelic strength—to so effectually concentrate all the scattered and dormant philatelic force of an entire philatelic community. There has not, in

the past quarter century, been a Chicago stamp man of any note whatsoever who has not also been a staunch supporter of the C. P. S. And it is not too much to say that the C. P. S. has in all that time been the real focus and centre of all movements and ideas that have made the name of Chicago great in the philatelic land. It is impossible to determine to just what extent leaders of philatelic thought and methods are influenced by their immediate philatelic environment. But there cannot be the least question that the philatelic atmosphere of Chicago has been of a quality to inspire and stimulate to ardent and unselfish labor for the common philatelic weal.

This atmosphere, this spirit, is the creation of organized Philately—in other words, in this case, of the Chicago Philatelic Society. From this source comes the first inspiration and stimulus—from this source also emanates the encouragement and appreciation that is an almost indispensable auxiliary to all public-spirited philatelic effort.

Whatever, then, Chicago has done in a large way for the uplifting of American Philately must be traced back, in the final analysis, to the grand society which this year celebrates its silver jubilee.

Some Recollections

E. R. Aldrich.

My first acquaintance in Chicago philatelic circles was made during my senior year at the North Division High School and was a fellow classmate. How long he had been collecting I do not know, although it must have been a year or more at least before I knew of it. My recollection now is that he brought the last number of the stamp paper he published to school and distributed copies among his friends. Now it is more than likely he did this with the first number, which would put it back a year further, but if so I do not recollect it.

This fellow student was August von Glahn and the paper which he published in partnership with (a cousin, I believe) another collector named Busse was the Philatelic Headlight, of which three numbers were issued, No. 1 in September, 1883, a combined 2-3, and No. 4, the one in question, in October, 1884.

Not having yet become interested in stamps, the event made but little impression and I doubt if I would ever hace remembered it if he had not sometime later brought a box of duplicates to school to show to some lower classmen who were also collecting, but with these I was not acquainted. One other member of our class had once been a collector, and possibly yet retained some interest, as I remember Von Glahn showed him some of the better stamps he had to offer, with three or four of us looking on. Probably like the average "advanced" collector of that day, he did a little dealing on the side, and at least part of the time his was conducted as "The Set Stamp Co."

About the same time one day he tried to interest the one time collector in the newly organized society, which meets down town, but I think without success. This society was the Chicago Stamp Collectors' Union, the immediate predecessor and parent organization of the Chicago Stamp Society, the latter being born in the same room and on the same night that the former disbanded.

Some time in the spring of 1885 Von Glahn brought to school and distributed copies of the constitution of the C. S. C. U., a copy of which I retained and was in my possession for many years; in fact I may still have it packed away somewhere. It was a single sheet, printed on both sides, and was evidently printed from the type set for use in the April number of the Collector's Companion.

The Chicago Stamp Collectors' Union was formed December 20, 1884, at a meeting held at Room 23, 169 Washington street. Jerome H. Raymond, soon to become the publisher of the Collector's Companion (the initial number appearing in January, 1885), acted as temporary chairman, and J. J. Shuman as secretary. After discussing the objects of the meeting, the organization was completed and officers elected, Jerome H. Raymond becoming president, Roy R. Shuman, vice president, Fred Connett, secretary, and August von Glahn corresponding secretary. At the time I collected to some extent copper coins, but stamps had made no impression on me, so the formation of the society did not attract.

Some time during the spring von Glahn brought his collection to school and exhibited it, but on a day when I was absent, but from the talk the boys made about it, it must have been above

the average of those days. I also remember hearing von Glahn talk of the wonderful collection which O. S. Hellwig, a member of the society, had. This collection which, it is said, contained between seven and eight thousand varieties, was probably the largest known collection in the city at the time, with the Starkweather and J. H. Huber collections close seconds, each being about six thousand specimens.

Hellwig, whom I never met, soon became the leading figure, though without office holding, in the society, though sharing the leadership with S. B. Bradt in its latter days. He dealt to some extent in stamps and had an office in McVicker's Theater Building. With Bradt and R. R. Shuman he served on the C. S. C. U. committee, which agitated the forming of a national organization in the early part of 1886, and while not a charter member of the American, his name was in the first list of applicants.

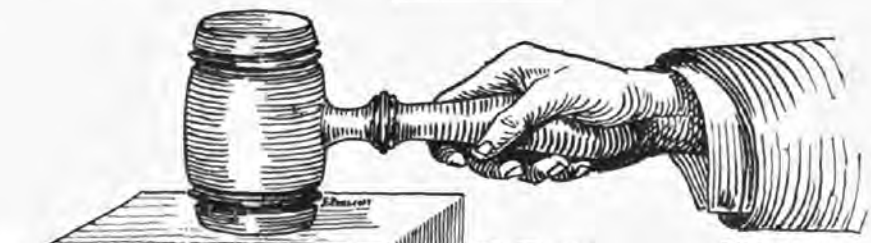
My acquaintance with von Glahn ceased with the commencement period of school and although I tried to see him in 1893, when at the "White City," I did not succeed. At that time he was an attorney with offices in the Tacoma Block. At the election of officers of the C. S. C. U., at the December meeting, 1885, Hellwig was elected his successor as corresponding secretary and he seems to have dropped out of philatelic matters.

I spent the summer vacation in Minnesota and returned to Chicago in the fall, but only remained a very short time, when I left for the Gopher State to reside.

During the summer I had begun to collect in a small way, and while in Chicago I visited Stevens & Co. to secure an album and on several other occasions to secure specimens. They were so far as I know, the only "ground floor" dealers in Chicago at that date, being in the basement at 90 Randolph street.

On one of these occasions I came in just as Mr. S. B. Bradt went out, and Mr. Stevens called my attention to him as one of the prominent collectors, but it was not until 1893 that I actually made Mr. Bradt's acquaintance. At the time he was connected with McClurg's book store and, besides being one of the leaders of Chicago philately, was a prominent contributor to the stamp journals under the signature of "Philo."

Shortly after returning to Minnesota I had correspondence with two other Chicago firms but never met members of either. They were Edwards, Peeke & Co., and M. A. Thompson. The latter was located at 3141 Indiana avenue, but had not very long before been in the Grand Pacific Hotel, 246 Clark street, where the society met. He claimed to have been in the stamp business since 1887.



I fully agree with a correspondent who writes that he is of the opinion that all lots in Auction Sales listing but a single stamp of value should be fully described, and not listed without comment when there is some slight reason for a comment. That method or style of cataloging was in vogue some years ago when "condition" was not such a factor in stamp values as it is today. The progressive cataloger is fully aware of this opinion and most of the sales reflect it in a more careful and explicit manner than formerly. I can say with some satisfaction that in all of the 116 sales I have held, covering a period of seventeen years, I have always written my catalogs with that point in view.

Quantity lots cannot be given the same consideration because of the number of cheap stamps and the amount of space required, and also the fact that such large lots do not as a rule com-

mand the same average prices enjoyed by single stamps and rarities, but even here a great improvement has taken place over the old style. I make it a point to state explicitly how many stamps there are in a lot, how many of them used or unused, and if there are any particular desirable stamps in the lot, give the catalog numbers and also the complete catalog value. If the lot is very fine as a whole, or if of sufficient value and importance, some further information is generally given.

In writing up a sale a most important point to the cataloger is about what will the property offered realize and how must the lots be divided and put up to make them most attractive to buyers and realize best prices for the owner.

If the property be a moderate one of ten to fifteen thousand varieties, with no rarities, and not many stamps that will make single lots, the cataloger has a difficult job on his hands, as he must make many quantity lots, which take up much time and do not realize the best average prices. He must see to it that the sale of from 650 to 750 lots does not fall below a total of at least fifteen hundred dollars. At twenty per cent of the amount realized his commission would be but three hundred dollars, if it fetched a total of that amount.

The expense of holding a sale, which includes printing and mailing the catalog, advertising, auctioneer, rent of hall, license, experienced clerk hire in breaking up the collection and putting it into suitable lots, and other minor expenses, amounts to more than most people have any idea of. Then after the sales comes the responsibility of collecting in the money, expenses of handling, forwarding, correspondence, etc.

Now if any one has an idea that there is a great profit in three hundred dollars' commission paid for fifteen hundred dollars secured from an auction sale, all I have to say is that a trial might convince them to the contrary. Many have tried it, but few continue in the game of selling for others at auction.

In cases of large and important sales where there are many rarities and the sum total for each session or sale is large, the margin of profit is greater, but then the rule is that the commission for selling is less and therefore the profit for the cataloger is also less.

In the past five years, I have lost various properties because I declined to meet a rate which I considered too low for the service expected. While the profits in a big sale are much greater than a small one, yet the responsibilities are also much greater and I am perfectly willing to let the other fellow assume the risk and responsibilities involved in handling a big sale, at a cut rate of commission.

Sales that contain many lots of small catalog value and the sum total averages a dollar per lot or less are conducted at a loss, unless it is a "Mail Auction Sale" or the property belongs to the concern conducting the sale. In such cases the sale catalog can be considered as nothing more than an ordinary price list and the various lots may or may not be sold, it depending entirely on the liberality of the bidders. You seldom see rarities or very fine properties offered in such sales. Owners of fine stuff prefer to take a chance on Public Auction Sales "without reserve" where the competition is sure, with a concern that has a reputation of handling good material fairly, and that circulates a liberal edition of catalogs to live auction buyers.

When asked how do stamps sell at auction, I have the same answer for all and that is that "fine stamps in fine condition fetch fine prices."

The Sanitary Fairs and Their Issues.

By C. E. Severn.

IV. Funds

At first, the public interest in the United States Sanitary Commission was manifested by contirbutions of commodities for camp and hospital use. So early as April 27, 1861, the "New York Ladies' Relief Union," for instance, issued a circular telling of the "importance of systematizing the earnest efforts now making by the women of New York for the supply of extra medical aid to the federal army through the present campaign." On the same day, "a meeting of the ladies of the congregation of Trinity church, and of St. Paul's, St. John's, and Trinity chapels, in New York, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, took place in the Sunday-school room of St. John's chapel, for the purpose of providing articles for the use of the United States army."

In document No. 48 of the Sanitary

Commission, while the patriotic impulses of those who labored for the comfort of the individual soldier are applauded, the wisdom of their efforts is questioned; and in this document, dated September 24, 1862, the suggestion is conveyed that cash would be the most acceptable as eliminating the waste attending the contributions that in every case could not be suited to the varying needs of the hour. The statement is made: "Our expenses, both in money and administration, are necessarily very large and always increasing. California has sent us a magnificent donation. But it would be a prodigious mistake to withhold the money liberality of our older cities on that account. If our usual income from the wealth of the North were cut off by this great

On page 314, first edition of "Roughing It," Mark Twain tells how plentiful money was in Virginia City, Nevada, when the Gould and Curry properties poured forth a stream of silver and the great "Comstock" mine was a veritable bonanza. So "easy" were the times that the difficulty was not to get money, "but how to spend it, how to lavish it, get rid of it, squander it." We quote: "And so it was a happy thing that just at this juncture the news came over the wires that a great United States Sanitary Commission had been formed and money was wanted for the relief of the wounded sailors and soldiers of the Union languishing in the eastern hospitals. Right on the heels of it came word that San Francisco had responded superbly before the telegram was half



windfall, San Francisco would prove, in three months, our ruin instead of our support. Send in then, steadily, supplies and money! Only a great accumulation of both can give us the confidence to act with the energy and liberality which are the conditions of our humane success." The contribution from California that is referred to was a magnificent one and aroused great admiration for the liberality of spirit of the loyal men of the western coast; and here we may dwell on Mark Twain's memorable account in "Roughing It" of the successful and spectacular methods enforced to swell the exchequer of the Sanitary Commission by the Unionists of the western states. Mark Twain's recital of the story, rich in incident, may not be fresh in the minds of all, and so extended reference is made to it.

a day old. Virginia rose as one man! A Sanitary Committee was hurriedly organized and its chairman mounted a vacant cart in C street and tried to make the clamorous multitude understand that the rest of the committee were flying hither and thither and working with all their might and main, and that if the town would only wait an hour, an office would be ready, books opened, and the commission prepared to receive contributions. His voice was drowned and his information lost in a ceaseless roar of cheers, and demands that the money be received *now*—they swore they would not wait. The chairman pleaded and argued, but, deaf to all entreaty, men plowed their way through the throng and rained checks of gold coin into the cart and skurried away for more. Hands clutching money

were thrust aloft out of the jam by men who hoped this eloquent appeal would cleave a road their strugglings could not open. The very Chinamen and Indians caught the excitement and dashed their half-dollars into the cart without knowing or caring what it was all about. Women plunged into the crowd trimly attired, fought their way to the cart with their coin, and emerged again by and by with their apparel in a state of hopeless dilapidation. It was the wildest mob Virginia had ever seen and the most determined and ungovernable; and when at last it abated its fury and dispersed, it had not a penny in its pocket. To use its own phraseology, it came there 'flush' and went away 'busted.'"

After this outburst of prodigal liber-



ality, the contributions came steadily, but in accordance with the means of the individual givers. Mark Twain's picturesque description of the "Sanitary Flour Sack" and its spectacular travels occupies four pages in "Roughing It" and is a vivid recital of the success attending a novel way of raising funds for the work of the sanitary commission. According to the narrative, Reuel Gridley, a candidate for mayor of the little city of Austin, Nevada, was defeated by his opponent and, carrying out an agreement made by the candidates before election, was publicly presented with a fifty-pound sack of flour which he was to carry home on his shoulder. Accompanied by a band and the populace of the place, Gridley unfaltering paid his wager. After he had proved his mettle, he said that he did not care for the flour and asked for advice as to what should be done with the commodity. Someone shouted: "Sell it to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the Sanitary fund." The effect was inspiring and, amid applause, Gridley took the role of auctioneer on an improvised stand. The sack was sold to a mill man for two hundred and fifty dollars, and when the buyer was asked where delivery should be made, he said: "Nowhere—sell it again." The idea electrified the people and they shouted their enthusiasm. The sack was sold to three hundred different people for a sum of eight thousand dollars in gold. When Virginia City heard of the episode, it telegraphed: "Fetch along your flour sack." Gridley subsequently sold the sack for forty thousand dollars in Virginia, after it had the place of honor in a monster parade in which the whole city participated. Other Nevada towns were visited by Gridley and the sack with golden results. San Francisco and several other California towns were honored and also a few cities in the east. Finally at St. Louis, where a Sanitary Fair was being held, it was displayed, together with the silver bricks representing Nevada's generosity, and there the flour was baked into small cakes which were disposed of for huge prices. It is said that the sack was sold for an aggregate sum of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars and this amount of

money was raised in less than three months.

The whole amount in money collected by the treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, from its organization to the first of October, 1863, reached $857,715.33, of which $501,101 came from California. However, it was found that for the six month period ending Oct. 1, 1863, the receipts were $115,752.42, while the disbursements during that time were $281,099.15; and this condition occasioned some misgivings as to the future operations of the sanitary commission. It was patent that renewed and augmented moneyed strength must be given or the scope of the work undertaken much restricted. The volume of supplies was diminishing sensibly although it was felt that they would always be available if the money with which to place them was forthcoming. Appeals for supplies always met with a hearty response but by the end of 1863 those for cash were not always answered adequately; consequently, it became highly desirable that a plan, nationally popular, be adopted so as to replenish the coffers of the sanitary commission and allow it to amplify, rather than restrict its range of beneficent action. Happily, the sanitary fair was the means for deliverance from the stringency that threatened to become a menace for the future; and these fairs, moreover, furnished a romantic picture in contrast with the suffering, privation and sadness entailed by the devastating conflict.

(To be continued.)



NEW ISSUES—PROSPECTIVE.

Bavaria: It is rumored that a 60 pfennig stamp will be issued by Bavaria.

Belgium: The Stamp Journal announces that the new designs for the coming Belgium set have been passed upon, and that the stamps will probably appear in October.

British Honduras: Requisitions for a supply of 2, 5, and 25 cent stamps have been received in England. A King George design may be adopted.

GAMBIA: This colony has ordered a new King George series, to be received about November 1.

Germany: It is reported that a new value of 60 pfennig is to be issued soon. The design will correspond to that of the other low value German stamps, but the color will be violet and the paper white.

Newfoundland: The Hobbyist reports that a permanent series will probably supersede the Coronation set shortly.

Nicaragua: Nicaragua is expecting to contract with a large foreign firm for an issue of postage stamps. This issue will be made up of two different sets, one for the "Costa Atlantica" and the other for the balance of the republic. The stamps will probably appear late in the spring.

Northern Nigeria: A new King George set has been ordered by this colony and will be delivered shortly.

Siam: The Stamp Journal announces that a new series of stamps for Siam is being prepared in Europe and will probably be issued either at the time of the coronation in November or on His Majesty's birthday in January. The values on the high values will be expressed in "bahts" instead of "ticals."

Sweden: The Stamp Journal reports that Sweden is about to adopt a new watermark of wavy lines to supersede the crown watermark.

Turkey: Turkey is about to issue several distinctive sets of surchanged stamps to mark the visit of the Sultan to the various cities of the Empire. A set surcharged with the words: "Souvenir of Imperial Journey" and date "1329" of the Mohammedan era, in Turkish, and with the name of the city

will be issued for each place visited. Only a limited number will be issued.

In the preparation of this first list I have gone back two or three months and included all stamps received by me during that time.

Antigua.—Multiple chalky. 6 pence gray and lilac.

Angola.—Postage Dues (1904), surcharged "Republica" in red. 5-10-20-30-50-60-100-130-200-500 Reis.

Austria.—Postage Dues. 5 kr. lical, 10 kr. lilac.

Brunei.—2 cent brown and black.

Bavaria.—Jubilee stamp. 10 Pf. Error '911 instead of 1911.

Bahamas.—Multiple C A. 6 pence brown.

Bavaria.—Jubilee set (new value), 60 pf. dark green.

Bolivia.—Surcharged "5 centavos 1911" on 2 centavos (1901-4). 5 centavos green.

Chile.—New design—portrait. 1 centavo (Columbus), dark green; 3 centavos (Toro. Z.), brown; 5 centavos (O'Higgins), blue.

Cape Verde—Stamps 1898-05 surcharged "Republica" in red. 2½-5-10-15-20-25-50-75-100-115-130-200-400-500 and 700 Reis. Postage Dues (1904) surcharged "Republica" in red. 5-10-20-30-50-60-100-130-200-500.

Cuba.—New designs. 2c carmine (Gomez), 5c blue (Agramonte).

Cochin China.—2 pies brown, 3 pies blue, 4 pies green, 9 pies carmine, 1 anna brown, 1½ anna lilac.

Ceylon.—3 cents green.

Colombia Republic.—Medellin, type of 1909. ½ cent green, 1 cent violet, 2 cent red.

Costa Rica.—Surcharged "1911." 1 cent green and black (1901), 1 cent brown and black (1907), surcharged "Habilitado 1911." 5c orange and blue (1907).

Congo Belge.—Postage Dues. Belgisch Congo stamps surcharge "TAXES." 40 cent green and black, 1 franc claret and black. Same surcharge "Taxes" type 2 (smaller), 5-10-15-25-40-50 centavos, 1-3-5-10 francs.

Germany.—60 pf. magenta (new value) watermarked; 3 marks (watermarked), black violet.

Guatemala.—New design. 25 cent blue and black, 5 pesos red and black.

Gold Coast.—(King Edward), 2-6, red and black on blue.

Gilbert and Ellice.—Surcharged on Fiji 1903-05, ½-1-2-2½-5-6 pence, 1 shilling. New designs, ½ green, 1 carmine, 2 gray, 2½ ultramarine.

Great Britain.—"Harrison Printing" (King Edward), ½-1-1½-2-2½-3-4-5-9 pence, 1 shilling, 2 shilling 6 pence.

Levant.—1 piastic blue, Harrison Printing (King Edward), ½ pence surch. "Levant" King George.

German Morocco.—Surcharged "Morocco," 60 centimos on 50 pf. purple on buff, 1 peseta on 80 pf. carmine on rose. Surcharged "Marokko," 5 cent on 5 pf. green, 10 cent on 10 pf. carmine, 25 cent on 20 pf. blue.

Hong Kong.—New colors. 20 cent olive and violet, 30 cent orange and violet, 50 cent black on green.

Honduras.—Lithographed, 1 centavo, violet; 2 centavos, green; 5 centavos, carmine; 6 centavos, ultramarine; 10 centavos, blue; 20 centavos, yellow; 50 centavos, brown; 1 peso, olive.

India—Hyderabad.—(Deccan). 4 anna, olive; 8 anna, violet; 12 anna, green.

India.—Patiala.—Postage and Revenue, ½d, green; 1d, red; Official 1d, red.

Iceland.—(Jyn Sigurdsson), 4 am, blue.

Italian Levant.—Surcharged "Constantinopoli," 1 piastra on 25c, error, double surcharge.

Jamaica.—Arms. Multiple C A., 6 pence, purple, chalky.

Leeward Islands.—New colors. Multiple C A, 2 pence, gray, ordinary; 6 pence, purple, chalky; 1 shilling, black on green, chalky; 2 shilling 6 pence, red and black on blue.

Mozambique.—1898-1903, surcharged "Republic," 2½-5-10-15-20-25-50-75-100-115-130-200-400-500-700 Reis. Postage dues, surcharged "Republica," 5-19-20-30-50-60-100-130-200-500 Reis.

Mozambique Co.—Local "Beira," print surch. "Republice," 2½-5-10-15-20-25-50-75-100-115-130-200-400-500-700 Reis. Lisbon print, 2½-5-10-15-20-25-50-75-100-115-130-200-400-500-700 Reis.

Macau.—Surcharged "Republica," ½ reis, gray; 2 reis, green.

Northern Nigeria.—Multiple C. A, 2 pence, gray (ordinary); 3 pence, lilac on yellow (chalky); 2 shilling 6 pence, red and black on blue (chalky); 5 shilling, green and red on yellow (chalky).

Portuguese Indies.—Postage dues, surcharged "Republica," 2-3-4-5-6-9 reis, 1-2-5-10 tanga, 1 rupee.

Portuguese Congo.—Surcharged "Republica," 2½-5-10-15-20-25-50-75-100-115-130-200-400-500-700 reis.

Rhodesia.—New color. 4 pence, purple brown instead of indigo center.

Rio de Oro.—Surcharged on 1907, 2 cent on 4 pesetas, blue; 5 cent on 10 pesetas, green; 10 cent on 2 pesetas, violet. Surcharged "Habilitado-Para," 15 cents on 5 pesetas, red.

Roumania.—Postage dues, 2-5-10-15-20-30-50-60 Bani, 2 sei.

St. Lucia.—Multiple C A, 5 shillings,

green and red on yellow, chalky.

St. Vincent.—Multiple C. A., 1 pound, lilac on red, chalky.

Sierra Leone.—Multiple C A, 1 pound, black on red, chalky.

Servia.—New design. 1p, black; 5p, green; 10p, carmine; 25p, blue.

Surinam.—Surcharged on 1890-99, ½ cent on 1c, gray; ½ cent on 2c, brown orange; 15 cent on 25 cent, blue; 20 cent on 30 cent, brown; 30 cent on 2G 50, violet.

Switzerland.—Postage due, another value, 30 cent, green and red.

St. Thomas and Prince.—Surcharged "Republica." 2½-5-10-15-20-25-50-75-100-115-130-200-400-500-700 reis. Postage dues, surcharged "Republica," 5-10-20-30-50-60-100-130-200-500.

Spanish Guinea.—Stamps of 1909, surcharged "Guinea 1911," 1 cent, brown yellow; 2 cent, rose; 5 cent, green; 2 cent, rose, without 1911.

Spanish Morocco.—Spanish stamps of 1909-10, surcharged "Correo Espanol Marruccos." 5-10-15-20-25-30-40-50 centimos; 1-4-10 pesetas.

Sweden.—No watermark. 10 ore, red (Gustav V); 25 ore, orange (1891), Oscar II; 25 ore, orange (Gustav V); 25 ore, deep violet (Gustav V). With wavy lines, 4 ore, lilac. With crown, 1 kr. black on yellow (Gustav V). Official, 25 ore, red orange.

Timor.—Surcharged "Republica," ½ avo, gray; 1 avo, red; 2 avos, yellow green.

Thibet.—China stamps of 1898 surcharged. 3 pies on 1 cent, yellow brown; ½ anna on 2 cent, green; 1 anna on 4 cent, vermilion; 2 anna on 7 cent, claret; 2½ anna on 10 cent, ultramarine; 3 anna on 16 cent, olive; 4 anna on 20 cent, carmine; 6 anna on 30 cent, red; 12 anna on 50 cent, green; 1 rupee on $1.00, red and salmon; 2 rupee on $2.00, claret and yellow.

The Aguinaldo Issues

By H. F. Bowker.

Considerable discussion has been entered into by various philatelic writers relative to the stamp issues of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippine Islands, and having taken considerable interest in the issues in question, I take pleasure in presenting the matter which I have acquired to the readers of the Collectors' Journal.

The issues taken up in this paper were all issued under the authority of the Revolutionary Government (Gobierno Revolutionario), headed by that tireless fighter and cunning plotter for the freedom of the Philippine Islands, Emilo Aguinaldo. It is a matter of history that Aguinaldo was brought to the Philippines from Hong Kong by the American authorities in a United States vessel to help them in their movements against the Spanish military forces in the islands. Aguinaldo had been bought off during the insurrection of 1896-97 by the Spanish and had been living in style in Singapore at the expense of that government up to the time of the outbreak of the hostilities in 1898.

After landing at Cavite, May 19, 1898, he issued a proclamation announcing that a provisional government would be formed as soon as possible. On the 24th of the same month this government was organized and Aguinaldo became its dictator on June 18. Five days later a temporary constitution was promulgated with the full knowledge of the American authorities.

About August 1 the seat of government was moved from Cavite to Bacoor, near the outskirts of Manila, which at this time was being besieged by the combined forces of the Americans and the natives. Manila fell into the hands of the besiegers August 13, and about this time the revolutionists again moved to Malolos, about twenty miles north of Manila, where they remained until its falling into the hands of the Americans, March 31, 1899. It was from Malolos that all of the stamps were issued to the governors of the various islands and districts. The stamps were printed at Santa Cruz by the Lithografa del Gomez.

The Revolutionary Government was recognized by the American authorities for a number of months previous to the time that the idea of an American territory in the Eastern Hemisphere came into the minds of the government at Washington. Major Palmer is the authority for the statement, which he received direct from Mr. Nolting (Assistant Director of Posts in the Philippines), that the American post office delivered letters within the lines at Manila, franked only by stamps of these issues, prior to February 4, 1899.



PLATE I.

Below is a complete list of the stamps comprising this issue, including all minor varieties. Practically every stamp except the newspaper issues is found in a large variety of shades. The 2 cent Type III is very prolific, ranging from vermillion to pink.

A. Postage Stamps.

1898. Type 1. Correo Y Telegrafos in upper label. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

1. **2 cents, vermilion.**

1899. Type II. Similar to Type I, but with Correos in upper label. Per-

forated 11½ along colored lines.

2. 2 cents, carmine-vermilion.

1899. Type III. Similar to Type II, but without shading in space containing the value. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

a. Imperforate horizontally .

3. 2 cents, vermilion.

The three types mentioned above are shown in the accompanying cut.

B. Registration Stamps.

1898. Type IV. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

4. 8c de Peso, light green.

a. Imperforate.

C. Newspaper Stamps.

1898. Type V. Imperforate.

5. Una Milesima, black.

1899. Type V. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

6. Una Milesima, black.

D. Telegraph Stamps.

tion. We are glad to be able to show an especially fine example of this stamp on cover in the upper left hand corner of Plate 1, from the collection of General Bandholtz. Major Palmer has a single copy of this type on a cover bearing in addition the 8c de P. registration stamp, sent from "Dagupan" to "Sr. M. Arias Rodriguez" at "Malolos." The postmarks are both discernible as is the further cancellation "Correos" and "Dec. 31, 98." This cover was obtained from the addressee by Major Palmer while in the Philippines.

The "Correos" type with shading below the triangle is the scarcest of the entire issue. Probably half a dozen copies are in existence in mint condition, although none of the collectors I have corresponded with possessed one. Major Palmer believes he has seen two mint copies.



Type 1. Type 2. Type 3.

1899. Type VI. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

7. 2 cents, purple.

1899. Type VII. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

8. 50 cents, deep blue.

E. Revenue Stamps.

1899. Type VIII. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

9. 10c de Peso, brown.

1899. Type IX. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

10. (No value), brown with numerals in red.

The "Correo Y Telegrafos" type were printed in sheets of 50 (10x5) and were superseded by the "Correos" type after a short time. This type is very rarely found on covers, and is scarce in used condition off cover. The mint copies are comparatively easy to obtain, having a market value of about $1.50. The used copies are worth considerably more than this figure, depending upon condi-

Needless to say, the mint copies are rarities of the first water, as are also the used copies on cover. Used copies off cover are worth about $8.00. A pair with the "Certificado" cancellation is shown in Plate 1, and an apparently unused copy in Plate 2. There are several additional differences between this type and the Type III other than the shading below the triangle, principal among which are the size and shape of the words "Correos" at the top and "Filipinas" at the bottom and the size of the three K's in the center of the design. Size of plate is unknown.

The third type of the 2-cent stamp is the commonest of all varieties in unused condition. Full sheets are easily obtained in this condition. Used copies are scarce but by no means rare. Covers are scarce but are very much more commonly found than either of the other two types. Mint copies are worth about two cents and the used ones as many dollars. Sheets of this type consist of

192 stamps arranged in twelve horizontal rows of 16 each. This type is found imperforate horizontally and practically all in this shape have small ink crosses on the face. I have had four blocks of four of this variety, one block having been mint, the other three all having the ink marks. Used blocks are worth at least $5.00 and mint blocks very much more. The only copy I have any knowledge of on cover was in the hands of Mr. J. M. Bartels a year ago, and showed the full line at the top and part of the line at the bottom.

About two years ago the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. had a large block of these part-perforates in one of their auction sales. Queer that they do not hesitate to sell these stamps at auction but balk at placing them in their standard catalog.

The registration (Certificado) stamp is very much larger than the other stamps for postal purposes and is printed in sheets of 144 (16x9). This variety is comparatively common unused (value about 5 cents), but is scarce used. On the cover it is a rare find, indeed, and is usually used in conjunction with other values. The center piece of Plate 1 shows this stamp on cover with typical cancellations and registration marking. The imperforate sub-variety is comparatively scarce and is worth about $2.00 unused. I have never heard of it having been found in used condition. Some time ago the imperforate variety was advertised as being but 720 in number, i. e., 5 sheets, but this was undoubtedly an advertising statement made without reliable authority and is regarded by well informed philatelists as being incorrect. This type is also found with sewing machine perforations horizontally, imperforate vertically, but the best authorities regard this as a fake, manufactured from the imperforate. A pair of this variety is shown in the right hand pair of the middle row of Plate 2. (See next installment.)

The una milesima, black, is about as common as the "Correos" type and is equally common perforate or imperforate. Either variety is worth about 2 cents unused. These stamps were issued for newspaper use, but as newspapers were a scarce article in that primitive country, especially so in war times, they are very rare used. Sheets contain 220 stamps (20x11). Major Palmer has the only copy used I have any record of, although other collectors undoubtedly have others. His copy is the imperforate variety. In my own collection I have a similar copy, cancelled, but I regard it as a fake cancellation as it was one of a lot of six different stamps of these issues, namely, numbers 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, all cancelled with the same postmark and with very suspicious looking dark red rubber-stamped impression, similar to the lower left hand stamp of Plate 1. Like the celebrated Campeche fake, the counterfeiter mispelled, making the cancellation read "*Correos* Admo. Central" instead of "*Correos* Admon. Central." In addition, the word "Filipinas" is omitted from the center of the postmark.

In this connection I would warn collectors against cancelled copies off the cover. Large numbers of the unused commoner varieties have been cancelled by unscrupulous stamp men to enhance their value. Unless the stamps are on cover or have been obtained from reliable people who can satisfactorily trace the stamps back to a reasonable source, they should be looked upon with suspicion until passed upon by competent experts. Blocks of stamps are common with fake cancellations.

(To be concluded in the next issue.)

Aerial Mail Post

Postmark collectors and philatelists in general will be interested in the postmarks of the aeroplane stations. The first of these was established at the International Aviation meet, Nassau Boulevard, New York, during Sept. 23 to 30, 1911. The aviators carried the mail to the Mineola P. O., seven miles from the aviation field, where it was forwarded to the persons addressed. The cancellation consisted of the regulation circle and four heavy, horizontal bars at the right. The inscription in the circle reads, "**Aeroplane Station No. 1**" at the top and "**Garden City Estates, N. Y.**" at the bottom. The date in the center, "**Sep. 23, 1911, A. M.** in four lines.

On Oct. 4 and 5, 1911, another special aeroplane office was established at the St. Louis Aviation meet. The cancellation is on the same order as the one used at the Long Island meet, the inscription in the circle reading "**Aeroplane Station No. 1**" at the top and "**St. Louis, Mo., Aviation Field**" at the bottom. The date is in three lines, "**Oct. 4, 1911.**"

We are indebted to Mr. T. C. Mann of St. Louis for cards and letters bearing the cancellation and for clippings bearing upon the subject. We quote from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Oct. 5:

"Walter Brookins, flying in a Wright biplane, carried 6,000 pieces of mail from Kinloch Field to Fairground Park yesterday afternoon. The distance, twelve miles, is the greatest mail has ever been carried in an aeroplane. * * * The time was the best ever made by an aeroplane carrying mail and the flight was the first west of the Alleghany mountains on which mail was carried."

"Albert Bond Lambert, president of the Aero Club of St. Louis: Athol J. Michener, superintendent of city delivery in the St. Louis Post Office, William H. Lamb, superintendent of mails, left the main Post Office with the mail to be transported by the aerial route in an automobile at 1:25 p. m. The mail, consisting of 6,000 pieces, mostly post cards, was carried in two regulation mail bags. They motored to Kinloch Field, where it was stamped with a special aeroplane postmark and then strapped to the aeroplane. * * * F. W. Hagemeyer, a uniformed postman, ran up to him and helped unstrap the mail bags. They were sent to the main Post Office, and the letters started on their destinations. H. J. Maher was in charge of Fairgrounds stations 1 and 2 yesterday."

Other meets have used these special cancellations and they will prove an interesting addition to any collection of postmarks or original covers. They can be obtained without great difficulty at the present time and anyone interested should get them without delay.



E. C. Dodd of LaGrange, Ill.

I had always surmised that Eddie Dodd had an extensive stock of stamps but the reality far exceeded my expectations. At his request I visited him a few days ago, and found his home literally packed with stamps. As I entered the hall I noticed a large stack of albums which I later found were filled with stamps. In the library his desk was full, a large wall case was filled with with stamps flanked it on either side. There were piles of boxes in the dining room and scattered throughout the other rooms. In a closet upstairs he showed me a section of his wholesale stock, where I noted huge piles of unused sheets. In the basement he carries his accessories and has immense drygoods stock books, while piles of boxes filled boxes filled with hinges, etc. Everything is scattered around, apparently without system, but Eddie knew pretty accurately just what he had and can locate anything required very quickly. The better grade of stamps is sorted in thirty large stock books. His stock of medium priced stamps is very large and while the rarities are mostly lacking, there are many that are extremely hard to get.

As a matter of curiosity we went through the stock hurriedly but more or less thoroughly and estimated its value at from $20,000 to $30,000, and this based upon a 10 per cent and 15 per cent valuation.

Mr. Dodd started collecting when eight years of age and has stuck to it without a break for thirty-four years. (I intended to simply mention the fact that Eddie had collected for thirty-four years, but he objected that everyone would think he was too old unless I stated the age at which he commenced.) He still has his original collection, mounted in a J. W. Scott's 1886 album, and adds to it right along.

He started to deal in stamps in 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American war. At that time he had access to the vaults of various brokers on the Board of Trade and secured hundreds of thousands of the Spanish war revenues. He supplied dealers from coast to coast with these issues.

From that start he kept on buying and

selling and has made some large and important deals. He has purchased the stocks of the Ohio and Read Stamp



E. C. DODD

companies, both of Toledo, Ohio, and secured the bulk of the E. L. Warner stock. He always has the cash to purchase anything that may mean a profit, and he very seldom gets stung.

Eddie's methods of doing business are unique. He has never advertised to any extent (although you will note I've landed him for the C. J.) and yet by selling at low prices he has secured and held a trade that has made it possible for him to accumulate his immense stock in the comparatively short space of thirteen years.

He has never been a student of stamps to any extent, but through constant association he has absorbed a large fund of knowledge, especially on values. He has a remarkable memory and prices his approval books offhand. Only occasionally does he find a stamp that he cannot give the catalogue price of from memory.

And yet the stamp business is only a side line with Eddie. For twenty-eight years he has been connected with one of Chicago's largest wholesale grocery houses, with which he holds a responsible position. All of his stamp work has been done in the evenings and on Sundays and holidays. In fact stamps have been about his only recreation.

He is one of the standbys of the C. P. S. and has held many offices of trust. At the present time he is chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Eddie is Irish, as anyone will know the minute they meet him. He always has a fund of original jokes and stories and brings down the house with his "Doddisms," as they have come to be called, whenever he gets started.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By L. G. Dorpat, Wayside, Wis.

Central America.

Panama.—If we take into consideration that most stamps of this country bear a view or a map of it, we might as well draw in anything that relates to the country and its geography and history. Anything pertaining to the Isthmus and the Canal seems especially in place. Since, however, so much has been written lately about these, and newspapers and magazines generally are still saying much about them, we may as well be satisfied with the few notes we made in our last issue and now go right on looking at the stamps themselves.

One remark only we would like to wedge in here before we go on, and that is this: The whole population of Panama, being about half that of St. Louis, Mo., is augmented by the shifting Canal Zone population by only about 10 per cent. In other words, the permanent population of Panama is 340,000, and the men employed on the Canal Zone is about 35,000. This is of importance in estimating the number of stamps needed to supply both administrations. Admitting that some workmen have brought their families with them, we may safely say that the total population of Panama, including the Zone, is hardly above 400,000, little more than the population of Milwaukee, Wis.

Now for the stamps!

Hardly had the state of Panama declared its independence when the necessity was felt for a distinctive issue of postage stamps. None had been pre-

pared in advance. So the stamps of Panama then current were simply surcharged by means of a hand stamp, "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA," in two lines, some in blue black, some in red, etc. As might be expected, the hand stamp was not always applied in the same way and position, and the impressions may be found straight and diagonal, upside-down, double, vertical, etc.

It appears that this surcharging was done simultaneously at the cities of Panama, Colon, and Bocas del Toro, and, of course, as many different hand stamps and ink pads were used, multiplying the varieties almost without limit. At Colon it is said that some varieties were purposely added for speculation.

After this handstamping business had gone on for a while—probably only for a few days—and all possibility for new combinations had apparently been exhausted, forms were set up and surcharging by printing presses was substituted.

In accordance with Kohl's Handbuch we may classify as follows:

Surcharged at the City of Panama—One type of handstamp and three types of surcharge by printing press.

Surcharged at the City of Colon—Three types of hand stamp (besides two more that are considered purely speculative) and two types of surcharge by printing press.

Surcharged at the City of Bocas del Toro—One type of handstamp and one type that seems doubtful whether it was applied by hand or by press.

Most of these were applied to all values of the current set of postage stamps, some also to the registration and registration-return stamps, a few even to other stamps of the United States of Columbia.

If we consider that the obligatory errors and misprints are not wanting, and that some enterprising speculators provided a goodly number of counterfeits, then we can certainly not doubt that here is a big and rich field for study. The thing was so evidently overdone that the average collector will hardly dare to enter this field.

What makes the thing still more complicated is that some of these surcharged stamps (of the last type used at the city of Panama) were supplied with the additional surcharge "CANAL ZONE" for use there.

In 1905 a line engraved 1 centavo and 2 centavos stamps appeared of a modified map design, bearing, at the top the inscription "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA." These were subsequently also surcharged for use in the Canal Zone.

In the following year, 1906, three more surcharges, with the usual varieties, appeared before the new portrait set was placed on sale, namely, 1 on 20, 2 on 50 centavos, and 5c on 1 peso. These were used in the offices of the Republic, while for use in the Canal Zone another set of surcharges was prepared, distinguishable by the two thick bars, at top and bottom.

There is no wonder that finally even the authorities of Panama got tired of surcharged stamps and ordered something fine from the Hamilton Bank Note Co. in the shape of a bi-colored portrait series of postage stamps, which arrived, it seems, partly in 1906, and partly later. It consisted of the following values: ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 8, 10, 25 and 50 centesimos. Five of these, 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10, were surcharged for use in the Canal Zone.

The ½ and the 2½ are, properly speaking, not portrait stamps, neither are they bi-colored. The ½c has the flag of the Republic for a central design and is printed in four colors, while the 2½c bears the coat of arms and is printed in vermillion only.

The 1c in a dark green frame bears the portrait of Vasco Nunez de Balboa in black. Every school boy knows him as the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean. He was born in Jeres de Badajoz, Spain, in 1475, crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513, and was beheaded as a rebel in 1517.

The 2c shows us the likeness of Fernandez de Cordova, black in a carmine frame.

The 5c depicts Justo Aresemena.

The 8c bears the effigy of Manuel J. Hurtado.

The 10c introduces to us Jose de Obaldia.

The 25c makes us acquainted with Tomas Herrera.

The 50c dons the features of Jose de Fabrega.

Biographical sketches of these celebrities would be very desirable in this connection, but, as usual with men and matters of Latin America, nothing can be found about them in the publications at hand, which shows that much too little attention has been paid by Americans to their southern neighbors. Europe has done more in this respect, but European publications are rather scarce in a small American country village like Wayside. I would appreciate it very much if some reader of this article

would supply the information wanting.

In 1909, four values, those of 2, 2½, 5 and 10c, were furnished by the American Bank Note Co. in slightly modified designs, but with the same subjects. These, with the exception of the 2½c, were also surcharged for the Canal Zone. Two types of surcharge are recorded, one of local make and one produced in New York.

In 1911 a 13c of the modified map type was surcharged 10c for Canal Zone use, and a ½c of the same type was issued for use in the Republic.

It will be noticed that in 1906 the monetary values were changed from centavos and pesos to centesimos and balboas. It was in the same year that the Republic also got its registration and registration return receipt and "RETARDO" stamps. The two former seem to be still in use, while the latter was replaced in 1910 by the regular 2½c vermillion surcharged "RETARDO" in black. The ornamentation on these is without any special meaning. These are not used in offices in the Canal Zone, which are under U. S. administration.

Of postal cards I know seven varieties. The first was produced by overprinting the 2c red on buff of Colombia with the words "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA." The second is the reply card corresponding to the first.

In 1904 a new 2c was issued with a stamp of the map type. This was surcharged "CANAL ZONE, 1c" in 1907.

In the latter year a 1c and a 2c were issued to correspond with the adhesive issue of 1906. The 1c card was overprinted for use in the Canal Zone.

Wrappers I have two in my possession, 1c green on manila and 2½c scarlet on a heavier manila.

Stamped envelopes I have three, 1c green on buff, 2½c scarlet on yellow, and 5c blue on blue. The stamps are the same on the wrappers and on the envelopes and correspond in their subjects with those of the adhesives of 1906. I am not aware of the existence of any others, nor do I know of their use in the "Zone."

Were it not for A. Forbin's Catalogue de Timbres Fiscaux, I should be in profound ignorance in regard to any revenue stamps of Panama. Mr. Forbin lists twenty-five varieties of Colombian stamps surcharged for use in Panama, but suggests that there might be others of which he does not know. Whether the Republic of Panama has issued any revenues or not I find nowhere stated.

For further study of these stamps see L'Echo de la Timbrologie, 1903, p. 600; Luff in American J. of P., 1904; Bartel's Check List; The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.' Reference List.

(Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, British Honduras and Mexico will be next.)



Nicaragua Surcharges.

The last word in surcharges is when Nicaragua begins over-printing on both front and back of the same stamp. Which! oh! which! is the right side and how is a person to mount these reversible-shirt varieties in an album?

* * *

Proofs and Essays of U. S. Stamps.

Dealers report to us an increased demand for proofs and essays of United States stamps. We attribute this mainly to the issuance by the American Philatelic Society of Mr. Mason's handbook on the subject of essays. This sort of work should be encouraged and will do much to make our hobby both profitable and instructive. Personally, we should like to see a handbook on the subject of early cancellations on the United States stamps. There are many members of the A. P. S. who could write such a book if they would.

* * *

Stepping Stones to Stamp Collecting.

A small handbook of 32 pp. and cover, illustrated with numerous half-tones and full-page cuts, has recently been published by M. Garnette Watkins of Chicago. The book was written by Mr. Julian Trevelyan Baber and contains much of interest to the novice. The chapter headings are: Introductory, The Approval Sheet, What to Collect,

How to Start, Packets, Minor Varieties, Classification, The Album, Mounting, Standard Catalog, Philatelic Periodicals and Societies. The book sells at 10c per copy, and is advertised elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

The Corner of the U. S. 5c 1847.

Much interest has been manifested in the article which appeared in the August issue of this magazine under the above caption. In regard to the quantity held by Mr. F. H. Lord, however, we made a misstatement which he has kindly corrected. The number held by Mr. Lord at the present time is slightly in excess of 2,500. This includes both the lots owned by Messrs. Lord and Smith, for the Smith lot has now passed into the hands of Mr. Lord.

In arriving at our former estimate we bulked the entire accumulations of Messrs. Lord and Smith, but have since learned that a quantity of the Smith lot were scattered among various dealers. Even at that our estimate was undoubtedly too high and the stamp is even scarcer than we believed. The present tendency to plate it will also undoubtedly enhance its value.

We will have more to say on the subject of plating in an early issue.

* * *

Early U. S. Cancellations.

We have succeeded in securing a number of covers showing odd and regular cancellations on the early issues of U. S. stamps. Mr. Chas. E. Jenny suggests that we commence our series by calling for the earliest dated cancellations. We would like to hear from collectors who have early cancellations and would much appreciate the privilege of reproducing them in the C. J. Let us hear from you.

* * *

ATTENTION—PHILATELISTS.

In the latest issue of the price list of counterfeits issued by the Notorious Fournier, we notice that the Gile Stamp Co. is the American representative. We don't need to make any comment. Of course we shall not mention the address; all we give is the name and the warning.

* * *

Practically no mention of the International Stamp Exhibition held at Turin, Italy, on October 14-23 has been made in the American Philatelic Press. From the catalog quite an elaborate exhibition might be expected and we note many prominent names on the committee. Dozens of medals were offered among which we note a grand prize of a great gold medal of the value of 300 francs, given by the Italian Post and Telegraphic department.

* * *

The Swedish philatelic monthly "Sveriges Filatelist Forening" has recently issued a specialized catalog of the stamps of Sweden. The work is of exceptional value to the collector of Swedish stamps and we shall give a more detailed review in our "Philatelic Library" in a later issue.

With the Trade

The United Stamp Co., 1149-51 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, have recently put a new perforation gauge on the market. The new gauge is the most accurate and best printed we have seen and every collector will do well to secure one. They sell for ten cents each.

* * *

There are some exceptionally fine auction sales listed on an early date and collectors who purchase by the auction method will have an opportunity to pick up some exceptionally fine things.

* * *

Markenhaus "Walhalla," Neustrilitz i Meckl, whose advertisements will be found in this and succeeding issues offer some exceptional bargains. They have a fine stock of U. S. stamps and many things can be picked up at bargains. We advise collectors to get in touch with them.

* * *

The International Stamp Co., formerly of Columbus, Ohio, is now located at De Graff, Ohio. They are now in a solid concrete fireproof building and have exceptional facilities for handling the stamp trade. They advertise an "American Standard Catalog of Postage Stamps" to be published on the loose leaf principle at an annual subscription of $1.00. We believe that they are booking orders for advance pages.

* * *

Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, Eng-

land, publish a "Monthly List of Philatelic Novelties" that is of particular interest to collectors of twentieth century stamps.

* * *

House Organs seem to be the fashion of the day. The New England Stamp Co., 12 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass., and the United Stamp Co., 1149-51 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, are the latest to enter the field. A postal to either will bring a sample copy. Twelve cents will bring either for one year.

* * *

On November 24, B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water street, Boston, Mass., will sell at auction the exceptionally fine U. S. collection of Mr. D. H. Bacon, Derby, Conn. The collection contains some exceptionally fine things, many that are practically never seen in an auction sale, and collectors will do well to get a copy of the catalog.

* * *

Linn's Way is the title of a neat little house organ published by George W. Linn, Columbus, Ohio. Better write for a copy.

A Collector in Quest of Mint Copies

By Pelure.

The writer started a campaign early in 1909 for the avowed purpose of securing stamps at first hand from various stamp issuing countries. Of course, I expected to pay for these stamps. But I calculated I could procure many unused stamps at face value—plus registration and postage.

I did not succeed as well as I thought I would. The actual correspondence tells the tale.

From the General Postoffice, Wellington, New Zealand, I received the following reply:

"Sir: In reference to your letter asking that you be supplied with a set of current and obsolete postage and revenue stamps of this Dominion, I beg to inform you that obsolete stamps are not available. The price of a set of current postage stamps is 11|5. The following are the denominations:

½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 5s."

From the Postmaster-General's Department, General P. O., Sydney, New South Wales, I received an interesting communication, showing that the Commonwealth of Virginia takes considerable pains to please the "perfection" cranks. The letter reads as follows:

"Sir: Referring to your communication, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, N. S. W., relative to postage and revenue stamps, I have the honor to inform you that "Postage due" stamps of the following denominations may be supplied, singly or otherwise, cancelled or uncancelled at their face value, upon application being made to me: ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., £1. Value of complete set, £2. 1s. 3½d. Postage stamps issued in the several states of the commonwealth, lightly post-marked, may be purchased at their full face value.

I may add that for revenue stamps, application should be made to the Commissioner, Stamp Duties, Sydney."

The Chief Secretary's office at Sydney replied, in part, as follows:

"Your communication has been duly brought under the notice of the Deputy Postmaster General.

I have to add that, since the inauguration of Federation, which embraces the several Australian States and Tasmania, the administration of the Postal Establishments of these states has devolved upon the Commonwealth Government."

The Treasurer of Western Australia wrote from Perth, the capital city, as follows:

"I attach a list of the various denominations current, a set of which will be sent you on receipt of a draft for their face value.

In reference to postage stamps, I must refer you to the Commonwealth Government, through its Deputy Postmaster General."

Attached to the above was the following list of stamps in use and their denomination with U. S. equivalent:

One penny, 2c; three penny, 6c; six penny, 12c; one shilling, 24c; two shilling, 48c; two shilling and six-penny, 60c; five shilling, $1.20; ten shilling, $2.40; fifteen shilling, $3.60; one pound, $4.87; One pound ten shilling, $7.27; five pound, $24.35; ten pound, $48.70; twenty-five pound, $117.15; fifty pound, $233.50; one hundred pounds, $487.00. Total, $831.56.

It will thus be seen that a current set of the Western Australia stamps (postage and revenue) would cost just $831.56 plus postage and registration. Needless to say that I did not invest in these stamps, and decided that, if I could not procure all of them, my collection could get on without any.

Pilgrim Notes

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1911.

Mr. H. L. Lindquist, Editor Collector's Journal, Chicago.

Dear Sir: Having read with sorrow your extremely short-sighted and unwise decision in the Collector's Journal for September, I venture to re-open the subject with you once more.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the publication of notes written by me would place your magazine on the highest pinnacle of success. Of this I am so certain that I am willing to spend the cost of an advertisement in your magazine in order to prove that I am right. I am enclosing herewith a few random verses such as I alone am able to write. I am willing to pay advertising rates for their insertion and I therefore enclose herewith $10.00 in currency which I understand is your rate.

When, after the publication of these verses, subscriptions pour in upon you, as of course they will, I shall trust to your sense of justice to recognize the immense value of my writings and to reimburse me for this introductory expense. Very truly yours,

Pilgrim.

(Editor's Note: I will, at least, admit that you are persevering and evidently have some faith in your convictions. I'm glad you have, for it makes me just $10.00 better off than if you hadn't. I'll accept your sporting proposition and if your write-ups actually bring in any subscriptions I will credit them to your account. Anyone subscribing on the strength of Pilgrim's contribution will kindly so state upon the subscription blank.)

Little Charlie took a wife,
And now he leads a quiet life.
For, though he used to paint the town,
He now at home doth sit him down.
On Thursday nights till late he'd stay,
But now at adjournment, he's up and away.
But the change that is greatest and causes surprise
Is the absence of Charlie's atrocious ties.

About the invincible Dodd,
Who hails from Erin's Auld Sod,
There is so much good cheer
And withal he's so queer,
That he brings out the smiles by the rod.

There once was a viking named Iver,
Who never could be called a diver,
For he comes out on top
With a jump, skip, and hop;
Which makes him a "peach" of a driver.

Our own immaculate Dahlie
Would never countenance folly,
If, through some defection,
A stamp lacks "perfection,"
To own it would seem to him folly.

There was a young man named Clark,
Who, when he went out for a lark,
Took with him his shadow
And a good time they had—O,
Till they feared to go home in the dark.

The shades of night were falling fast
When H. Ades Fowler plodded past.
"The night is dreary," said the ladies:
It seemed to us the knight was H.-ADES.

This paper, that's published by Lindquist,
A full dozen numbers has now missed.
But ask 'Andsome 'Arry
O, why do you tarry?
He'd say, "It's not so, you've a brain twist."

Our beloved president, Mudge,
Once said, "I don't like to judge.
I used to think highly
Of our good friend ———
But now, all I say is, O fudge!"

Our new superintendent of sales
The fate of the Cubs now bewails.
"I don't like to see 'em
Get beat," sobs poor P. M.
"You don't know how badly I feels."

An Invitation

We are always glad to have local and visiting philatelists visit us at any time. We have a commodious office with all the latest stamp papers on file, which are at your disposal.

Visiting philatelists, desiring to do so, may have their mail addressed in our care, and make our office their headquarters while in the city.

We are located on the south side about 15 or 20 minutes' ride from the loop.

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(1) Take a Cottage Grove Car on Wabash Ave. (these are marked Grand X, Jackson Park or Cottage 55, any of which will do), to 40th Street and walk one block west.

(2) Take any south side car to 39th Street and transfer east to Langley Avenue. Walk two blocks south.

(3) Take the Kenwood branch of the South Side Elevated to Vincennes Avenue. Walk half a block south to 40th Street and then one block east.

Our office is in the building on the northeast corner of 40th Street and Langley Avenue, and you cannot miss it.

Call us up, when in the city, anyway. Phones: Drexel 219; Automatic 76-318.

H. L. Lindquist, 700 E. 40th St., Chicago

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Wanted—I Collect U. S. unused stamps in blocks. Also old issues U. S. Bank Notes. What have you? A. A. Leve, Box 495, Syracuse, N. Y.

Five hundred mixed or 100 var., pocket album, 250 hinges 10c. Mention paper. Approvals at 60%. A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

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1859 letter, entire, Mauritius with 11 stamps for $20. Guillon, 42 Rue Italie, Marseille, France.

I am interested in U. S. tax paids, Canadian Revenues and the stamps of the Scandinavian Countries, including the locals and revenues. What have you to offer? H. L. Lindquist, 700 East 40th St., Chicago, Ill.

Try an ad in this Column

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I have 50,000 mixed foreign stamps to exchange with junior collectors, and no time to sort them. For 100 different stamps sent me I will return 400 mixed foreign. For 200 different I will give 700 mixed. I offer 1,000 well-mixed foreign for 300 different. 2,000 well-mixed foreign for 500 different. I cannot supply want lists or approvals, but will give fair exchange for everything sent. Any kind taken, but I do not want more than two of any sort. Send on all you can and receive prompt exchange.

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By Julian Trevelyan Baber

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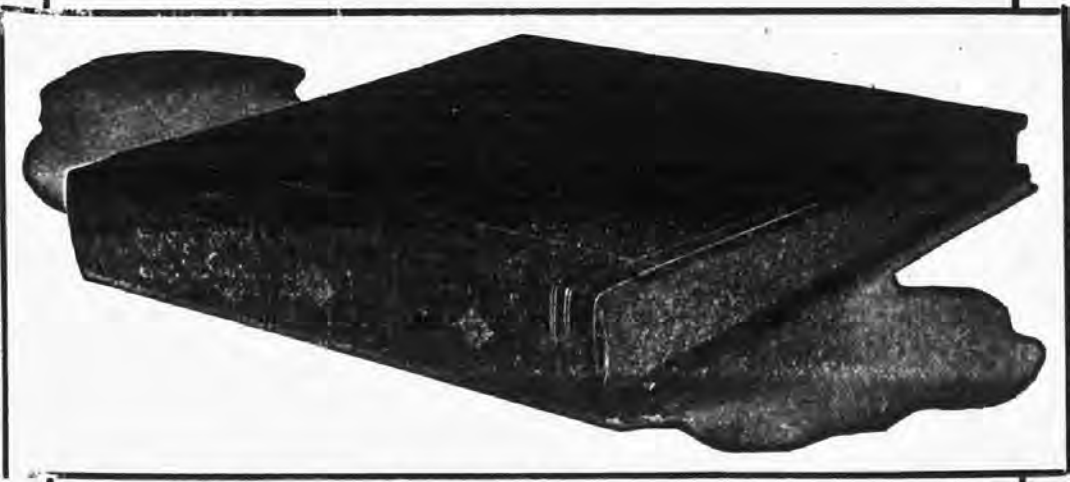

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*Gambia 1901-5, 2-6 green and carm. or yellow	.80
*Gambia 1901-5, 3 sh. green and carm. or yellow	1.00
*Gibraltar, 1904-08 1sh. 2sh and 4sh.	2.05
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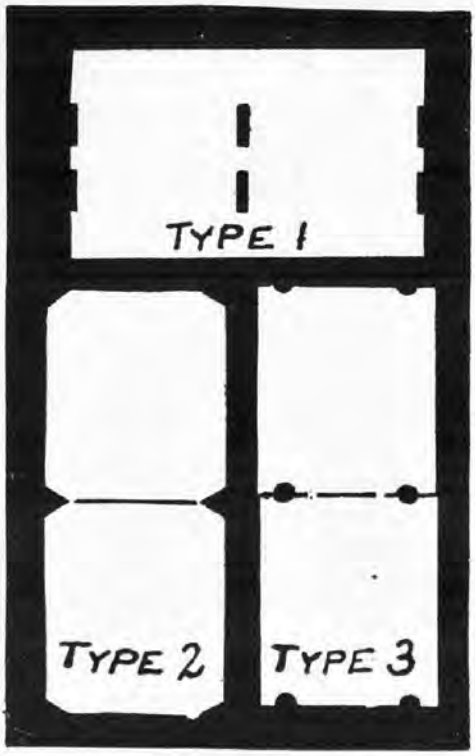

Type One—Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

	Per pair.
1902—1c green	$0.15
2c carmine	.18
4c brown	
1908—1c green	.10
2c carmine	.12
1909—2c Lincoln	.20

Type Two—U. S. Automatic Vending Co.

1902—1c green	
2c carmine	
5c blue	2.50
1908—1c green	.10
2c carmine	.12
5c blue	.20
Oiled paper packet containing two 2c and a 1c	.20
1909—2c Lincoln	

Type Three—Brinkerhoff Vending Machine Co.

1902—1c green	.15
2c carmine	.15
1908—1c green	.10
2c carmine	.12
3c purple	
4c brown	
5c blue	
1909—2c Lincoln	

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Official Journal for the Chicago Philatelic Society and the American Society of Curio Collectors.

Volume I. **APRIL, 1909** **Number 4**

Stamp Mailing and Stamp Vending Machines

With a Complete list of Private Perforations issued to date

By H. M. CLARK and H. L. LINDQUIST

At the request of my friend, the editor, I rashly promised to jot down for him the main features concerning the various stamp affixing and stamp vending machines. I am finding this much harder than I anticipated, owing to the fact that very little is known about them, and the companies manufacturing the machines are slow to give any information to any one, but particularly philatelists, who, as the manager of one of the concerns remarked to me "pester the life out of us with fool questions."

There are two classes of machines, stamp affixing or mailing machines, and vending machines, i. e., machines from which stamps may be purchased. Of the former class, I have seen but one that is at all successful. That one is the Schermack Mailing Machine shown in figure one. For years inventors have been trying to make a machine which would automatically seal, stamp and count letters, but it remained for Mr. Joseph J. Schermack of New York City, who I am proud to say is a member of the American Philatelic Society, to accomplish this. Over one hundred different machines had been patented, but found unsatisfactory and many fortunes were lost before the Schermack appeared. Mr. J. H. Drake, a former Board of Trade merchant was the first to recognize the value of Mr. Schermack's invention and he it was who undertook to place it on the market.

The machine itself is difficult to describe, the illustration showing the mechanism necessary for the various operations. A stack of envelopes is placed upon the shelf at the left of the picture. Automatically, their flaps are fed singly over a moistening wheel, thence through sealing rubber rollers, to the box, shown in the center of the picture, which contains the stamps. Here the stamp is moistened, affixed to the envelope and count kept of the number used. Thence the envelope is passed to the receiving tray at the opposite end of the machine from which it started.

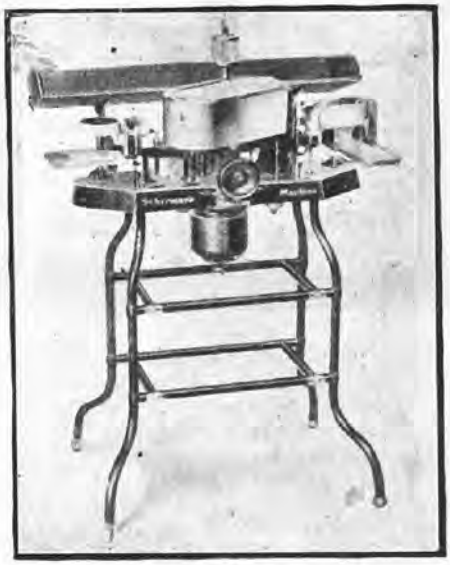


Figure 1

This process takes long in the telling, but in reality the speed and accuracy is marvelous, as it will turn out over 200 per minute.

Of course, the only part of all this that we philatelists are interested in is the stamps. In order to use them in the machine, it is necessary to have

them in continuous strips. This is accomplished in the following manner: The imperforate sheets are first trimmed of the margins and then glued together side by side, making one continuous roll of 150 sheets, or one large sheet, 3,000 stamps long by 20 wide. This big roll is then run through a machine which punches the rectangular holes shown in figure 2, type 1; cuts it into twenty ribbons and winds these ribbons of stamps onto twenty reels. They are then ready for use. For this work a charge of 50c per reel is made in addition to the face value of the stamps.

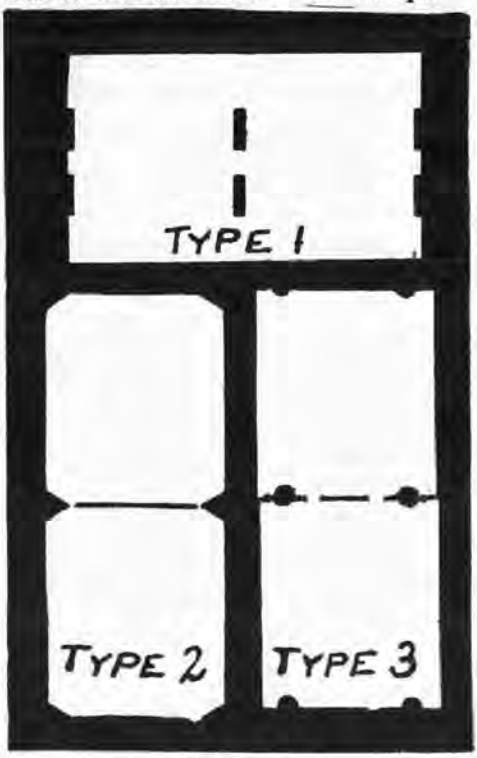


Figure 2

Most people are under the impression that the perforation is placed between the stamps to make the paper tear easily, but such is not the case. It is to enable the cutting mechanism to register accurately as each stamp is cut and not torn from the strip. Metal fingers catch these holes and adjust the ribbon to the right position. Were it not for this a variation of even 1-5,000 of an inch each time would result disastrously at about the middle of the roll as the machine would then be cutting 3-10 of an inch into the next stamp. This process is covered by numerous patents, including the perforating machine and the perforation of the stamp itself.

Of the values perforated for use in the machine, the general manager has told me that the company never perforated other than a one-cent or two-cent and possibly a 4c stamp, unless it was done without his knowledge and consent. The following, therefore, is a complete list of varieties of the genuine Schermack perforation at the present date:

1c 1902.
2c 1902.
4c 1902.
1c 1908.
2c 1908.
2c Lincoln.

The remark "and possibly a 4c" started my question-mill at work and Mr. Drake admitted that he had a vague recollection of having perforated one s all lot of 10,000 of the 4c value. He remarked that it was a long time ago. I suspected immediately that it was the mysterious lot of 4c 1902 which has never come to light. I wrote to Washington concerning this and re-received a letter from which the following is an extract: "The 10,000 4c unperforated stamps, series 1902, were furnished the Postmaster, Detroit, Mich., in response to a call for stamps in that form to be used in a stamp-affixing machine." After thorough investigation, I have received definite information that this lot of 10,000 was perforated by the Schermack Company in the early part of 1908 and delivered to one of the large automobile concerns of Detroit, who used the entire lot on advertising matter. It is therefore practically certain that none of these exist in imperforate condition.

UNITED STATES AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINE.

The United States Automatic Vending Company of New York, manufacture a number of machines both for stamp and ticket selling, but in Figure 3 is shown the one now extensively used in several Eastern cities for stamp vending purposes. In their advertising matter the manufacturers claim that this machine was "made expressly for, and now in use by United States Post Office Department" and that they were "the first to install Automatic Stamp Machines in the United States." They further make the broad statement that "THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT has placed them in all of the leading hotels and in the Union Station in Washington, D. C." The special perforation used in this machine is shown in Figure 2, Type 2, and the following varieties have been issued to date:

1902—1c green.
2c carmine.
5c blue.
1909—1c green

2c carmine.
5c blue.
2c Lincoln.

In addition to these values the machine also furnishes a combination of two 2c stamps and a 1c stamp in a folder. In this case the folder or stamp

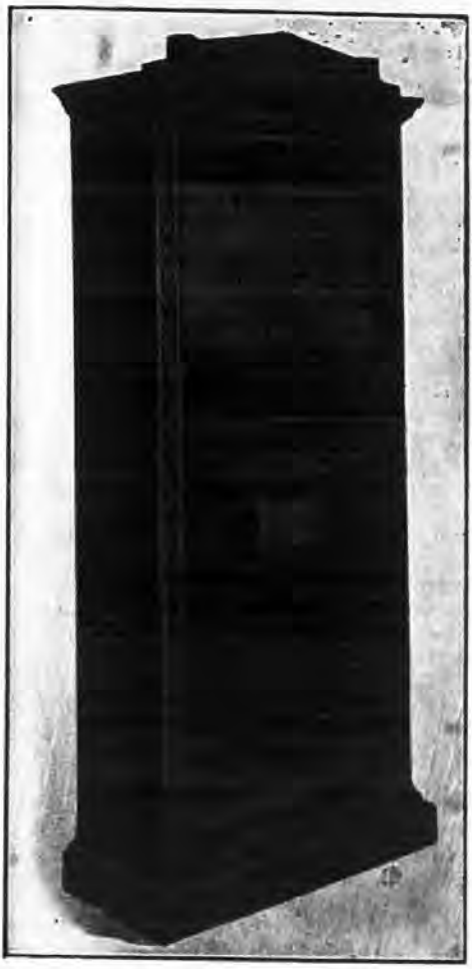


Figure 3

pocket bears the special perforation and the enclosed stamps are the ordinary imperforate varieties.

The company refuse to sell the stamps direct to collectors or dealers, but it is interesting to note that they refer all inquiries to a certain large dealer in these varieties, who they claim has purchased a large quantity of them from their machines.

THE BRINKERHOFF STAMP SELLER.

The Brinkerhoff Stamp Seller and Money Changer, illustrated in Figure 4, is a wonderful little machine and the following description taken from the manufacturers catalog will undoubtedly prove of interest: "A master mechanic has transmitted to this mute masterpiece of mechanical accuracy his own superior genius. It does the work of many hands and of much brains. The Brinkerhoff Stamp Seller and Money Changer is almost a miracle of accuracy, when the great variety of its operations are considered. It ranks side by side with the best known machines, even in this age of mechanical excellence, and has received recognition from those in the highest positions. . . . The inventor has wrought well. He has produced the first perfect, mechanical clerk ever made that was capable of selling stamps in varying quantities, and making its own change. This machine is strictly automatic—it is ever busy, does actual work—sticks to the job—"is never stuck," and never strikes. It takes any American silver coin, and does its own sorting. It re-stocks itself with change to pay out and is next to infallible." The machine deducts 1c as its margin of profit on each transaction so that if you should desire ten 2c stamps and placed 50c on the slot you would receive the desired stamps and 29c in change. The machine also gives change only when desired. The most wonderful part of the whole machine, however, is its method of detecting counterfeits. "All metals, except lead, having a specific gravity equal to silver, cost more than silver. All cheap metals, such as brass, copper, steel, iron, gun metal, bronze, etc., weigh from 15 to 20 per cent less than silver, size for size. Spurious coin made from any of these would be light weight. Silver coins which are lighter by 15 or 20 per cent than new coins by reason of wear are at the same time thinner. In making its tests, the machine takes the thickness of the coin and switches, each according to thickness to the proper weighing scale, which is guaged to fit and accept the coin if good accordingly. If coins are inexact they are rejected. The bending test results in bending soft coins or those having too much of this metal. Experience shows that counterfeit coins made from silver, (which is seldom done, because it does not offer sufficient profit) are larger than genuine coins. The machine rejects these on the size, thickness or diameter test—coins that are made in light presses such as counterfeiters must of necessity use, are less dense than genuine government money, and hence if of proper weight must be oversize." At present the Brinkerhoff Company is licensed to operate machines only in the states of Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana,

Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

Figure 2, Type 3 shows the style of perforation used in this machine and the following varieties have appeared:

1902—1c green.
2c carmine.
1909—1c green.
2c carmine.
3c purple.
4c brown.
5c blue.
2c Lincoln.



Figure 4

STAMPING MACHINES.

In addition to the Stamp Mailing and Stamp Vending Machines several stamping machines have been placed on the market and it is for their use that the government part perforates have been issued. These stamps come in rolls of 500 and 1,000, respectively, with either vertical or horizontal perforations. Inasmuch as the regular government perforations are used on these stamps persons must be careful in purchasing, lest they receive trimmed perforate stamps. In the horizontal strips they come exactly one inch wide which is a partial test although it cannot always be absolutely relied upon. The only absosutely sure test is to secure the stamps in strips showing the line varieties. These are the colored lines which divide the sheets of 400 into panes of 100 stamps and where these appear you can be certain that the stamps are genuine part-perforates as the perforated varieties are separated into panes of 100 before they are placed on sale. The following varieties have been issued:

1c green, vertical and horizontal.
2c carmine, vertical and horizontal.
4c brown, horizontal only.
5c blue, vertical and horizontal.
10c yellow, horizontal only.

The information given in the foregoing articles has all been received at first hand either direct from the Post Office Department or from the manufacturers of the machines and we KNOW that every stamp listed has been legitimately issued.

The 3c and 5c varieties with Schermack perforation we do not list although specimens bearing tnese perforations exist. The stamps were perforated on a Schermack machine by a Schermack employe, but without the consent or knowledge of the manager of the concern. They were never made to serve a legitimate use and for the present we shall ignore them although sooner or later they will undoubtedly be issued.

There are two other mailing machine companies actively doing business, but we have not as yet ascertained whether they require special perforations for their machines. They are the Parkhurst Co., of Indianapolis, and the International Vending Machine Co., of Baltimore.

So many reports regarding the 5c imperforate of the 1902 issue have been circulated that we have been at some pains to arrive at a correct solution of the matter. The Post Office Department reports that 13,000 were issued to the various postmaster, as follows: 1,000 to Baltimore, 2,000 to Indianapolis, and 10,000 to New York. These stamps were distributed as follows: 1,000 at Baltimore, to the International Vending Machine Co., in April, 1908; 1,200 of the Indianapolis lot were sold to the Parkhurst Co., and the balance of 800 sent to the Detroit Postmaster, by request, and by him sold to Howard Beck of the Detroit Philatelic Society. One sheet of 400 was distributed in blocks of 25 among the members of that society, at face value. The other sheet is undoubtedly still in Mr. Beck's possession. The 10,000 sent to New York were all sold to the United States Automatic Vending Co., and sold through their machines from March, 1908, to February, 1909. It is, however, known that a considerable quantity were secured by a New York dealer and it is undoubtedly from this lot that all stamps now being offered have come.

Additional information on these interesting varieties will be published from month to month.

The Seybold Collection of Original Covers (4)

By JNO. B. HOWE

Asia.

Mr. Seybold has nearly all the principal countries of Asia complete, but he has purposely neglected some of the minor colonies of this geographical division, especially the doubtful issues. I shall therefore, treat upon only the conspicuous features of his Asiatic collection. He has the full quota of Brunei novelties. All the Persians, too, are here.

Even before the Philippine Archipelago had passed under the government of the United States, Mr. Seybold was interested in its stamps, and owned a splendid lot of the early issues, including all the rareties. One of his Philippine covers presents a grand block of four of the 10c rose of 1854. Another beauty is a cover with six copies of the 5c rose of 1861-2. Not among the least of the Philippine attractions are several covers bearing the higher denominations with the U. S. surcharges which have become extremely rare. Among the detached stamps in the Philippine group are two great rareties, the 1r violet and 2r blue of 1863. The latter is not priced in used form in the Standard Catalogue.

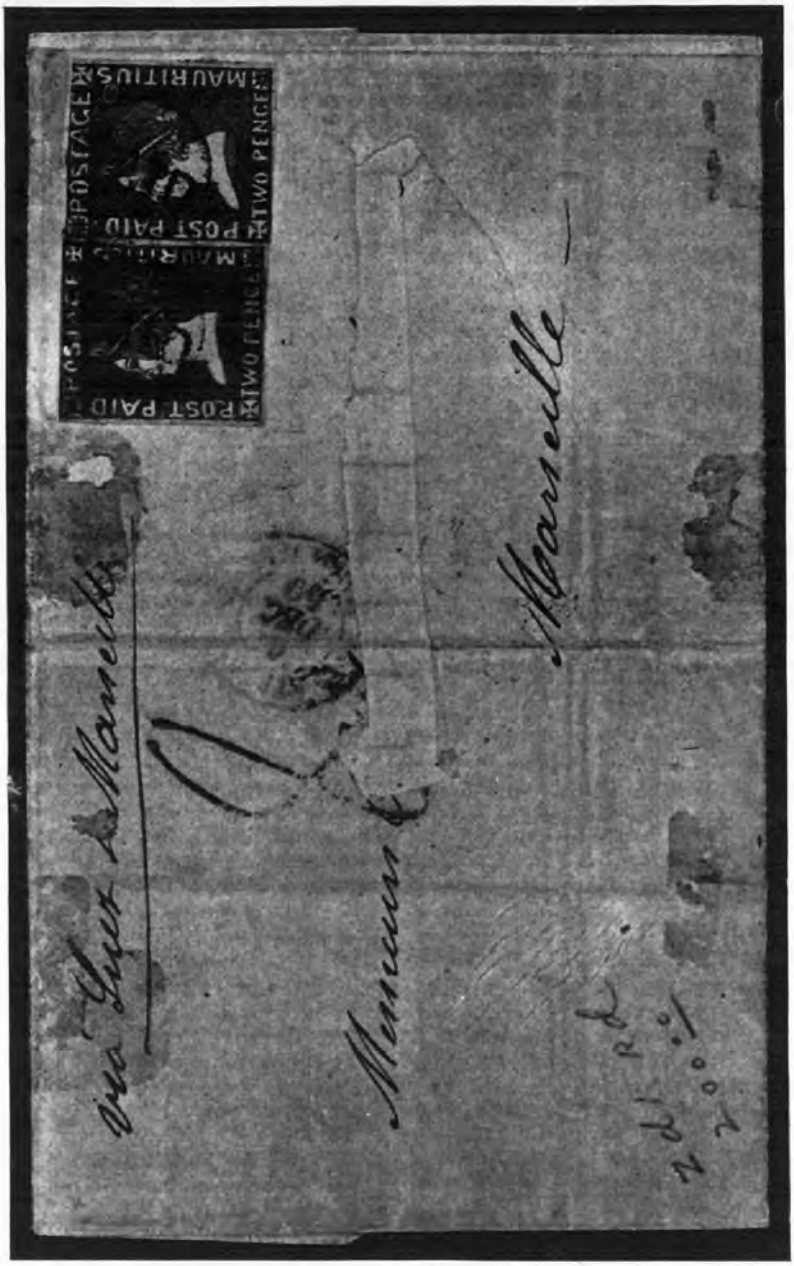
As already stated, the stamps of the island of Ceylon are prime favorites with Mr. Seybold, and it is now one of his strongest countries. Some of the best values here are unused copies of the first issue, in singles, pairs and blocks. They are great rareties in this condition. Among them is a fine copy of the 1s 9p, unused, now priced at $30, for which he paid $6. There are also several covers of this issue. A fine Ceylon cover is that containing a pair of ½p lilac, or bluish, of 1861. But this is left in the shade by a royal cover showing a copy of the excessively rare 8p yellow brown of 1857, with a 1p blue, same issue. Another cover that Mr. Seybold highly prizes presents a strip of three of the 1p blue, a single copy of the 1s 9p violet and another of the 2s blue, all of 1857. There is also a grand copy of the 8p brown on part of a cover. These are all star pieces. Of the later Ceylon rareties, the principal is the 24c purple brown of 1883-4, not priced in the catalogue, for which European dealers have asked $100. Mr. Seybold has a fine unused copy of this stamp. He likewise has all the scarce Ceylon stamped envelopes. China is complete, but there are few covers from this country. Hong Kong furnishes an interesting exhibit, one unique cover dated 1865, showing six varieties of the second issue. There is an alluring array of covers from India. The first feature to rivet attention is a number of covers mailed with the ½a blue, the 1a red, the 2a green and the 4a red and blue of the 1854 issue, in a large variety of combinations, including large blocks. Among the detached stamps is a particularly fine unused copy of the 2a green, No. 15. A novelty here is a split copy of the 4a black, used as 2a on the cover with three copies of the 8a rose. Among the other attractive covers are two bearing respectively a copy of the 2a violet, 1863, and one of the ½a purple, 1867, surcharged revenues used for postage. Japan is complete, with a liberal sprinkling of covers of the early issues.

Africa.

In the African group of countries we find both richness of value and approximate completeness. The variety of covers, though fine, is largely confined to seven or eight countries. Griqualand is represnted by several covers which must be reckoned as rareties. Rhodesia furnishes, among other nice pieces, a set of four varieties of the 1891 surcharges on one cover. Only one of these is catalogued in used condition. There is also a full set of the seven varieties, surcharged on the Cape of Good Hope, on a single cover. From British East Africa comes a remarkable novelty in the shape of fifteen varieties of the 1869 issue sent through the mail on one envelope. British Somaliland supplies seven fine varieties on the cover. There is a nice assortment of covers from the Niger Coast; while Zanzibar is represented by an extraordinary cover, containing thirteen varieties of the 1895 issue, surcharged on India.

Mr. Seybold shares the liking of most collectors, young and old, for the early triangular issue of the Cape of Good Hope. It need scarcely be said, therefore, that he has a dazzling variety of them, both on and off the cover. Of the first, that of 1853 on blued paper, he has a block of eight and a block of four of the 1p and a block of seven, another of four and another of three of the 4p, all in prime condition; and these are but introductory to a splendid lot of the triangulars off the envelopes, including, of course, the rare wood blocks. The covers are a host in themselves. One contains a pair of the 1s, dark green, and a pair

of the 1s yellow green, of the 1853-64 issue. Another gem of a cover shows the 1p rose, the 4p blue and the 1s yellow green of the second issue. Perhaps the most desirable of all his Cape covers. and one that would fill the enthusiast.



are the chief ornaments of the Cape group. A detailed description of the minor covers would take more space than the length of this review permits.

The Mauritius assortment is complete, excepting the two Postoffice stamps, and there is an exceptionally fine lot of covers. One of them shows a beautiful copy of the 2p blue, 1848, earliest print, and two more covers have each a pair of the 1p orange, same issue. The gem of the lot is a cover with two copies of

philatelist with rapture, is that bearing a beautiful block of four of the 1s emerald green, 1863-64 issue, perfect in shade and ideally canceled. Another elegant cover is adorned with two specimens of the 4p blue, wood block. These

the 2p blue 1859 (the rare and famous fillet heads) now listed at $100 each. Of the earlier 2p blue, No 14, there are two pairs on cover, and several singles showing the varieties of type and shade. The 1849-59 issues are well represented with covers bearing a superb strip of four (No. 17); two fine copies of the 4p green (No. 11) and two copies of the 4p green surcharged (No. 12). There is also an attractive array of the stamped envelopes.

St. Helena provides some beauties. The country is, of course, complete, and noticeable among the covers is one bearing a beautiful copy of the first stamp, the 6p blue. An even finer cover is adorned with an unsevered pair of the 6p blue, and some copies of the 1p and 4p of later issues.

Oceanica.

Before proceeding to examine some of the Australian rareties, it should be stated that the smaller islands of the Oceanican group are well represented. Even insignificant colonies like Niue and the Penrhyn Islands furnish their quota. Mr. Seybold was fortunate enough to obtain a full set of the British New Guinea stamps before the higher denominations suddenly became rare. As high as $18 is now asked for the unused 2s 6p stamp of the British New Guinea issue; but Mr. Seybold paid just seventy-five cents for the choice copy in his collection. A fine assortment from Cook Islands deserves notice. One of his Cook covers was mailed with a full set of the 1892 issue, and another with a full set of the 1893 issue. Those who admire picturesqueness and wealth of Coln in postal designs would be particularly impressed by the handsome batch of Tonga covers.

Mr. Seybold has been a liberal and judicious investor in the famous and popular issues of Australia, both on and off the cover; and I regret that the limits set to this review do not permit me to speak in exhaustive detail of this enticing department of his collection. I shall have to be content, however, with only a summary of its conspicuous features. Beginning with South Australia, the eye is first attracted by a beautiful cover presenting a strip of three of the 1p green and four copies of the 6p blue of the first issue, and besides it is another with a strip of three of the 2p carmine, same issue. A strip of four of the 3p or 4p (red surcharge) of the 1867 issue on the cover also challenges attention. There are numerous covers with single specimens of the early South Australian issues, and the country is, of course, complete. Among the New Zealand covers the chief attraction is one showing the entire first issue, the 1p carmine, 2p blue and 1s green—all noble speciments. In the Tasmanian group we are first confronted by a grand copy of the 1p blue of 1853 on the cover, and there is also a strip of four of this rare stamp off the cover. Of the 4p orange of the same issue there are a single on the cover, and two fine blocks, one of six and the other of five stamps, off the cover. From Queensland there is an abundance of good things. The first rare issue, imperforate, is represented by two copies of the 1p rose on one cover, and a single copy and an unused pair of the 6p dark green on the other covers. The New South Wales collection is the delight of every philatelic beholder. Mr. Seybold has no less than thirty-five specimens of the classic Sydney Views, of which twenty are on and fifteen off the cover. But these are fairly rivaled by other covers in the group. For example, there is a cover containing an elegant strip of three of the 6p brown (laureated head); another with a 1p red, 6p brown and 8p orange of the same issue; and there are still others with the 6p brown in singles and pairs. Of the large square issues of 1853 and 1860, imperforate and perforated, there is a dazzling array on covers. Noticeable among them is one bearing the 5p green and 8p orange, imperforate—a star rarety. Another gem is a grand block of six of the 1s red, imperforate, off the cover, and still another is a cover mailed with seven copies of the same stamp. Mr. Seybold has always had a strong fancy for the New South Wales registry stamps of 1853, and has no less than seventeen copies of it on the cover, in both varieties, in conjunction with the regular issues current while in use. Of Victoria he has the first issue in various combinations, singles, pairs and strips. One of the beauties here is a cover bearing a beautiful copy of the 2p brown lilac (No. 5, Scott) with butterfly cancellation. The rare 3p blue, (No. 12) is found on a fragment of the cover. Of the early issues showing the queen on the throne, he has a large variety on the cover, in superb condition. Of the "too late" and registry stamps, which rank highly among the Victorian rareties Mr. Seybold has several on the cover, with current postage. He also has a fine used copy, off the cover, of the rare 5s blue or yellow of the 1868-70 issue. Of the rare Western Australia covers the

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H. L. Lindquist, Editor and Mgr.,
3812 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
L. A. Lauritzen, Circulation Mgr.,
422 W. 63rd Street, Chicago, Ill,

Associate Editors.

Rev. W. A. Laughlin. Willow City N.D.
General Curio Editor
G. Montague Butler, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Mineralogy and Geology.
S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio
Government Postal Cards.
A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Dept. of Old Firearms.
Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio
Dept. of Old Paper Money.
H. L. Stoddard, Stuttgart, Ark.
Dept. of American Archæology.
Walter F. Webb, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Conchology.
Mrs, F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa
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Editorial

Back Numbers. Our supply of back numbers is very limited and while they last can only be supplied at the following prices: No. 1, including Color Chart "Introduction," 25c; No. 2, 15c; No. 3, 15c. Order now if you desire a complete file.

The Delay. It is unfortunate that we should have fallen so far behind at the start, but it has been unavoidable for various reasons. We shall rush out the succeeding numbers, however, as rapidly as possible and hope to soon catch up again. If found necessary we may combine the July and August issues, or limit them in size, as they come at the height of the dull season, but commencing with the September number we shall endeavor to increase to at least 48 pages and come out each month promptly on time. The Color Chart will also resume publication as soon as we have caught up with the publication and can devote the necessary time to it. We believe that every collector will find the "COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL" worth while in its present form, but we have several things up our sleeve that will make it absolutely indispensable.

Our Aim. We desire to call attention to the fact that the "COLLECTORS' JOURNAL" is a MAGAZINE and not a NEWSPAPER, and we believe that we are the only monthly philatelic journal in this country that can claim this distinction. We believe that a monthly publication should endeavor to present original articles of permanent value rather than "Our New York Letter," "News Jottings," "Current Events," etc. A certain amount of the latter has a legitimate place even in a monthly, but when the entire contents are made up of "chit-chat," as the English papers put it, the paper treads close upon the heels of the weeklies without the saving grace of being up-to-date. "News" is much easier and cheaper to secure than "articles" which probably accounts for this condition to a large extent, but when comparing the C. J. with any other publication kindly bear this distinction in mind. Also note that this magazine is set SOLID n 8 point type. In other words there are no spaces between the lines. This means that we concentrate enough matter to fill a 48-page magazine within our present limits. Just glance through our back numbers and see how crammed full of good things this magazine really is. And in the next number a series entitled "Specialistic Studies of Our Standard Catalog," by Wm. E. Ault, fully illustrated, and describing in detail the various points merely touched upon in the catalog.

The Proposed Handbooks. The responses to the Handbook Proposition outlined in the last issue have been much more enthusiastic than was expected. Briefly stated our plan is to publish a series of handbooks of philatelic interest somewhat on the order of the "Melville Books" now being published in England. We have a printing plant and facilities to do this work and will go ahead as soon as enough support is pledged to assure its financial success. We do not want any money now, but just drop us a line, a postal will do, and tell us how many copies you can use at 25c each C. O. D.

Souvenir Cards. Yielding to a popular demand we have published a series of illustrated post cards of covers in the Seybold Collection. Every collector should own a set as they will make interesting souvenirs to present to friends or to frame passe-partout for the den. Mr. H. M. Clark, the well

known Chicago dealer, has engaged to act as Sole Distributor and his ad. will be noted elsewhere.

Esperanto Again. Have you been studying the Esperanto Lessons appearing in these columns? If so, you realize how simple this international language really is and its immense possibilities, especially for the collector desiring exchange relations in foreign countries. In this number the final lesson of this series is given and if you desire to continue your studies and become proficient in the language we advise you to take advantage of our clubbing offer, viz., a complete grammar, exercise book and dictionary, a year's subscription to the leading Esperanto journal, "Amerika Esperantisto," and a year's subscription to this magazine, all for $1.00.

The A. S. C. C. Year Book. By the time you read this the Year Book of the American Society of Curio Collectors will be in the hands of every member. Every collector in any branch, outside of stamps, will find this book indispensable as it gives the membership list classified by states and counties, and also by what each collects so that if you desire exchange relations you will have no difficulty in geeting in touch with persons interested in the same lines as yourself. There is also a number of interesting articles on various curio subjects which alone are worth more than the price. The book is sent free to all members and is sold at 25c per copy to all others. Better send in your application, though, and become a member, if interested in any of its objects. You will find information in the official department of the society.

An Afternoon Auction Sale. Afternoon sales have long been in vogue in England and on the Continent and several have been held in New York, but it remained for Mr. B. L. Voorhees to make the first attempt in the West. Judging from the large and enthusiastic attendance, afternoon sales will be a popular feature from now on and we congratulate Mr. Voorhees upon the successful outcome of his venture.

The Seybold Collection of Original Covers (cont.)

following should be specified: A magnificent piece containing the 2p brown or red and the 6p brown, together with a 1p black of the first issue; a cover with the 6p bronze and the 2p vermilion of 1860; and another with an unsevered pair of the 1s brown, 1854-7 and the 6p green of 1860.

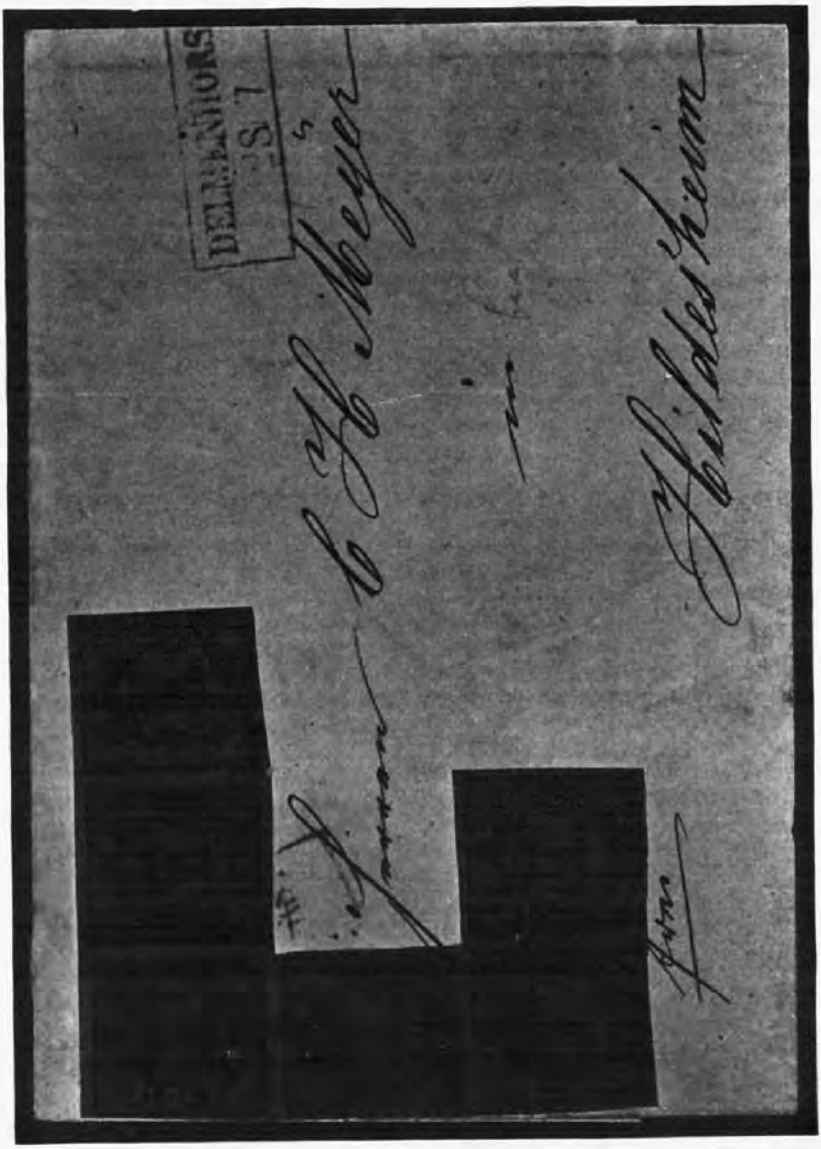
Hawaii.

The Hawaiian missionaries are, as stated, absent from Mr. Seybold's collection, but, aside from this deficiency, he has perhaps one of the finest aggregations of Hawiians in the world. His covers are unique in interest and rich in value, and it is difficult to find adjectives fittingly to describe the best among them. Let us begin with the numerals. There is first a copy of the 1c blue and bluish, which is not priced, either used or unused, in the standard catalogue. It may interest you readers to know that this specimen originally cost Mr. Seybold $5. As high as $60 is now asked for such copies as are offered for sale. Another illustration of the big advance in the value of Hawiian numerals, is the 2c blue and bluish, of which Mr. Seybold has two copies, one off and the other on the cover. The latter cost him $12, and is now worth perhaps four times that sum. Of the 2c black or greenish he has a splendid detached specimen; and there are three copies of the 2c black or grayish affixed to separate covers.

Some of the grandest rareties in Mr. Seybold's entire collection are his covers bearing numerals and other Hawiians, mailed from the Pacific slope to the interior with the United States stamps. These have excited enthusiastic admiration from many experts. Three of these covers contain the 5c blue (Nos. 21 and 22) in conjunction with U. S. issues. A far greater prize, and one that Mr. Seybold is particularly proud of, is a single cover decorated with three fine specimens of the 5c blue (numeral, No. 21) and a 3c and 5c brown of the U. S. issue of 1861. This is at once the envy and dispair of Hawaiian specialists, and the owner has received many letters of inquiry in regard to it. The 5c blue of 1855 (portrait) is seen on five different covers, used with U. S. Another star of the first magnitude is a wonderful cover containing an unsevered pair of the stamps last mentioned, used with a 13c dark red (No. 6) of the Hawaiian issue, and a 10c green and 12c black of the U. S. issue of 1861. Think of that, ye lovers of Hawaiians. The 13c, 1853, is also found on three separate covers, always our own early issues. A striking novelty is a cover bearing the 5c blue 1853, a 13c dark red, with a 12c U. S. 1861, which has been fastened over a second

5c blue Hawaiian. Mr. Seybold has four specimens of the extremely rare 13c dark red with the 5c hand surcharge (No. 7 of the catalogue). One is a detached copy bearing a fine Honolulu postmark; while the other three are on separate covers with the United States stamps. Those favored mortals who are able to collect rareties in unused blocks would go into ecstacies over Mr. Seybold's full sheet (twenty stamps) of the 5c blue of the 1864 on this bluish wove paper. Of the 2c rose of 1861, there are two copies, one of each type, on covers. Of the Hawaiian provisionals of 1893, Mr. Seybold has the entire group, in various combinations, on the cover. These interesting pieces, by the way, came from the stock of the late Henry Gremmel of New York City.

This is a good place to state that Mr. Seybold has all the U. S. surcharges from Guam on covers, including the high denominations, which are not priced in used condition in the catalogue.



Switzerland.

I have purposely reserved consideration of the most interesting country for the last. As we began with the United States, it is appropriate to end this all-too-brief review with the stamps that occupy, perhaps the second place in Mr. Seybold's affections. In philately, he has been irresistably attracted by the

early Swiss issues, both cantonal and federal. Some years ago he began a correspondence with Ed. Sigerist Moser, of Neuhausen, Switzerland, a business man, though not, I believe, a dealer, who is an enthusiastic student of the stamps of his home country; and Mr. Moser has been the means of securing for the Syracusan many of the rare things from Switzerland, that now beautify his collection. All of his Swiss covers and separate stamps are in the pink of condition.

Of the Swiss rareties known as the Vaud cantonals, but later classed as Federal issues, Mr. Seybold has several magnificent specimens. There are two unused pairs of the extremely rare and high-priced 4c red and black on different covers; also two copies on one cover, a single on the cover and a fine detached copy. Without going any further, we have here seven stamps catalogued at $875. There are eight copies of the 5c of the same issue in singles and pairs on different covers. Of the Basle stamp of 1845, there is a beautiful copy on the cover; also an unsevered pair on another. Of the Geneva issue of 1847-47, there are no less than fifteen copies, both dark green and yellow green, in singles and pairs, on covers. The Geneva cut square envelope stamp (No. 6) used as an adhesive, and now listed at $75, is found on two covers. The great Geneva rarety is, of course, the double stamp of 1843, priced at $125 used. Of this interesting bipartiti stamp Mr. Seybold has two copies on covers, and they are among his most famous prizes. He has, moreover, two halves of the stamp, used as 5c, on separate covers. An extraordinary novelty in this group is a cover mailed with the double Geneva cut the wrong way that is, so as to make a vertical, rather than a horizontal pair. The Geneva envelope issue is also represented by a fine entire specimen, used—a great rarety. The plain but rare zurich numerals are seen in fascinating variety. There are two copies of the 4r black on separate covers, and an even choicer cover contains a 4r and 6r of the same issue. Still another is decorated by four grand copies of the 6r. There are many copies of the first Federal administration issues on the cover, in singles, pairs and strips. Among them are two copies of the 5c red and black used with the Rayon stamps of 1850. A rare and beautiful piece is a cover enriched with a fine unsevered pair of the Poste Locale (No. 18) without the frame. What Mr. Seybold considers the greatest rarety in his Swiss collection is a cover containing a 4r of zurich together with a half section of the same stamp, the two used to pay 6 rappen postage. This novelty attracted a great deal of attention at the philatelic exhibition at Mulhausen, Alsace, some years ago.

I have enumerated only a small proportion of Mr. Seybold's Swiss treasures, but I trust it will give some faint idea of the wealth of this department of his collection. A few years ago he exhibited some of his rarer Swiss covers before the Philatelic society of Brooklyn, to the great delight of its members.

(The End.)

"Hawaiian Numerals" by Henry J. Crocker

A REVIEW

When we first received the announcement of "Hawaiian Numerals" we realized that something extraordinary was to be expected, but the work itself has so far exceeded our expectations that words fail to express our appreciation. For nearly thirty years Mr. Crocker has been studying and collecting material for this book and the result is a masterpiece of careful and painstaking philatelic research. Never before, or since, the famous work on the "Stamps of Switzerland," by M. Paul Mirabeau, and Baron de Reuterskoild has any philatelic work appeared in such sumptuous style, and Philately in general and American Philately in particular is to be congratulated upon it.

The book contains a complete and exhaustive history of the Missionary and Numeral stamps of Hawaii issued from 1851 to 1866 with chapters on the so-called "reprints" or "reissues" of the 5c and 13c, 1853 type, the manuscript surcharge "5" on the 13c, 1853 issue, Cancellation, Official Imitations, Forgeries, etc., all so carefully illustrated and described that any numeral can easily be placed in its proper printing and plate and its value approximately estimated. The first five chapters of the book take up the history of the islands and of its postal service and in a concise, yet thorough manner, the history of the so-called Missionary stamps. So-called on account of the fact that nearly all copies known were found on the correspondents from missionaries.

Chapters six to thirteen take up the "Hawaiian Numerals" proper, collated in a manner never before attempted. Every printing and every plate is minutely described in detail and, in addition to the illustration in the body of the work, twenty-two plates in colors accompany the book making it indispensable to every collector and dealer interested in these stamps. In chapter thirteen is given a summary of the issues showing that from 1851 to 1856-7 eight main varieties and four minor varieties appeared, and that from August 1, 1859, to 1865-6, twenty-seven main varieties and twenty-six minor varieties, with ten additional regular varieties to each plate, were issued. When it is known that these stamps catalog from $8.50 to $100.00 each and that many are practically unobtainable at any price, the value of the book can be better appreciated. Chapter fourteen gives a number of important hints on "Plating the Numerals" that will materially aid anyone undertaking the work.

Chapter fifteen is probably one of the most important in the entire book. In it Mr. Crocker proves to his own satisfaction that the so-called "reprints" or "reissues" of the 5c and 13c, 1853 type, were regularly ordered in the latter part of 1864, by Postmaster David Kalalaua, afterward King of Hawaii, and his conclusive evidence and logical conclusions we are sure will lead many to adopt his views. The concluding six chapters take up the Manuscript surcharge, the Official Imitations, Forgeries and Cancellations which will be of intense interest and value to every specialist.

From a typographical and artistic standpoint the work is perfect. Printed on the finest grade of coated paper, handsomely bound in half morocco, gilt edged, finely illustrated, perfect letter press, the book would be a pleasure to any book lover and we are sure that every philatelist will wish to own a copy.

"Falkland Islands," A Review

By WM. E. AULT

We are just in receipt of a valuable little work bearing the above title, by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, being No. 2 of the "W. E. P." series of Philatelic Handbooks, published by Mr. D. Field, 4 and 5 The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, W., England. The text is a reprint, with revisions, of the articles previously appearing in the West End Philatelist, an excellent journal devoted to the serious study of our hobby. The introduction gives an interesting account of the Island and a chapter is devoted to a description of the postal arrangements. Another is given over to the two paid franks used prior to the introduction of regular stamps in 1878, and about which a great deal has been written, some writers claiming they were a provisional issue of stamped envolopes, but the author gives information showing that they were only marks indicating prepayment of postage.

The first issue has received a most exhaustive treatment and extended lists of "flaws" and slight variations of the several values are given. The following issues are treated in a very readable and entertaining manner and official notices relating to the bisected one penny stamp surcharged "½d" are reproduced. This provisional was in use for the better part of 1891.

The book is a thorough study of these interesting stamps and is heartily recommended to collectors specializing in this colony.

Typographically, the publication is all that could be desired and it is copiously illustrated with half-tone cuts.

Between Mr. Field, Mr. Poole and Mr. Melville, we shall soon have a most excellent series of handbooks of many countries and at the price of the "W. E. P." series (14 cents each) no collector should be without them.

The Round Table.

A Department devoted to the Informal Discussion of Personalities and Current Gossip.

While sitting out on the bulkhead of the flour mill at Mitchell, Iowa, one afternoon this month, watching the ice and driftwood go over the dam, Mrs. May Tuttle of Osage, Iowa, had the pleasure of watching an eagle's descent to earth, from cloudland. These birds are not common on the banks of the Cedar, so that fact made the incident of greater interest. Mrs. Tuttle was a guest while in Mitchell of one of our enthusiastic naturalists, Mrs. Rose Felh Bryant.

Mr. A. W. Dunning of Newton, Mass., is undoubtedly one of the most aggres-

sive recruiters in the business. He has recently offered a series of eight prizes for persons joining on his application and offers a list of eight societies from which to choose, to all of which he is a member. Persons desiring to affiliate with any organization will do well to write to Mr. Dunning and secure blanks, information, etc., and "something for nothing" in addition.

Joel H. DuBose, of Elberton, Ga., calls our attention to the record breaking flood, which visited his section last August, and which washed away the historic old Indian mounds on the Rembert place, on Savannah River, in Elbert County. One of the mounds is mentioned in White's "Statistics," an old history of the State of Georgia. Bertram, the naturalist, visited and described it in 1773. There were two other smaller mounds, one of these was excavated by Capt. Rembert in 1848, and the other was subsequently washed away. The largest stood until August, 1908, when it was likewise washed away, excepting a small portion now standing. Mr. Du Bose fortunately secured a large number of relics, which were picked up after the flood, and which he offers to collectors in our classified advertising section. They will prove of additional interest on account of the historic spot from which they came.

We recently had the pleasure of looking through the fine collection of stamps owned by Mr. Eric Franzen, of Chicago. Mr. Franzen has a magnificent collection mounted in blank albums and the excellent condition of the stamps is a most important consideration. He is particularly strong in the Scandinavian countries and has the rare early issues of Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, etc., in almost perfect condition. Collectors who have tried to secure these stamps will appreciate what this means. He has many other countries complete, or nearly so, and in an early number we shall publish a list of "Cheap Stamps that are Hard to Get" that Mr. Franzen has kindly prepared for us.

Mr. W. K. Warner, the veteran coin and medal dealer of Philadelphia, informs us that the president is reported to have favored the placing of a medallion portrait of Lincoln on the silver half-dollar, and after the coin has been issued, it is likely that the practice will be extended to other values. The practice of placing portraits of distinguished statesmen on our paper money and postage stamps has long been used, but, as yet, no one has received the honor of a place on our gold and silver currency. Should this plan materialize, it will have a far reaching influence, and will be looked upon with interest by the reader as well as by the coin collector.

It is with a sense of a deep personal loss that we record the death of Mr. J. B. Lewis of Petaluma, Calif., on the 6th of January. He would have been 84 years of age the 15th of March, and until the last year was very active for a man of his age, having the personal oversight of several ranches which he owned near Petaluma. His collection of Indian relics was one of the largest in our Society. We have not heard as to the disposition of his collection, but know that several years ago he was anxious to dispose of it. His son is executor of his estate and our secretary, F. May Tuttle, 1233 Osage, Iowa, will gladly give his address to members of the society in good standing.

Mr. Robert S. Nelson, familiarly known in philatelic circles as the Original Cover Hunter, has recently returned to his home at 2210 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala. He has been away for some years having gone to his country home in the Shades Mountains July 4, 1904, for a brief stay, but finding the surrounoings so congenial that he remained until Nov., 1907, when he moved to Biloxi, Miss., for the benefit of the salt air. For the past year he has been located in Selma, Ala., but has been obliged to return to his city home on account of the ill health of his father. Mr. Nelson was born in Greensboro, Hale Co., Ala., in 1862, where he lived until 1878 at which time he moved to Birmingham. In 1886 he moved to one of his plantations in Hale Co., Ala., and has been moving around considerably ever since. He began his stamp hunting in 1894 and was so enthusiastic that he mortgaged his plantation in order to raise sufficient funds. He has made many rare finds and it was through him that the 5c Greensboro was found and listed in the catalog. This gem was stolen in 1899 and has never been traced since. Mr. Nelson is always glad to correspond with collectors in regard to his many fine things, many of which are for sale, and collectors interested in fine original covers will do well to note his ads appearing in this magazine from time to time.

P. W. Dykeman of Floyd, Iowa, reports the finding of a large number of pieces of broken pottery, and a fine large scraper, near the Cedar river this spring.

Notes from a Collecting Trip in Cuba.

By CHARLES T. SIMPSON

We took the train to Havana and ran over to Cienfuegas, making an all-night trip. Cienfuegas is a wealthy city, being a shipping point for great quantities of sugar and rum. It is located on one of the curious bottle shaped harbors, so common in the Island of Cuba; those of Santiago, Guantanamo, Nipe, Nuevitas, and Havana being examples. It is probable that these are the lower ends of valleys, now submerged, that a barrier has been formed across their openings, save for a narrow outlet, by corals, that since that date a slight elevation of the island has left in every case a deep, land-locked harbor with a very narrow entrance.

Within the harbor we found some fairly good marine collecting, a large beautiful **Bulla** being abundant, and there was quite a variety of curious little Corbulas with imquivalve shells and a fair number of **Latirus, Macoma** and **Murex,** a few species of land shells were taken at Cayo Carenas in the harbor, and on the adjoining shore. Our friend, Mr. Wilcox, had occasion to visit the great sugar plantation of Soledad, and invited Mr. Henderson and me to go with him. We boarded a fine little steamer in the harbor, belonging to the plantation, crossed the bay, ran up a little river several miles, which was crookeder than the proverbial chestnut log, and landed at a wharf on the plantation. Here we boarded a train of sugar cars on which was Mr. Atkins, the proprietor, and Mr. Hughes, his superintendent, both Englishmen, and soon were running thru fields of cane on every side. In a few minutes we stopped in front of the great ingenio on the one hand and the house on the other. Mr. Hughes insisted that we should sit in the cool veranda, rather than tramp around in the hot sun, and after cautioning us to be back by eleven o'clock a. m. promptly, we broke away down a rocky valley to find very good collecting where the railroad had been carried thru a limestone cut. In a stream shaded by lovely cupeys (**Clusia vosea**) a tree with immense fiddle-shaped, leathery leaves, flowers like a single rose, and fruits that looked like large hickory nuts with the hulls on, and tall, handsome Calophyllums, we found two or three species of **Planorbis** and a few Ammicolas.

We had to tear ourselves away and on reaching the great house, were ushered into the immense dining room to a ten or twelve course dinner and when that was over, Mr. Hughes insisted on showing us the Experimental Garden. We had intended to take a train at two o'clock, back to the city, but were told to not mind about the train. After wandering thru acres of lovely vegetation, we were taken out to see the great ingenio, Mr. Hughes explaining as we went that the plantation contained 30,000 acres, about one sixth of which was kept in cane, the rest being largely in pasture, and that the entire plant represented an outlay of about $3,000,000.

The cane is stripped and cut in the field, it is loaded on carts having high sides of framework and is hauled under a sort of derrick where the entire load is lifted at once without breaking bulk, and is carried along and dropped in a car on the track, two cart-loads exactly filling a car. A train-load is made up, drawn to the ingenio alongside a deep ditch, in the bottom of which a rolling draper carries the cane along as car after car is dumped into it. It is carried to a considerable elevation where it is dumped on another draper. At the bottom of this waterfall of cane a sleepy looking Cuban sat, whose business it was to pick out any cart wheels, or ties or stumps that might be found in the cane, which are not desirable things to run thru a sugar mill. Then it was dumped into immense rollers with chevron-shaped corrugations and later it ran thru two other sets, the nearly dry bagasse being run by drapers and dumped into the fire boxes to drive the engines, while the juice ran in a great stream to a mixer where it was stirred at boiling heat and mixed with lime. Then it went into a series of vacuum boilers, then into coolers and settler, then to the centrifugals, where every drop of the syrup was whirled out of it and the dry brown sugar fell into a heap to be shoveled up, sacked and loaded on a train.

When we were ready to go, the private combination engine and car of Mr. Atkin's was run on the track and with many good wishes we were sent to the landing where the company's steamer waited for us and took us back to the city.

We were to sail for Cochinas Bay on a little coasting schooner on a certain evening at eight o'clock sharp. We arrived at the dock a few minutes before time but instead of the "hustle and confusion" that always are supposed to accompany going to sea, we found only a single man on the boat and he was very soundly asleep. On waking him,

he said the captain and crew had not come aboard yet and finally he went to look for them. At last another member of the crew turned up and he too went in search of the rest. At ten o'clock the captain appeared and after cursing in choice half practical Spanish about a crew that never could be ready to sail on time, he went up town to find the men. Finally towards midnight, when the breeze had utterly died out, we got underway by means of long oars pulled by the men.

There were five passengers, a jolly young Frenchman, Mr. Wilcox, Henderson, a young American and myself. And right here let me say that while a native of England is called an Englishman, of Cuba a Cuban, etc., it unfortunately happens that a man from the States cannot well be called a United Statesan, and so we are allowed to monopolize a name covering the western hemisphere, and are called Americans by everybody. The schooner was small and dirty, and loaded with merchandise and it had an extra allowance of rats, ants, scorpions and roaches. We were compelled to sleep on deck wherever we could find a space among barrels, boxes, rope and miscellaneous rubbish. We organized a society of Weary Willies, containing the five passengers, and our principal article of faith, bound each member not to change his clothes, wash himself, comb his hair, brush his teeth or clean his nails during the cruise, no matter how long it might last. The writer, on account of his age and experience, was chosen chief of this interesting gang. One member was caught toying rather suspiciously with a tooth brush, but on being severely lectured by the president, he put it away and no other attempt at violating rules was made.

We had black coffee and hard bread early in the morning and at about 11:00 a. m. a substantial meal, a sort of boiled mess, consisting of cassava, yams, any kind of meat scraps, a liberal amount of grease, and garlic sufficient to scent the whole Caribbean. With this was hard bread and a great decanter of cheap claret, holding a gallon or more, provided with a sort of spout with a bore of a little less than a quarter of an inch.



The Conchologers - Messrs. Henderson and Simpson

This was held up at arm's length by each member of the crew as he wanted to drink and a stream poured skilfully down his throat. To have spilt a drop would have been as great a disgrace as for a cowboy to be thrown by a broncho. One of our party, a Weary Willie, thought he could do the trick, and when he got thru, his linen suit looked a good

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deal like an old fashioned map of Oceanica.

We stopped at Cayo Piedras to leave oil for the light-house, running from unfathomably deep blue water to that of a fathom in depth in the length of the schooner. We found a few marine shells on the low rocky key, a fine lot of **Litovina mespilum,** not a common species, **Livona pica** with its fine pearly nacre and outside painting, a large number of one or two Chitons and what is perhaps **Crassatella, parva** in great numbers in brakish pools. The next morning we beat into Cochinas Bay against a strong wind, and anchored in the Caleta Rosario at Mr. Wilcox's place, having been three days in making a distance of thirty-five miles.

As a rule in physical geography, very deep water is offset by corresponding high land on shore. Here however, is a bay averaging four miles in width and some fifteen in length, which is enormously deep, its shores being very low. Mr. Wilcox has made careful soundings, the deepest being just off Rosario where the line reached bottom at 208 fathoms. He had no means of sounding the deeper parts of the bay, but believes that the greatest depth may be 2,500 or 3,000 feet. The eastern shore is of ragged coral rock, nowhere more than twelve or fifteen feet above high tide, extending back into the great Cienaza de Zapata, the largest swamp in Cuba. It seems to be probable that this bay was a deep valley at a time when the island was much higher out of the water than now. A great subsidence submerged the valley, and, during a long period the sea planed off what may have been high land, just as it is now planing off the northeast coast of Jamaica. Then followed a slight subsidence during which the corals established themselves over the present area of the low land. It only needed a slight elevation to make conditions much as we find them now.

Mr. Wilcox has a portable house at Rosario and here, as his guests, we spent a delightful fortnight. The timber along the shore is generally stunted and there are extensive tracks of the lovely thatch palm, **(Tharinax parviflora?)** Farther back the timber becomes much finer, and one soon finds himself in a trackless forest, where he is about equally tormented by the fear of getting lost and the "Pull-and-haul-Backs." What is a "Pull-and-Haul-Back?" It is a villainous, strong, woody vine invented apparently by Satan in his most vicious moments for the express purpose of torturing man. It has opposite leaves, (this Pisonia has), and at each pair of leaves is a pair of long, sharp, recurved, terrible spines. The moment one comes in contact with it he is caught, and every effort he makes to break away, only lands him deeper in its awful clutches. The only thing to do is to repress profanity, take out your knife, if you can possibly reach it, and cut the pestiferous vine to pieces. It grows everywhere we went in Cuba and just so sure as either Henderson or I discovered a fine lot of shells and made a rush for them, we were certain to be caught and held up.

We went back to the Cienaga one day, passing thru a considerable belt of majestic timber, clean and straight, in many places looking more like a fine New England forest than one of the tropics. There was a bewildering variety of trees of which my friend Wilcox knew most of the native names, but beyond about fifty species, I often was unable to even make a guess as to what family they belonged to. There was a great variety of leguminous trees, with here and there a majestic **Ceiba** or Silk Cotton; there were noble mahoganys and stately cedars **(Cedrela odorata,** no relation whatever to the conipurvis cedars), and a great variety of **Ficus** or rubber trees. Here and there grew a dense patch of lancewood **(Oxandra)** with slender stems, straight as arrows, and lovely, glossy leaves, and in more open places curious **Cicropia** or Trumpet tree, a gigantic castor bean in appearance, tho related to the figs. The terrible **Mucuma,** the cowitch was far too abundant, its pods and leaves covered with loose brown hairs that sting far worse than nettles, and a crooked shrub with narrow, wavy leaves whose name no one seemed to know was even worse than the cowitch. Along the edges of its leaves were fastened microscopic spines, terribly barbed and attached by the middle, that came loose on being touched and tortured their victim for days.

By and by the forest grew thinner, and we passed over a few low patches of prairie with occasional pools of deep, dark water, bordered often by lofty royal and other palms and majestic forest trees. The swamp began to take the place of the higher land and timber became less frequent. We found in some of the pools a quantity of fine **Ampullarias** or globe shells and a few other small gastropods.

Here and there in the great forest we came across the clearings and miserable huts of the native Cubans. In general, they were built of posts set in the

ground, sometimes matted with slender sticks and carrying a high, hip, thatched roof and made of palmetto leaves. The floors were invariably of earth, and naked children, dogs, cats, fowl, goats and pigs associated on equal and friendly terms. Yet these poor peasants were invariably kind to us—they gave us a seat in the coolest place they ran and brought us a drink or a few oranges or a stick of sugar cane and seemed delighted because we paid them a visit.

The collecting, so far as shells went, was not excellent, but we found a couple of Helicinas, a **Chondropoma** that is believed to be identical with the **C. dentatum** of South Florida, another that is probably a new species, and a couple of **Urocoptis,** one of these being our Floridian **U, poeyana.** Along the shore **Cerion iostomum,** a beautiful species, was abundant in places, and on the dead leaves of the thatch palms we found at one time and another, quite a number of the rare **Cepolis arctistria,** a fine reddish or wine colored, banded helix. They were almost invariably hidden in the folds of old decaying leaves and it was just about an even chance when we took hold of these leaves and tore them to pieces that we might find a beautiful snail or a small hornets nest filled with villainous little imps that drove us pell mell among the rocks and Pull-and-Haul-Backs. In the former case there was generally a shout of joy; in the latter, the language was of a different order.

Esperanto

By Wm. G. ADAMS

Lesson III.

Grammer. Questions are asked by using one of the interrogative words beginning with *ki*—(kio, kiu, kie, kiam, etc.) or by prefixing the word *Ĉu* to the affirmative form. Li parolis, he spoke; ĉu li parolis, did he speak?

Conversation.

Bonan tagon, sinjoro, Good day, sir.

Bonan metenon, sinjorino, Good morning, madam.

Bonan vesperon, fraŭlino, Good evening, miss

Kiel vi sanasm, How are you?

Ĝis la revido, Till we meet again!

Adiaŭ Farewell!

Bone, All right, very well.

Ĉu vi parolas Esperanton, Do you speak Esperanto?

Ne, sinjoro, No Sir.

Jes, sinjoro, Yes Sir.

Dankon, Thanks.

Vonvole, Please.

Vocabulary.

Lando, *country.*
Amiko, *friend.*
Urbo, *city.*
Vidajo, *view.*
Sendi, *to send.*
Kore, *cordially.*
Kara, *dear.*
Danki, *to thank.*
Tiu ĉi, *this.*
Kun, *with.*
Tre, *very, very much.*

A number of the words used in the following model letters will not be found in the vocabularies but can be easily recognized, since they are the same as the English equivalent.

Exercises.

Kara Sinjoro—Mi tre deziras korespondanton en via lando. Ĉu vi konsentos interŝanĝi ilustritajn poŝtkartojn kun mi? Sincere via,

Kara Amiko—Mi ricevis vian belan karton kaj tre dankas vin. Tiu ĉi karto portas vidajon de mia urbo.

Via sincere,

Dear Madam—I thank you very much for the beautiful card. I send to you a view of this city.

Yours cordially,

This brings our series to a close. It is not pretended, of course, that in these few brief lessons any more has been done than to give an insight into the construction of Esperanto and to prove its marvelous easiness. It is hoped that those who have followed these lessons are so convinced of the easiness and utility of Esperanto that they will wish to go more deeply into the study, to master the language and make use of it. For their benefit a clubbing offer is given on another page which will enable them to obtain at a low price a complete text book with vocabularies and a year's subscription to the leading Esperanto journal of this country. Possessed of these they will be able to master Esperanto in a short time.

And now a few words as to the best manner to continue the study of Esperanto. Having secured your text book make good use of it, translating the exercises and studying the sections devoted to the grammar. If there is a class in your town, join it; if not try to interest your friends, since much faster progress can be made studying with others. Begin to read the language from the first; you will find in the Esperanto journal plenty of material for reading. As soon as possible start to

correspond with Esperantists in other countries; names can be found in any Esperanto journal. If you are a collector of illustrated cards you can begin to exchange with Esperantists all over the world. The models given above will enable you to begin at once; by the time the answers come in you will have no difficulty in reading their messages and in answering them.

And now, in bidding you good-by, let me express the hope that this series of lessons may have been the means of interesting many of the readers of THE COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL in the international language. I am sure that the pleasure and profit to be gained by a knowledge of Esperanto will repay a hundred-fold the slight expenditure of time and money necessary to master it. I shall be glad to be of any further service to the readers of this journal. Requests for information, addressed to me in care of THE COLLECTORS' JOURNAL, with stamped and addressed envelopes enclosed, I shall be very glad to answer.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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F. M. Gilbert, Vice-President
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C. F. Mann, 1457 Rokeby St. Treas.

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C. F. Mann, Mgr. Sales Dept.
1457 Rokeby Street
H. M. Clark, Auction Manager
536 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
A. M. Dahl, Mgr. Open Exchange
F. Michael, Counterfeit Detector

533

The 533d regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Rogers at the Club Rooms, 523 Roanoke Bldg., March 4, 1909, with twenty-three members present.

Messrs. Limieux and Schwarz, of Chicago; Mr. Schenck, of Columbus, O., and Mr. R. Newmann, of Burlington, Ia., were present as visitors.

In the absence of the secretary, Mr. Whitaker was appointed Secretary Pro tem. The reading of the precious meeting was dispensed with.

Applications for membership were received from A. N. Limieux and J. J. Schwarz. The resignations of Messrs. B. L. Drew and A. M. McNeil were read and posted. Messrs. J. L. Lively, J. S. Robertson, K. A. Wallguist and F. Sixt were dropped from membership for nonpayment of dues.

A warrant was drawn on the treasurer for $22.80 for rent, light and towel service.

On motion of Mr. Severn, the Esperanto Club was granted the use of the C. P. S. name and in the future will be known as the C. P. S. Esperanto Class. Meetings are held in the offices of Mr. Rogers, 92 State St., Room 902 every Friday evening.

The report of the librarian was read. The House Committee reported that the room had been rented three times during the month of February for other purposes. The treasurer's report for February was also read and placed on file.

The entertainment of the evening consisted of a Geographical Prize Contest which all participated.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Next meeting March 18, 1909.

L. C. WHITAKER,
Sec. Pro tem.

534

The 534th meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Club Rooms, 523 Roanoke Bldg., March 18, 1909 with twenty-nine members present.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received from Messrs. J. Lochie and G. E. Anthonez. The applications of Messrs. A. L. Reed and Adolph Larson were accepted. The resignations of G. C. Cuenod, D. B. Baker and C. L. Jenness were accepted with regrets. That of Mr. A. W. Hollinger was posted.

A voucher was drawn on the Treasurer for $7.00 for the expenses of getting out the invitations to the last Annual Banquet.

On motion of Mr. Lindquist, a committee of three was appointed to look up and write an authentic history of the Chicago Philatelic Society, which committee, composed of Messrs. Lindquist, Hosmer and Baldwin, was vested

with powers to appoint such sub-committees as it should deem necessary for the undertaking.

Mr. Clark announced that the next auction sale of the C. P. S. would be held, April 15, 1909.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Next meeting April 1, 1909.

H. F. BOWKER.
Secretary.

American Society of Curio Collectors

A Friendly and Helpful Organization for the Man or Woman with a Hobby.

OFFICERS

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Owen T. Brewer, Owens, Florida.
Secretary and Treasurer.....Mrs. F. May Tuttle, 1233 State St., Osage, Iowa.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF IDENTIFICATION

Dept. of Minerology and Geology, G. Montague Butler, c-o Colorado State School of Mines, Golden, Colo.
Dept. of Conchology (Fresh Water), L. S. Frierson, Frierson, La.
Dept. of Conchology (Land Shells), Walter F. Webb, 202 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Conchology (Marine Division), Oswald A. Bauer, Sparkill, N. Y.
Dept. of Autographs, Walter R. Benjamin, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.
Dept. of Old Fire Arms, A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Dept. of Ornithology, Ernest Short, Box 123, Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Fungi, Otto Pflueger, Columbus, Ohio.
Dept. of Old Paper Money, Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Dept. of Photography, C. H. Benton, 238 Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

INFORMATION

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free identification Bureaus for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a capable superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP.—The initiation fee is 25c and the annual dues are 50c (foreign countries 75c.) The Collectors' Journal, as official journal, is sent free to all members in good standing.

Presidents Message.

Renewed interest is eviden in every department of the A. S. of C. C., I am glad to report. Our able secretary, Mrs. Tuttle, sends the information that delinquents are paying up liberally, and accompanying their dues with many kinds words regarding society affairs.

Our publisher, Mr. Lindquist, has also performed a remarkable lot of work in our interest, for which he deserves unstinted praise from every member. The year book will be a fine edition, from all the present appearances. It will serve to cement together in closer unity the bonds between all our enthusiastic collectors.

Ever Fraternally,
Forest Gaines.

Secretary's Message

The past month has doubtless been the busiest month of the last year, in society affairs; and we are happy to report the most prosperous. The work of revising the list is progressing rapidly, and the outlook now for the early issue of the year book is very bright. The number that are dropped in this month's report are all, save one, members who have changed their address and neglected to notify either the postmaster or your secretary, so that our letters were returned "unclaimed." Those whose resignations are given in this report are those who have lost their interest in curios in nearly every particular. The most encouraging feature is the hearty response that is coming from those who have never been active in our Society affairs before.

If you wish the data as to what you collect changed in any particular from that given in the old roster, please notify us at once, or the old data, on the blanks or on the 1907 roster will be used.

As a help to make our Round Table of interest, please report interesting events in your collecting life to either the editor, Mr. Lindquist, or your Secretary, and then you can't feel hurt if some one else is mentioned more often than you are. It is primarily for the purpose of helping the brothers and sisters of the A. S. of C. C. to know each other better; and our only means of doing so is through your letters or favors.

If there are members who wish to secure the first book of poems our late president published, "Cupid is King," you may secure a copy, postpaid, for $1 from Mrs. Roy F. Greene, Arkansas City, Kansas, R. R. 2. It is a daintily bound volume, of some of the best poems that our beloved president has written and will make a good companion volume for "Castles of Sod," which will soon be published by the same firm, Richard Badger of Boston.

Our greatest need now is strong vigorous recruit work, and it is something that everyone can do to help; so let us all go to work with a will to build a strong society on the splendid foundation we now have. Yours sincerely,

F. May Tuttle.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Renewals.

23, 24, 44, 67, 78, 113, 116, 120, 121, 124, 125, 129, 136, 144, 153, 159, 161, 163, 165, 166, 195, 222, 269, 282, 283, 291, 317, 329, 342, 350, 362, 366, 371, 378, 424, 426, 475, 513, 514, 517, 582, 592, 598.

Death.

383 J. B. Lewis, Petaluma, California.

Dropped.

94 Wm. J. Chestnut, Somerset, Ky.
107 Roy H. Bullis, Republic, Wash.
205 J. S. Bright, Chattanooga, Tenn.
258 A. H. Bailey, Marietta, Ga.
343 Orlando Speer, Louisville, Ky.
446 Chas. S. Hill, Roxbury, Mass.
575 C. J. Freeman, Walla Walla, Wash.
579 Mrs. Jessie M. Bullis, Republic, Wash.

Resignations.

43 A. Galpin, Appleton, Wis.
73 Wm. N. Southu, Groton, Mass.
117 H. E. Golisch, Denver, Colo.
129 Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.
193 Mrs. Jane Shelby, Howard, Kan.
289 J. H. Davis, Kent, Ohio
290 H. S. Reed, Redmond, Wash.
423 Mrs. E. M. Ferris, Nelsonville, N. Y.
590 A. E. Voorhies, Grant's Pass, Ore.

Change of Address.

78 Joel H. DuBose, Elberton, Ga., formerly Huguenot.
166 Adah L. Smith, Box 42, formerly 246, National City, Calif.
302 J. G. Laidacker, Mocanaqua, Pa., formerly St. Clair.
329 J. R. Spencer, 618 S. Montana St., formerly 940 W. Granite, Butte, Mont.
514 Mrs. H. L. Haskins, 214 North B. St., Medford, Ore.
593 W. K. Galloway, Long Valley Ranch, Alix, Alta., Canada.
479 W. Ralph Jones, 928 Harlem Ave., formerly Arlington Ave., Baltimore, Md.

New Members.

130 Chas. A. Powell, Box 197, Richmond, Va. (Age 24.) Old paper money. Will exchange. (Ref. H. L. Lindquist.)

Applications

212 Donald Stuart, Brockwayville, Pa. (Age 32.) Curios, woods, coins, buttons (R. R. and military), stamps. Will exchange. (H. L. Lindquist.)
223 Ralph Warren Burnham, 31 Linebrook Road, Ipswich, Mass. Age 32. Antiques. Will exchange. (F. G. Hillman.)
213 D. N. Kern, 1331 Gordon St., Allentown, Pa. Age 59. Indian relics, iron ores. Will exchange iron ores for Indian relics. (A. J. Rice.)
229 J. E. McLain, Bluffton, Ind. Age 39. Money, Indian relics, old firearms. Will exchange Indian relics for good old U. S. money. (Chas. C. Dean.)

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Ending April 4, 1909.

Debits.

To Lindquist for Greene Memorial	$ 1.00
To Lindquist & Lauritzen, Pubs.	5.05
Postage and sundries	7.16
Cash on hand April 4, 1909	61.09
	$74.30

Credits.

Cash on hand March 2, 1909	$32.62
Received for Greene Memorial	1.00
Received in dues and fees	40.68
	$74.30

Respectfully submitted
F. May Tuttle.

The Esperanto Speaking Collectors of the World.

La Esperantaj Kolektan oj de L'Mondo.

FOUNDED JULY 1, 1905.

Executive Committee.

Chairman—Wm. G. Adams, 536 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago.
Secretary—Julian Park, F. R. P. S., 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISMENTS

If you have anything to sell or exchange, or if you wish to buy anything you will find space in this section a profitable investment.

Rates.

One Insertion, per line, 10c; Three insertions, per line, 20c; Six insertions, per line, 35c; Twelve insertions, per line, 60c. Cash must accompany copy. in all cases, for advertising in this column.

Stamps

Do you use Wolsieffers' Approval Cards?

Imperforate U. S.—1908—pairs: 1c@3c, 2c@7c; 3c@10c; 4c@14c; 5c@16c. Blocks, same rate—postage extra. H. S. Ackerman, 203 Ross St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brauner J. Ostergaard, Philatelist. Square cut Envelopes (used) a specialty. 423 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

Wanted for Cash.—U. S. stamps of all kinds. Highest prices paid. B. L. Voorhees, 1319 Lawrence Ave., Chicago.

Five hundred mixed or 100 var., pocket album, 250 hinges 10c. Mention paper. Approvals at 60%. A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St., Dorchester, Mass.

All different: Brazil 3c, 15 Canada 4c, 7 Ceylon 3c, 6 Chile 2c, 7 Costa Rica 3c, 30 Germany 5c, 23 Great Britain 5c, 15 Cuba 5c. Postage extra. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted: Members of the Unique Stamp Club. Note ad elsewhere and send for booklet.

Curios

Well-made twelve pound grooved granite axe from Missouri Indian mound for sale cheap. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale! Indian Beads and other mound relics washed up by last August's historic flood on Savannah river and gathered up by flood sufferers. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot.

I have a fine lot of good Minerals, Autographs and Curios to exchange for other Minerals, Indian Relics or Curios. Let me hear from you. F. O. Nelson, Box 65, Boise, Idaho.

Dietrick's Standard Paper Money Catalogue for 1909, listing all Confederate Treasury notes and state issues, etc. Postpaid for 15c. R. L. Dietrick, Lorraine, Va.

Wanted for exchange, or cash, broken bank bills of all kinds. Am especially desirous of obtaining choice banks of all Northern and Western states, and for such will give scarce and desirable coins in gold, silver and copper, or buy for cash. Chas. A. Powell, P. O. Box 197, Richmond, Va.

Three-shot cartridge pistol, 10-shot cap and ball pistol, small brass barrel flintlock pistol, 6-shot pepper box pistol, ivory handles, dagger, cap and ball postal for sale cheap. Prices on application. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Coins.

Two Chinese Coins free to all who apply with reference for our Approvals. Crescent Stamp Co., Revere, Mass.

Coins, 10 diff., 10c; 25 diff., 25c; 75 diff., $1.00; 5 continents, 3 centuries. T. J. Baldwin, Box 751, Norfolk, Va.

Miscellaneous

High-grade Rubber Stamps, made to order, in exchange for stamps and coins. For particulars address, William A. Carr, 89 Pembroke St., Rochester, N. Y.

E. S. C. W. Reports continued.

International Secretary—Justino Fize, Beziers, France.

Willis Nolan (asst sec'y.), A. G. Beaman.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, H. M. Clark Secretary.

Auxiliary Journal—"Tra la Filatelio" (France).

Society Journal—"Philatelic Esperanto" (Buffalo).

SECRETARY'S REPORT TO APRIL 20.

New Members.

58 H. L. Lindquist, 3812 Langley Ave., Chicago.
59 E. B. Jones, 923 W. 19th St., Sioux City, Iowa.
60 H. F. Bowker, 176 E. 75th St., Chicago.
61 L. A. Lauri zen, 422 W. 63rd St., Chicago.
62 Frank Schmidt, 755 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
63 H. L. McCay, 5484 Monroe Ave., Chicago.
64 H. M. Clark, 536 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago.
65 H. R. Palmer, 209 W. 3rd Ave., Spokane, Wash.
66 H. W. Blake, Box 855, Norfolk, Va.
67 F. P. Collingwood, Attleboro, Mass.
68 W. F. Stollberg, 2274 Whitney Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
69 C. E. Severn, 721 Oxford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
70 C. T. Rogers, 92 State St., Chicago.
71 L. Michael, 42 Potomac Ave., Chicago.

(Continued on page 145)

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One of the largest wholesale houses in the world, have sold over 100,000ths or ½ milliard of stamps yearly.

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1 lb., postpaid.....$0.40
4 lbs., postpaid 1.40
10 lbs., express unpaid..... 2.25

Stamps in Sets, etc.

Austrian Jubilee 1907, 9 var., 5 cents.—Belgium 1905, 1c to 1 fr., 9 var., 10 cents.—Belgium postal packet 1902-06, No. 230-244, 15 var. complete, 30 cents; less the 15c, 14 var. 25 cents; 1 and 2 fr. 12 var., 10 cents. German Colonies, 20 var., 35 cents.—German Offices in Turkey, Reichspost, unused, No. 516 to 520, 5 var., 65 cents.—German-Prussia Official 1903, No. 201 to 209, unused, 5 cents.—Labuan Lithage 1904, No. 42 to 48, 25 cents.—Labuan Surchg 4 cents, No. 85 to 90, 60 cents.—Labuan postage due, No. 201 to 209, 40 cents.—Montenegro-Cettignie 1897, unused, No. 25 to 36, 75 cents.—North Borneo, Surch'g 4 cents, No. 90 to 95, 75 cents.—North Borneo, postage due, No. 301 to 308, 75 cents.—Nyassa 1901, No. 26 to 38, 45 cents. Persia surcharged, 276 to 278, 5 cents.—Persia Provisoire No. 292 to 297, 20 cents. The No. are Scott's catalogue, 1909.

Packets

Packets of 100 var.....$0.05
Packets of 200 var..... .15
Packets of 300 var..... .25
Packets of 500 var..... .60
Packets of 750 var..... 1.00
Packets of 1,000 var..... 2.00

Each order cannot be less than $1.00, with cash, as usual.

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Address

Y. Hirase,
Karasumaru,
Kyoto, - - Japan

E. S. C. W. Reports continued.

Application for Membership.

72 Rhein, Geo. J., Manchester, Wis.; merchant; collects stamps and illustrated cards; speaks German. Proposed by Willis Nolan (35).

Official Notices.

The Secretary takes it for granted that the publisher apologizes elsewhere for the many delays that have occurred in the mailing of this journal, and so will not take up valuable space with his own explanations. His chief hope is that all may be compensated for with the forthcoming number of "Philatelic Esperanto," which will be by far the best and largest issue of that literary and neat, but irregular, publication. All notices for publication should be sent in without delay.

To non-members: Last month, as shown by our showing above, was an off month for campaigning. One applicant to fourteen new members is hardly the proper or consistent ratio. Get in the game; realize what Esperanto can and will do for you if you will but take the few minutes necessary for a command of it; then, come in the fold, and the results will be mutually beneficial. Free grammar for the postage to send it (2c), from the secretary.

Julian Park.

Charles K. Warner,

Established 1863.

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Fine Proof American Medals and Medaletts, in Gilt, Bronze and White Metal, commemorative of various historical events that have taken place throughout the United States, for private collections. 1909 Catalogues forwarded to the address of any collector of coins and medals, gratuitously.

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100 all different, 20th Century, only.....	.60
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100 all different—Catalogue 2c each....	.40

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Volume II. *JANUARY 1912* *Number 6*

THE COLLECTORS JOURNAL



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The Article On
EARLY U. S.
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50 Spain	11	4 Grenada	08	10 Costa Rica	08
8 Soudan	05	4 Nigeria	08	10 Guatemala	09
4 Malta	05	5 Cyprus	05	6 Indo-China	05
6 Crete	05	5 Panama	13	6 Hong-Kong	05
7 Siam	15	6 Reunion	05	6 Philippines	04
7 Macao	10	6 Bosnia	05	25	40
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10 Tunis	09	1000 Foreign	1 99	50 French "	35
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5 Cyprus	05	10 Ecuado	07	100 S. America	40
8 Hawaii	19	4 Borneo	10	10 Gold Coast	20
10 Crete	15	10 Peru	04	10 Nicaragua	08
10 Turkey	03	6 Fiji	15	20 New Zealand	10
20 "	07	5 Malta	06	10 Salvador	10
50 "	45	20 Russia	10	50 Australia	09
10 Chili	03	50 Spain	11	10 Queensland	05
4 Congo	05	4 Hayti	05	10 Roumania	05
30 Persia	39	4 Azores	05	25 Bulgaria	19
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Staff Contributors.

H. N. Mudge, C. E. Severn, Iver R. Johnson, Herbert Armstron
Hugh M. Clark, Rev. L. G. Dorpat, J. Hooper.

Publishers' Notices.

Look Us Over. This issue marks the commencement of a series of improvements which, we believe, will make "The Collectors' Journal" the handsomest philatelic magazine published. Before we are through the entire makeup will be changed and anyone having suggestions is cordially invited to send them in and help us make this magazine THE BEST. Perhaps we shall have to do more or less experimenting before we hit the right combination, but we shall keep right on trying until we do. Watch the improvement in every issue. If you think that this issue looks good, wait until the next—and then the next. We've got a bunch of ideas on the subject waiting for expression.

* * *

Our Idea. Aside from the artistic and typographical viewpoint we shall aim to present the best articles obtainable and with a logical sequences in mind that it will be worth your while to follow. Perhaps you have noticed our policy of broadening our departments so as to cover all branches of philatelic activity. Let us point them out to you taking this issue as an example. You will note that our regular departments are as follows: Editorial, New Issues, Hall of Fame, Auctions, Philatelic Library, With the Trade, Stray Notes, Round Table and Government Postal Cards.

Editorial. We have never endeavored to prepare editorials in the true sense of the word, but rather we prefer to use this means to call particular attention to the leading articles in each issue and what we propose to accomplish. At times we shall also discuss live current topics of philatelic interest. Always bear in mind that we are conducting "The Collectors' Journal" along popular lines. We want to make the articles interesting enough to be read for a starter and of enough value to make them worth while as of prime importance. We believe that this issue is "readable" throughout, that it is really "interesting" and also that when you lay it down you can feel that you have gained a definite amount of philatelic knowledge.

New Issues. We are going to considerable time and expense to make this feature a leader. We hope to make it a "Philatelic Survey of the World" and we call particular attention to our method of conducting it. As you will note, it is divided into three departments: (1) Announcements, (2) Stamps Received and (3) News Items. Under the first heading we shall chronicle such items as are reported to us from any source and as gleaned from contemporary publications. Under the second we will present in check list form the lists of stamps **actually received in the United States.** Collectors can rely upon it to check up their collections. We ask the co-operation of every collector of 20th century stamps to aid us in keeping our lists absolutely perfect. The third heading is reserved

for items of general information. Notes on the scarcity of certain issues, the effects of political affairs upon stamp issues, etc. It will be a means of keeping informed upon what is going on in the philatelic world.

Hall of Fame. This corresponds to the who's who columns of the "big" monthlies and no explanation is necessary.

Auctions. Auctions are excellent indicators of the condition of the stamp market and are recognized as the main source of supply for the better grades of stamps. We are indeed fortunate in the editor of this department who is acknowledged the founder of present day methods of cataloging and description.

Philatelic Library. This department is not conducted primarily for the benefit of the collector of philatelic literature, but rather for the general collector who may be looking for some particular volume. A file of this journal will prove of especial value to those wishing information on a particular country or group but who do not have access to a large library of philatelic works.

With the Trade. We intend to devote considerable space and much time on this department and request the support of every dealer. Whether you advertise with us, or not, this department is open to you and we will make it worth your while. By following this department and writing for the booklets and catalogs mentioned, our subscribers will keep in touch with the leading dealers.

Stray Notes. As the name indicates, items of general interest, too short to be given a separate heading will come under this head. Here is where **you** can help us by sending such items as may come to your attention. Can I count upon **you**?

Round Table. A department devoted to the informal discussion of personalities and current gossip. Nuf sed.

Government Postal Cards. No other American stamp journal features this important branch of philately. Articles in the department itself will tell of the advantages of this hobby. Read them. Collectors of government cards are urgently requested to aid us in making this feature a success.

* * *

Late Again. It is not necessary to inform you of this fact but we trust that the good things in this issue will make up for the tardiness. We may deem it advisable to combine February and March issues to catch up once for all. If we do remember you lose nothing as we extend your subscription another month.

Job Printing

The Collectors' Journal is printed in its own shop and we have excellent facilities for attending to the printing wants of the philatelic public and others.

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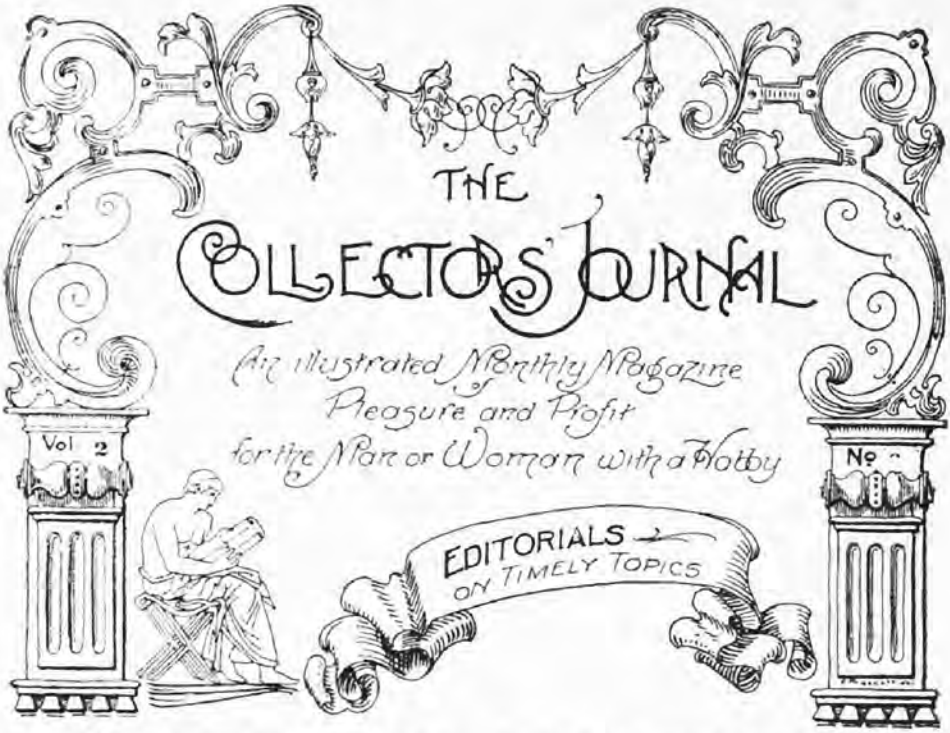


Early Cancellations on U. S. Stamps. This subject is one that has been sadly neglected by philatelists, a surprising fact considering the wealth of material that can easily be secured. Beautiful covers showing odd and unique cancellations can still be had for nominal prices although the demand is already being felt. When we first broached the subject to specialists in U. S. stamps and persons whom we knew to be more or less interested in the subject we met the one big objection from all sides—"my own material is very meagre and I have nothing to work upon." A method of classification was therefore of first important and we were indeed fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Wm. L. Stevenson, whose excellent article appears in this number. We now have a foundation to build upon and we trust that all of our readers who have anything of interest will send descriptions along the lines of our classification. The loan of covers will also be appreciated for illustration purposes. Full credit will be given in each case and when we have brought out enough material we will publish the whole in booklet form. Already much interest has been shown and we have several articles and more promises for future numbers. Let us hear from you.

* * *

Philatelic Research. It is our earnest desire and purpose to stimulate philatelic research and study among our readers. The simple act of accumulating a collection, while interesting in itself, will not give you the keen enjoyment and satisfaction that a little knowledge dug out by yourself will give. Do not the stamps of Guatemala take on a more personal interest after reading Mr. Dorpat's article? Do you not feel more intimately acquainted with Costa Rica after reading Mr. Mudge's article? Such studies and original researches can be indulged in by every one and if you are a true philatelist you will enthuse over such work. When you work up something like this and whenever any item of information comes your way, let us hear from you so that we can pass it on. All will be benefited by it.

* * *

Album Arrangement. Five years ago, while connected with **"The Chicago Collectors' Monthly,"** the editor of this magazine wrote a series of articles upon the subject of **"What Album Shall I Use,"** which at the time created considerable interest. In this issue we are again commencing a series on **"Album Arrangement,"** which we believe will be equally interesting. We will describe and illustrate the methods employed by many of the leading collectors and will endeavor to show the whole range of ideas from the extremely simple to the most elaborate. We again solicit your co-operation and request that you advise us of your method.

United States Cancellations

By William L. Stevenson.

When the idea of an article on U. S. Cancellations first suggested itself, it looked as if it would be a more or less simple matter of noting facts, and perhaps classifying them if I ever came to a time when I had plenty of leisure and material. I have changed my mind. Valuable habit at times.

In the first place, the subject we want to take up is not "Cancellations" at all. The real general subject is, "Office Marks on U. S. Mail Matter," and the sub-head we should begin on, "Office Marks of Initial Postmaster on Ordinary U. S. First Class Mail Matter," or something like that. Even that will not give us our proper limits, as we must consider many early evidences of unofficial action by local carriers, as Wells Fargo, and Boyd's.

It may, I think, be taken as a general rule that "The Department" never originates any postal methods, and one of the most important things to look into is the dates of adoption by private concerns, by postmasters, and later by the department, of the more important features of our present system, or rather, our present methods, and to give due credit for the same.

This is a very complicated subject, and I venture to say that no one is at present prepared to do it justice. I, for one, am not; but we need a start, and here is an attempt.

Aside from departmental records and previous articles bearing on our subject, all of which will have to be considered by some future compiler, we have data about as follows:

(a) Postage stamps not on cover.

(b) Postage stamps on part cover.

(c) Envelopes, folded covers, and folded letters—with stamps.

(d) Envelopes, folded covers, and folded letters—without stamps.

Stamped envelopes come under "c" and will be considered.

Taking up a somewhat recent piece of mail covering (not registered or special delivery) we find:

(1) The name of the postoffice of origin with the name of the state.



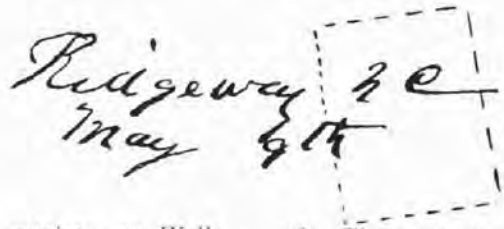
No. 2

No 3.





No 4



(2) The year of receipt at the postoffice.

(3) The month of receipt at the postoffice.

(4) The day of receipt at the postoffice.

(5) The hour of receipt at the postoffice.

(6) In addition, we find a separate device (applied at the same time) intended primarily to cancel the adhesive postage stamp and prevent its use a second time. This device includes additional notations:

(7) A numeral that may indicate a sub-station, a route, or a collection (I cannot say which).

(8) An advertisement indicating that a World's Fair would be held in the city in question the following year. If we call 6 "The Cancellation," 7 "Additional Office Data" and 8 "Remarks," we have about all the heads we want to trace back except:

(9) Notations of postage, due or of postage paid.

(10) Methods of and instruments for applying the above marks.

On going over my data, I find I have quite a lot of stamps off cover, from 1847 to 1890, accumulated on account of their cancellation designs; and that they are cute, odd, neat, thorough, ingenious, and otherwise so varied as to defy description. Many of them, however, lend themselves to illustration, and I will let the editor take some to look over for that purpose. Some of them have data bearing on the various heads, but we will have to depend mainly on our covers for definite data. The collection of designs of cancellations and their colors will be found of interest in itself and will be found to be an even more informing subject for a side line than precancels, initial protection, stamps in books, or "Merry Christmas" labels, and has even more bearing on our postal history. It should be encouraged, but not too much as yet, till I get in a lot more for myself; or something of that sort.

I haven't a great many covers, but I will try to describe a few for practice, though illustrations are better and the editor will receive some of these also.



No 5



Ensenada Ills Dec the 7th



No 6

Paid.



No. 7.

(1) Folded letter—dated 12|8|48—no stamp. Postmark—red—circle 30 mm. diameter—Danville, N. Y., Dec. 9—no year. No canc.; 10 in numerals 12 high—same ink—separate—apparently from hand-stamp.

(2) Envelope—three 1c, '51. Postmark—New Albany, Ind., Aug. 27, 1857—circle 31—black. Canc. by postmark. My earliest **fully dated postmark.**

(3) Folded circular—dated 12|22|54—1c, '51. Postmark—Savanna, Ga.—no date—circle 30—black. Canc. by postmark. Note—"Paid" on same hand-stamp below circle.

(4) Part cover—1c, '51. Postmark—Ridgeway, N. C., May 9—in ink, written partly across stamp. Cancellation postmark. Note—Early combination of postmark and canc. in one device.

(5) Envelope—3c, '51. Postmark—Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21—no year. Canc.—by postmark. Note—Unofficial mark—Blood's Despatch, Jan. 21, 1856, **and 2 p. m.** circle—21—black—probably several years ahead of the department. Small label, Blood's Penny Post, Philadelphia.

(6) Envelope—3c, '51. Postmark—Ensenada, Ill., Dec. the 7th—written in ink across top of envelope. Canc.—cross mark in pencil on stamp only. Note—"Paid" written in ink under postmark.

(7) Envelope—3c, '51. Postmark—

red—circle 27—Cambria, N. Y., May—figure 4 written in postmark under May. Canc.—pen—separate.

(8) Folded letter—6|20|56—three 3c, one 1c, '51. Postmark—circle 30—black—New York—no state—June 20—no year. Canc.—by postmark. Note—Postmark includes inside the circle a special design for canc. purposes—eight parallel lines conforming to a small circle, but not surrounded—Early form of combined postmark and canc.

(9) Envelope—3c, '51. Postmark—blue—circle 32—Uniontown, Pa., Apr. 30, 1861. Canc.—same ink—separate—circle 17 with seven bars.

(10) Cover only—3c, '51. Postmark—red—circle 32—Salem—no state—3cts.—15 Mar. Canc.—green—circle 18—



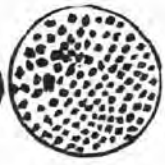
No. 8.



No 9.



PAID



No. 10.





No. 13.

seal-like. Note—"Paid" to left of canc. and apparently on same hand-stamp—same ink.

(11) Part cover—1c, '51. Postmark—black—circle 34—Harrison Square, Mass.—June 20—No year. Canc.—black—circle 22—separate—L. Field, P. M. Some interesting examples can probably be shown where the P. M. wrote his name or initials as a canc. In the locals, they seem to be more of an O. K. than a canc.

(12) Part cover—1c, '51. Postmark—black—circle 30—Boston, 16, Dec., 5cts. Canc.—separate—same ink—remains only of circle—Boston, Dec. 16, Paid.

(13) Envelope—10c, '61. Postmark—black—circle 31—N. York, Steamship. Canc.—by postmark. This is an example of a special purpose postmark apparently showing routing.

(14) Envelope—no U. S. stamp—stamp Boyd's City Express, Post 1 cent. Local post—no postmark. Canc.—oval 23x30—Boyd's City Express Post—green. Note—separate hand-stamp—Collect 1 cent—same ink. Shall we include this piece in our subject?

(15) Stamped envelope—6c, '74 to '78. No official markings apparent—postmark, none. Canc.—oval—23x39—W. F. & Co's Express—Messenger—and number 46 in large numerals, 8 high in center. Note—Apparently printed by press at top of envelope—Paid—Wells, Fargo & Co.—over our California and Coast Routes. What shall we do with this?

(16) Stamped envelope—3c, '61. Postmark—Town not on piece—N. Y.—Mar. 8, '64 two concentric circles 28 and 15—black. Canc.—four concentric circles—outside one 19—same ink. This is the earliest I have where the postmark and canc. seem to be on the same hand-stamp.

The combinations seem to be almost endless, but these are enough for a start. Only a large number of covers in the possession of one person or group of persons, or a succession of careful descriptions with illustrations, where possible, will enable us to check up our results as we get them and give us in permanent form the data necessary to trace the early efforts and give credit for the origination of methods, etc.

I have rewritten this article a num-

ber of times and have finally approached, in my descriptions, a fixed form. No description can be as satisfactory as a picture, but many pieces cannot be well shown in the journals. It would therefore seem to me to be very desirable that we adhere to this or some other form, decided upon after consideration by others, in all of our descriptions. This will be of great importance to our compiler when he finally comes to sort his data. To be sure there are no commissions. I have tried to note where any of the things we are looking for, are missing. All measures are in millimeters.

If this article does not stir up others to assist, it is a failure, and it might be well to add that if none of you who may read this are willing to give what help you can when you find the time, you are failures also to whatever extent you might be of assistance. I do not mean by this that everyone must follow my side-line, for this is not a side-line with me. It is only one of several lines of investigation that we in the United States are behind on. The last word has not been said on any issue of United States stamps from the first to date, and it would seem to me that it is about time some of our collectors should "Get busy."

Do not believe everything the books tell you, and do not be afraid of those recognized as authorities and experts. They are so recognized simply because they took all the available data they could find on certain subjects and did some thinking for themselves. To just that extent all can be experts, and until you do, you are getting very little out of your stamps, no matter how many varieties listed in the catalogues you may have had money to purchase. It might be well to add that few of the experts, the real ones, are savage. They are men who think and who have a real respect, not foolish admiration, for their own opinions, who respect the honest opinions of others and are willing to learn from anyone. If you will take any stamp, envelope, or card you now have and ask it how, when, where, who,





No. 11.



No. 12.





No. 14.

COLLECT
1 CENT





No. 16.

why, and every other question you can think of, and try to find the answer, you can find enough to keep you busy for a long time, you will get something out of your hobby, and you will stick.

But to get back to our subject. Here are some of the things to look up:

The earliest postmasters' hand-stamp showing:

Town and state. Town, state, day, and month. Town, state, day, month, and year. Town, state, day, month, year, and hour.

The earliest pen notations of the same.

The earliest private notations of the same, in every form.

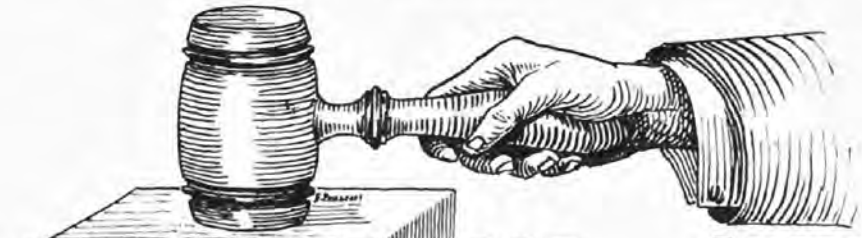
The earliest postmarks and cancellers furnished by the department, and whether we can say which they are.

Earliest canceller, other than pen marks, separate from the postmark.

Earliest canceller and postmark on one hand-stamp.

Illustrations of various designs of cancellers proper. This is of especial importance in order to spread the interest, as few have covers in any quantity.

In any case, give all the data, so some future compiler will not be in doubt, and so we will not duplicate the work.



AUCTIONS

EDITED BY P.M.WOLSIEFFER.

From the numerous letters I receive commenting on these notes, many of them old-time friends and customers, I find that considerable more interest is taken in matters pertaining to auction sales than I had any idea of. It is also an indication that Publisher Lindquist has a very substantial list of subscribers.

One of my clients who has been bidding at my sales for years, requests that I take up what he considers an unjust regulation of several of the concerns that hold public sales and execute mail bids, and that is the charge of fifteen to twenty-five cents when only one or two lots are received at a net value of less than $5. He states that such consignments are sent by ordinary mail under a two cent stamp and sometimes a two and a half cent insurance certificate, or a total expense of either two or four and a half cents.

Not being sure of my ability to talk intelligently on the subject, I investigated the matter and find that the reasons given are nearly the same in all cases.

One firm states that this charge is made, not only to cover the actual expense of forwarding, but also to help defray the expense of clerk hire, bookkeeping, collections, and stationery, and that it is the custom at all other auction sales selling a different line of goods that execute mail bids from out-of-town. This same firm stated that in other lines, except stamps, it was the rule to charge in addition a five or ten per cent commission for services, which commission would have to be paid, if the bids were sent to a third party or agent.

Another firm claims that the bidder who only secures a few lots, generally bids on a large number of lots, sometimes covering nearly half of the sale, and that this small charge did not cover half the cost for the time required to tabulate and enter the bids.

One concern writes that nearly every bidder expects and many request that the lots bid on be secured for less than their bids, if possible; yet a large majority of the bidders do not try to save their agent expense, but send remittances in unused stamps, personal checks from small towns, and frequently omit the forwarding expense. This concern further states that the handling of bids for parties not present at a sale is in the nature of an accommodation,

and that they should be prompt in remitting and send it in such form that there would be no expense for collection. They call my attention to the fact that those present at a sale are obliged to pay spot cash on delivery, but that the mail bidders expect all sorts of privileges at stamp auctions not permitted in any other line.

In the sale of a property, which is part of an estate ordered by the court, everything is spot cash, no matter who the bidder is, and if from out-of-town, a substantial deposit must be sent with the bids and any balance due, paid in advance, before the lots are sent.

The laws governing auction sales differ somewhat in the various states, but the principle of spot cash is one of the main regulations everywhere. Stamp auctions are more lenient in this respect, and the reason advanced is, that some years ago the competition of many "mail auctions," that were not covered by the law, caused it.

Mail auctions, however, were not popular for any length of time. The collectors and bidders soon discovered they were a one man affair, and that if they secured any lots at all, it was generally at their full bid. These mail sales required no auctioneer, no license, no public place or hall for the sale, and consequently no competition. Expenses therefore were at a minimum and the holder of a mail auction sale could afford to get up a good looking catalogue and mail a very large edition to attract new bidders, for the old bidders soon got wise.

Announcements of fine sales and large properties being broken up are the order of the day. B. L. Drew & Co. are fortunate in securing the splendid collection of Mr. English, and the Eugene Klein Co. are to be congratulated in securing the fine collection of Victor Dupont, of Wilmington, Del.

Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., the Nassau Stamp Co., and the Philadelphia Stamp Co., are all advertising fine sales for January and February.

A common question at a stamp meeting these days is, "Where does all the good stuff go to?"

The Sanitary Fairs and Their Issues.

By C. E. Severn.

VI. Features

Following the example of Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, Cleveland, not to mention other cities, held successful fairs. For instance, the Great Western Sanitary Fair, held in Cincinnati early in 1864, was the means of raising $240,000. The records of the magnificent undertaking are preserved in a large volume of nearly six hundred pages; and posterity may read with wonder and admiration of those splendid patriotic impulses that made Cincinnati's triumph possible. The post-office was in a varicolored tent and heavy mails were handled by the young ladies at a rate of ten cents a letter.

The Great Central Fair at Philadelphia in June, 1864, was the most momentous and significant of all, and it attracted the attention of the nation; its success caused general rejoicing, and its moral effect was incalculable. Pennsylvania was the loyalest of states; it had contributed over $135,000 in two years, and army supplies in lavish measure, but this generosity did not satisfy the unionists. A crowning demonstration was planned, and "on the 25th of January, 1864, Mrs. Hoge, of Chicago, to whom is due in great measure the credit of inaugurating this novel mode of organizing the benevolence of the country, was present by invitation at a meeting of the executive committee of the Woman's Pennsylvania Branch of the Commission. She gave a graphic account of the means by which the patriotism and energy of the people of the Northwest had been brought into action, related many touching incidents connected with the fair at Chicago, and gave a glowing picture of the success attendant upon it. She urged the ladies present to follow the example of their western sisters; and accordingly the meeting adopted a resolution, without a dissenting voice, requesting the executive committee of the Commission here to proceed at once to organize a fair, upon the same grand scale and for a similar object."

Later, the Union League of Philadelphia, indorsed the enterprise in a set of ringing resolutions, and soon the enthusiasm for the festival was unbounded. The fair came under the jurisdiction of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware; and the following circular was distributed: "We appeal with the greatest confidence to the inhabitants of the central states, especially to those who constitute the

great industrial classes, to send as contributions the productions of their skill and workmanship. We appeal to them in the interest of no party, Radical or Conservative, Republican or Democratic, Administration or Anti-Administration. We know only this, that to send our national soldiers in the field supplies to supplement those the government undertakes to give them, but which they sometimes fail to receive, and thus relieve them when sick and in misery, is a work of Christian charity, and that it is a work of intelligent patriotism also, as economizing their life, health, and efficiency, on which, under God, the nation depends in this, its time of trouble. We therefore ask every clergyman to announce this humane undertaking to his people, and to advise them to do what they can to further it. We ask the press to give it the widest publicity and the most earnest encouragement. We call on every workshop, factory, and mill for a specimen of the best thing it can turn out; on every artist, great and small, for one of his creations; on all loyal women for the exercise of their taste and industry; on farmers, for the products of their fields and dairies. The miner, the naturalist, the man of science, the traveler, can each send something that can at the very least be converted into a blanket that will warm, and may save from death, some one soldier whom government supplies have failed to reach."

Departments, divisions, and committees worked faithfully, and though the fair, as planned, was of most heroic proportions, it was soon seen that the management was equal to its task. As indicating the thoroughness of the scheme of procedure, a circular was addressed to American consuls abroad, soliciting assistance from those Europeans who were in sympathy with the Northern cause. Each line of art and industry was the subject of a special committee, and in various ingenious ways, contributions were invited. The site of the Philadelphia fair was Logan Square. "The broad walks of this square had been so laid out that they could all be occupied with suitable buildings, properly in communication with each other. The legislature passed an act authorizing the managers of the fair to erect temporary buildings on this public promenade, and the city councils added their sanction." The buildings consisted of the main structure, 540 feet long and 61 feet wide, with an elevation from floor to the point of the arch, of 51 feet. Four lateral buildings extended north and south; and the Art Gallery and Floral Building were adjacent. In



addition, there were the restaurant and accessories; the William Penn Parlor, and the Pennsylvania Kitchen. Predictions were made that it was beyond human power to accomplish the gigantic work so as to have the grounds in readiness for the opening day, June 7, 1864, but the inspired zeal of the managers was such that the schedule was maintained. The opening exercises were impressive, and a procession of dignitaries, including the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware made the day a memorable one. Prayers, anthems, and a hymn, written expressly for the Great Central Fair by Oliver Wendell Holmes, added to the solemnity of the occasion. While festal cheer prevailed, sombre notes as echoing the cry of the distracted country, could be heard. In his address, Gov-

ernor Curtin of Pennsylvania, said: "My friends, if there is one man more than another whom you can admit to your sincere reverence and respect, it is the private soldier. He is the true, noble man of this land. He falls with unrecorded name; he serves in the army for small pay; no pageant marks his funeral, and he may fall with those who, at Gettysburg, fill the graves of the 'unknown'; and while you are ministering to him when he is sick and wounded, pray, in God's name, do not forget his widow and orphans when he falls. . . . . And now, when the whole country is trembling under the rude shocks of armed rebellion—the greatest in history—all differences should be forgotten, for the work is big enough for all. Now, when human foresight is balked; when no man can tell the future of the country; when armies, generals and soldiers fall; when all human combinations fall short of the destruction of the rebellion, let me dedicate this great building to the American soldier."

The Great Central Fair was open for three weeks; and on the 16th of June, 1864, President Lincoln visited the grounds. At a collation, his health was pledged, and in response, he made the following speech: "I suppose that this toast was intended to open the way for me to say something (laughter). War, at its best, is terrible, and this war of ours in its magnitude and in its destruction is one of the most terrible. It has deranged business totally in many localities, and partially in all localities. It has destroyed property and ruined homes; it has produced a national debt and taxation unprecedented, at least in this country. It has carried mourning to almost every home, until it can be said that the 'heavens are hung in black.' Yet it continues, and several relieving coincidences have accompanied it from the very beginning, which have not been known, as I understood or have any knowledge of, in any former wars of the history of the world. The Sanitary Commission, with all its benevolent labors; the Christian Commission, with all its Christian and benevolent labors; and the various places, arrangements, so to speak, and institutions, have contributed to the relief and comfort of the soldiers. You have two of these places in this city—the Cooper Shop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons. (Great applause and cheers.) And lastly, these fairs, which, I believe, began only in last August, if I mistake not, in Chicago; then at Boston, at Cincinnati, Brooklyn, New York, at Baltimore, and those at present held at St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. The motive and object that lie at the bottom of all these are most worthy; for, say what you will, after all, the most is due to the soldier who takes his life in his hands and goes to fight the battles of his country. (Cheers.) In what is contributed to his comfort when he passes to and fro, and in what is contributed to him when he is sick and wounded, in whatever shape it comes, whether from the fair and tender hand of woman, or from any other source, is much, very much; but I think there is still that which has as much value to him—he is not forgotten. (Cheers.) Another view of these various institu-



tions is worthy of consideration, I think; they are voluntary contributions, given freely, zealously, and earnestly, on top of all the disturbances of business, the taxation and burdens that the war has imposed upon us, giving proof that the national resources are not at all exhausted. (Cheers.) That the national spirit of patriotism is even stronger than at the commencement of the Rebellion."

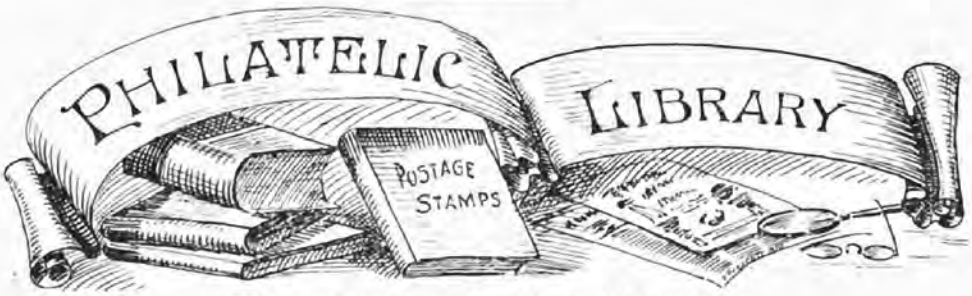
The "postoffice" was described, "Crossing the avenue leading to the floral department, we come to a neat little edifice, tastefully arranged, for a postoffice, where the long-sought-for *desideratum*, a letter for everyone who was willing to pay the postage was always to be procured. These letters were—many of them—charming specimens of

verse, emanating, as was popularly supposed, from some source of inspiration which was carefully hidden in a mysterious-looking apartment in the rear of the office. However that may be, the verses evidently had all passed the hands of the *censor morum*, and they contributed no humble part to the double purpose which everything at the Fair was intended to promote—the gratification of a refined taste, and swelling the receipts of the treasury."

The exhibits were in countless number, almost; and among the most interesting and affecting, was one of contributions from the soldiers who were inmates of military hospitals throughout the land, who wished to show their gratitude for the devotion of those who were so unsparing in their labor to soften the harsh visitations of war. Rebel prisoners, too, sent hand-made offerings such as fans in appreciation of the relief extended to them during their captivity by agents of the Sanitary Commission. A lithographic press produced copies in chromo-lithography in nine colors of the buildings of the fair; the last color was applied at the booth, so that the printing process could be seen. A beautiful medal was struck off at the mint as a memorial, on the obverse of which along the outer rim were the words: "We Give Our Wealth to Those Who Give Their Health for Us." A small newspaper sheet, "Our Daily Fare," was published under the auspices of George W. Childs, and contained contributions in poetry and prose from some of the great writers of the day, in addition to reports of the progress of the fair and agreeable gossip in connection with the routine of the day.

A recapitulation of the financial statement showed that the total net proceeds of the Great Central Fair for the U. S. Sanitary Commission were the astounding sum of $1,010,976.68.

(To be continued.)



The General Hand Books

BY HOWARD GRAHAM.

One or more of the standard catalogues, of course, constitute the mainstay of most collections in the way of a library, and for the average beginner they furnish all the information needed—in fact of late years there has been a tendency to complain that the catalogues furnished too much information, so much as to bewilder the beginner, and an outgrowth of this may be seen in the simplified catalogues of which there is now a number in the market. However, every advanced collector must at some time or other have been evolved from the chrysalis stage of the mere beginner, and who knows what philatelic stars may be in process of formation among the boy collectors of today! Sooner or later, then, let us suppose that the beginner feels the need of a larger library and begins to acquire some of the standard monographs of which philately has already produced a goodly number. And here it is that a little advice may be needed for many of the best works are out of print and not easy to procure anywhere, seldom turning up in auction catalogues or dealers' advertisements, while even the current publications are seldom pushed very much by the issuing firm. As it is, stamp collectors as a whole, are rather poor patrons of the philatelic book-table and it is a wonder that in spite of the appallingly small sales there are nevertheless continually new publications to risk the same fate of growing old on the publishers' shelves. If Mr. Lindquist, by this department of his paper succeeds in stimulating the demand for philatelic books a little, he will be doing a very meritorious work, indeed.

Time was when the field of philatelic knowledge could still be covered by one work and in that time there were some

such works the like of which have not been produced since then nor likely ever will be again, since the field has become too vast to be dealt with in that fashion. If ever a philatelic cyclopaedia is published—a fond dream, I am afraid—it will be the work of many specialists co-operating, each in his own special field. But the present-day student must stand appalled at the amount of work embodied, for instance, in Franz Meyer's "Handbook fuer Postmarkensammler," a handbook covering all there was of stamps in its day—1881, so long ago that it seems ancient history. There were not so many stamps in those days and Meyer, having included even Russian semstvo stamps and Scandinavian locals, must have sighed like Alexander for more worlds to conquer. Much of the information he gathered has since been superseded by later research, but his volumes to this day remain a mine of information. Seven supplements appeared in all, bringing the work up to 1890, but it was not continued beyond that year, the author having died prior to that and no one being found to continue the work.

This book has a companion in Dr. Moschkau's Handbook, also in German, formerly published by Senf Brothers, Leipzig. Dr. Moschkau has probably done more than any one else to push stamp collecting entirely with its foolish at-continental Europe; he was a scientific writer on philatelic topics at a time when in England and in this country philately was still an infant in arms and Pen's dragon in England fiercely denounced the French school of philately, because, forsooth, it was about to ruin stamp collecting entirely with is foolish attention to watermarks and even perforations! And so Dr. Moschkau's handbook was also a standard, until Senf Brothers neglected it in favor of their own catalogue.

However, if only for purely personal reasons, I should like to award the palm among handbooks of this character to that written by one who still ranks as one of the Sanhedrim of philately, one of the shining lights of our gentle pursuit. I refer to none other than the genial Major Evans—the man who has probably more philatelic friends than any other living being. I well remember seeing in some boy's paper the advertisement of the quondam "Quaker City Philatelist," rather a bright little paper held in pleasant remembrance by many an old collector. Naturally I sent for a copy, for I had not even heard of philatelic papers up to that time. One arrived in due time and was fairly devoured. Among other advertisements there was one of the "Philatelic Journal of America," that old standby and, in many respects, premier journal of American philately, then just beginning its second volume. I subscribed to it and thus was privileged to read as it appeared in serial form in that paper, Major (then Captain) Evans' great Philatelic Catalogue. And if I have become a collector on a rational basis, if I have come to learn the real pleasures of collecting, if I have realized the real meaning of philately as an exponent of human progress, I may say I owe it to Captain Evans' guidance in that work. Of course it has now been left far behind the times, but for thorough knowledge, lucidity of arrangement and encyclopaedic treatment of the whole field of philately, I think it stands unsurpassed and rarely equaled to this day, and if any of my readers ever gets a chance to buy a copy I strongly advise him to do so; he will be vastly repaid. If any publisher would persuade the genial Major to bring the work up to date in a new edition, I should immediately become a subscriber.

There is one particular in which, I believe, this handbook was among the pioneers—in its arrangement on the plan of group collecting. Thus it groups the South American republics together in one part; similar groups are formed, for example, of the Italian States, of the German States, of South Western Europe, of the British West Indies, of India and its states, and so on. At the present time these divisions seem perfectly natural, but at that time they were as novel as they proved to be practical.

I spoke above of a philatelic cyclopaedia. At one time an attempt at such a work was actually made and the result is still an important work which no collector even slightly familiar with the German language should miss. I refer to the "Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie," published by Ernst Heitmann, Leipzig, under the editorial direction of Judge Lindenberg and later of J. H. Anheisser, Freiherr von Vittinghoff-Schell and Dr. F. Kalckhoff, acting jointly. This would have been a magnificent work if it had been finished, truly encyclopeadic in its scope, each country being treated by a specialist. Unfortunately dissensions of the staff and the very heavy expense broke up the enterprise and only thirty-six parts appeared, bringing the work up to Newfoundland. However, the parts published are a vast storehouse of information and any advanced collector will do well to be on the lookout for

them.

Collin and Calman's Catalogue for Advanced Collectors is the greatest work of its kind ever undertaken in this country and the only thing comparable to it in any other country is Moëns' great catalogue. These two, however, are more what the name implies, viz., catalogues, without the detailed information given by a handbook. The Collin and Calman catalogue is more of a compilation based on other works and for that reason is not as uniform in quality for all countries as Moëns' work, but nevertheless it is to this day a library in itself with its vast mass of material. Its greatest charm are the magnificent plates belonging to it which at the time of its issue had never been equaled and have hardly been surpassed to this day. Unfortunately they make the price of the work almost prohibitory for the average collector.

There has never been another philatelist with the well-nigh universal knowledge of stamps of Jean Baptiste Moëns of Brussels—though, to be sure, since Moëns' death it has become publicly known, as was previously suspected by a few, that most of the credit belongs to M. Moëns' brother-in-law and partner, M. L. Hanciau, who is still living and still exhibiting his vast knowledge in numerous articles in the philatelic press.

In Moëns' day one could still encompass the great field; it has since become still too vast for any one philatelist to know it all. But Moëns' catalogue achieved it; its last edition contained virtually all that was known of stamps in that day—and when I say stamps, I mean postage, telegraph, revenue, essays, locals, envelopes, cards, wrappers, **everything**. And if a collector is at all advanced and ever so little familiar with French, my advice to him is to procure the last Moëns' catalogue. The firm that publishes it no longer exists, but the remaining stock of the Moëns' publications is still obtainable of certain dealers who acquired it. The weakest part of the Moëns' catalogue is its atlas of plates; the process adopted for these gave but indifferent results and the light blue color used for the impressions does not improve them. But this is a minor defect; aside from this the catalogue will always remain a monumental work.

As far as I know the publications above enumerated are the only ones attempting to cover the entire field of philately, aside from the well-known annual catalogues already described in a former number of this paper; to be sure, some of these are manifesting a decided tendency to become handbooks instead of catalogues—witness Stanley Gibbons, Kohl and the Catalogue Official. We come now to a different class of publications covering only the issues of a single country or at most, group or related countries. But to these more specialized handbooks we shall have to devote another article, or rather, several articles.



PROSPECTIVE NEW ISSUES.

William Bloss.

Cuta.—It is reported that the 10 cent stamp will shortly be issued in single color—orange.

Liechtenstein.—This Austrian state will shortly issue its own stamps. The 5, 10, and 25-heller values will probably be the first issued.

Bengasi.—The current 25c Italian stamp has been overprinted "Bengasi 1 Piastra 1" in black.

Barbados.—A new series consisting of king's head and arms combined will appear in April. The series consists of 11 values, and is designed in two sizes.

French Colonies in Africa.—The colonies of Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Guinea,

Senegal, Upper Senegal, and Mauritania will be furnished with new stamps during the year.

Portugal.—The much-looked-for series is said to be prepared at last, and will appear shortly.

Turkey.—A new set is to be issued in March. The signature of the Sultan will be substituted by a picture of the Constantinople postoffice.

Russia.—A new set of picture stamps is in preparation.

BY HOWLAND SPEAKMAN.

Argentine Republic.—New designs; 5 cents, vermilion; 12 cents, blue.





Canada.—New King George stamps: ½ penny, dark green; 1 penny, carmine red.

Colombian Republic (1910 Issue).—½ centavo (head inverted).



Costa Rica.—Provisional: surcharged in red: "correos un centimo" on 10c telegraph stamps (1910); 1 centimo on 10c. blue.

Cuba.—Postage due, surcharged large T in circle on current stamps: 1 centavo, green and purple; 2 centavos, red and green.

Dutch Indies.—Balance of set received last month. Surcharge "Dienst": 12½, 15, 17½, 20, 22½, 25, 30, 50 cents; 1 gulden, 2½ gulden.

France.—Offices in Morocco (another value); 1 franc in Arabic characters on 1 franc, claret (1902-03 set).

France.—Morocco. Postage due. French postage due stamps of 1894—surcharged in Arabic: 5 cent on 5c blue; 10 cent on 10c brown; 50 cent on 50c lilac. French postage due stamps of 1908-1910—same surcharge; 1 cent on 1c olive; 10 cent on 10c violet; 30 cent on 30c bistre; 50 cent on 50c red.

Guatemala.—Provisionals. Surcharged new value and "Concos de Guatemala 1911"; 2 centavos on 5 centavos (red surcharge); 6 centavos on 10 centavos (black surcharge).

Honduras.—Official. Another value; 10 centavos (surcharge official).

Iceland.—Further values on the Sigurdson type; 1 eyr, olive green; 3 aur, brown; 6 aur, gray; 15 aur, violet, 25 aur, orange.

Inbambane.—Stamps of 1903. Surcharged Republica; 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, 700 Reis.

Macan.—Provisional—5 Reis fiscal stamps surcharged "Postal 1 avo"; 1 avo on 5 Reis, brown.

Macan.—Provisional. Bisected diagonally; 2 avos on half of 4 avos, carmine; 5 avos on half of 10 avos, blue.

Macan.—Postage due, surcharged Republica; ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 20, 40, 50 avos, 1 pataca.

New South Wales.—Cr. A. Wmk., 6d., emerald green Perf. 11.

Nicaragua.—Provisional, surcharged on Fiscal Correos .05 cts. 1911 on 2 pesos, gray (Gibbon's 6th Provisional issue). Vale .05 cts. Postal de 1911 on 50c. green (Gibbon's 7th Provisional issue).

Nicaragua.—Surcharged on Railroad stamps (Gibbon's 8th Provisional Issue). Vale .02 cts., etc., Timbre Fiscal in capital letters, and yellow surcharge on face (Gibbon's No. 2); Vale .02 cts., etc., same with surcharge on face (Gibbon's No. 4); Vale .05 cts., etc., surcharge on reverse, inverted (Gibbon's No. 1a); Vale .05 cts., etc., surcharge Timbre Fiscal in red (large capital letters), Gibbon's No. 4; Vale 10 cts., etc., surcharge Timbre Fiscal in capital letters in red (Gibbon's No. 2); Vale 10 cts., etc., same surcharge in black (Gibbon's No. 3).



Nicaragua.—Gibbon's 9th Provisional. Correos .02 cts. on 1c R. R. (red) on 10c Fiscal Normal Surcharge Gibbon's No. 1. Gibbon's 10th Provisional: Correos Vale 2 cts. 1911 on 1c R. R. (red);

Correos Vale 5 cts. 1911 on 1c R. R. (red); Correos Vale 10 cts. 1911 on 1c R. R. (red).

Nicaragua.—Provisional official stamps used as ordinary postage stamps, with word "official" blocked out. Correos (official) Vale 10 cts. 1911 on 1c R. R. red on 10c Fiscal, Timbre Fiscal reading up; Correos, etc., Timbre Fiscal reading down.

Nicaragua. Provisional official stamps surcharged Correo Official on 1c R. R. on 10c fiscal stamps; 10 cts., 15 cts., 20 cts., 50 cts.

Papua.—Cr. A. Wmk. Sideways. 6d., yellow brown (wmk. to right). (One received last month had watermark to the left.)

Portugal.—Vasco de Gama stamps Madeira surcharged Republica for use in Portugal; 50 Reis, blue.

Portuguese India.—Perforated vertically. 1 Reis on half of 2 Reis, orange. (The one received last month was perforated diagonally.)

Sweden.—King Oscar, 20 ore, blue (no watermark).

Sweden.—Official. Watermarked wavy lines; 35 ore, black.

Timor.—Stamps of 1898-03, surcharged Republica; 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 22, 31, 47, 78 avos.

Timor.—Postage due. Surcharged Republica; 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 24, 40, 50 avos; 1 pataca.

Zambesia.—Stamps of 1898-1903. Surcharged Republica; 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, 700 Reis.





NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Bert J. Turner, of the "Hobbyist" (Winnipeg), has favored us with our first sight of the new Canadian King George stamps: 1c, dark green; 2c, carmine red. Mr. Turner states that they were issued with the new year, and will remain in use one month, and permanently after the old series are used up.

Theo. Champion & Co., new issue dealers, of Paris, France, have kindly favored the editor with that rare Colombian error recently discovered, ½ centavo, with center inverted.



Nicaragua's Newest Issue

Government Postcard Department

McKINLEY'S PORTRAIT ON THE U. S. POSTAL CARDS.

By Seigfried Schachne.

President of the Postal Card Society of America.

When, in autumn of 1901, the abhorrence against McKinley's assassination was at its height, Mr. William H. Faber of Charleston, S. C., communicated with our postal authorities in order to induce them to issue a McKinley mourning stamp. The suggestion was rejected on the ground that the colors of the lower denominations of stamps are prescribed by the terms of the Postal Union, and that a stamp of higher value would not be used in sufficiently large quantities, so that the purpose of commemoration would not be carried out properly. Nothing daunted, Mr. Faber, to whom, by the way, we are indebted for the suggestion of the original design of the first 1873 U. S. postal card, again addressed the postoffice authorities and urged them to issue a McKinley postal card. He received the following reply:

Postoffice Department.

Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1901.

Mr. William H. Faber,
33 George St., Charleston, S. C.

Sir:

Yours of the 30th ultimo and enclosures has been received, and your suggestion that, in view of the fact that the issue of a special mourning stamp by the department has been unfavorably considered, an appropriate mourning emblem be placed on postal cards in commemoration of the late President McKinley, has received due consideration. In reply I regret to be compelled to inform you that under present circumstances such action as you suggest is deemed impracticable.

Respectfully yours,
Edwin C. Madden.
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

In spite of this refusal, the Department issued in the spring of 1902 a McKinley commemorative postal card, thereby accepting Mr. Faber's suggestion. The placing of the years of birth and death below the portrait was done at the suggestion of Mr. John A. Faber, a brother of the first named gentleman.

Immediately after the distribution of the first McKinley card, bearing the *full face* portrait of our martyred president, and after millions of said cards were ready for distribution throughout the land, the authorities considered the likeness of McKinley a bad one and by telegraph inhibited the sale at all postoffices which had received consignments of the cards. Only a few of the largest offices were supplied at the time and all complied with the telegraphic request. However, one box of 500 of these cards was sold at the New York postoffice before the dispatch reached there. A concern doing the printing for Messrs. Booth, Dailey and Ivins, 13 to 21 Park Row, New York City, purchased them and immediately put them into press. For this reason all these cards have printed address and reverse. Unused cards of this issue, having no other printing than that of the government, are proofs.

The second issue differs from the first one only by the corrected portrait. It is now in profile, to left. The issue appeared in the autumn of 1902.

The third issue, 1907, differs widely from its predecessors. McKinley's likeness forms the center of the stamp and is considerably smaller than heretofore.

The fourth issue, of same year, has the same type as preceding, but the face of the card is divided by a vertical line, below which there is one line of instructions.

The fifth issue, in 1910, again shows a marked change. The stamp is printed entirely in blue and bears the portrait of our late president in the same color.

The sixth issue, of the identical year, shows the preceding card corrected, the blue background surrounding the bust having been removed and thereby giving more prominence to the portrait.

The seventh issue, 1911, is again an improvement over its predecessor. The card is printed on cream cardboard, and the printing is in dark rose. It is decidedly one of the most attractive entires ever issued by our government.

What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps.

By L. G. DORPAT, Wayside, Wis.

Central America, Guatemala.

(Supplementary.)

Since writing my contribution to No. 4-5 of this journal, I have been so fortunate as to obtain several numbers of the "Bulletin of the Pan-American Union," published at Washington, D. C., at $2.00 a year, which contains up-to-date information about South and Central American countries including Guatemala, and I hope that the few extracts which I present herewith may be as interesting to the readers of the Collectors' Journal as the finding of this source of information was gratifying to me.

Being as enthusiastic about this Bulletin as I am, I hope to be pardoned for saying a few more words about it. The semi-annual volume ending December 1911, contains 1204 large octavo pages, copiously illustrated with beautiful cuts, printed on excellent paper full of accurate, descriptive and instructive matter about all Latin America, from Argentina to Venezuela. Two dollars a year seems a mere bagatelle for two such volumes, and if any of our readers are interested in our southern neighbors, they will certainly not regret it to pay this small price for a yearly subscription.

Sr. Lic. Manuel Estrada Cabrera (not Carbrera), whose portrait appears on

the 5 pesos stamp of 1911, is now president of Guatemala and, since March 15, 1911, serves his third six-year term as head of the republic. On his birthday, November 21, 1910, work was begun on two new lines of railway in Guatemala. He is doing much for the development of the country, and particularly for the education of its people.

Some time during 1911 (exact date not given), the president issued a decree, giving a contract for new postage stamps to a London firm, as follows: 500,000 50c stamps; 200,000 each of 20c and 12 1-2c stamps, and 100,000 1c stamps. I do not remember this issue mentioned elsewhere, and further particulars are not yet available.

The Temple of Minerva depicted on the 6c stamp of 1902, is situated at Guatemala City, the capital of the country. The object of this temple, as well as others in other cities, is to serve in an annual celebration of education. Concerning this the Bulletin says: "On October 28, 1899, President Man. Estrada published a decree, setting apart the last Sunday in October of each year as a national holiday to celebrate the benefits of public instruction. The exercises and festivities are participated in by teachers, pupils, and the general public, and are held in temples erected and dedicated to this purpose." Last year the last of our days of October were celebrated.

The postoffices of Guatemala, 200 in number, are under the direction of Sr. Joaquin Mendez, Secretario de Fomento (Promotion) as are also the 4,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. During 1910 a total of 9,069,705 pieces of mail matter passed through the mails. The total of foreign commerce in 1909 amounted to $15,330,536.00; not bad for a population of less than two million people; the exports being almost double the imports. There are now 450 miles of railways, and additional lines are under construction.

The leading article and export is coffee, of which in 1909, more than 88 million pounds were produced, but besides this, Indian corn or maize (which by the way, is said to have been first found in the temperate fertile valleys of Guatemala), sugar, bananas, cotton and even wheat (of which two crops are produced in one year), are raised. Under the encouragement of a peaceful government, Guatemala is making wonderful strides forward in all directions, making use of its great resources.

The first printing press was set up in Guatemala in 1660, and the first book was published in 1663. The Gaceta Mensual was established in 1729—nearly 200 years ago—and now there are about a dozen newspapers registered in the capital. The newspapers of Guatemala together with those of the other Central American states, form the Central American Press Association, which held its sessions in the city of Guatemala from the 22nd of October through the 31st of the month (1911). There were about 100 members in attendance, and already the effects are noticeable, for the telegraphic dispatches are appearing in various papers, signed and edited by this associated press. The resolutions adopted during the meeting can be summed up as follows: (1) Members of the Central American Press Association are writers on the press and others who conform to the constitution of the organization. (2) The object of the association is to work for the principles of journalism, and to advocate pacifically a Central American Union. (3) Encouragement is to be given to the idea that a Central American nationalism is practicable. (4) A campaign of publicity is to be opened to find out the opinion of the people of the Republics concerning the best form of government which can be secured for a Central American Federation. (5) For objective point of the propaganda, the date 10 years from now is taken—that is, September 15, 1921, the date of the one-hundreth anniversary of the independence of Central America—so that efforts can be made to bring about on that date a real Central American union as the most worthy celebration of the centenary. (6) To adopt a scheme of education, which will aid to the understanding of such a republican idea.

Concerning September 15, (the Central American 4th of July), the Bulletin of the P. A. Union says: "In Honduras, as in the other five intendencias composing together the "Capitancy general of Guatemala," or the "Kingdom of Guatemala," as commonly called, there can be no doubt that September 15, 1821, marks the birth of the new regime. For more than ten years the seed of republicanism had been sown, and on numberless occasions and in numberless places the growing plants had broken through the crust of Spanish despotism into the light of the day. But these uprisings were in their na-

ture sporadic. They did not endure. They accomplished nothing directly. Indirectly they were of enormous consequence for republicanism was not killed. There were other seeds ripening in the ground, ready with favorable conditions to burst into light. The occasion came under the capitancy general of Carlos Urrutia, a man of advanced years and pacific temperament, incapable physically or morally from playing the part of despot, which, prior to 1818, had been played by his predecessor, Gen. Bustamente. The spirit of liberty was abroad. Like fever it spread through every hamlet and village and countryside of Central America. It would have been impossible to suppress the new movement. The captain general surrendered his power into the hands of a subordinate, Gabino Gainza. The latter made no effort to oppose the will of the people: in fact, he joined them and became one of their leaders."

"During the early part of September, 1821, there was a general gathering at Guatemala City of patriots from all the provinces. On the evening of the 14th, the people were called to arms, and responded practically en masse. The next morning in the palace the captain general, Gainza, met the leading men of the city, the deputies of the provinces, the archbishop, and other prominent men, and there agreed that the independence of the Republic of Guatemala should be proclaimed. Announcement of this fact was made to the expectant thousands surrounding the palace, most of them armed. This proclamation was the birth of the Republic of Honduras. The date on which it was made was the day of freedom, and is the great national holiday alike of Honduras and of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica." It is celebrated, as it appears, with great zeal throughout Central America, and may in time serve as a means of bringing the five republics closer together. That the date was placed on the stamps of Guatemala was probably done with the intention that it should serve toward that end.

Perhaps some reader of the Collectors' Journal, who has access to a good, modern library, will be so kind as to compile a political history of Guatemala, including biographical sketches of the presidents: M. R. Paz, J. R. Barrios, Gen. Barillas, J. M. or Reina Barrios, M. G. Granados and M. E. Cabrera, also some dates about the National Museum, the Cathedral, the Columbus Theatre, the Artillery Barracks, the Monument of Columbus and the native school.

Since becoming interested in the stamps of South and Central America, I have begun looking about for information concerning these countries, their history, geography, or whatever might throw a light on their issues of stamps. I was much disappointed. My own library, consisting of about 1,200 volumes, contains something, but that is antiquated and unsatisfactory. I visited some public libraries and asked others to do so for me, but the result was mostly very meagre. In short, I find that as a rule, the people of the U. S., and to a very large extent, the people of all Europe as well, are lamentably ignorant of the countries and people south of us. This experience served as a stimulant for my inquisitiveness, and I think it should be the same with my fellow collectors, if they realize how little we know of our southern neighbors. I also feel sure that, if we learn to take more interest in the stamps of these countries and what they will lead us up to if we follow their suggestions, we shall be surprised at what will be revealed to us. The Pan American Union is doing a great deal in this direction, and there seems to be a slow awakening to the fact that south of us there is a great deal for us to learn about.

The opening of the Panama Canal and the World's Fair at San Francisco in 1915, will do much to draw our attention in the southern direction. It will be well though to prepare a little ahead, so that we may the better understand what those two great events of three years hence really signify and what they will teach us.

With the help of the Pan American Union I hope to give the readers of the Collectors' Journal a good deal of information that is otherwise not easily accessible, but at the same time I would respectfully request them, that, whenever they can, they would supplement my findings.

The next country on our list is Honduras.

(To be continued.)



Siegfried Schachne of Chillicothe, Ohio

Every collector of government postal cards, and, we might even say, practically every philatelist, has heard of Siegfried Schachne of Chillicothe, Ohio, who, at the present time, is the leading exponent of government postal card collecting in this country, and who holds the largest and most varied stock of any dealer in the world.

Their attractiveness proved so irresistible to Mr. Schachne that he sold his collection of stamps at auction in 1902, and from that time has devoted his attention activity began in 1896, as a general collector. At that time more attention was given to envelopes, wrappers, and cards, by the general collector, as these were included in the catalog and space was allowed for them in many albums.



SIEGFRIED SCHACHNE OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

Mr. Schachne is a native of the kingdom of Prussia, Germany, but came to this country early in life. His collecting

tention to postal cards exclusively. His activities in this line soon caused him to be recognized as a leader, and when the Postal Card Society of America was organized in 1906, he was nominated for the presidency, without any solicitation on his part, and elected by the slender majority of one vote. Since that time, however, he has been considered the logical man for the office, and is annually reelected by a unanimous vote. He holds this office at the present time.

Mr. Schachne's first purchase of any considerable importance was made in the spring of 1906, upon the death of the late Adolph Loymeyer of Baltimore, Md., whose stock was then the largest in the world. He made a trip to Baltimore to investigate the businsss, and succeeded in securing the entire stock and collection.

Mr. Schachne is an ardent collector of cards himself, and has a most magnificent collection. As an instance of his zeal, it may be mentioned that in 1908 he purchased the entire collection of Mr. M. P. Agee of Hope, Ark., contained in forty volumes of the Loymeyer Albums, for the sole purpose of securing one card lacking in his collection. This card is so rare that it is unknown to all existing catalogs. It is a Rhodesia card, surcharged "Mashonaland," on Cape of Good Hope (Scott's No. 463). The entire issue consisted of but six copies, five of which are held in Great Britain and which are not for sale at any price. This card is but an instance of several rarities that the cataloguers have overlooked, and Mr. Schachne also shows an interesting "reply card" of one of the French colonies, officially surcharged "Nlle. Caledonie," that still surcharged "Mlle. Caledonie," that still remains unlisted.

In 1910, Mr. Schachne purchased the highly specialized collection of the cards of Mexico of Mr. Walter Clarke Bellows. This was, by far, the greatest collection ever formed of the cards of that country, and was contained in ten Krassa blank albums.

The most recent purchase of any magnitude, was made in 1911, when, in March of that year, Mr. Schachne acquired the entire stock of The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York City.

As stated before, Mr. Schachne's personal collection is a magnificent one. He collects each variety in both a used and an unused condition, and goes in for all shades, perforations, etc. Of the rare Mexico letter card (Senf's No. 5), he has no less than eight distinct varieties.

Among his other rarities may be mentioned: Bavaria, 1890, 10x10 pfennig, two Message cards and two Reply cards together; Ceylon, Nos. 2 and 3; South Bulgaria, complete, etc. In the cards of the United States, he has fifty varieties of proofs, 125 varieties of essays, and full uncut sheets of all cards that the Postoffice Department issued in that way. It is needless to say that the regular issues, including all various varieties, are complete.

Mr. Schachne is always ready and willing to give any information or lend aid in furthering his hobby. He has charge of the government postal card department of the "Collectors' Journal" and his articles will be noted frequently in our columns.

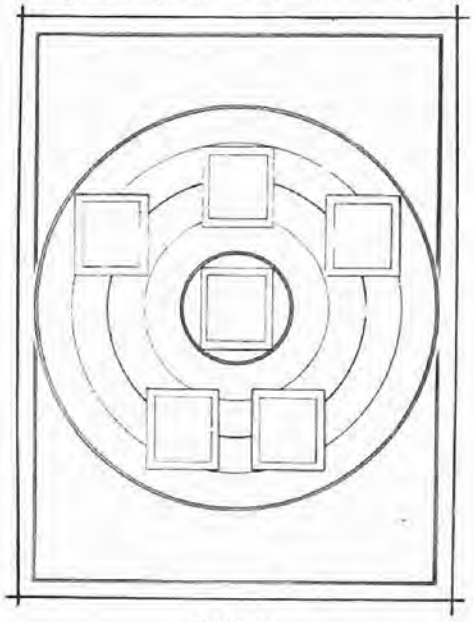
Blank Album Arrangement

By H. L. Lindquist.

The question of "Album Arrangement" is one that sooner or later confronts every philatelist, especially those who wish to specialize, so the matter as a whole should prove of interest to everyone. Tastes along this line will naturally differ widely. There are those who maintain that the stamps are everything and that time spent in arranging is so much time wasted, others believe in keeping the pages neat and symmetrical by mounting the stamps in systematic order, others prefer plain borders around the stamps, while many go in for fancy designs of more or less elaborateness, until at times the stamps seem to be but mere details of the design. We shall not trouble ourselves with the merits of the different methods at this time, but will endeavor to present illustrations and descriptions of the best examples of each kind. From time to time we shall also describe the albums that are brought to our attention especially anything original with the collector. We would like to hear from everyone on the subject with descriptions of their own methods or suggestions bearing upon the subject.

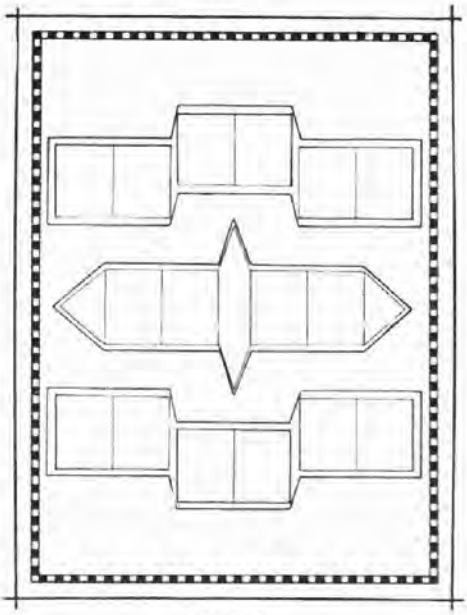
This month we show six illustrations from the writer's own collection. The album used has pages 8½x11 inches, linen hinged. The outside border is printed upon the page and there is

faint quadrille ruling in the center. This album is the New England Favorite, manufactured by the New England Stamp Company, 12k Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. (Price $6.50.)



page 1.

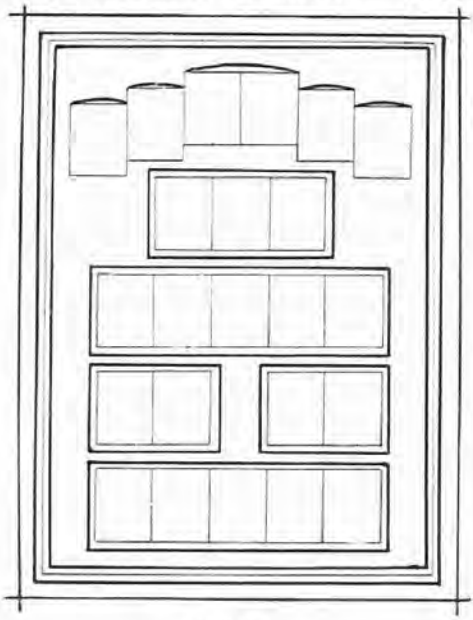
The six pages shown were for the first six issues of the United States adhesives as follows:



page 3.

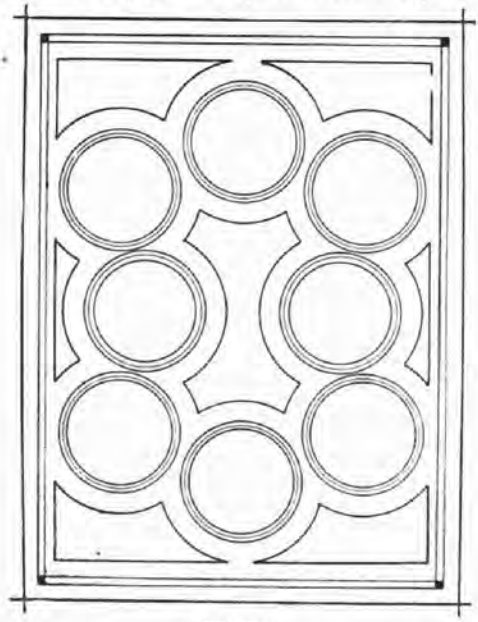
Page 1. 1847 issue. Three shades of the five cent at the top, a copy of the 10c in the center and the two government reprints at the bottom.

Page 2. 1851-56 issue. In the top panel are spaces for two shades of each type of the 1c value. In the center two shades each of the 3c and 5c . At the bottom two shades of the 10c and the 12c, 24c, 30c and 90c.



page 2.

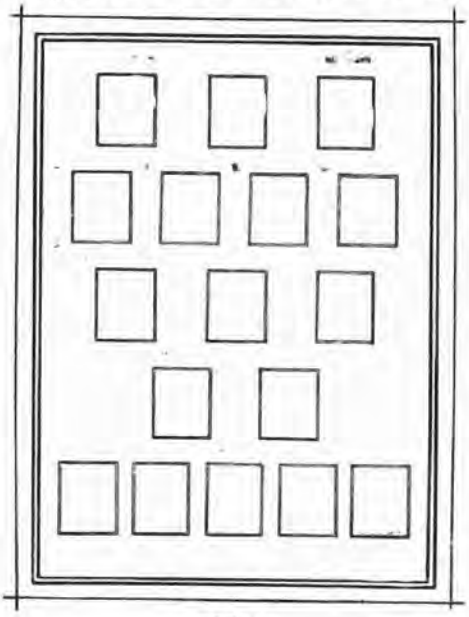
Page 3. 1857-60 issue. As in the preceding page the spaces at the top are for two shades of each type of the 1c value. In the neat panel Type I and two shades of Type II of the 3c. Next follow the various types and shades of



page 4.

the 5c value, seven in all, then two shades of the 10c, and at the bottom the 12c, two shades of the 24c, the 30c and the 90c.

Page 4. Is for the 1861—first issue

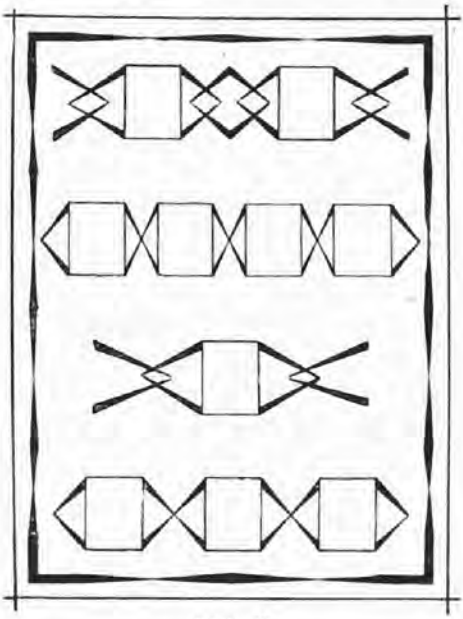


page 5.

with a space for each value.

Page 5. 1861—second issue. Here three shades of the 1c are at the top, four shades of the 3c next, then three shades of the 5c, two shades of the 10c and at the bottom the 12c, 24c, 30c and two shades of the 90c.

Page 6. 1862-66 issue. The 2c and 3c at the top, four shades of the 5c next, the 15c and finally three shades of the 24c.



page 6.

It is quite a problem sometimes to balance the pages properly, but to my mind it is nearly as much fun arranging the stamps as acquiring them. There will be some further illustrations from the same collection in the next issue.

With the Trade

The Scott Stamp and Coin Circular for January 15 contains an explanation regarding the 1912 catalog, which they hope to have on sale sometime in February. They call attention to the fact that in Europe new editions are issued only when the old ones are exhausted and that collectors are not justified in expecting annual editions promptly on time regardless of the cost to the publishers. They state that "the general tendency of prices is upward at all times and an occasional decline in a few stamps is more than offset by advances all along the line." Therefore "the wise collector buys whenever he has opportunity and to such extent as he can afford and does not wait for the new catalog." The publication of a work like the standard catalog is one requiring painstaking work by an expert and cannot be accomplished satisfactorily—if rushed through an annual catalog is an excellent thing but an accurate catalog a little late seems to us much better and we believe that the delay will benefit rather than prove a detriment to collectors.

This circular also announces the fact that Mr. Hugh M. Clark of Chicago has joined the firm as manager of the approval department. Mr. Clark calls our particular attention to the "unusual honesty" displayed in the heading **"Unattractive** Stamps at Attractive Prices."

* * *

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, Altadena,

Calif., has just issued an interesting little catalog listing many attractive items. Mr. Poole makes a speciality of mounting collections and makes the statement that "All collections I have arranged and which have been exhibited have received awards." It's free.

* * *

"Stamps" the house organ of the International Stamp Co., DeGraff, Ohio, is as interesting as ever in its Jan. 31st issue. The Daily Bargain Sheets of this firm are well worth securing by the collector in search of bargains. Some excellent items are offered, too, including many fine U. S. They will be sent free upon request.

* * *

M. Ohlman, 19 E. 98th Street, New York City has just issued a small catalog listing his "Quality Packets."

* * *

The February 1912 issue of Whitfield, King & Company's (Ipswich, England) Monthly Novelty List makes the important announcement that supplementary leaves for their Standard Albums will be issued if the demand justifies. This will make their excellent album perpetual and users should write them at once. Anyone desiring a loose leaf printed album will do well to investigate their "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

* * *

The Nassau Stamp Co., Ltd., 179 Broadway, New York City, are publishing a "Prices Realized" list after their sales. These lists give the lot numbers and prices realized only, which can then be readily compared with the catalog. It is well to keep posted on the auction prices and collectors can undoubtedly secure these lists at a low cost.

* * *

The Forty-ninth Sale, held by J. C. Morgenthau & Co., 87 Nassau St., New York City, on the evenings of January 16, 17 and 18 was one of the finest that have recently been called to our attention. The property belonged to M. C. F. Sisson, Binghamton, N. Y., and the offerings in U. S. stamps were particularly choice. Prices on the whole were exceptionally strong as can be seen by the fact that the 1563 lots comprised in the sale brought the magnificent total of $7,511.60, many of the lots bringing close to full catalog.

* * *

The Acme Stamp Co., Barclay Block, Denver, Colo., are the latest to invade the auction field, their first "Mail Auction Sale" being slated for March 5. They have adopted the idea just brought out by the Nassau Co., and will supply "return sheets" showing prices realized, for 25c each.

* * *

The Western Stamp Co., 702 New Omaha Natl., Bank Bldg., Omaha, Nebr., are holding sales regularly and are offering some exceptionally good stuff at times. Their Fifty-eighth Sale will be held March 6.

* * *

Eugene Klein, Inc., Empire Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., offer the magnificent U. S. collection of the late Victor DuPont, Jr., Wilmington, Dela., in their Ninth Sale, to be held March 7. A unique feature for an auction catalog is an insert showing a halftone portrait of the late owner. The cover design is the prize winner in the recent contest held by the company and presents a very neat and dignified appearance.

* * *

P. M. Wolsieffer's 119th Sale will be held at the Collectors' Club, New York, March 28, 1912. The sale is a magnificent one in every way and our readers are strongly advised to write for a copy. The stamps will be on exhibition in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and New York, so that collectors in these cities should make a particular effort to look the stamps over. Mr. Wolsieffer also announces that he will dispose of a $100,000 property in the near future, 95% of which is composed of stamps in fine to perfection sale. The collection will make a number of sales and everyone should make an effort to secure the catalogs. The address is 1301, Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago.

* * *

The Providence Washington Insurance Company is placing a form of parcel post policy on the market which is very attractive to philatelists and particularly adapted to their needs.

This policy indemnifies the sender for losses occasioned by non delivery or loss of part of the package from fire, theft, or any cause whatever.

Considerable time and money is saved if this insurance and the ordinary mail is used for packages of small value.

The policy fully protects registered or unregistered mail and on account of the low cost no philatelist should be without the protection. A trial book containing fifty certificates is offered for sale for a premium of $1.25.

For full particulars apply to William H. McGee, Agent, 77 Beaver Street, New York.



WANTED.

(1) Someone to compile a political history of Guatemala, including biographical sketches of the presidents—M. R. Paz, J. R. Barrios, General Barillas, J. M. or Reina Barrios, M. G. Granados, and M. E. Cabrera; also some dates about the National Museum, the cathedral, the Columbus Theater, the artillery barracks, the monument of Columbus, and the native school. (Request by L. G. Dorpat to supplement his article under, "What Appears on the Faces of Our Stamps.") If you furnish ANY information on these subjects, it would be much appreciated.

(2) Information relating to the early cancellations upon the U. S. stamps. Note the article on this subject elsewhere in this issue, and favor us with any information that you may have. No matter how meagre your information may be, send it in, for every little bit helps.

(3) In connection with the cancellation articles, we would like a list on "Postal Rates" compiled. If such a list exists, will someone kindly inform us. If you have any information, write us, even though it may not be complete. Even suggestions would help considerably. In Mr. John N. Luff's abstract of laws relating to postal service, there are many points left in doubt, the rates paid to carriers being one of them. We would like to clear these matters up, if possible, and I ask the co-operation of our readers. This suggestion has been made by Mr. William L. Stevenson, the writer of the postmark article in this issue, and correspondence can be carried on direct with him or with the editor. His address is Penfield Flats, Flint, Mich.

(4) We are commencing a series of articles upon the arrangement of blank albums, and would like to know of **your** method with photos, or samples, where possible. Read about this in another part of this issue.

(5) Live news items and "Stray Notes" are always desired. Whenever you run across any little item that might prove of general interest, send it to the "Collectors' Journal."

* * *

NOTES.

To avoid confusion in the descriptions of postmarks and covers, Mr. Stevenson has made the following additional suggestions: Reserve the word "entire" for use in connection with stamped envelopes only, and use the terms "Stamp on Envelope," "Folded letter," "Folded cover," etc., to explain each. Also where cover dates before 1847, to use the abbreviation B. S. (before stamps), and where after 1847 and no stamp is used, add full description. By following these outlines, everyone has a basis for submitting data on anything that they may possess, or which may come to their attention.

Reminiscences of a Specialist

By S. P. Q. R.

One of the things I only recently learned, was that the stamps of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, are controlled under the same government, or crown agency. A letter of mine to the government agent of the Leeward Islands, brought the following reply from the Colonial Secretary's office at Antigua:

"Leeward Islands,
"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Antigua, February 22, 1909.

"Sir: I am directed by the governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to inform you that the postmaster of Antigua will be pleased to supply you with any of the stamps, etc., enumerated on the attached list upon the receipt of an international money order.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant, etc."

The official list of stamps issued by Antigua and Leeward Islands is as follows:

Antigua Stamps, Etc.

Stamps at ½d., stamps at 1d., stamps at 2d., stamps at 2½d., stamps at 3d., stamps at 6d., stamps at 1/-, stamps at 2/-, stamps at 2/6, stamps at 5/-.

Post cards at ½d., post cards at 1d., post cards at 1d. (reply); 1d. envelopes at 1/1 per doz.; 2½d. envelopes at 2/7 per doz.; wrappers at ½d., wrappers at 1d.; registration envelopes at 2½d., registration envelopes at 3d.

Leeward Islands Stamps, Etc.

Stamps at ½d., stamps at 1d. stamps at 2d., stamps at 2½d., stamps at 3d., stamps at 6d., stamps at 1/-, stamps at 2/6, stamps at 5/-.

Post cards at ½d., post cards at 1d., post cards at 1d. (reply); wrappers at ½d., wrappers at 1d.; 1d. envelopes at 1/1 per doz.; 2½d. envelopes at 2/7 per doz.; registration envelopes at 2½d.; registration envelopes at 3d.

When I became finally convinced that my position in the philatelic world as a "perfection O. G. faddist" was incorrect, I had various reasons sufficient to convince me that if Philately was to continue permanently, it had to be from the standpoint I had left it eight years ago. At that time every red stamp was, to me, a philatelic curiosity. The little nicks, or invisible tears, never bothered me at all.

I remember, many years ago, of receiving from a Heligoland official, an unsevered pair of the complete Queen's Head issues of that island. When I heard that the island would likely be ceded to Germany, I had the stamps all placed on a sheet and sent back to Heligoland to be postmarked. I received them back in due order—"perfection gems," which no O. K. could ever make more valuable.

From the Chief Secretary's office in Sydney, New South Wales, I received the following letter:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, expressing a wish to effect an exchange of a set of postage and revenue stamps," and continuing to state that no stamps could be exchanged by that department. My idea was to exchange—value for value—a set of U. S. unused for a set of N. S. W. unused.

Knowing that the current unused Western Australian stamps were above the limits of my purse, I tried unsuccessfully to purchase a specimen set.

The reply I received from the Western Australia Treasury Department was as follows:

Re-specimen Stamps.

"Sir: Replying to your letter of the 14th January last relative to obtaining a set (specimen) of postage and revenue stamps of this state, I have the honor to inform you that in regard to the latter, this government has no sets available."

An application to Tasmania was directed by error to the government instead of to the Postoffice Department, and I got this reply:

"Dear Sir: I am directed by the Hon. the Premier, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and in reply to inform you that the Postal Department is under the control of the commonwealth government, and not that of the state. In these circumstances the Premier regrets it is not possible to comply with your request."

I had no difficulty in purchasing all current issues by remitting the amount in cash by money order to the various Postoffice Departments, but my attempts to obtain obsolete issues, were fruitless, even though I offered full face value in cash. An answer I received from the Colony of Fiji regarding this was short and to the point, as follows:

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Suva, Fiji, 20th May, 1909.

"Sir: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and in reply regret that I am unable to comply with your request.

"I have the honour to be, etc., etc."

In reply to an inquiry sent to the government secretary's office at Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, I received the following concise and satisfactory reply:

"Government Secretary's Office,
"Georgetown, Demerara,
"20th March, 1909.

"Sir: In reply to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I am directed by the governor to inform you that the postmaster-general reports that postage and revenue stamps **of the current issue only** can be supplied, and that a set of these will cost $10.50 (£2 3s. 9d.)"

In my quest for the "O. G. Perfection Gems," I became keen on unused issues, forgetting entirely that the greatest philatelic curiosity is the used specimen, and deluding myself with the idea that an unused stamp would always be worth its "face" in gold. I heard that Newfoundland were still selling 1897 Cabot issues, so I sent for some.

Here is the reply to my money order:

"General Post Office,
"St. John's, Newfoundland,
"Feb. 9th, 1909.

"Sir: Replying to your letter of recent date, I herewith enclose you postage stamps as per memo. No stamps but these listed below are for sale in this department.

"H. J. B. Woods, Postmaster-General."

Four stamps—one-half cent (olive green), Prince Edward of York, royal issue, 1898-99, 2c.

Four stamps—One cent (green), Queen Victoria, royal issue, 1898-99, 4c.

Two stamps—Two cent (map of Newfoundland), 1908, 4c.

Two stamps—Three cent (yellow), Queen Alexandra, royal issue, 1898-99, 6c.

Two stamps—Four cent (olive), 1897, Cabot issue, 8c.

Two stamps—Four cent (mauve), Prince of Wales, royal issue, 1901, 8c.

Two stamps—Five cent (blue), Prince of Wales, royal issue, 1898-99, 10c.

One stamp—Six cent (red brown), Cabot issue, 1897, 6c.

One stamp—Eight cent (orange), Cabot issue, 1897, 8c.

One stamp—Ten cent (drab brown), Cabot issue, 1897, 10c.

One stamp—Twelve cent (dark blue), Cabot issue, 1897, 12c.

One stamp—Fifteen cent (scarlet red), Cabot issue, 1897, 15c.

One stamp—Twenty-four cent (corn blue), Cabot issue, 1897, 24c.

One stamp—Thirty cent (gray), Cabot issue, 1897, 30c.

One stamp—Thirty-five cent (red), Cabot issue, 1897, 35c.

One stamp—Sixty cent (black), Cabot of issue, 1897, 60c. Total $2.42.

Postage and registration 15c. additional.

My specialty being British Colonials, I was very keen on securing these stamps in a mint state, blocks of four preferred. Since the perfection craze has had its day, I am now confining my attention to a single used specimen of stamps issued prior to 1900 only.

I received the following letter from the Colonial postmaster of the island of Dominica:

"General Post Office,
"Dominica, 8th April, 1909.

"Dear Sir: I am desired by His Honour, the Administrator, to acknowledge receipt of your letter, and to inform you that a complete set of the stamps of this island can be had for 11|9. On the receipt of a money order for that amount, I will send you the stamps unused. I regret that I cannot supply you with used stamps."

"Your Obedient Servant, etc."

From the Colonial postmaster of the island colony of St. Lucia, I received the following:

"General P. O., St. Lucia.

"Sir: With reference to your letter of the 25th, I have the honour to inform you that I shall be pleased to forward you a set of the postage and reveony, from ½d to 5|-, uncancelled, on the receipt of a remittance to cover cost. The old issues being obsolete, I am unable to supply them.

"I am, Sir, etc."

My reply from St. Vincent, West Indies, was as follows:

"Dear Sir: In reply to your enquiry, I beg to inform you that you can, on application to the postmaster, Kingston, St. Vincent, with remittance, obtain a set of the present issue of the postage stamps of this colony, viz: 5|-, 2|-, 1|-, 6d, 3d, 2d, 1d, and ½d; in all, 9|0½; postage and registration extra."

The stamps of Grenada and the Windward Islands I received easily from correspondents living on the islands, whose names I cannot give, for the reason that I have no permission so to do.

In most cases, unless the orders sent were addressed to the proper party, there would be either a delay or a refusal. In one case, my money order was returned without any explanation whatever.

CROWDED OUT!

Some *exceptionally good* articles

were prepared for this issue but we must stop here for lack of space

Be Sure To Get The Next Number

STAMPS WE GIVE **FREE!** 15 Canadian and Ten India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list. Postage Two Cents Extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp Collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets. Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different except those marked mixed. Agents Wanted 50%

17 Tunis	25	1000 Foreign	1 99	1000 Mixed Canada	38
14 Sweden	02	1500 "	4 79	1000 " U. S.	60
50 Sweden	40	2000 "	7 42	1000 " Italy	27
10 Siam	25	3000 "	21 60	1000 " Swiss	42
20 Brazil	14	4000 "	49 00	1000 " Holland	42
100 Asia	60	Great Bargains		1000 " France	39
100 Africa	65	above		1000 " Bt. Col's	1 25
10 Haiti	17	50 Persia	89	1000 " Denmark	47
15 India	01	100 Persia	1 80	1004 " Spain	52
40 Japan	05	125 Persia	2 75	1000 " Russia	43
100 U. S.	20	150 Persia	3 75	3 Seychells	08
50 Cuba	49	200 Persia	7 99	10 Mauritius	15
100 "	2 39	8 Liberia	19	15 Luxenburg	11
127 "	3 24	19 Hawaii	99	30 Newfoundland	1 00
75 Turkey	84	15 Finland	12	50 Australia	09
19 Liberia	1 00	5 Bermuda	08	50 French Col's	34
40 Liberia	2 00	7 Barbados	12	100 "	1 00
25 Siam	74	15 Ireland	50	150 "	1 60
100 U. S.	20	40 Uruagay	1 00	200 "	4 00
50 Spain	11	40 Paraguay	1 00	100 Portugal Col's	1 40
10 Brazil	05	40 Haiti	1 00	150 British Col's	60
10 Peru	04	200 U. S.	1 39		
500 Foreign	59	1000 M'd Foreign	13		

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L. P. Miller, Editor,
1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.

THE NEW YORKER.

We have purchased the Collectors Own, Stamp World, Empire Philatelist and the Philatelic Telegram and have combined them all with the New Yorker. Subscription price is still the same, 35c. per year. Adv. rates on application.

STRYKER & OLDEHOFF,
Westfield, New Jersey

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If you have anything to sell or exchange, or if you wish to buy anything you will find space in this section a profitable investment.

Rates.

One Insertion, per line, 10c; Three insertions, per line, 20c; Six insertions, per line, 35c; Twelve insertions, per line, 60c. Cash must accompany copy. In all cases, for advertising in this column.

Do you use Wolsieffers' Approval Cards?

I have 50,000 foreign stamps to exchange with Junior or medium collectors. Send me all your duplicates and I will send good exchange. I am not a dealer and have no stamps to sell. MRS. L. C. HOOPER, 183 Walnut St., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

Phil. Is. 1906-11 mixture 2c to 10c; 25c per 100. Other values cheap, will ex. Phil. for used pairs U. S. past. & rev. M & M etc.
M. P. Rodermond, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

FREE Benidar No. 11 for taking my fine approvals at 30 per cent discount. Bolivia 1894 complete, 10c., catalogue 33c. J. P. TETER, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Postage extra.

Thy Fritz's Approvals. They Satisfy. Fritz Fredrikson, 1009 Wells St., Chicago.

Civil War Envelopes Wanted. Send on approval with lowest cash price. Will pay for what I keep and return balance first mail. Also high grade foreign postal cards—Government. J. H. Fountain, chief deputy auditor, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal.

Those "hard-to-get" cheap stamps on approval. Reliable. Reference requisite. BURT McCANN, 321 North Newton, Minneapolis, Minn.

I am interested in U. S. tax paids, Canadian Revenues and the stamps of the Scandinavian Countries, including the locals and revenues. What have you to offer? H. L. Lindquist, 700 East 40th St., Chicago, Ill.

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AND ACCESSORIES

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AND
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We have spent considerable time and money in getting up a gauge that is absolutely accurate. We can guarantee our scale and are confident that there is not another on the market to even be classed with it. It has a feature of originality that absolutely does not exist in any similar device on the market.

Every collector that is inclined to be accurate should not be without this scale, as there is not another made that will give you better satisfaction than the one we offer.

Our scale is the only one that can be depended upon.

PRICE 12 CENTS POST-FREE

Send for it today. It will please you.

Watermark Detector



In offering the collectors a benzine cup for detecting watermarks, we have taken great precaution in giving them a cup that would give absolute satisfaction.

Our cup is in a class of its own. Nothing is superior, and you will agree with us. We do not offer a common glass vessel with a painted bottom. The base of the cup is made of a specially prepared jet black crystallized glass, while the lid is of clear glass. It is octagonal in shape, giving it a very ornamental appearance as well.

This cup cannot be duplicated anywhere at any price. It will be mailed to you for 45 cents, post-free, in a neat little wooden box.

"NONE BETTER"

The Marquette Peelable Hinge

We have prepared a new stamp hinge, three sizes as below (put up in air-tight tin boxes) each containing 1,000 hinges of good thin paper, doubly gummed and thus easily peelable.

Small Size in transparent envelope,
per thousand, 10 Cents

Medium Size in tin box,
per thousand, 15 Cents

Large Size in tin box,
per thousand, 20 Cents

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A SUPPLY OF THE WELLKNOWN

Stamp Collectors Annual
FOR 1912

Price 32c Post Paid

Titles of Countries For Blank Albums

We have just made up a new and complete series of 480 names of countries, including all the most recent additions. These are neatly printed, and are most readily adaptable for headings on pages of blank books. Where a country has many stamps which require more than one page, the names are repeated several times.

We have taken particular pains to get an up-to-date type for the names, together with the finest imported gummed paper obtainable. These will not curl up and break. After they are cut and mounted in an album it adds immensely to the appearance of the album and collection.

These titles are neatly packed in envelope.

Price 32c Post-Free

Transparent Envelopes

Made of the Finest Transparent White Paper with Flap Strongly Gummed

These envelopes are invaluable to any Philatelist, both collector and dealer. We have manufactured six sizes of envelopes which we have found through actual use to be indispensable. We have made them the various sizes to be used as designed below:

	Inches		Per 100 Post-free	Per 1000 Post-free
A 2	x1	1-2 for Singles and Pairs,	$.12	$1.10
B 2	x2	for Blocks of four,	.16	1.50
C 3	5-8x2	5-16 for Strips, etc.,	.22	2.00
D 4	3-4x3	1-8 for Wholesale,	.25	2.25
E 6	x3	1-2 for Entire Covers or postal cards,	.30	2.65
F 6	1-4x5	for Large Wholesale Selections,	.36	3.25

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1902-03	Alexandria 5c. to 5 fcs.	$ 1.05
*1907-08	Cayman Is., 1|2d. on 5	2.90
*1907-08	Cayman Is., 2 1|2 on 4d.	17.50
1905	German China 1 1|2 $ on 3 mk.	.70
*1910-11	Portuguese Congo 2 1|2, 5, 10, 15, 25r. on 200r.	.90
*1883-86	Dominica 6d. orange	1.25
*1910	GILBERT & ELLICE 1|2d. green on Fiji	1.50
*	GILBERT & ELLICE complete set	8.70
*1908-09	Spanish Guinea 05 on 3c. violet	1.50
*	05 on 4c. green	1.50
*	05 on 10c. bistre	.75
*	15 on 10c. bistre	4.90
*1902	Iceland 20 ore blue error	2.90
1910	Macao 1|2, 1 and 2 avos.	1.05
*1905	Straits Settlements 1 $ blk., and green	.90
*	5 $ green and orange	3.90
*1903	Malta 1 violet and grey	.40
1905-08	Norway 2 kr. on 2s. orange	.35
1903	Orange 1 sh. orange and blue	.75
1898-07	Netherland 10 g. orange	2.90
*1907	Br. Solomon Is., 2 1|2 orange	.20
*1908	KING EDWARD VII 1d.	2.50
*1908	KING EDWARD VII 1d. used	1.40
*1910	Newfoundland Litho., complete	2.00
*1894	Zululand 1 ℄ lilac on red	9.50

All orders and communications to be directed to

Theodore CHAMPION & Co.

PARIS 13 Rue Drouot PARIS