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The
STAND - WORLD

SEPTEMBER
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50c Per Year

Published Monthly By
JOHN TIPPEN, EPES, ALABAMA.

WORLD

50 CENTS A YEAR

Vol. 1

AUGUST, 1909

No. 1



Published Monthly By John Tippen at Epes, Alabama, U. S. A

will, every order over \$2.00 entitles you to a gift,
 every \$50.00 order, and so on in Sherman's performance.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Litho 1885, 1 and 2c (100 of), each	\$0.04
3 and 4c	07
6 and 8c blue	12
8c gray & 10c	20
12c	25
Mexico 1900, 1 post	08
3c	00
5c post	00

Who stills Japan 1906, 1c blue and 2c red. Last year (Secret prices) they cost \$1.00 each, this year price is cut to 15 to 25c each. Fine stamps and bargains at real catalogue, but to acquaint you with the square deal, we will send copies for 12c for the 1c and the for the 2c set. NUP - 12c.

*China Key King 1.00c, cut to 1c only. *Advertised as a big bag (over 30) by others at 75c.

United States Imperforates

If you order other stamps, we'll sell the current imperforates for less than to other follow:

Singles of 1, 2, 4, 4, 6c and 2c Lincoln, per set	24c
Pairs of 1, 2, 4, 4, 6c and 2c Lincoln, per set	45c
Blocks of 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 6c and 2c Lincoln, per set	18c

including bulk advise, their purchase at 25 per cent higher. Be wise!
 Barbours 1905, 14 1/2c (son of olive) 14c each, 06c, 13c (red) 10c, 10c, 25c (big stamps) 10c, 11c (8c), 50c (very large and scarce) 10c. Remember we buy high values U. S. cheap than there are many bargains in our list of stamps to be in June 1905 Redfield's and that we can sell for other than 9 times out of 10.

Holland and Colonies Special

Holland 17c (red) only 10c
 One cent each, Holland 1867 to 1893, 1c, 1870, 1c, 2c (red) 1c, 2c, 1890, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 1901 3c Unpaid, 1894 1c, 1c, 2c, 3c, 1c, 1901, 1c, Dutch Indies 1883 1c, 2c, 1888 1c, 5c, 1902 1c, 2c, 2c, 5c, 1903 10c, Holland 1892 5c, 9c, 10c, 10c, 1893 1c and a 63, 2c, gulden 1c, 5c gulden 50c, 1893 50c, 30c, 1902 2c, on the way, Dutch Indies 1902 20c (dark green) 07c.

Don't you think you'd better get acquainted? Send no more if you want no bargains now, you will send them if you promise to return upon receipt. This course some small people will tell you we'd only sell items that are too rock—a simple case of your grapes.

EBEN S. MARTIN MERCANTILE COMPANY,

Formerly Chicago, Ill.

Argreen, : : Ale

Always in the WORLD when it is the advertisement, according to them.

P W O R L D

THE MOST INTERESTING AS
PHILATELICAL AND SO INSTRUCTIVE

PHILATELICAL AND SO INSTRUCTIVE

Published on the first of each month at Epus, Alameda, John Tippen. Subscription Fifty Cents.
Devoted exclusively to Philately and Philatelists

Vol. 7

AUGUST, 1909

No. 1

THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

**U. S. to Issue 10,000,-
000,000 Stamps
This Year**

The postage stamps of the United States are engraved and printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington; the postal cards are made under contract, under supervision of the Postoffice Department, at Rumford, Maine, and the stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers are made under like conditions by a private corporation at Dayton, Ohio. The Postoffice Department derives its chief revenues from the sale of its stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes. Postmasters throughout the country receive their stamped envelopes and postal cards direct from the manufacturers as required, but the requisition has to be approved by the department.

The number of stamps issued in 1908 was over nine billion, an increase of over four hundred and forty million over 1907. The amount realized from the sale of stamps, postal cards, etc., during 1908 amounted to more than one hundred and seventy-six million dollars—an increase of nearly four million dollars over 1907. It is believed that ten billion stamps will be issued this year.

**Dead Letters in Germany
On the Increase**

Germany has a high reputation for the thoroughness with which its postal service is conducted, and for the pains taken to return letters to writers whose names and residences are imperfectly known, but the troubles of the government are gradually increasing. In the course of a day the number of pieces of mail which go to the dead letter office now average ten thousand. For more than half (52 per cent.) it is impossible to decide what to do. In 1875 the proportion which experts could not find a way to deliver trifled more than one-fifth. The real cause of this trouble is the increasing illiteracy of the people. Many recruits to the army can neither read nor write. And the foreign working class is where the most of this trouble comes from, it have little or no schooling.

Stamps Illustrated

BY JULIAN T. HUBER

Undoubtedly, the stamps of the British Empire have been collected more than any other two countries. In the late South African war, a shortage of Mafeking (commonly called Mafeking) stamps, common to the Cape of Good Hope, Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Bechuanaland and Cape of Good Hope stamps. These were surcharged "Mafeking Besieged", with numerals of value much higher than their former worth. The siege of Mafeking, which lasted one hundred and sixteen days, will always be remembered by stamp collectors.

The Boers issued a special stamp during the early part of this war. When the Boers occupied Vryland, Cape of Good Hope, they surcharged "V. A. R." (Vryland) Cape Stamp.

A stamp representing soldiers in khaki uniform, and inscribed "The Empire's Call", was issued by New Zealand in 1901.

In 1902 a set of three stamps was issued by Bulgaria to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the defense of Shipka Pass during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877.

When the war broke out between Peru and China during 1882-83, Peruvian stamps, surcharged with Chinese arms, were used.

The Turks occupied the province of Thessaly, after the Greeco-Turkish war, and issued a set of stamps during the time of occupation.

At the commencement of the war with Spain, the United States issued a set of revenue stamps bearing the picture of the ill-fated battleship Maine.

United States Stamps For Specialists

Those who make a specialty of Uncle Sam's stamps have good judgment. The United States has not issued as many different stamps as some of the foreign countries, yet we have enough to keep the specialist busy for several years. He would familiarize himself with the different papers, watermarks, perforations, etc. There are many stamps of foreign countries that are prettier than those issued by the United States, but none will give the specialist more real and lasting benefit than the stamps of his own country. The different wailing machine perforations, or different papers, now in use, furnish him many specimens to ponder over, study and classify. Some of the United States stamps are not very pretty, and there are some foreign stamps that are prettier, but taking them as a whole, they are equal in design and beauty to almost any foreign stamps, unless it is the stamps of Italy, which are considered the prettiest in the world. We will have more to say on this subject in a future issue.

DEPARTMENT OF RE

Persons desiring a review in THE WORLD will kindly
send three copies of their publications to G. H. Corbet, 101
East Adams, Chicago, Ill., and a second to the publisher.

81

CONDUCTED BY G. H. CORBET

"Collectors' Journal" published by Librarian and Lawriter, Chicago, Ill.
Edited by Larry L. Lundquist.

The Collectors' Journal for April, which has before us, is an excellent number. A very interesting and instructive article on "Stamp Mailing and Stamp Mending" appears. With a complete list of Private Post-offices issued to date, by H. S. Clark and H. L. Lundquist, opens the number. Mr. Clark takes up the various machines used for this purpose and tells how they are operated, also how the stamps are issued and performed to use in each machine. A detailed information on this subject is promised us. This is followed by "The Seaboard Collection of Original Covers" by Jno. B. Howe, which has been running since the first number. Mr. Howe has made these articles very interesting and the illustrations are fine. We regret to see that it ends with this number. The balance of the paper is made up of shorter articles, but none the less interesting. Chicago Philatelic Society report and reading on other branches of collecting. The advertising prices are well listed, showing the paper to be well supported. In the editorial column Mr. Lundquist promises to have future numbers out as soon as possible and the editor part will appear this fall.

"The Stamp Journal" published by C. P. Becker, Denver, Colo. Edited by
Clara A. Nasc.

The June number of the paper is, as usual, out on time and fully as good as previous numbers. An article by the editor "The First of Its Kind" on the first revenue stamp ever published in America is the main article. The following columns are devoted to discussing the coming American Philatelic Society convention to be held in Atlantic City this month. The editorial is also on this subject. An announcement is made in this number which is causing much talk in the other papers; that of combining the Metropolitan, Southern and National in one large body. This, we are sure, is a good idea, worthy of each member's consideration. One page body of seven or eight minutes can do far more work than ten or more smaller bodies. The balance of this number is devoted to reports of the various clubs and societies the Stamp Journal is circulated in for, and advertisements, of which they have a good share.

"The Boy", published by The Boy Pub. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

While this paper is not a stamp paper, it contains a good page or two of the best kind of stamp and philatelic news. Mr. Geo. W. Lima, the publisher, is a man of

The Stability of Stamp Collecting

BY L. O. DORRAT

Whilst some read and others predict the passing away of stamp collecting as many fads of the hour, it is not only gaining hold by conquest but driving its roots deeper where it is at home.

The demand for newly issued stamps from all countries carries with it the knowledge of stamp collecting to every nook and corner of the four winds; that is to every place where stamps are issued. For some small governments this demand for new issues is of quite a moment, and in making a new issue they may safely figure that 5,000 to 10,000 copies of each value will be absorbed by stamp dealers and stamp collectors.

The officials seeing this and any of the inhabitants bearing of it will want to know more about collectors and their ways. Thus some knowledge is spread to everywhere and new recruits are made.

Societies and journals, dealers and private collectors all help to spread stamp collecting by their example as well as by their solicitations for trade. Besides that, any new stamp that is pretty will appeal to the liking of individuals who know nothing of the fact that thousands are devoted to the study, classification and collecting of stamps, and the natural collecting instinct will prompt them to look for other pretty stamps, to compare and save them.

Like the world-wide cultivation of flowers, the admiration of pictures and desire of acquisition of anything that is pretty, the collecting of stamps is as universal as the Universal Postal Union and the postal use of paying postage on a matter by means of stamps.

We may safely draw the conclusion that anything which is so widely spread over so large an area, among so great a diversity of people, and which, at the same time, is continually receiving new nourishment by the appearance of new and new incentives, is not likely to abate or die out. Thus we may reasonably expect that stamp collecting will not decline so long as new stamps are added to the long list of those now in existence.

For one collector falling out of the ranks there will be another one or two who will enter. Progress, a change of methods and changes of fashions must be anticipated, but no rapid decline, much less a sudden disaster.

This is of very great importance to all those who consider what they should invest any money in stamps, for, if stamp collecting should, like other fads, die out, the investor would certainly have to lose his investment. At present, stamps, that is, faultless copies of rare stamps, are an investment about as good as gold bonds, because there is a greater demand for them than the supply, and they find a ready sale almost at any time, if they are not overvalued. If the right market is found.

Though the investment feature is of great importance to many, we must

of stamp books stamps' sake without a direct our gratitude for n hobby. They will be ncing and wanting, buy, and keeping, as long as there will be even a lid to their collections. The main stays of philately

Some Rare and Interesting Stamps

The fascination of stamp collecting lies in the rare finds which are continually made and the curious points which sometimes make a stamp of the face value of a few pence worth hundreds of pounds. For instance, the two-pence blue Mauritius stamp which the Prince of Wales bought at a public auction for one thousand four hundred and fifty pounds was unique in one respect—the proper wording on it, "Post Paid Mauritius," had by a strange error been altered to "Post Office Mauritius."

Another stamp which has been priced at several hundred pounds is valuable for the mere misspelling of a single word. It is a British Guiana issue worth just one cent, but it is sought after by all collectors because the word "Patriusque" figures on it instead of "Patritusque."

Again, a one penny stamp of Cape of Good Hope was sold recently for nearly 200 hundred pounds because instead of being red, as are all the others of this type, its color was blue.

Some years ago in Western Australia a few stamps were printed with a figure swart upside down upon them. When the mistake was detected the issue was hastily destroyed. A few specimens had escaped and one of them sold for 100 pounds and 6 pence.

There are also only a few of the many instances where common stamps are marred by slight errors.

Scott Invented Postage Stamps

The postage stamp made its first appearance in 1838. Its invention is due to Rowland Hill, a printer of Dundee, who died in 1862.

He first introduced the adhesive stamp according to a decree of December 21, 1837, and issued the first stamps for public use on May 6, 1840.

Before they were introduced in the United States and Switzerland, and in Bavaria, Belgium and France.

* * * * *

NECROLOGICAL

THORNHILL, an old and well known collector, died at his home May 5. Consumption was the cause of his death.

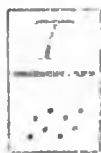
The Collectors' Own Magazine", published by C. G. Davis, 1004 15th St. Edited by George H. Colver.

The June number of this paper is by far the best issue this paper has published. "Commemorative Issues of the United States," by L. G. Cline, and "What Kind of Stamp Hinges Shall I Use?" by G. Insner, are both well suited for the pages of this paper. Mr. Davis is paying neither expenses or trouble in making his paper the best, and has secured Rev. L. G. Doupat's latest article, "The Diversity of Stamp Collecting," for his July number. To the general collector we can, unhesitatingly recommend The Collectors' Own Magazine to supply you with the something of interest each month.

Volume one, number one of the Monthly Bulletin, contains four pages of advertisements with a line or two of reading matter. We would like to see the publishers devote at least a page to reading matter.

Another small paper has appeared from Milwaukee, published by Henry George, a dealer in stamps. It is used to advertise his business and has no reading matter to review. Let us have some reading, if it's only one page. This paper will not be wasted.

A POOR EXCUSE



THE only excuse we can offer our subscribers for not having this issue in colors on good paper, as promised, is that up to the time of going to press the paper had not arrived. Next month's **WORLD** will surprise you.

IT WILL BE LARGER AND BETTER THAN THIS ISSUE IN EVERY RESPECT. YOU CAN NOT FIND A BETTER PHILATELIC PAPER.

Memories of a Modern Collector

A True Story Of How a Man Was Started to
Collecting Stamps By a Fake Advertisement

By R. M. Bantz

In the fall of the year 1904, I was attracted by an advertisement in the leading monthly magazine, which read: "Ten cents per hundred paid for canceled stamps, and ten cents for book giving prices, etc." Strange as it may seem, I did not answer this advertisement, but, instead, began to save old canceled stamps. In a few days I had saved and gathered up several thousand, thinking that I would realize a neat little sum by selling them at ten cents a hundred.

As I was looking at them one day, I found an eight-cent stamp bearing the picture of Martha Washington. I looked further and picked out all the stamps except the one and two cents. I pasted one of each kind in a book and saved them and had quite a collection of the common stamps in a month or two, but I made a big mistake when I pasted them in the book, as I can see now.

In the meantime I had entirely forgotten the advertisement that offered ten cents a hundred for old stamps, so my progress had become, with my collection.

One day I saw in a copy of the Star Monthly, which paper has now ceased publication, an advertisement of a stamp weekly. I sent for a sample copy and was surprised to find advertisements of people who bought and sold stamps!

I answered several of the advertisements offering "one hundred all different foreign for two cents". When they arrived I found that I needed an album and some "hinges", which were ordered.

When the album and hinges arrived, I would sit up late at night arranging the stamps in the album, and when I finally got them fixed to my satisfaction, I discovered the fact that the stamps had to be arranged by countries!

The next thing I did was to order a large illustrated album, and to mount the stamps. I then began to buy stamps from approval sheets, and, finally from "auction sales".

My collection has grown wonderfully in the last two years, and in another year or so I will have my album almost filled.

I am not a specialist, and have but little money to spend for stamps, but I continue to buy occasionally from approval sheets and auction sales.

It seems but natural that I should have answered the fake advertisement, and why I did not do so I cannot say; but I am sure that "ad." was the means of starting my collection. Some day I hope to make a specialty of the stamps of the United States, as I believe them to be the best stamps for the specialist. I believe the specialized catalogue, as proposed by the American Philatelic Society, will be a good investment for that society, and they should easily sell three thousand copies to collectors of United States stamps.

3 Unused, 20th Century,	\$.20
10 " " " "	.35
50 " " " "	2.25
Used " " " "	.20
30 " " " "	.65
100 " " " "	1.75
55 Unused Pictorial,	.20
25 " " " "	.35
100 Varieties,	.10
50 " " " "	.50
100 " " " "	2.25
1,000 " " " "	4.20
20 Mint British Colonials,	.60

BLANK ALBUMS

Every fellow will want a blank album. Why not get it now? We have a fine assortment at the following prices:

Fixed Leaves, we carry two grades: \$2.25 and \$3.25.

Movable Leaves, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.

NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 11a used	\$1.00
" 23 "	50
" 25 "	65

Agumalido stamps are scarce. While they last we offer a small collection for only 35 cts. Can we serve you?

AUCTIONS

We are anxious to secure choice lots for auction this coming winter. We will hold these in Hartford and a fair profit can be realized by you if you send us your lots.

We make a specialty of want lists of all countries. May we have yours?

Diamond Stamp Co.,

15 Asylum Ave.

Hartford, Ct.

Established 1899.

The Confessions of A Con Stamp Dealer

AS TOLD BY GEORGE HOSMER

THE first instalment of this dramatic and interesting story will appear in an early number of "The Collector's Own Magazine," Lead, S. Dak. You also want to read "The Diversity of Stamp Collecting," by Rev. L. G. Durpat; "Commemorative Lines of the United States," by L. G. Choe; "What Kind of Stamp Hinges Shall I Use?" by C. R. Coe; and several other shorter articles full of original. Also the latest news, notes, new issues, etc. "The Collector's Own Magazine" is the best stamp paper published for the moment. The subscription price is 25¢ a year for 12 numbers. Subscribe now and read these five articles, or we will send you the paper three months for 10¢. Address:

CLARENCE DAVIS,

Publisher,

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30 pages of
lectures and collecting. Acknowledged the leading monthly collectors magazine in America. Carries more advertising than any other monthly of the same class. Sample for stamp
Subscription Price 50c Per Year
H. L. LINDQUIST, EDITOR
3812 Langley Ave., Chicago.

Free Free Free

20 picture postcards or 50 postage stamps, including Straits, Malay States, Johore, Siam, Sarawak, Hongkong, etc. to subscribers to the "World Post Card and Stamp Exchange Record." Your name and address inserted. Annual subscription 2-4. Approval sheets sent on application with deposit 10¢ and upwards. 100 varieties, including above stamps only 1-3, 5 p.c. for 4¢. **ADVERTISERS!** Advertise and see results. 30 words 1 year 6¢. Circulars honestly mailed for 15¢ for 11¢. Send stamps for copy. Address: T. T. ANN & CO., Postcard and Stamp Dealers, Singapore, S. S.

Odds and Ends

That catalogue from 1 cent to \$10.00. From 60 to 80 per cent. off. List on application.

**WEISS, 1497 Third Avenue,
New York City**

Desirable stamps sent on approval at 75 per cent. discount. Commercial references required. J. EMORY RENOLD, Hanover, Pa.

THE STAMP JOURNAL
AMERICA'S GREATEST PHILATELIC PAPER
EDITED BY CHARLES A. NAST
LARGEST CIRCULATION—LOW "MAIL" RATE
SAMPLE COPY, 36 PAGES, FOR STAMP
CLARENCE P. BAKAY, PUBLISHER
BOX 390, DENVER, COLORADO

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The One Essential
Magazine for the
Man With a Hobby.

Each number contains 24 pages of bright, spoty matter on Stamps, Coins, Post Cards and Cliches. It is neatly printed, and adorned with a two-color cover. Subscription 25¢ a year and worth double the price. Address:

PHILATELIC FLASHES, Geneva, Iowa.

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Published Monthly. Devoted Exclusively to Philately. Subscription 50 Cents Year.

Volume 1

SEPTEMBER, 1909

Number 2

CONTENTS

LYLOYD G. CLINE	Frontispiece
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—BY JOHN TIPPEN	
PLEASURE AND PROFIT DERIVED FROM STAMP COLLECTING	23
DOES STAMP COLLECTING PAY?	23
FIFTY MILLION RED CROSS STAMPS TO BE ISSUED THIS FALL	24
EXCELLENT HAND-BOOK BY A. P. S.	24
OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS BEGINNING IN OCTOBER	25
THE SEASON OF PROSPERITY	25
THANKS	26
THE LARGEST IS NOT ALWAYS THE BEST	26
MANY KIND LETTERS RECEIVED	26
LEADING ARTICLES FOR SEPTEMBER	
BIT OF STAMP HISTORY—NO. 1—TRANSVAAL—By Geo. H. Corbet	27
A GOOD PLAN By a Correspondent	28
LYLOYD G. CLINE: HIS CAREER AS A STAMP COLLECTOR	29
WILL YOU HELP? By the Publisher	30
WORDS OF COMMENDATION THOROUGHLY APPRECIATED	32
NECROLOGICAL	33
DEPARTMENT OF REVIEW By Geo. H. Corbet	34
THE HUDSON-FULTON STAMP	35
WHAT OUR EXCHANGES ARE SAYING	36

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We are always glad to receive good, interesting manuscripts, short articles, etc., pertaining to philately. Good zinc and half-tone cuts also especially desired and will be returned promptly in good condition. We also want good photographs and sketches of anything of interest. The editor is not responsible for the opinions of contributors, but no discriminating articles will be published.

The advertising rate is \$6 per page; halve and quarters per rate. Less than one inch, 5c per nonpareil line. Special rates on yearly contracts. Send for blank.

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from you. stating price.

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Mexico, D. F.*



LLOYD G. CLINE

THE STAMP WORLD

*THERE IS NO HOBBY SO INTERESTING AS
PHILATELY, AND NONE SO INSTRUCTIVE*

Published on the first of each month at Evansville, Indiana, by John Tippen. Subscription Fifty cents a year. Devoted exclusively to Philately and Philatelists

Vol. I

SEPTEMBER, 1909

No. 2

THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Pleasure and Profit Derived From Stamp Collecting

Those who do not collect stamps and study them are missing one of the greatest pleasures life affords. Selecting and buying stamps, classifying and mounting them in the albums are the best and most valuable ways of spending one's spare time. Stamp collecting is not only interesting, but the most instructive hobby in existence. Nearly all philatelists are highly educated and a great many of them are able to correspond in several foreign languages. The stamp collector generally knows more about foreign affairs than the average individual who does not collect, because the collector studies the governments and postoffice departments of foreign countries in order to be posted as to when a new issue will appear, and how many were printed, or for some other information.

Does Stamp Collecting Pay?

A great many, in fact nearly all, "outsiders"—people who do not collect stamps—wonder what good is found in stamp collecting. You will find that the greater number of these people are wont to ridicule stamp collecting, saying that it is only a foolish fad, and not worth the time it takes to place the stamps in the album. These people, if you will notice, do not care for art nor beauty; the majority of them are either ignorant of the fact that every person has a different temperament, and what appeals to one will not appeal to another, or they are too uncultured to comprehend the true meaning of a glorious hobby such as philately.

***Fifty Million Red Cross Stamps
Are to Be Issued
This Fall***

From a non-philatelic contemporary we clip the following, believing that it will be of interest to our readers:

Officials of the American Red Cross society have completed their plans for placing on the market for holiday shoppers the Red Cross stamp, which was so popular during the Christmas season last year. To meet the demand 50,000,000 stamps will be printed. An order for 20,000,000 stamps has been let to a Cincinnati firm, and in the near future a contract for 30,000,000 more will be made. The Red Cross stamp for this year will be of an entirely new design and will be placed on the market in every state in the Union on November 1. The design shows a large red cross in the center, above the legend, "American Red Cross, 1909," with a decoration of holly leaves and berries, and below the cross some scroll work, containing the words, "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year." The lettering will all be white. The cross in the center, the little crosses in the border and the holly berries will be red, and the other prominent feature of the design will be green. Over 30,000,000 stamps were sold last year, the proceeds amounting to \$138,244.51. New York held ranking place in the list of sales, with \$21,174.67. Two-thirds of the proceeds from the sale of these stamps are used for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis all over the country, the remaining third being turned into the Red Cross fund to reimburse it for the expense of the making and distributing of the stamps. The Red Cross society looks forward to a record-breaking sale of these Christmas stamps, and hopes that the 50,000,000 will prove insufficient to meet the demand.

***Excellent Handbook No. 1 Issued By
The A. P. S., Entitled:
"The Three Cent United States Stamp
of the Issue of 1851"***

While all the other papers have devoted space to the review of the American Philatelic Society's handbook No. 1, we feel that it is our duty to add to what has already been written, a word of commendation and ap-

preciation. The title of the book is "The Three Cent United States Stamp of the Issue of 1851." It is well written and neatly printed throughout. The book contains several full page and half page illustrations in the form of diagrams, which are of great value to those who are unfamiliar with the subject upon which the book treats. The author, Carroll Chase, M. D., writes in a clear and forceful manner, which shows that he is well acquainted with his subject. This little book is destined to be of great help to hundreds of young philatelists who are not far advanced. It will be a very easy matter for the A. P. S. to dispose of the few hundred they now have on hand at twenty-five cents apiece. "The Three Cent United States Stamp of the Issue of 1851" is a book that every philatelist, especially those who specialize in the stamps of the United States, should have. We await the appearance of handbook No. 2 with interest.

Our New Departments

Beginning in October

Beginning with the October issue we will conduct a department of "Easy Lessons in German." By studying the lessons published in the WORLD, anyone can, in a very short time, read, write and understand German perfectly. We now have a good many subscribers in foreign countries, and for their benefit we will devote a few pages each month to French, German and Spanish. Thus the WORLD will be printed in the four principal languages of the world. The articles in foreign languages will be written for us by native philatelists. We urge you to learn as many languages as you can, and our lessons in German will afford a golden opportunity for you to master that tongue. Any suggestions from our readers will be greatly appreciated.

The Season of

Prosperity

Autumn, the time when philatelists devote the most of their spare time to their stamp collections, is again upon us. The dealers are all very busy now attending to the wants of their thousands of customers all over the world. Our readers will find many bargains advertised in the WORLD next month.

Thanks

It is impossible for us to even attempt to express our many thanks to the hundreds of collectors who wrote us kind and encouraging letters and sent in their subscriptions last month. Subscriptions are coming in every day now, and some of them are for two and three years. We thank you more than we can express with a mere pen, and hope to give you a paper worthy of the continuance of your liberal support. We hope to soon be able to give you a hundred pages each month. If you are not a subscriber let us have YOUR subscription. One subscriber now will do us more good than two will next year.

**The Largest is Not
Always the Best**

Some people seem to think that the larger a paper is the better it is. This is a mistake. If a publisher has a "big" paper, unless he has exceptionally good printing facilities, all he thinks of is something to "fill up" with. He pays no attention to the quality of the reading matter that goes to make up his magazine; what he wants is quantity. While we do not wish to discourage the "big" magazine, yet we think the average publisher would do better with a medium-sized magazine, as he would have more time to search for the best literature and give his readers something worth reading. We hope to be able to give our readers quantity as well as quality in the near future. The WORLD is yours. Will you make a fine large magazine of it, or let it travel the "rocky road" alone? From the good letters of encouragement we are receiving daily, we are inclined to believe that you want a REAL stamp paper, and are willing to let the WORLD be that paper.

Many Kind Letters**Received**

We wish to thank our many subscribers and friends for the many subscriptions and complimentary letters received during the last month. We have also noticed many articles in the leading papers bidding us welcome, all of which we greatly appreciate. A few of the letters are printed elsewhere in this issue.

BIT OF STAMP HISTORY

No. 1.

TRANSVAAL

By G. H. CORBET

The first penny stamp of Transvaal was never used for postage. A London stamp dealer learned that the South Africa republic had placed an order for these stamps with an European engraving house, so he sent an agent down there to buy up the whole issue as soon as they were placed on sale.

On the first day they were placed on sale this agent had a representative posted at each one of the few postoffices that were in the country at that time, and before the postmasters realized what was afoot, they were completely out of stamps.

It is for this reason that none of the original first issue bear a cancellation mark, and if you see one which appears to have passed through the mails, you can set it down as a counterfeit.

Having cornered the whole issue in this way, there is no doubt but what this enterprising dealer was well paid for his trouble and expense in getting the stamps.

This stamp is priced in Scott's 1909 catalogue at eight dollars, unused. These stamps have been counterfeited, but can be easily distinguished from the originals as follows:

In the genuine the flagstaff at the right of the eagle consists of a single thick line, whereas in the forgery it is formed of two thin lines; in the genuine the flagstaff never touches the oval containing the arms, but in the counterfeit it usually touches it; in the genuine neither of the staves crossing the bandrol inscribed "Eendragt Maakt Magt" touches the oval containing the arms, except in very blurred specimens; in the counterfeits at least one of these staves always touches the oval; in the genuine the out-

side of the flukes form a continuous line with the arms of the anchor, while in the counterfeits they are arrow shaped.

A GOOD PLAN

HANDBOOK BY CENTRAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

"Rare Postage Stamp Finds in the U. S.," will be the next production in the U. S. We wish the publishers success.—ED.

We learn from one of our correspondents that the Central Philatelic Association are planning to publish a series of hand books this fall on philatelic subjects. These books will be similar to the Melville books of England. The first book will be issued the latter part of October, under the title of "Rare Postage Stamp Finds in the United States." Two thousand will be issued and after mailing one copy to each member, the association will place the balance on sale at ten cents each. This book will consist of about fifty pages and will have several full page illustrations and many smaller cuts of the various stamps written on.

A few pages of advertisements will be taken to help pay the cost of printing the books.

This seems to be a good plan for getting new collectors and promoting stamp collecting in general, and we think the C. P. A. Should be encouraged in their good work.

We believe the C. P. A. will present the public with a handbook equal in every respect to the one recently issued by the American Philatelic Society. The promoters of the C. P. A. are men of influence, and the official organ, the Collectors' Own Magazine, is an ably edited little paper, capable of advertising and pushing the C. P. A.

America will soon have as many philatelic handbooks as England if our leading societies continue to publish them as they have begun. We urge all the American societies to publish a series of handbooks. They not only advertise the societies issuing them, but they furnish valuable literature for the libraries, and are also valuable for reference. We hope to see some of our societies follow the examples set by the C. P. A. and A. P. S. in the near future.

LLOYD G. CLINE:

His Career as a Stamp Collector

Lloyd G. Cline, of Hutchinson, Kansas, whose portrait appears as a frontispiece in this issue, became interested in philately about three years ago,—in 1909, to be exact—but did not attempt to collect until about a year ago.

Mr. Cline is interested in the revenue and commemorative stamps of the United States. He has also dealt in stamps to a certain extent, having been connected with the Kansas Stamp Company, of Hutchinson.

Mr. Cline has been editor of the stamp departments of several collectors' magazines. He was editor of the stamp and coin department of the Big Stick, a collectors' paper, of Albany, New York, until it suspended publication.

He is an able and forceful writer and has written many articles for philatelic publications, his latest being "Commemorative Issues of the United States," now running as a serial in the Collectors' Own Magazine.

Mr. Cline is a member of the United States Revenue Society, Metropolitan Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Society, National Philatelic Society, American Junior Philatelic Society, Collectors' Society, etc.

Thirty-Eight Pages This Month

This month we present our readers with thirty-eight pages. This is quite an improvement over the August issue, which had only twelve pages. We intend to publish at least thirty-six pages each month, and if possible we will give you forty-four or forty-eight pages. One hundred in December or January. Please send us as many new subscribers as possible before November 1, as we need at least five thousand names on our books by January. We are sure you like the **WORLD**, for it is the best paper of its kind in this country. If each of our subscribers will send us just three new subscribers, we will have something good to tell you next month. In fact, we would like for you to "keep your eyes open."

Will You Help?

*I*T is our earnest desire to make the **STAMP WORLD** the largest and best philatelic publication in the world, but we can not succeed unless we have the co-operation and support of the stamp collectors of America.

Will you help?

How would you like to receive a beautifully printed magazine of 100 or more pages each month? Would not America be proud of such a paper?

Will YOU do your part?

Everyone can see the improvement this issue is over the August issue, but this is NOTHING compared with what we will give you in the future if we receive your support, although this contains as much reading and is as well printed

Will You Help?

as any other similar publication in America.

Help us by subscribing and inducing your fellow-collectors to subscribe.

There is nothing to lose and everything to gain by helping the WORLD to improve.

Fine illustrated articles, short articles, notes, sketches and good half-tone illustrations will all appear from time to time.

You want a better magazine and we want to give you a better one, but we can not do it without your aid.

IMPROVE is our watch word.

We will improve with each succeeding issue.

WATCH US!

WORDS OF COMMENDATION THOROUGHLY APPRECIATED

What our readers think of the
WORLD as a philatelic monthly of
the very highest class.

Mr. Goe. H. Corbet, of Chicago, who conducts our review department, writes:

"I like your editorial news and think if others see and read it they will agree with me that it is a good beginning and that you have a good chance to make your paper one of the best."

Mr. Edwin W. Fuss, of Newark, N. J., in a recent communication, says:

"Received Aug. No. of STAMP WORLD and was well pleased with it. Enclosed you will find \$1.00, so put me down for two years at 50c per year. Hoping you will have the best of success, I am, respectfully yours,
EDWIN W. FUSS."

Mr. Julian T. Baber, Pocahontas, Va., sends us the following kind words:

"The WORLD shows up in fine style. If the succeeding numbers are as good as the first one, you may have little fear that the STAMP WORLD will be acknowledged by the philatelic world as one of its best publications."

Dear Sir: As I have been out of the city for about two months, I only today received your WORLD. It is a nice paper. I wish you success.—
RALPH L. MUTZ, Fort Dodge, Iowa

NECROLOGICAL

JOHN F. SEYBOLD

John F. Seybold committed suicide at Syracuse, New York. He was the possessor of one of the most valuable collections of postage stamps in the United States, the estimated value of which was considerably over \$100,000. Failing health was said to have been the cause for his taking his own life. 'Tis hard indeed for us to have to give up such prominent philatelists—those whom we have heard so much about. It seems that we knew Mr. Seybold personally, because of so many mentions made of him in the leading papers.

ALFRED DAWSON

Alfred Dawson died at his home in Providence, R. I. after an illness of several months. Mr. Dawson was a Scot by birth. At the early age of seventeen he entered the British army, enlisting in the famous "Black Watch." He served in the army for eleven years, and during that time he fought in many battles. After eleven years he bought his release and came to America, staying in Boston for several years, then going to Providence, where, in 1871, he married Miss Clemence Eagerton. At first he worked in Providence as a machinist, but later accepted the position as messenger in the Merchants' National Bank, which he had held ever since. Mr. Dawson was an enthusiastic stamp collector and was said to have had a very fine collection. He was a faithful and honored member of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society. His death was due to inflammatory stomach trouble.

It is a good practice to affix a 1d British stamp to all letters abroad where the postage is over 1d, also to get one's correspondent to ask for a light cancellation at the postoffice.—Exchange.

The Japanese stamps should never be soaked with other stamps.

DEPARTMENT OF REVIEW

Publishers desiring a review in THE WORLD will kindly send one copy of your publication to G. H. Corbet, 2423 N. La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill., and a second to the publisher.

CONDUCTED BY G. H. CORBET

Philatelic Flashes. Published by L. L. Dolson, Geneva, Iowa.

The July issue of this paper contains some interesting reading—not the high class scientific grade, but more of a lighter kind, and more suitable for the younger and less learned collector. "Jones Gets the Bug Again" is the title to the leading article, which is short but interesting. The press review conducted by L. G. Dorpat is good, but the writer seems to be cramped for space, as he mentions four different papers but does not go into detail, and the whole article only takes up a little over half the page. In fact, we think Mr. Dolson should have more reading than he has in this issue. Out of twenty-four pages about seven contain reading, of which three pages are society reports. But next to interesting reading the collector likes interesting adds, and in this department Philatelic Flashes certainly fills the bill.

The July number of the Stamp Journal does not show any signs of a dull summer season, as this number contains thirty-six pages, of which fifteen are devoted to advertisements. A large share of the reading matter of this issue, as well as past issues, is devoted to the coming A. P. S. election which is being held in Atlantic City this month. The Journal supports Redfield's Weekly for official organ on the grounds that Mekeel's has had it long enough and is trying to run the society. A new department appears in this number, that of Prominent Philatelists. Mr. A. F. Boehm of Chicago has the honor of being the first gentleman to have his portrait and career printed in this paper. Mr. Boehm is well known to all American Collectors as having published and edited the Chicago Collectors' Monthly, one of the best monthlies ever published. He has a collection of 12,000 varieties and has a fine philatelic library. He is now Chicago correspondent for the Stamp Journal. The balance of the paper is made up

of short notes under the head of "Briefly Stated" and further discussion of combining the Metropolitan, Southern and National Philatelic Associations in one body.

Several new papers have been announced, including The Philatelic Advertiser from Gaffney, S. D.; the Perry Collector from Perry, Ohio, and the Philatelic Star. Our review department is open to all, and any publisher sending a copy of their publication will have a free review given them. We trust our newer papers will take advantage of this so we can give our readers an early report.

The Hudson-Fulton Stamp

The Hudson-Fulton Tercentenary Commemoration postage stamps will be placed on sale all over the country on September 25. The stamp is of artistic design. The engraving shows as a background the palisades of the Hudson river, with Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, sailing majestically up one side of the river with all sails set, and the Clermont steaming down the river on the opposite side. In the foreground is an Indian canoe, representing the first means of navigation on the river. Another canoe containing four Indians is in the background. On the top line of the stamp in Gothic letters is the inscription, "Hudson-Fulton Tercentenary. 1909." The stamp is oblong in shape, like the Jamestown and Seattle exposition stamps. It is seven-eighths by one and one-eighth inches in size.

What Our Exchanges Are Saying

Interesting bits of news gathered here and there
for the benefit of hurried readers. Read them.

Philatelic Record:

It does not appear to be generally known that the late Jules Verne was a stamp collector. Mr. J. N. Raphael in one of the evening papers, writes: 'His books, his town council work, and his collection of postage stamps—of which he and his wife, who worked at it together, had a very fine one—entirely absorbed him, and he devoured scientific publications of all kinds with a voracious appetite,' and again 'I used to get there (chez Jules Verne) about midday, and we would usually talk stamps until luncheon.' It would be interesting to know something as to the style of his collecting and what stamps he particularly favoured.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News:

Shermack perforation No. 4 is out. It consists of six round holes slightly smaller than those used on the Brinkerhoff machine at equal distances apart, but with a space between the outer edges and the first holes. The Shermack people have been endeavoring to get the Bureau to do their perforating, and it was hoped that this new perforation would be of such a shape that the Bureau could put perforating wheels on their machines with these larger holes and do the work, but as they do not go clear to the edge it was found impossible to do so.

Redfield's Stamp Weekly:

The Esperanto Speaking Collectors of the World—that select circle of philatelists who are also interested in the study and propagation of Esperanto—is attaining the dignity of age. On August first of this year it entered upon the sixth year of its existence—an age which, reached by any society of stamp collectors, may be regarded as indubitable evidence of inherent vitality and real usefulness. The following are the officers selected for the ensuing year. Executive Committee: Chairman, Julian Park, F. R. P. S., who will also act as editor of the society's journal. "Philatelic

Esperanto": Vice-Chairmen, Wm. G. Adams, of Denver, and H. S. Graham of Lubbock, Texas; Secretary, Willis Nolan of Madison, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, E. L. Southwick, Pawtucket, R. I.; International Secretary, Justino Fizi, Bziers, France. The other officers of the society are appointive and will without doubt be capably filled by chairman Perk's appointees.

The Stamp Journal:

The American Bank Note Company has purchased a very pretty set of stamps for Panama, in the same denominations as the present set, and in about the same colors and designs, excepting that the stamps are somewhat more artistically produced. They also bear the surcharge of "Canal Zone" reading downward as in the old issue. . . . Columbian Republic has a new registration stamp, engraved by the National. In design it closely resembles the present stamp, on wove paper, printed in purple, and bears the imprint of the engravers.

Philatelic West:

On the first of July last, the postoffice of Bhopal, one of the chief Mohammedan states in Central India, was formally transferred to the postoffice of India, so that her current series of stamps— $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 8 Annas, and 1 Rupee—will be obsolete. A new stamp for use exclusively on Bhopal State Service is, however, promised. The stamps of Bhopal are fairly well known to collectors, and are chiefly remarkable for their design, which generally consists of a large blank space surrounded by a legend in English characters. Otherwise the middle of the label is occupied by an inscription in the native caligraphy, a ghastly and utterly indecipherable scrawl. Specimens of Bhopal stamps are common enough unused, but are very rarely to be met with used. They should be treasured by their possessors, as there is a fine crop of varieties which will no doubt attract specialists in the future.

The Hudson-Fulton stamps will not be issued imperforate.

One of our subscribers wants to know "what a modern album filled with unused stamps is worth." Can some of our readers enlighten him?

Carter's Monthly Record

(Known as "C. M. R.") The premier of British Journals published in the interests of

Stamp, Coin and Post Card Collectors

The circulation amongst post card collectors alone is simply marvelous of itself, reaching from sun to sun. No other British paper, published exclusively for collectors, designs to compete with the "C. M. R." as regards circulation.

Special Offer

Six months' trial subscription for 18c.
Red stamps accepted. Sample copy 4c.
Better send right away to

**CARTER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
School Lane, Formby, Liverpool, England**

FREE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

*THE STAMP WORLD FOR
THE REMAINDER OF 1909*

*All who subscribe before
January 31, 1909, will re-
ceive the STAMP WORLD
for the remainder of this
year absolutely free. This
offer is made to new subscri-
bers only. Remember that
for 50 cents you will receive
the WORLD from now un-
til January 1, 1911. Ad-
dress your letter to*

**The Stamp World,
Box 13, Epes, Alabama.**

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THIS PAGE FOR ONE HALF CENT PER WORD. INITIALS AND FIGURES COUNT AS WORDS.

WANTED

WANTED—A copy of a paper published in August, called "Mexico Barbaro." Address Joaquin Segura, Jr., Sta. Tercera No. 18, Mexico, D. F. tf

For Exchange

I WILL exchange with collectors. Read my page ad. in this issue of the WORLD and let me hear from you. Geo. H. Corbet. 1t

TO EXCHANGE—One .22 cal. Hamilton rifle, in good condition, for best offer. Write me. Address L. K., care the publisher. tf

Stamps on Approval

DESIRABLE stamps sent on approval at 70 per cent. discount. References required. J. Emory Renoll, Hanover, Pa. 2

Post Cards

TWO THOUSAND "Good Luck" post cards for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for advertising in stamp papers, stamps or Indian relics. Samples sent on request. Address I. H., care the publisher.

Miscellaneous

THE BEST time to advertise is when you want more business, and that's all the time. Don't hide your light under a bushel. An advertisement in the STAMP WORLD will work wonders. Try it. All of our subscribers paid for the WORLD because they wanted it. We give no "free premiums."

THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS of the STAMP WORLD

OFFER the best opportunity for the young dealer, or the old dealer who does not wish to expend much money in advertising, to profitably place his propositions before the public at the lowest possible cost. Our low

RATE OF 1-2c A WORD

enables you to keep your "Ad." running all the year 'round. An "Ad." in the Classified Columns of the WORLD is sure to pay--it can't help but pay. Let us show you, we're willing.

Advertising That Pays!

Always mention the STAMP WORLD when answering advertisements.

Our Special New Year Edition

:: TO BE PUBLISHED ON JANUARY 1, 1910 ::

Our Special New Year's Edition will have nearly a hundred pages; it will contain 25 fine half-tone illustrations of collectors, rare collections, etc. That issue will also contain our announcement for 1910, which you should not fail to read. In addition to the above there will be several long articles and scores of shorter articles. Any collector desiring his portrait to appear in the special edition should communicate with us at once. Further particulars will appear in October.

"READING THAT'S WORTH READING"

That's the kind the WORLD prints.

The Stamp World,

Postoffice Box No. 13,

Epes, Alabama.

Send 2-CENT STAMP for big 50-page
monthly, entirely philatelic; 3 mo. 10c.
STAMP JOURNAL, Florida, N. Y.

Always mention the STAMP WORLD when answering advertisements.

The Confessions of a Con Stamp Dealer

AS TOLD BY GEORGE HOSMER.

THE first instalment of this sensational and interesting story will appear in an early number of the "Collectors' Own Magazine," Lead, S. Dak. You also want to read "The Diversity of Stamp Collecting," by Rev. L. G. Dorpat; "Commemorative Issues of the United States," by L. G. Cline; "What Kind of Hinges Shall I Use?" by G. H. Corbet, and several other shorter articles (all original). Also the latest news, notes, new issues, etc. "The Collectors' Own Magazine" is the best stamp paper published for the money. The subscription price is 25c a year for 12 numbers. Subscribe now and read these fine articles, or we will send you the paper three months for 10c. Address,

Clarence Davis,
Publisher,
Lead, South Dakota,
U. S. A.

Bull Dog
SUSPENDERS

**WARM WEATHER WEAR
TESTS SUSPENDER QUALITY**

THAT'S WHEN ordinary sus-
pender wear out quickly—their
trimmings rust, the colors fade
out. From an ill-spent dollar—
they become life-gives because
the poor quality rubber used dies
quickly.

THAT'S WHEN Bull Dog
Suspenders Prove Their
Great Superiority
Their trimmings never
rust—their colors are
sweat-proof, and never
fade, and with webbing containing
more real live rubber, they

Cost less than Three Pairs
of the Other Kinds
Light and cool, they are
the most comfortable hot
weather suspenders.

Made in light and heavy weights, also
extra lengths and youths' sizes. Your
dealer will gladly show them to you if he
has them; if not, we will send you a
pair by mail, postpaid, for 50 cents.

HEWES & POTTER
87 Lincoln Street
BOSTON, MASS.
Largest and Best Suspenders and
Belt Makers in the world.

None of Your Business!

IF you have already subscribed for the WORLD this ad. will not interest you in the least, as the following offer is made to new subscribers only.

Here is the Offer

Send only fifty cents for the WORLD for 1910 and we will send it to you from now until January 1 as a Christmas present from the editor. We give no "free premiums" and this offer is made in order to secure five thousand NEW subscribers by the first of January.

Attend to This at Once

And get the STAMP WORLD, America's greatest philatelic journal, for the remainder of this year free. Address,

The Stamp World,

Box 13,

Epes,

Ala.

This page belongs to the enter-
prising advertiser,

J. Russell Reed,
Cambridge, Mass.

His advertisement will appear
on this page each month, and
he will advertise only such
bargains as appeal to
the careful buyer

“More for your Money”

Watch for his “ad.” and give
him a share of your patronage

**READING
THAT'S
WORTH
READING
THAT IS THE MOTTO
OF THE
WORLD**

Which is the greatest
of all Philatelic Maga-
zines. Read it.

Frankford 2618

47

The
**STAMP
WORLD**

VOL. 1

NO. 3

**MARCH
1910**



15c per Copy

50c per Year

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY AT EPES, ALA., U.S.A.

**READING
THAT'S
WORTH
READING
THAT IS THE MOTTO
OF THE
WORLD**

Which is the greatest
of all Philatelic Maga-
zines. Read it.

Example 26.0

The
**STAMP
WORLD**

VOL. 1

NO. 3

**MARCH
1910**



15c per Copy

50c per Year

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY AT EPES, ALA., U.S.A.

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE STAMPS

Mounted on Approvals Marked at VERY LOW Prices

In order to get rid of my surplus stock. You will do well to send for a selection for they are selling pretty fast. Don't forget the references. If you want some duplicates, or if you are a beginner, I will send you a packet of 300 mixed for 5 cents.
J. Russell Reed, 39 Rindge Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

THE IMPERIAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

Have you heard of it? It's the society for both young and old. The dues are very low and the benefits many.

When you join you get the Philatelic Star
one year and also free access to all
the Departments.

A NEW SOCIETY WITH NEW IDEAS

An application blank will convince the wise; or just send a quarter with name, address, age, occupation and a couple of business references to

J. RUSSELL REED, SECRETARY,
39 Rindge Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

THE CENTRAL PHILATELIC ASSN

Organized August, 1909.

An Ideal Organization for Reliable Stamp Collectors

Members receive the Collectors' Own Magazine each month, one of the best monthly philatelic magazines published; a copy of each hand book issued, and are entitled to participate in the various departments we have for our members. Join an organization that is going ahead and doing things. Get with the live collectors. The entrance fee is 10c and the annual dues are 25c. It is worth many times this amount of dues. Write for an application blank or send 35c with name, age, address and reference to the secretary. Address,

G. H. CORBET, 2428 N. Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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THE STAMP NEWS

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THE STAMP WORLD

Vol. 1. No. 3.

MARCH, 1910.

50c Per Year.

CONTENTS

THE POSTAGE STAMP (Prose)	Frontispiece
THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT	By John Tippet 61
WHAT OUR EXCHANGES ARE SAYING	64
HOW TO KEEP YOUR DUPLICATES	By H. M. Bell 67
COLLECTING USED SPECIMENS	By Martin V. Langford 69
SOME OLD SAYINGS RETOLD	By Comus 72
REFLECTIONS OF AN OLD-TIMER (Poem)	By A. P. McDougal 73
PHILATELIC JOTTINGS	By J. Russell Reed 74
PHILATELIC LITERATURE DEPARTMENT	By John Tippet 76
FOREIGN INSCRIPTIONS ON POSTAGE STAMPS	By Henry P. Smith, Jr. 78
VALUES OF PHILATELIC ODDITIES	80
SHORT STORIES FROM HERE AND THERE	82
SPANISH DEPARTMENT	By Joaquin Segura, Jr. 83
CONCERNING THE WORLD	By the Editor 85
TOPICS OF THE SEASON	88
IMPERIAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION	89
NEW ISSUE OF MEXICAN STAMPS	90
WHY DO WE HAVE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES?	90
NEW ISSUE CHRONICLE	101
NO MORE FREE SAMPLES	102
OUR FREE PREMIUMS	103
DEPARTMENT OF REVIEW	By Geo. H. Corbet 104

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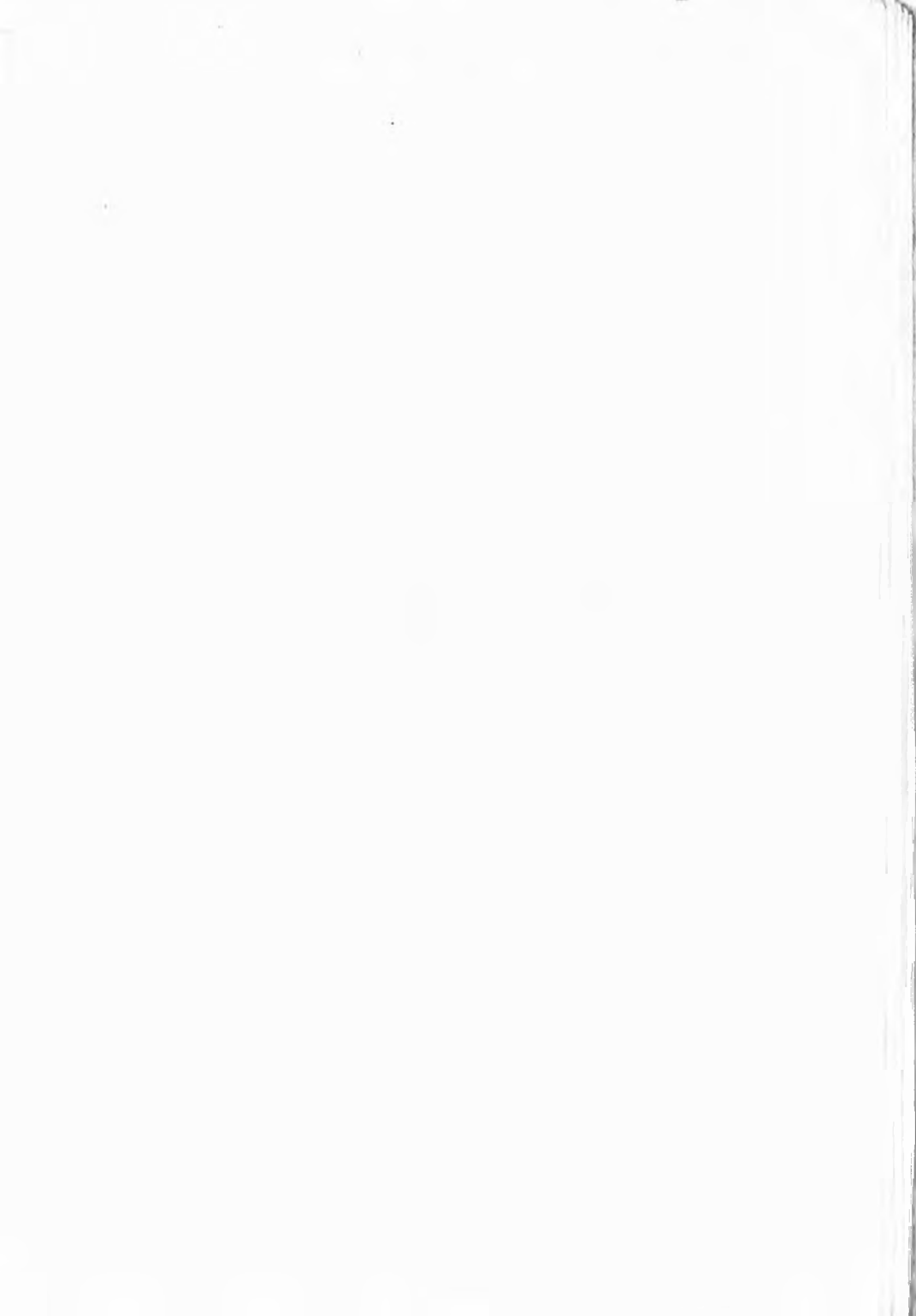
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Vol. 1

MARCH, 1910

No. 3

THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

By John Tippen

Effect of Penny Postage

The British postmaster general, in his annual report, says: "The result of penny postage with the United States, established in October, 1908, is an increase of about 25 per cent. between the two countries." During the year 84,825,000 telegrams passed over the postoffice wires, a decrease of 1.3 per cent., owing to the increasing use of the telephone. Conversations by telephone numbered 22,500,024. The year's postal revenue was \$90,000,000, or a little over £18,000,000, and the expense of operation was \$65,000,000. The net profit was about \$23,500,000. Telegraphs and telephones earned \$17,500,000 net, a decrease of about \$1,500,000 from 1907.

Advancement of Philately In the South

A few years ago you could hardly find a stamp collector in the entire South. Today they are numbered by the hundred, or even thousand. That fact of itself proves that our American journals are doing excellent work in the advancement of the science of philately. Within the past year four new stamp journals have been

established in the South, the *Dixie Philatelist*, *Philatelic Ledger*, *Southern Philatelist* and STAMP WORLD. All of these papers are well edited and appear to be receiving the support and hearty co-operation of collectors everywhere. We predict a bright future for the Southern states, philatelically speaking, and ask our exchanges to help us in our endeavor to secure new recruits in Dixie. The Southern people, as a rule, are slow to take hold, but now that we have them started all we need is a little boosting now and then on the part of our contemporaries, which, we feel sure, will be heartily given.



Philatelic Literature Department

In this issue of the WORLD we make the announcement of the intention of the publisher to devote a page or two to the much-neglected branch of the science of philately—its literature—in each issue. Never, we believe, was there any one subject which could boast of having had as many magazines and periodicals devoted to it as philately; yet most of them lasted less than three months! It will be the object of our Philatelic Literature Department to keep our readers posted as to the new journals and books published devoted to philately, and also to print a list of all old journals which have since been discontinued, and, whenever possible, state prices and where they may be procured. We believe the literature department will be welcomed by many of our readers for the information it will contain, even if they do not collect philatelic literature.



Lock of Guitou's Hair

One of the objects shown in the post office exhibit at the Seattle exposition is a lock of hair from the head of Guiteau himself sent

this lock to a rich woman in Baltimore in the hope that she might try to save his life. She had left for Europe, and his letter was sent to the dead letter office.

Automatic Registration Machine

In Germany they have invented a machine for automatically registering letters. One side of the machine faces the postoffice employee while the other faces the sender of the letter. All the sender has to do is to push the letter through the slide and turn the handle. The machine does the rest—places the letter in position, stamps it and prints off a receipt, which it throws out to the sender. It is said that a special perforation will have to be made for these machines, which are now being tried in Berlin. Should they not prove practicable, the few stamps that have been thus specially perforated will not be very common in a little while, and we urge our readers to keep a sharp lookout for them.

What The World is Doing

While we have made few promises and carried out less, perhaps, yet we deem it advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to let our readers know something of what they may expect of the WORLD in the future. With this issue we are making application for second-class rates of postage, and as soon as the WORLD is entered as second-class mail matter (which will be before our next issue appears), we will save a good many dollars each issue, which we have been paying for postage. With this money we intend to purchase good halftone cuts and the best literature possible for us to obtain, thereby making the WORLD the best illustrated philatelic magazine in the world. "Persistency brings success."

What Our Exchanges are Saying

Best Faith in Fine Copy

(Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.)

An American writer thinks that the "perfection craze" is dying out, and points out that one of the rarest stamps ever sold at auction was a damaged copy. I keep a stock book especially for the reception of damaged stamps, and it is noticeable that it is usually in an empty and stripped condition. Where a fine copy is worth 6d, a specimen with an imperceptible tear will readily bring 2d or 3d, and sometimes a purchaser may be found for them wholesale at a few shillings per hundred. However, one's best faith is still in the fine copy.



The Mulready Envelope.

(Housekeeper)

The Mulready envelopes were the first stamped envelopes used on the introduction of penny postage in England. They were in the form of a half sheet of paper to be folded over the letters as previously part of the letters sheet had been folded to close the missive. On the side to be stamped an elaborate ornamental design, drawn by Mulready, the artist (whence the name), had been printed with a small space in the center for the address. However, these decorated envelopes were so unappropriate for the everyday needs of correspondence and business that they only remained in use for one year, under the first contract made with the government for their sale.



The Canal Zone in the Future

(Stamp Journal.)

The Canal Zone, in some disrepute on account of the efforts of dealers to make unending varieties of surcharges, will see its highest popularity later, as gradually the eyes of all the world watch

the completion of the canal. I predict that U. S. possessions in Central America and around the Isthmus will be considerably extended before or shortly after its completion. The world's interests will be furthered by more stability of government and less revolutions in so important a commercial territory as it will then become. The Latins, since Caeser, have not shown particular evidences of carrying out the highest ideas of civilization, and it remains for the "Barbarians'" descendents, the Anglo-Saxons, to fulfill them. All of which indirectly concerns philately.



"The Star—Retrospective"

Under the above heading we note the following article in the *Philatelic Star* for January, 1910 (Vol. 9, No. 1). The *Star* is a bright little paper, and we are glad to see it succeed.

The first number of the *Philatelic Star* was issued January 10, 1902, by Judson N. Burton, of Madison, N. Y., by whom it was published until January, 1909. Of all the stamp journals now in existence, the *Star* has perhaps had the most varied career. The first number contained four pages and cover, the pages being 4x6 inches. The February and March issues were presumably of the same size. The issue of April, 1902, was increased in size so that the pages were 7x9 1-2 inches. Volume 1 was finished in this size. The first three numbers of volume 2 were also 7x9 1-2 inches, and contained from eight to fourteen pages. In April another change was brought about, the pages having been reduced to 5 1-2x8 inches, and this size has been continued to date. . . . The January, 1906, number was the last we issued as a monthly until January, 1907. Between these dates three or four numbers were issued as a weekly, number 47, dated April 7, 1906; number 48, dated April 14; number 49, dated April 21. The next one is number 50, but we do not know whether it was issued as a weekly or monthly, nor on what date. . . . By taking over this paper we cleared the philatelic field of one eyesore, and, although we say it ourselves, have made a very presentable sheet of it. Our reading matter has not been the best obtainable, perhaps, but it was the best we could do under the circumstances.

Excrescences of Philately

(Stamp Collector.)

There are many of these fungi incident to a period of great Philatelic prosperity, such as this. Two of them, typifying them all, deserve criticism as being particularly maretricious, and liable, for that reason, to bring legitimate Philatelic endeavor into disrepute. One is the oft-repeated stamp paper "special"; the other is the speculative society, formed to boost some one's game, whether it be a paper, a stock of stamps to be sold, or merely the seeking of notoriety. There is no doubt that a stamp paper "special" is legitimate, with limitations, and has its proper place in Philatelic literature. A great holiday edition of a Philatelic journal, attractively put together, with special articles on various phases of the science, with histories of clubs and societies biographies of great collectors and description of their treasures, makes pleasant reading and is worthy of preservation. A "convention number" of a great national society, with an outline of its history, definition of its hopes and aims, sketches of its leaders and a Philatelic resume of the convention city, falls within the same category. Their scope is broad enough to attract all the legitimate dealers to their advertising columns and to draw the attention of thousands of non-subscribing collectors to the merits of the publication, if proper means of publicity are employed. A great anniversary number also is a fine thing, both for a paper and for its readers. The supporters of a Philatelic paper like to know something of its history, its struggles and triumphs, its disappointments and achievements. But beyond these the "special" has little excuse for being. Of the speculative society there is nothing good to be said. Those who are not in the game are its dupes, and soon or late they will awaken to the fact and be forever lost to the world of legitimate Philately. And the man lost in the way not only is a loss personally to the cause, but his influence is ever after exercised against it. So the cost goes on in an ever-increasing ratio. It is up to those who have the best interests of our science at heart, therefore, to do what they can to arouse a sound sentiment against both these evils, that their effect may be minimized, even if they do not disappear.

How to Keep Your Duplicates

By H. M. Bell

[NOTE: While this article was intended for the younger collectors, yet I am sure the more advanced collectors will find the suggestions very useful.—THE EDITOR.]

NOT every collector knows how to keep his duplicates in good condition, and at the same time keep them in a convenient and compact form, without purchasing albums in

I have found the duplicate holder, as shown and at the same time, an easy way of keeping all duplicates always having them where ever you want or need

To make the duplicate holder, proceed as follows:

First, cut a piece two and one-half by nine inches. This is the bottom of the holder. Next, take a piece of and a half by nine inches and with a sharp pen knife cut it into the shape of Figure three, leaving a margin of a

After carefully ruling the diagram (Fig. 1), the appearance of the holder, you should carefully glue Fig. 3 to Fig. 2, leaving three sides loose, to allow of its be-

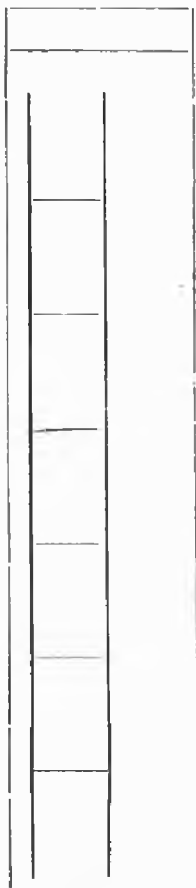


Figure 1.

out going to the expense which to keep them.

duplicate holder, of my in Figure 1, a practical, inexpensive mode of in good condition and all you can find them when-

cate holder, proceed as

of thin cardboard about inches, as shown in Figure two. This is the bottom of the holder. *thick* cardboard two and with a sharp pen shape of Figure three, quarter of an inch.

ing Fig. 2, as shown in which adds greatly to the holder, you should carefully glue Fig. 3 to Fig. 2. The holder is now ready for the reception of the cover or a piece of stiff paper or size as Fig. 2. Glue the 3, leaving three sides ing opened and closed

readily. If you make several duplicate holders and always keep them properly classified, you will be surprised at finding how useful and convenient they are.



Figure 2.

In Fig. 1, you will note, I did not rule the holder to hold but seven stamps, leaving half of it for hinges, etc.; but when you make your holders as described

in this article, you will find that they will be large enough to hold twenty-five to thirty stamps.

Each holder should have the name of the country from which the stamps came, and any other information you may desire, written on the cover.

As a great many stamp collectors exchange duplicates, they will find my "duplicate holders" invaluable, for they not only protect the stamps while they are going through the mails, but if you have your name written or printed on each holder, there will be no danger of the collector to whom you send them, making a mistake and returning the wrong holder, as is often the case where stamps are sent loose or mounted on sheets or in books.

I have been thinking of having a few hundred duplicate holders made and asking the honorable editor of the STAMP WORLD to distribute them among his readers.



Figure 3.

I hope all the "beginners" (and "old-timers", as well) will try out the "duplicate holders" and prove for themselves how useful they are.

By keeping them properly classified, as stated above, you will never have any trouble in finding any stamps you desire.

The subscription list of the WORLD is steadily increasing. And why shouldn't it? When you consider the fact that it is the best, if not the largest, philatelic publication in America today, you will understand why our circulation is increasing. And if you are aware of the fact that *we give no premiums of any description*, you will know why the "WORLD is better".

Collecting Used Specimens

Written especially for THE STAMP WORLD.

By Martin V. Langford

THERE are many collectors who believe in collecting unused specimens, and, of course, proceed to put this belief into effect. Personally, I think this is a great mistake. While some of us, at some time or other, have been compelled, by force of circumstances, to collect unused stamps, yet we should not, on account of this, devote all of our energies to collecting unused specimens exclusively.

Isn't a used stamp, lightly cancelled, very much more interesting than an unused one?

It is, for
The first is be-
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CAPT. MARTIN V. LANGFORD.

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Furthermore, a
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where a great many unused stamps were manufactured for the sole purpose of being sold to stamp collectors, to the enrichment of the governments issuing such stamps.

Several countries have issued stamps which they did not use for postage. They were all sold to dealers, who, of course, sold them to collectors. If collectors were not so fast at buying "unused" stamps, and would consider well before they spend their money for stamps, and buy them in used instead of unused condition, they would be better off financially, if in no other way, and would, in my opinion, have better value for their money.

I do not mean to say that no one should collect unused stamps, but I do say there is as much, if not more, benefit in collecting used stamps. The cancellation mark, in nearly every instance, guarantees that the stamps have been used for postage.

Most of the rarest stamps are found only in used condition. You can find but few really rare stamps that are unused. Neither can you find many unused stamps that are very rare, although some of them are considered by some to be rare.

Those collectors who have been collecting used specimens for a number of years have nothing to regret. On the other hand they should congratulate themselves.

I remember years ago, when I was a young man, how I collected only used stamps, and I have never yet regretted it. My collection is now worth several hundred dollars, and nearly every stamp in it is used.

While this may be a poor argument (and I couldn't expect anything else), nevertheless, used stamps are the only stamps to collect when it is possible to secure them.

Suppose a man should go into a store and ask for a pair of shoes. He would, of course, expect good shoes if he paid a high price. On the other hand, let a man ask for a good shoe for a dollar a pair. Could he get them? Certainly not.

It is the same way with stamps or anything else. Stamps in good condition cost more than stamps in poor condition.

This is only another reason why all collectors should get the best. Yet, I ask, are unused stamps better than used ones? If they are, then I don't want the best.

A well-centered, well-printed, excellent copy of a stamp, unused, is generally worth more than the same stamp in a used condition, simply because the majority of the collectors collect unused instead of used stamps.

The demand for any certain article, let it be stamps or any other article of merchandise (for stamps are merchandise), will surely control the price of that article. If the majority of the philatelists would buy only used stamps, where they now buy them unused, the used specimens would be worth two or three times as much as the unused ones.

As further proof of this, take any stamp that is considered rare: What makes it rare? Scarcity? Not always. It is true that in a great many instances the demand for some certain stamp makes it worth more than other stamps, which are equally as scarce, but which are not so diligently sought for by collectors. Thus we see that demand, rather than supply, makes some stamps worth more, or, if I may use the term, rarer than others.

It is only a question of time—a short future time—when the advantages to be gained by collecting used stamps will present themselves to every philatelist in the land.

Then, and not until then, will collectors thoroughly appreciate and enjoy our science. I don't suppose I will live to see the day when the thousands of philatelists (including you, dear reader) will be as anxious to get used stamps as they now are to secure them unused, but that day is sure to come in the near future.

Already, I am glad to note, there is an increasing demand for used stamps in good condition. Philatelists are awakening to the fact that used stamps will soon be more valuable than unused.

Therefore, let us all begin a collection of used stamps exclusively, that we may have something to be thankful for when the above mentioned revolution comes about.

Believe me, I do not write because of prejudice or because my collection consists of used stamps, but because I desire to see philately uplifted and advanced, and from my personal experience I am sure that there is more pleasure for the philatelist in collecting used instead of unused specimens.

Some Old Sayings Retold

By Cornus

A stamp you want is worth a dozen you already have.

An undesirable stamp hangs (not) long on the hinge.

A philatelist and his stamp collection are rarely parted.

The stamps you need are welcome indeed.

A light purse is a heavy curse—to some collectors.

• All are not stamps that appear to be so—some are forgeries.

A man may buy gold too dear—likewise stamps.

• An empty album is the collectors' workshop.

A collection is not made in one day.

A new album needeth filling.

A penny saved is a penny earned—and perhaps it would be a good plan to spend it for stamps.

A traveling collector gathers many stamps.

A "dead beat" collector is a disgrace to the cause.

As the old cock crows, the young cock learns—This is also true of stamp collectors.*

Attention in time may save your whole collection.

As welcome as the flowers in May, are those stamps when they arrive.

As you begin your collection so shall you continue it.

Before you begin your collection be sure of a place to keep your stamps.

Beginners have no right to be choosers—Take any old packet.

• Be not too hasty to outbid another.

Be slow to decide and quick to buy.

Better to let it alone than be beaten.

Better late, than never—Especially if you are in moderate circumstances.

Members of a society flock together.

*In that case we should set good examples by crowing loud and long.—ED.

Reflections of an Old-Timer

By Aaron P. M'Dougal

'Twas twenty years ago or more, when we were but lads,
That Bill an' me visited our neighbor, a friend of our dad's.

Bill, he went to chase the geese. Me? I went to the "bad";
For as soon as no one was looking, our neighbor's album I had.

In it there was the very stamp I wanted, O, wondrous wonder!
And—I made sure no one was looking—I'd take it, by thunder!

I turned another page, and lo! What should I see?
Why, another stamp that certainly "looked good to me".

I knew 'twas a sin to take it, but the temptation was great;
And as I had taken one, I thought it should have a mate!

Thus it continued for nearly an hour—one more, just one—
Then I saw Billy riding a goat and thought I'd join the fun.

But—there was another stamp I wanted, and I'd hook it.
What if our neighbor missed it? I could say 'twasn't I who
took it.

Again I had made a mistake, as any one could have seen.
Oh! If only I had stayed at home, where I should have been!

In walked our neighbor! "You have stolen my stamps,
"My precious stamps!" he cried; "oh, you little scamps!"

"They dropped from the album as I was looking at them, sir",
I said. At that moment he said: "there's your mother: I'll
tell her!"

You bet we were forced to go home, were Billy and I;
'Cause our neighbor thought Billy "had a finger in the pie."

But when I explained and Billy explained the case to dad,
He didn't say a word to Billy, but me! O gee! dad was mad!

He cussed and preached and made me pull off my coat!
After all, I wished it had been Billy who stole the stamps and
I who rode the goat!

Philatelic Jottings

By J. Russell Reed

THE postoffice department is evidently trying to do away with the mail wagons drawn by horses, for in Boston recently several electric wagons have been put on duty with great success. This will greatly facilitate the delivery and dispatching of the mail and be of much less expense to the government.

YES, the United States is going to issue another stamp. This time a twelve-cent, necessary to prepay postage on registered letters on account of the increase in the cost of registration. It was rumored that Martha Washington's head would adorn the new stamp, but later reports indicate the martyr president, who already has his head on the new set, will be placed thereon. Personally, I think the government made a great mistake in putting Washington's head on the whole set. Franklin, Lincoln, Clay, McKinley, and all those men who stood so prominently in the affairs of our country years ago, should be given the same honor as Washington, and I hope that the next set will bear all their portraits.

SPEAKING of the increase in registration reminds me of the fact that in Canada the registration cost is five cents, and in England four. Why can't we have just as low a rate? The postmaster says that the former price didn't meet the expenses; but why can't the service be cheapened in such a way that it will? If present conditions prevail the government will find they are losing more money than before.

THE past year seems to have been a banner one for new stamp publications, but few seem to have made much success. The main trouble seems to be in printing matter pertaining to stamps.

Some are filled up with clippings, jokes and other matter of no interest whatever to collectors, while others contain heart-to-heart talks with the editor, testimonials and a few ads. Now, such papers never did make a success and never will unless their publishers will cater to the wants of the collector. Publishers already are finding it hard to compete with the number of inferior papers now in the field.



In a recent number of a stamp monthly I read the following in an advertisement: "Wanted, current unused Great Britain at a discount from face, also U. S." I doubt if this dealer gets many answers, don't you?



Did I hear some one say the U. S. was going to issue a stamp to celebrate the finding of the north pole?



The postcard business is a great one. According to the over-worked postoffice employes, there are millions in it.



The postal authorities of England paid a high compliment to the stamp collectors of the world when they provided a special canceling stamp for use in Manchester on the three days of the stamp exposition in that city. The canceling mark was circular in design and about an inch in diameter, and around its borders were the words "Internatinal Stamp Exposition, Manchester, 1909." Thus, for once, were the philatelists officially recognized.



If we must eat cold storage eggs from China we ought to know how we pay for them. Chinese business is done in taels. But the tael is not a coin, it is a Chinese ounce of silver, with, of course, constantly fluctuating value. China's only coin in use until recently was the copper cash—1,200 to a Mexican silver dollar, 2,850 to the American dollar. Now a new coin—the ten-cash piece—made at the provincial mints, is replacing the old one. In all the coast and river ports the old Mexican dollar was long current, but Chinese dollars are now coined in all the provinces. The mintage of one province, however, is always subject to a discount in every other.

Philatelic Literature Department

By John Tippen

Announcement

BEGINNING with the present issue we are incorporating a Philatelic Literature Department, believing that by so doing we will be a great help to hundreds of literature collectors.

Philatelic literature has been neglected more than any other branch of the science, and we believe a few pages devoted to it each issue will not be thrown away.

We desire to make this department as interesting as possible, and solicit letters and contributions from any of our readers who may be interested.



Exchange Department

Any of our readers having papers or books which they would like to exchange may have them listed in the Exchange Department free of charge.



Philatelic Literature Wanted

Under this heading we will print without charge a list of papers, books, catalogues, etc., wanted by any of our readers.



New Publications

Any information concerning new publications, books, etc., will be thankfully received but no book review will be published unless copy of book to be reviewed is sent to the editor.



Literature Notes

Any notes or short items which we can publish under this

heading will be thankfully received and proper credit will be given all articles published.

We sincerely trust that we may be favored with contributions from all who collect literature, assuring you that they will be heartily appreciated.



List of Papers Established in 1910

Below is a list of new philatelic publications established since January 1, 1910.

NAME	OFFICE OF PUBLICATION	SUB. PRICE	ESTABLISHED
Standard Philatelist	Chicago, Ill.	25c per annum	January
Billikin Phil. Magaz'e	Columbus, Ohio	"	"
Everybody's Philat'st	Astoria, Oregon	"	"
Dixie Philatelist	Shreveport, La.	15c per annum	"
Pacific Stamp News	Forest Grove, Oreg.	"	"

Larger Mail Tubes

Experiments are to be made at Cincinnati with 30-inch instead of 8-inch tubes for the transmission of mail matter between the general postoffice and central union depot. Postmaster General Hitchcock has authorized the advertising of bids for 30-inch tubes not to cost exceeding \$17,000 per mile per annum. At present 8-inch tubes carrying only first-class mail are in use in Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.



Mail Letters in Barrels

Because the cable between the Magdellan Islands and Cape North is broken and can not be repaired until warm weather sets in, the inhabitants of the islands have resorted to the ancient way of transmitting messages and mail. A heavy barrel containing between 30 and 40 letters, sealed in cans, was picked up on the Cape Breton coast by persons living near the shore. The letters were received by the postoffice authorities and duly sent to their respective addresses. The tide had carried the barrel sixty miles across the gulf of Lawrence in ten days.

Foreign Inscriptions on Postage Stamps

By Henry P. Smith, Jr.

IT WOULD, no doubt, be very convenient for us if we could tell at a glance from which country any certain stamp came. But if such was the case, philately would have lost one of its greatest charms. Quite a few of the younger collectors would, I am sure, be glad if the inscriptions on all foreign stamps were printed in the English language which, of course, would be impossible.

The familiar "Deutsche Reich" and "Reichpost" on the stamps of Germany are so common that they are not troublesome in the least, even to the beginner. Names of the German colonies are almost the same as English. Everyone knows that "Deutsche Sudwest Afrika" mean German Southwest Africa; the Caroline Islands are known as "Karolinen," etc. In parts of the Empire, the German states, some of the names are different in English, as "Braunsweig," meaning Brunswick; "Bavern," Bavaria; "Sachsen," Saxony, and "Preussen," Prussia.

Austria, which is a German-speaking country, inscribes her stamps "Kais. Koenigl. Oesterr. Post," which is an abbreviation meaning in English Imperial and Royal Austrian Post. "Magyar Kirposta" is native Magyar, although Hungary has the same ruler as Austria. There are other German and Austrian stamps inscribed Briefmarke, meaning letter tax; Zeitungs Stempel, newspaper stamp; Portomarke, postage tax (on due stamps); Frei durch Ablosung, free through exemption (on officials), and on the German states stamps Freimarke, free from tax; Postmarke, postage tax, and Franco, a word borrowed from the Italian language, meaning "exempt."

The French inscriptions cause little or no trouble. Empire Francais and Republique Francais are so near like English and so familiar that they are readily intelligible. The names of most of the French colonies are also much like the English equivalents.

Belgique is readily seen to be Belgium, a French-speaking nation. The French name for Switzerland is Helvetia. That country formerly used German on her stamps, but now uses French. Chiffre-Tax appears on French due stamps; Chemins de Fer on postal packet stamps and Journaux for newspapers.

The Dutch word, *Nederland*, which means Netherlands, Surinam, Curaco, and *Nederlandsche Indie* (Dutch Indies) are quite familiar, as is *Te Betaten Port*, which is the inscription on postage due stamps.

The Afrikantaal Dutch, formerly used by the Boer republics, gives *Oranje Vrij Staat*, *Zud Afrikaansche Republiek*, and *Nievwe Republiek*, with the *Postzegel* inscription.

In Scandinavia, *Norge*, *Sverige* and *Denmark* mean Norway, Sweden and Denmark. *Lozon* or *Potomark* generally appears on the dues, *Postfrimarke* on the general issues, and *Tjenste* on official stamps.

Greece, the Balkan States (except Romania), Russia and Finland used alphabets which were derived directly from the ancient Greek and not from the Roman, as were the alphabets of the western part of Europe. The name of the country does not appear on the present Finnish or Russian stamps, though formerly three names were printed—*Finland*, *Suomi*, which is the native name, and the Russian name, *Finlandia*.

Srbija, the native name, appears on the Servian stamps; *Tsrna Gora* on some Montenegrin stamps, and *Bblgarska* on those of Bulgaria. The native name, *Hellas*, appears at the top of the Greek stamps. The stamps of the former Ionian Islands republic bear the words *Ionikon Kratos*, meaning Ionian government, and the ones of Crete the Greek name *Krete*.

The Portuguese and Spanish stamps are very important on account of their use in the American countries as well as Portugal, Spain and colonies. In Portuguese the *Correios* or *Correio* and the Spanish *Comunicaciones* or *Correos* have the same meaning as the English word, postage. Portuguese *Jornaes* means newspaper, and *Thesours* revenue. On the Spanish stamps appear *Impuesto de Guerra*, meaning war tax; *Recibos*, Revenue, and *Oficial*, Offi-

cial. All other Latin-american countries use Spanish inscriptions, except Brazil, which uses Portuguese. Rumanian and Italian—"Romania" and "Post Italiane"—are in the same class as French, Portuguese and Spanish, having come from the same Romance Languages.

The nations of southwest Asia and those of northern Africa use alphabets derived from the Arabian, but the most of them (at least a good many of them) now have enough of the inscription for identification printed in either English, French or German, in the Roman characters.

Japan, China, Siam and the minor states of the far east, usually have the name of the country and the value of the stamp in English or some other European language, though many of the inscriptions are in the native ideography.

Values of Philatelic Oddities

THERE are many, many stamps—local issues and others—to which it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign definite values. From the strictly philatelic point of view, they have no values, yet even the cold cash test of the public auction room proves that anything historically interesting will generally command a price and a buyer. Unquestionably this is largely the result of the habit, now so prevalent, of collecting all kinds of oddities and curios connected, however remotely, with the world's postal history. Essays of projected issues of stamps never actually placed before the public, have always had their admirers, and are now a stronger market than ever; but a fact that is less understandable is that local issues, whether authorized by government or not, still command a certain support if only their associations are of some historical or political or sociological interest.

There are some fine collections of locals, both of home and abroad, and although these contain a great deal of rubbish, it is too rash a thing to say that the owners will never see their money back, for in all wakes of collecting experience teaches us

that there is always a market for anything that is unique or that shows any approach to completeness.

Many so-called "stamps" issued for political purposes cannot lay claim to any real postal character, yet they are interesting, and in that sense valuable.

One reader is proud in the possession of a specimen of the "postage stamp" issued by Mons. Jaques Lebandy, the self-styled "Emperior of the Sahara." He believes it to be of great value, and we are not going to contradict him; but anything in the nature of a valuation of this and similar "unauthorized" issues is quite beyond our powers.

Other self-styled rulers have provided themselves with postal labels. "Prince James of Trinidad" and the "Prince Marie of the Sedangs" are familiar instances, and other well known political issues are those of the Jacobites and of the "Femmists" of Paris.

Intrinsically or philatelically these things are utterly valueless, yet a complete collection of them would be interesting and picturesque. — Exchange.

Why the Katar Appears on the Stamps of Alwar

The curious dagger, known as a katar, which is so prominent on the stamps of Alwar, says an old philatelic journal, owes its presence there to the following legend connected with the reigning family of that state. Mairaj, the father of Naru, who founded the Narukha clan who rule Alwar, was once at war with Kalodar Jhala, of Jhalrapatan. After much fighting an interview was arranged between the two monarchs. When they were squatting on the ground, facing each other, four of Jhala's men pinioned Mairaj's arms behind him with intent to murder him. Mad at the treachery, but unable to use his hands, Mairaj gripped Jhala's katar with his toes, pulled it out of his waist band and ended the traitor's career by stabbing him in the stomach. The legend is quite likely true, as the Indian has marvellously prehensile toes, and the broad handle grip of the katar would lend itself to use of this kind. Anyhow, that is why we find the katar on the stamps of Alwar.

Short Stories From Here and There

Caesar's Robe.

When the weeping relict of Caesar was packing up to move out of the palace she came upon the toga worn by the deceased statesman on the day of the assassination.

"I don't know whether to darn this thing or to throw it away," she said. "I'd keep it as a curiosity, Calpurnia," said her mother. "Some collector might pay you a good round sum for that garment."

"How absurd!" retorted Calpurnia. "What kind of a collector would want a thing like that?"

"Oh, you never can tell," said the old lady. "Some rent collector may come along some time, and it is just full of 'em."—*Lippincott's*.

The Jap Stamps

Never soak the stamps of Japan or Austria, warns an exchange, as owing to the thick and greasy quality of the gum, the stamps are usually in worse condition after soaking than before. We state this for the benefit of those soaking large quantities, who might thoughtlessly throw some hundreds of these into a basin of water to soak, and as a result have a rather difficult task on their hands. A single specimen can be soaked with considerable attention; after the paper has been detached from the back, carefully wash all the gum from the back. This will prevent the stamp from curling up and becoming as good as useless.

The Ugliest Stamps

The postage stamps of England are considered by the English to be the ugliest stamps in the world. The colors, they claim, are not even distinctly seen, and the design is an eyesore to anyone having an artistic temperament.

Spanish Department of
THE STAMP WORLD

Se publica en Espanol, Ingles, Frances y Aleman, dedicado exclusivamente a los coleccionadores de timbres postales.

THIS DEPARTMENT EDITED BY SR. JOAQUIN SEGURA, JR., 2a PTE. ALVARADO
NUM. 31, MEXICO, D. F.

EPES, ALA., E. U. A. MARCH, 1910.

Aviso.

Con el proximo numero la presente publicacion sera editada en Ingles y Espanol.

Dado el favor que el publico ha dispensado a esta publicacion debemos corresponderlo con creces; por lo mismo la publicaremos en Ingles, Espanol, Frances y Aleman; aumentaremos igualmente el numero de paginas de cada numero conforme las necesidades de la publicacion lo requieran.

Esta Seccion en Espanol estara a cargo del bien conocido Sr. Dn. Joaquin segura, Jr., Dadas sus entendidas cualidades en asuntos periodisticos no dudamos sabra impulsar y establecer mejoras en la Seccion que es a su cargo.

Damos nuestro saludo desde estas lineas a toda la prensa Espanola e Hispano-Americana, a los amigos con que contamos en dichas naciones los qua no dudamos acogeran con beneplacito esta Seccion.

Nuestro esfuerzos tenderan como lo han sido hasta el presente en complacer a nuestros lectores, de quienes hemos recibido marcas muestras de entusiasmo por nuestra publicacion. Esperamos de todos nuestros buenos amigos consejos y advertencias tendentes a mejorar nuestra publicacion. Deseamos vivamente complacer a todos nuestros lectores, por los cuales nuestra publicacion ha prosperado y podemos asegurar que continuara siendolo. Saludamos finalmente al Publico en general e invitamos a todos a subscribirse

a nuestro periodico en el que sus progresos periodisticos son cada dia mas notables.

En nuestro proximo numero articulos sensacionales.

La Redaccion.

Estampillas Para el Centenario de la Independencia Mexicana

La Direccion General de Correos de la ciudad de Mexico ha autorizado la expedicion de una nueva serie de estampillas postales con motivo del aniversario de la Independencia Mexicana. Las estampillas representaran: Las de un centavo a Dna. Leona Vicario, las de dos centavos a Quintana Roo; las de tres a Ignacio Rayon; las de cuatro a Dna. Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez; las de cinco a Hidaglo; las de diez a Allende y las de quince a Aldana. Aplaudimos la idea de la Direccion General de Correos pues trata con esto nada menos que de reviver el recuerdo de los inmortales heroes de la gloriosa epopeya de la Independencia Mexicana. Lugares de sitios historicos donde tuvieron lugar los principales acontecimientos de la Independencia representaran las estampillas por valor de cincuenta centavos, un peso y cinco pesos. Todos los fotografados seran tomados de pinturas y lienzos celebres. Los dibujantes mejores de la Republica Mexicana estan ocupados en hacer los modelos con el fin de obtener los fotografados respectivos que resultaran hermosos a no dudarlos.

Nuestra felicitacion mas sincera enviamos desde estas columnas por su acertada idea a la honorable Direccion de Correos. Estaremos pendientes de la primera expedicion de las mencionadas estampillas con el fin de darlas a conocer a nuestros lectores.

The Dixie Philatelist

In this issue of the WORLD will be seen the quarter page advertisement of Mr. Loyd Comegys, of Shreveport, La., advertising the *Dixie Philatelist*. Mr. Comegys' paper is neatly printed and well worth the subscription price charged. He gives a nice present to each subscriber. Don't fail to read his "ad." and send in your subscription—he'll appreciate your support.

Concerning The World

By The Editor

THE STAMP WORLD is published quarterly in the interest of the science of philately, or stamp collecting. There is not another stamp collectors' magazine in America that is as carefully edited as THE WORLD. The editor does not allow any discriminating articles of any character to enter its columns. It is our earnest desire to improve with each succeeding issue. Everything about THE WORLD is original. We have secured articles from the best writers of philatelic literature in America for the next issue, which will be issued from our own printing office.

The amount of advertising admitted to our columns will always be limited, and never will we let advertisements crowd out the reading. THE WORLD is a high grade magazine,—not an advertising sheet—and of course we will not fill it up with advertising at the expense of our subscribers, who are paying for reading matter and not for a paper filled with "ads."

In this issue you will find that from page 60 to page 106 there is not a single advertisement, making 46 pages of solid reading of the highest quality obtainable, with the exception of a few pages of portraits, which are equally as interesting as the reading.

We have been putting forth our best efforts to make THE WORLD the best philatelic magazine in the country, making few promises and letting the paper speak for itself. That our efforts have been appreciated goes without saying.

Here is a letter received from one of our first subscribers:

Mr. John Tippen.

Epes, Ala.

Dear Mr. Tippen:

The second issue of THE STAMP WORLD arrived several days ago, and is a wonderful improvement over the August number. The size, style and make-up is of a

style that shows the paper will be a success, and I await the next issue with interest. If you keep on you will be a rival of the *West* for size. Wishing yourself and paper success, I remain, yours very truly, ———.

We have the original of the above, and others equally strong in their praise. Read this one:

Mr. Jno. Tippen,
Epes, Ala.

My Dear Sir:

Number two of THE WORLD at hand and am very much pleased with your new paper. . . . Wishing your interesting journal the success and long life it well deserves, I remain, very truly yours, ———.

Here are a few more letters from subscribers and others who are well pleased:

Dear Tippen:

Your second number to hand—looks fine. Be sure and send Nast one, too, as he will then mention it in press review. Pleased to hear from you. Faithfully,

C. P. DEKAY,

Publisher of the *Stamp Journal*, Florida. N. Y.

John Tippen,
Epes, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Received WORLD and was pleased with it. Enclosed you will find one dollar, so put me down for two years at fifty cents per year. Hoping you will have the best of success, I am, respectfully yours,

EDWIN W. FUSS,
Newark, N. J.

A subscriber who does not wish us to publish his name writes as follows:

Mr. John Tippen,
Epes, Ala.

Dear Sir:

That second number was certainly fine, and no doubt

the succeeding ones will be as good or better. Here's wishing you and yours lots of good luck. The philatelic world is in need of just such a paper, as so few really amount to anything. Yours very truly, ---.

We guarantee every letter printed above to be genuine and can furnish the originals.

Now, if such kind expressions as the above were written about the second issue, which contained but 38 pages, what will our subscribers say of this issue, which contains 64 pages, besides the covers?

We hope and believe we will be able to make the next issue even larger and better than this, as we will have our own printing, as well as private, office, and will devote all of our time, capital and energy towards making "a paper of quality." Our printing establishment will be modern in every sense of the word, and we will employ none but skilled artists in producing THE WORLD, thereby making it typographically perfect.

A different cover design, printed in colors, will appear each issue, which will, of course, add greatly to the appearance of THE WORLD. We will spare no pains nor expense in making it the best all-around philatelic magazine published.

In this issue will be noticed a new Department, that of Philatelic Literature, and also a New Issue Department, as well as the regular Department of Review.

We were compelled to refuse a good deal of advertising in this issue on account of not having sufficient space for the advertisements and the reading matter we wanted to publish, and, as stated above, we positively will not devote space to advertisements when we need it for reading.

We thank the many collectors for their support in the past and hope to merit a continuance of same in the future, making new friends and increasing our circulation at the same time. If you have a stamp collecting friend, won't you kindly hand him your copy of THE WORLD and instruct him to pass it on?

Topics of the Season

*Late News-Notes Gathered Here and There for the Benefit of
Hurried Readers*

We are indebted to Mr. L. Rufus Hill of Gainesville, Ala., for a clipping describing the Peckitt purchase of the Avery collection. Space does not permit of our publishing it in this issue.

The philatelic library of Henry L. Calman is to be sold at auction by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of New York.

The third annual year book has been issued by the United States Revenue society.

The number of green special delivery stamps issued of the series of 1908 is 3,876,551.

In the future postoffice clerks must hand stamps to customers with the gummed side up to prevent germs from being handed out with the stamps.

The new McKinley postal card has been issued.

The American Philatelic Society convention will be held in Detroit this year.

Our heart-felt sympathy is extended to Editor Nast in the death of his son, Theodore.

On May 1 the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of New York will move to their new quarters, 127 Madison Avenue.

The postage rates of Brazil have been reduced to 3 cents per half ounce for letters.

England now has a new postmaster general! Mr. Herbert Samuel, late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has taken the place of the former great and good postmaster general, who gave up the office for a higher one—under the Crown!

The Imperial Philatelic Association

Last May the writer conceived the idea that if a philatelic society was organized—one which would give collectors an opportunity to join a society with low dues and give as many if not more benefits than other societies requiring from two to three times the amount in dues—it would be of great benefit to no small number of collectors. While some thought too many of these societies were already in existence, I felt sure that such an organization would prove beneficial. I communicated with a well-known stamp dealer, who seemed to think the idea a good one, and in a few weeks the Imperial Philatelic Association was formed.

Philatelic Flashes was made the first official organ, but a few months later was changed to the *Philatelic Star*, now published in Chicago. While the number of members so far is not very large, we hope and are trying to get as many as possible by persistent advertising. Of course a good many philatelists are a little skeptical about joining a new society—they want to see what it can do first—but we shall try to prove to them that the I. P. A. is worthy of their support—upon which the future of every society depends. The officers are as follows: A. M. Wright, President; C. V. Webb, Vice-President; J. Russell Reed, Sec.-Treas.; C. E. Jaeckel, Jr. Sales Supt.; Leon V. Cass, Counterfeit Detector; Julian T. Baber, Information Bureau; J. A. Allen, Fraud Investigation; J. A. Cook, Librarian, Jack C. Reed, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee.

The Parcel Post in England

A postoffice servant was seen at Liverpool street station, London, England, the other day conveying a lady on a parcel post lorry to her train. Incapacitated, presumably by gout, judging from the boot that cannot escape the eye of a sufferer from this complaint, the lady sat complacently in a chair on the service vehicle just over the words "Parcel Post."

New Issue of Mexican Stamps

The General Board of Directors of the Mexican postoffice department have authorized the expedition of a new issue of stamps in order to commemorate the anniversary of the Mexican independence.

The new stamps will represent: Of the one cent, the picture of Dna. Leona Vicario; of the two cent, Quintana Roo; of the three cent, Ignacio Rayon; of the four cent, Dna. Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez; of the five cent, Hidalgo; of the ten cent, Allende, and of the fifteen cent, Aldana. We applaud the idea of the Board of Directors, because in this manner the glorious anniversary of the Mexican independence is made.

Places of historical interest in which the principal events happened will be depicted on the fifty cent and five dollar stamps. All the engravings will be made from good pictures. The best draughtsmen of the Mexican Republic are being employed now in order to obtain the cuts, which will result in beautiful designs.

Our best felicitation is given from these columns by us for the idea. We will reproduce a copy of each one when out.

Why Do We Have Philatelic Societies?

Almost since the beginning of stamp collecting we have had so-called philatelic societies. And yet what have they done to advance philately? Very little, indeed. The foreign societies, we believe, have done more than the American societies, as they hold conventions and have stamp exhibits; whereas our American societies—at least one or two of them—hold a yearly convention, appoint or elect new officers, and return to their respective homes, having had a very enjoyable (?) time. It is true that the smaller societies are doing more good than the large ones, as the members usually have a meeting once or twice a month and exchange stamps and otherwise enjoy themselves by doing all they can for the advancement of philately. Let our societies “wake up” and do something. Let them realize the fact that every new stamp collector means the advancement that is so badly needed.

10

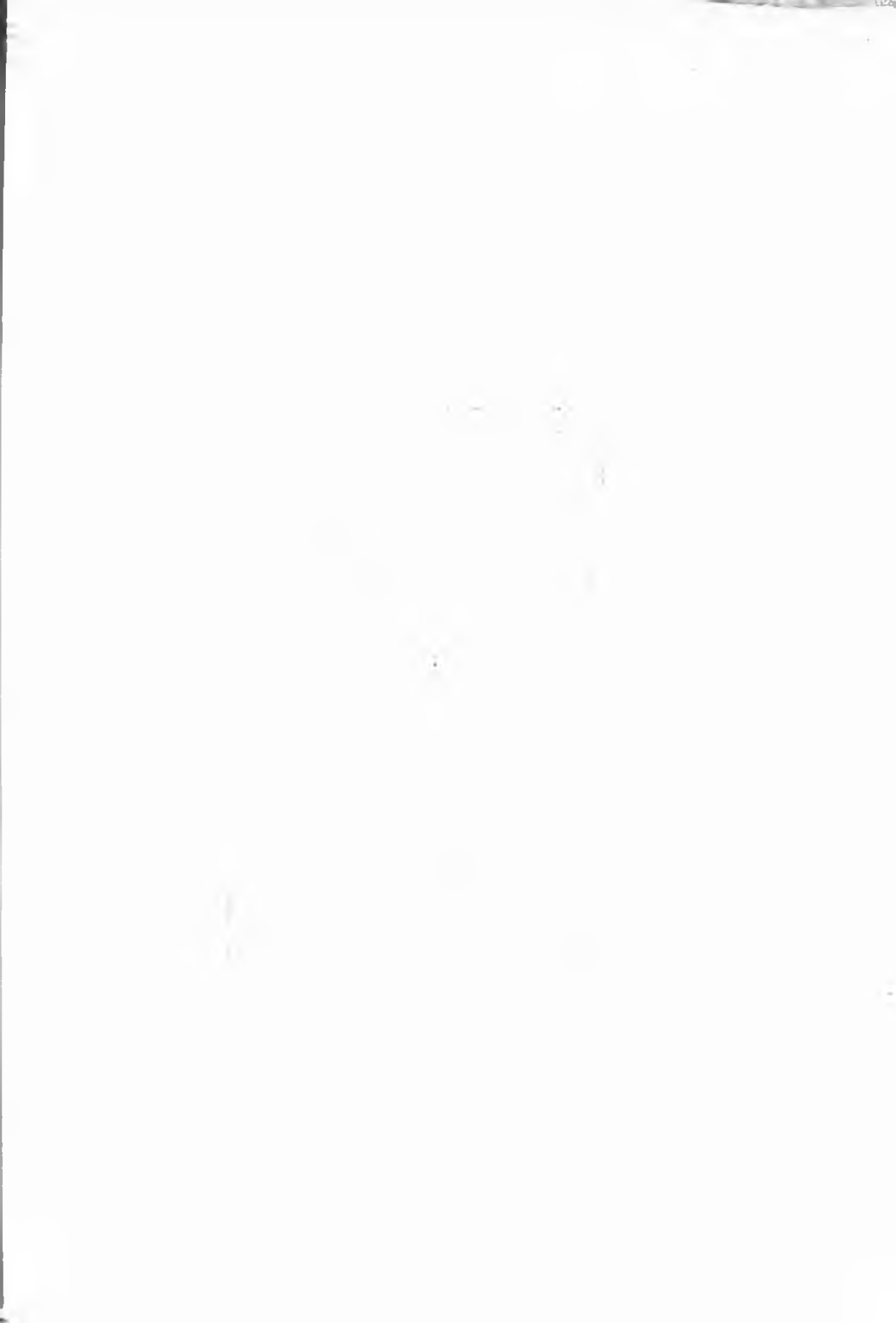
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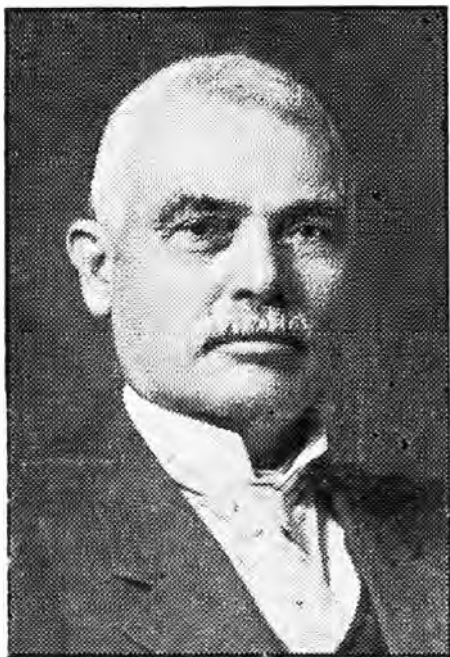
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



H. MORGAN BUTLER



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



F. S. WHITE





Bernard Harwood

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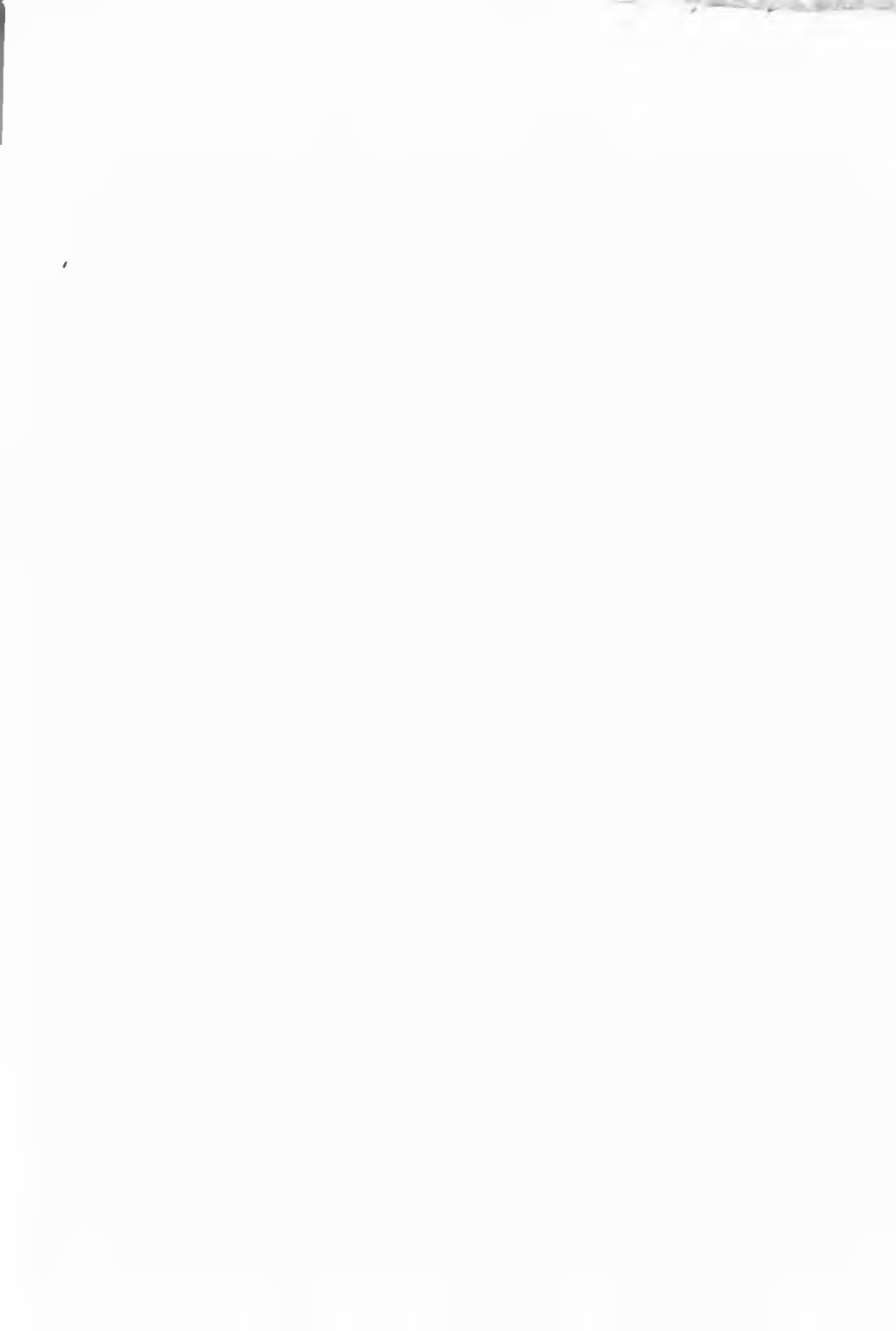
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FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



H. M. BELL

Author of "Benefits Derived From Stamp
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collectors.

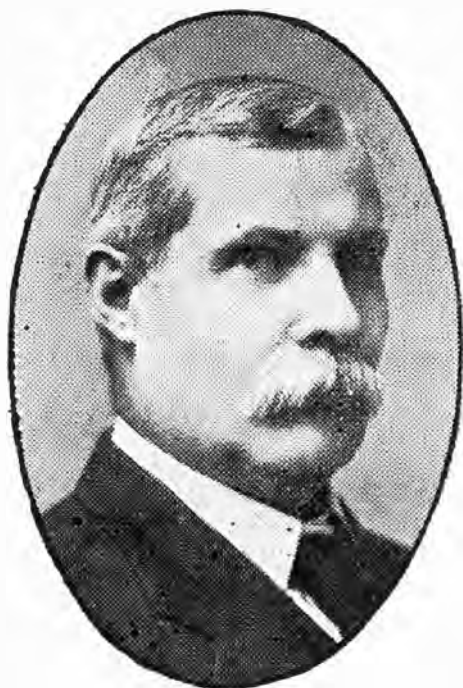


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collectors.



JOHN A. LUSK.

New Issue Chronicle

Any information for this Department should be sent to the Editor.

- Afghanistan, 6ch, orange, adhesive.
- Argentina, 1p, rose and blue.
- British Solomon Islands, 2s, purple on blue; 2s 6p, red on blue; 5s, green on yellow.
- Canada, 7c, olive bistre.
- China, 5c, lilac.
- Cuba, 1c, dark green and purple; 2c, dark red and grey-green; 3c, purple and blue; 5c, blue and green; 8c, green and violet; 10c, brown and dark blue; 50c, violet and black. Special delivery, 10c, orange and blue.
- Dominican Republic, official, 2c, scarlet and black.
- Dutch Indies, postage due, 40c, light rose and black; 50c, light rose and black; 75c, light rose and black.
- Eritrea, special delivery, 30c, black and rose.
- Fiji Islands, 2s, black on green.
- Gabon, 1c, vermilion and violet-brown; 2c, red - brown and black; 5c, olive and blue-green; 10c, carmine and rose.
- Gambia, 1-2d, green, 2 1-2d, ultramarine.
- Germany, postal card, 20 para on 10 pfen., carmine on buff.
- Gibraltar, 1-2d, deep green; 2d, grey; 1s, black on green.
- Gold Coast, 2d, grey.
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- Malta, 1d, carmine.
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- Norway, 1 kr., green.

Papua, 2s 6d, brown and black.	South Australia, 9d. claret.
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Rhodesia, 1-2d, green.	Turkey, 5 pi., blue-brown.
Salvador, 1d, black and brown.	Transvaal, 2d, light slate.
Sierra Leone, 1 1-2d, orange-brown.	United States, postal card, 1c, black.
	Victoria, 1d, carmine.

No More Free Samples

IT HAS been our custom since the establishment of THE WORLD to send free samples to any one requesting them, but in the future we cannot do this. Each copy costs us about eleven cents to print and mail, so you see if we should send a free sample to every one requesting it, we would lose money, even if they subscribed.

You are cordially invited to ask for as many sample copies as you desire, providing you remit fifteen cents for each copy asked for. We will include a subscription blank and return envelope with your sample copy so there will be no trouble in sending in your subscription.

Some people, it seems, are laboring under the impression that there is a humbug to everything that they don't see. THE WORLD is an exception. There are many collectors who have not seen a copy, and they are not likely to see one unless they can cough up the appalling sum of fifteen cents and straightway send it to us for said sample copy.

We know it hurts when a fellow has to dig down in his jeans and produce the coin, but we also know (having had the experience) it hurts just as bad (the other fellow) to have to go to the trouble and expense of getting out a paper—any publisher can sympathize with us—and then have two or three bushels, more or less, of postal cards asking for free samples.

We try to be as accomodating as possible, but there is such a thing as going beyond the limit.

Our Free Premiums

OUR free premiums are like the Irishman's ducks—"they ain't hatched yet." No, not yet. They may hatch out at some future date after the present publisher has relinquished his right to be the judge as to the proper way of running THE WORLD.

It has been our earnest desire since the first issue to give our readers a paper that will merit a continuance of their support after their present subscription expires—a paper that they will be proud of, and one that will be preserved and re-read with pleasant memories in the future—and we realize that the only way to attain this end is to make THE WORLD so good that any one who sees a copy will subscribe at once, for fear of missing the next issue.

It sometimes happens that a collector is misled by the offers made by certain inferior papers of valuable premiums to new subscribers. We warn our readers not to put too much faith in these "special offers," and remember that in no case do you get more than your money's worth.

Where a publisher offers a "free premium," consisting of stamps cataloging at five or six dollars, you can rest assured that that publisher is not putting forth his best efforts on his paper, depending on his premiums to build up his subscription list.

We know that subscribers secured in this way would not take the paper if the premiums were not offered, and we also know that those who subscribe on account of the premiums will not, as a general rule, renew their subscription when it expires. That is why we offer no premiums. We desire a continuance of your patronage after your present subscription runs out, and we know the only way to make you renew is to print a philatelic paper worthy of your support.

Before you forget it, look up our premium advertisement on page 58. It is very interesting to those who are interested in premiums. Don't fail to read it—'twill do you good to get acquainted with our premiums.

Department of Review

Publishers desiring a review in The World will kindly send one copy of your publication to G. H. Corbet, 2428 N. Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill., and a second to the publisher of The World.

Conducted By G. H. Corbet

General Remarks

IN THE past few months there has been several new papers started devoted to stamps. The contents of most of them is better than the average new paper, some of them being better than their older rivals. This increase in literature is a good sign for the growth of stamp collecting, and collectors should encourage these publishers with their subscriptions and those of us who can should send in articles, notes of interest, etc., that could be used by the publisher. There is hardly a month goes by but what sees the birth of some new stamp paper, and this country can now boast of about double the number of papers we had at this time last year. There is always room for one more, so let the good work be kept up. The more papers we have, the more collectors we get, as each new paper reaches some who have not been in touch with any other paper, and many of these people become interested.

The better stamp collecting becomes in general, just so much more valuable will your own collection become. So let us welcome the new papers in our midst.

❁ ❁

Review

The Southern Philatelist, published monthly by L. Carter Grosjean, Shreveport, La.; subscription 15c per year.

This paper was started in August, 1909, and, although it is less than a year old, it is giving its readers a treat in the way of good, interesting reading each month. The leading article in the December issue is on the S. P. A. Convention, and is written by J. C.

Rice. There is a page of interesting notes and a new issue department, and another short article on the famous postoffice Mauritius stamp, showing how this stamp increased in value from 1c in 1847 to over seven thousand dollars at the present time. The January issue contains a short article by J. R. Reed under the heading, "Is Stamp Collecting Declining?" After reading this, we feel sure it is not. The remainder of the number is made up of short notes, etc, similar to the December number. Mr. Grosjean is giving his readers plenty for their money, and is thinking of increasing the size again in the near future.

The *Philatelic Monthly*, published monthly by Henry George, Milwaukee, Wis.

This paper is another publication which is less than a year old, but shows great improvement in the last few issues, and bids fair to stay with us for years. Mr. George issued his first number in May, 1909, as an advertising leaflet. The January number before us contains eight pages, five of which contain reading. "Recent Forgeries" is the title of the leading article, and is written by Philip A. Telly. This is followed by a page of notes on recent issues. In addition to this, there is a press review, another half page of general news, and a bit of advice to new collectors, under the heading of "Tips for Young Collectors." The subscription price is 25c per year.

The *Stamp Collector*, Columbus Ohio, published by G. W. Linn. Edited By Paul Mason; January, 1910.

The number before us contains 20 pages and cover. The features of this magazine are the auction department, edited by W. H. Field; the new-issue department, conducted by Geo. K. Smith, Jr., and the literature department, which is in the hands of the publisher. On the philatelic literature page Mr. Linn urges the organizing of a philatelic literature society, and gives some excellent reasons why an organization of this kind should be formed. There is no doubt that a society of this kind would be a good thing for stamp collecting, and would fill a long-felt want. All collectors who are interested in this branch of collecting should write Mr.

Linn on the subject. In the editorial Mr. Mason corrects a report that appeared in the December *Hobbyist*, when he tells us that the *Stamp Collector* is published by Geo. W. Linn, and it has no connection with the International Stamp Company, which was started at the same time in Columbus. The whole number is interesting and bids fair to rank with the best of our older papers.

The Central Philatelic Association of America announce the intention of publishing a series of hand books on stamp collecting, to be known as the Collectors' Series of Hand Books. The first book, now being prepared, will be ready this spring. It will be entitled "Rare Stamp Finds in America," and will treat on finds of rare stamps that have been made in this country. We will review this book in an early number.

Several new papers have made their appearance, and will be given a review in the next issue, providing copies are sent to the publisher and the review editor.

Death of Anders Neander

The Philatelic Society of Sweden has again suffered from the loss of one of its foremost members, Anders Neander, Doctor of Divinity and member of the Royal Order of the North Star, a distinction conferred on him by the king of Sweden. He had also reached the highest degree of Swedish Freemasonry. Doctor Neander was a member of the Swedish Society since 1900, and President of its Branch at Norrköping. He was widely known as an expert on minor varieties, and could, in most cases, state the genuineness of a stamp without the slightest hesitation. Shortly before his death, which took place January 29, at the age of 65, he had to discontinue his services as editor of the literary review of the *Philatelic Journal of Sweden*, which work he undertook as a successor to the late Mr. Krasemann. Always deeply interested in the active work of the society, he rarely missed one of its meetings. — *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.



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NO. 3

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CONTENTS

THE POSTAGE STAMP (Prose)	Frontispiece
THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT	By John Tippen 61
WHAT OUR EXCHANGES ARE SAYING	64
HOW TO KEEP YOUR DUPLICATES	By H. M. Bell 67
COLLECTING USED SPECIMENS	By Martin V. Langford 69
SOME OLD SAYINGS RETOLD	By Comus 72
REFLECTIONS OF AN OLD-TIMER (Poem)	By A. P. McDougal 73
PHILATELIC JOTTINGS	By J. Russell Reed 74
PHILATELIC LITERATURE DEPARTMENT	By John Tippen 76
FOREIGN INSCRIPTIONS ON POSTAGE STAMPS	By Henry P. Smith, Jr. 78
VALUES OF PHILATELIC ODDITIES	80
SHORT STORIES FROM HERE AND THERE	82
SPANISH DEPARTMENT	By Joaquin Segura, Jr. 83
CONCERNING THE WORLD	By the Editor 85
TOPICS OF THE SEASON	88
IMPERIAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION	89
NEW ISSUE OF MEXICAN STAMPS	90
WHY DO WE HAVE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES?	90
NEW ISSUE CHRONICLE	101
NO MORE FREE SAMPLES	102
OUR FREE PREMIUMS	103
DEPARTMENT OF REVIEW	By Geo. H. Corbet 104

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Vol. 1

MARCH, 1910

No. 3

THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

By John Tippen

Effect of Penny Postage

The British postmaster general, in his annual report, says: "The result of penny postage with the United States, established in October, 1908, is an increase of about 25 per cent. between the two countries." During the year 84,825,000 telegrams passed over the postoffice wires, a decrease of 1.3 per cent., owing to the increasing use of the telephone. Conversations by telephone numbered 22,500,024. The year's postal revenue was \$90,000,000, or a little over £18,000,000, and the expense of operation was \$65,000,000. The net profit was about \$23,500,000. Telegraphs and telephones earned \$17,500,000 net, a decrease of about \$1,500,000 from 1907.



Advancement of Philately

In the South

A few years ago you could hardly find a stamp collector in the entire South. Today they are numbered by the hundred, or even thousand. That fact of itself proves that our American journals are doing excellent work in the advancement of the science of philately. With the past year four new stamp journals have been

established in the South, the *Dixie Philatelist*, *Philatelic Ledger*, *Southern Philatelist* and STAMP WORLD. All of these papers are well edited and appear to be receiving the support and hearty co-operation of collectors everywhere. We predict a bright future for the Southern states, philatelically speaking, and ask our exchanges to help us in our endeavor to secure new recruits in Dixie. The Southern people, as a rule, are slow to take hold, but now that we have them started all we need is a little boosting now and then on the part of our contemporaries, which, we feel sure, will be heartily given.



Philatelic Literature Department

In this issue of the WORLD we make the announcement of the intention of the publisher to devote a page or two to the much-neglected branch of the science of philately—its literature—in each issue. Never, we believe, was there any one subject which could boast of having had as many magazines and periodicals devoted to it as philately; yet most of them lasted less than three months! It will be the object of our Philatelic Literature Department to keep our readers posted as to the new journals and books published devoted to philately, and also to print a list of all old journals which have since been discontinued, and, whenever possible, state prices and where they may be procured. We believe the literature department will be welcomed by many of our readers for the information it will contain, even if they do not collect philatelic literature.



Lock of Guitou's Hair

One of the objects shown in the post-office exhibition at the Seattle exposition is a lock of hair which Guitou himself sent

this lock to a rich woman in Baltimore in the hope that she might try to save his life. She had left for Europe, and his letter was sent to the dead letter office.

Automatic Registration Machine

In Germany they have invented a machine for automatically registering letters. One side of the machine faces the postoffice employee while the other faces the sender of the letter. All the sender has to do is to push the letter through the slide and turn the handle. The machine does the rest—places the letter in position, stamps it and prints off a receipt, which it throws out to the sender. It is said that a special perforation will have to be made for these machines, which are now being tried in Berlin. Should they not prove practicable, the few stamps that have been thus specially perforated will not be very common in a little while, and we urge our readers to keep a sharp lookout for them.

What The World is Doing

While we have made few promises and carried out less, perhaps, yet we deem it advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to let our readers know something of what they may expect of the WORLD in the future. With this issue we are making application for second-class rates of postage, and as soon as the WORLD is entered as second-class mail matter (which will be before our next issue appears), we will save a good many dollars each issue, which we have been paying for postage. With this money we intend to purchase good halftone cuts and the best literature possible for us to obtain, thereby making the WORLD the best illustrated philatelic magazine in the world. "Persistency brings success."

What Our Exchanges are Saying

Best Faith in Fine Copy

(Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.)

An American writer thinks that the "perfection craze" is dying out, and points out that one of the rarest stamps ever sold at auction was a damaged copy. I keep a stock book especially for the reception of damaged stamps, and it is noticeable that it is usually in an empty and stripped condition. Where a fine copy is worth 6d, a specimen with an imperceptible tear will readily bring 2d or 3d, and sometimes a purchaser may be found for them wholesale at a few shillings per hundred. However, one's best faith is still in the fine copy.



The Mulready Envelope.

(Housekeeper)

The Mulready envelopes were the first stamped envelopes used on the introduction of penny postage in England. They were in the form of a half sheet of paper to be folded over the letters as previously part of the letters sheet had been folded to close the missive. On the side to be stamped an elaborate ornamental design, drawn by Mulready, the artist (whence the name), had been printed with a small space in the center for the address. However, these decorated envelopes were so unappropriate for the everyday needs of correspondence and business that they only remained in use for one year, under the first contract made with the government for their sale.



The Canal Zone in the Future

(Stamp Journal.)

The Canal Zone, in some disrepute on account of the efforts of dealers to make unending varieties of surcharges, will see its highest popularity later, as gradually the eyes of all the world watch

the completion of the canal. I predict that U. S. possessions in Central America and around the Isthmus will be considerably extended before or shortly after its completion. The world's interests will be furthered by more stability of government and less revolutions in so important a commercial territory as it will then become. The Latins, since Caesar, have not shown particular evidences of carrying out the highest ideas of civilization, and it remains for the "Barbarians'" descendants, the Anglo-Saxons, to fulfill them. All of which indirectly concerns philately.



"The Star—Retrospective"

Under the above heading we note the following article in the *Philatelic Star* for January, 1910 (Vol. 9, No. 1). The *Star* is a bright little paper, and we are glad to see it succeed.

The first number of the *Philatelic Star* was issued January 10, 1902, by Judson N. Burton, of Madison, N. Y., by whom it was published until January, 1909. Of all the stamp journals now in existence, the *Star* has perhaps had the most varied career. The first number contained four pages and cover, the pages being 4x6 inches. The February and March issues were presumably of the same size. The issue of April, 1902, was increased in size so that the pages were 7x9 1-2 inches. Volume 1 was finished in this size. The first three numbers of volume 2 were also 7x9 1-2 inches, and contained from eight to fourteen pages. In April another change was brought about, the pages having been reduced to 5 1-2x8 inches, and this size has been continued to date. . . . The January, 1906, number was the last we issued as a monthly until January, 1907. Between these dates three or four numbers were issued as a weekly, number 47, dated April 7, 1906; number 48, dated April 14; number 49, dated April 21. The next one is number 50, but we do not know whether it was issued as a weekly or monthly, nor on what date. . . . By taking over this paper we cleared the philatelic field of one eyesore, and, although we say it ourselves, have made a very presentable sheet of it. Our reading matter has not been the best obtainable, perhaps. but it was the best we could do under the circumstances.

Excrescences of Philately

(*Stamp Collector.*)

There are many of these fungi incident to a period of great Philatelic prosperity, such as this. Two of them, typifying them all, deserve criticism as being particularly maretricious, and liable, for that reason, to bring legitimate Philatelic endeavor into disrepute. One is the oft-repeated stamp paper "special"; the other is the speculative society, formed to boost some one's game, whether it be a paper, a stock of stamps to be sold, or merely the seeking of notoriety. There is no doubt that a stamp paper "special" is legitimate, with limitations, and has its proper place in Philatelic literature. A great holiday edition of a Philatelic journal, attractively put together, with special articles on various phases of the science, with histories of clubs and societies biographies of great collectors and description of their treasures, makes pleasant reading and is worthy of preservation. A "convention number" of a great national society, with an outline of its history, definition of its hopes and aims, sketches of its leaders and a Philatelic resume of the convention city, falls within the same category. Their scope is broad enough to attract all the legitimate dealers to their advertising columns and to draw the attention of thousands of non-subscribing collectors to the merits of the publication, if proper means of publicity are employed. A great anniversary number also is a fine thing, both for a paper and for its readers. The supporters of a Philatelic paper like to know something of its history, its struggles and triumphs, its disappointments and achievements. But beyond these the "special" has little excuse for being. Of the speculative society there is nothing good to be said. Those who are not in the game are its dupes, and soon or late they will awaken to the fact and be forever lost to the world of legitimate Philately. And the man lost in the way not only is a loss personally to the cause, but his influence is ever after exercised against it. So the cost goes on in an ever-increasing ratio. It is up to those who have the best interests of our science at heart, therefore, to do what they can to arouse a sound sentiment against both these evils, that their effect may be minimized, even if they do not disappear.

How to Keep Your Duplicates

By H. M. Bell

[NOTE: While this article was intended for the younger collectors, yet I am sure the more advanced collectors will find the suggestions very useful.—THE EDITOR.]

NOT every collector knows how to keep his duplicates in good condition, and at the same time keep them in a convenient and compact form, without going to the expense of purchasing albums in which to keep them.

I have found the duplicate holder, of my own invention, as shown in Figure 1, a practical, inexpensive mode of keeping all duplicates in good condition and always having them where you can find them when you want or need them.

To make the duplicate holder, proceed as follows:

First, cut a piece two and one-half by nine inches. This is the bottom of the holder. Next, take a piece of *thick* cardboard two and a half by nine inches and with a sharp pen knife cut it into the shape of Figure three, leaving a margin of a quarter of an inch.

After carefully ruling the diagram (Fig. 1), glue Fig. 3 to Fig. 2, leaving three sides loose, to allow of its being opened and closed



Figure 1.

out going to the expense which to keep them. plicate holder, of my in Figure 1, a practical, inexpensive mode of in good condition and al- you can find them when- them.

cate holder, proceed as

of thin cardboard about incnes, as shown in Fig- bottom of the holder. *thick* cardboard two and with a sharp pen shape of Figure three, quarter of an inch.

ing Fig. 2, as shown in which adds greatly to holder, you should care- 2. The holder is now ception of the cover or a piece of stiff paper or size as Fig. 2. Glue the 3, leaving three sides ing opened and closed

readily. If you make several duplicate holders and always keep them properly classified, you will be surprised at finding how useful and convenient they are.



Figure 2.

In Fig. 1, you will note, I did not rule the holder to hold but seven stamps, leaving half of it for hinges, etc.; but when you make your holders as described

in this article, you will find that they will be large enough to hold twenty-five to thirty stamps.

Each holder should have the name of the country from which the stamps came, and any other information you may desire, written on the cover.

As a great many stamp collectors exchange duplicates, they will find my "duplicate holders" invaluable, for they not only protect the stamps while they are going through the mails, but if you have your name written or printed on each holder, there will be no danger of the collector to whom you send them, making a mistake and returning the wrong holder, as is often the case where stamps are sent loose or mounted on sheets or in books.

I have been thinking of having a few hundred duplicate holders made and asking the honorable editor of the STAMP WORLD to distribute them among his readers.



Figure 3.

I hope all the "beginners" (and "old-timers", as well) will try out the "duplicate holders" and prove for themselves how useful they are.

By keeping them properly classified, as stated above, you will never have any trouble in finding any stamps you desire.

The subscription list of the WORLD is steadily increasing. And why shouldn't it? When you consider the fact that it is the best, if not the largest, philatelic publication in America today, you will understand why our circulation is increasing. And if you are aware of the fact that *we give no premiums of any description*, you will know why the "WORLD is better".

Collecting Used Specimens

Written especially for THE STAMP WORLD.

By Martin V. Langford

THERE are many collectors who believe in collecting unused specimens, and, of course, proceed to put this belief into effect. Personally, I think this is a great mistake. While some of us, at some time or other, have been compelled, by force of circumstances, to collect unused stamps, yet we should not, on account of this, devote all of our energies to collecting unused specimens exclusively.

Isn't a used stamp, lightly cancelled, very much more interesting than an unused one?

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CAPT. MARTIN V. LANGFORD.

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where a great many unused stamps were manufactured for the sole purpose of being sold to stamp collectors, to the enrichment of the governments issuing such stamps.

Several countries have issued stamps which they did not use for postage. They were all sold to dealers, who, of course, sold them to collectors. If collectors were not so fast at buying "unused" stamps, and would consider well before they spend their money for stamps, and buy them in used instead of unused condition, they would be better off financially, if in no other way, and would, in my opinion, have better value for their money.

I do not mean to say that no one should collect unused stamps, but I do say there is as much, if not more, benefit in collecting used stamps. The cancellation mark, in nearly every instance, guarantees that the stamps have been used for postage.

Most of the rarest stamps are found only in used condition. You can find but few really rare stamps that are unused. Neither can you find many unused stamps that are very rare, although some of them are considered by some to be rare.

Those collectors who have been collecting used specimens for a number of years have nothing to regret. On the other hand they should congratulate themselves.

I remember years ago, when I was a young man, how I collected only used stamps, and I have never yet regretted it. My collection is now worth several hundred dollars, and nearly every stamp in it is used.

While this may be a poor argument (and I couldn't expect anything else), nevertheless, used stamps are the only stamps to collect when it is possible to secure them.

Suppose a man should go into a store and ask for a pair of shoes. He would, of course, expect good shoes if he paid a high price. On the other hand, let a man ask for a good shoe for a dollar a pair. Could he get them? Certainly not.

It is the same way with stamps or anything else. Stamps in good condition cost more than stamps in poor condition.

This is only another reason why all collectors should get the best. Yet, I ask, are unused stamps better than used ones? If they are, then I don't want the best.

A well-centered, well-printed, excellent copy of a stamp, unused, is generally worth more than the same stamp in a used condition, simply because the majority of the collectors collect unused instead of used stamps.

The demand for any certain article, let it be stamps or any other article of merchandise (for stamps are merchandise), will surely control the price of that article. If the majority of the philatelists would buy only used stamps, where they now buy them unused, the used specimens would be worth two or three times as much as the unused ones.

As further proof of this, take any stamp that is considered rare: What makes it rare? Scarcity? Not always. It is true that in a great many instances the demand for some certain stamp makes it worth more than other stamps, which are equally as scarce, but which are not so diligently sought for by collectors. Thus we see that demand, rather than supply, makes some stamps worth more, or, if I may use the term, rarer than others.

It is only a question of time—a short future time—when the advantages to be gained by collecting used stamps will present themselves to every philatelist in the land.

Then, and not until then, will collectors thoroughly appreciate and enjoy our science. I don't suppose I will live to see the day when the thousands of philatelists (including you, dear reader) will be as anxious to get used stamps as they now are to secure them unused, but that day is sure to come in the near future.

Already, I am glad to note, there is an increasing demand for used stamps in good condition. Philatelists are awakening to the fact that used stamps will soon be more valuable than unused.

Therefore, let us all begin a collection of used stamps exclusively, that we may have something to be thankful for when the above mentioned revolution comes about.

Believe me, I do not write because of prejudice or because my collection consists of used stamps, but because I desire to see philately uplifted and advanced, and from my personal experience I am sure that there is more pleasure for the philatelist in collecting used instead of unused specimens.

Some Old Sayings Retold

By Comus

A stamp you want is worth a dozen you already have.
An undesirable stamp hangs (not) long on the hinge.
A philatelist and his stamp collection are rarely parted.
The stamps you need are welcome indeed.

A light purse is a heavy curse—to some collectors.
All are not stamps that appear to be so—some are forgeries.
A man may buy gold too dear—likewise stamps.
An empty album is the collectors' workshop.
A collection is not made in one day.
A new album needeth filling.

A penny saved is a penny earned—and perhaps it would be a good plan to spend it for stamps.

A traveling collector gathers many stamps.
A "dead beat" collector is a disgrace to the cause.

As the old cock crows, the young cock learns—This is also true of stamp collectors.*

Attention in time may save your whole collection.

As welcome as the flowers in May, are those stamps when they arrive.

As you begin your collection so shall you continue it.

Before you begin your collection be sure of a place to keep your stamps.

Beginners have no right to be choosers—Take any old packet.

Be not too hasty to outbid another.

Be slow to decide and quick to buy.

Better to let it alone than be beaten.

Better late, than never—Especially if you are in moderate circumstances.

Members of a society flock together.

*In that case we should set good examples by crowing loud and long.—ED.

Reflections of an Old-Timer

By Aaron P. M'Dougal

'Twas twenty years ago or more, when we were but lads,
That Bill an' me visited our neighbor, a friend of our dad's.

Bill, he went to chase the geese. Me? I went to the "bad";
For as soon as no one was looking, our neighbor's album I had.

In it there was the very stamp I wanted, O, wondrous wonder!
And—I made sure no one was looking—I'd take it, by thunder!

I turned another page, and lo! What should I see?
Why, another stamp that certainly "looked good to me".

I knew 'twas a sin to take it, but the temptation was great;
And as I had taken one, I thought it should have a mate!

Thus it continued for nearly an hour—one more, just one—
Then I saw Billy riding a goat and thought I'd join the fun.

But—there was another stamp I wanted, and I'd hook it.
What if our neighbor missed it? I could say 'twasn't I who
took it.

Again I had made a mistake, as any one could have seen.
Oh! If only I had stayed at home, where I should have been!

In walked our neighbor! "You have stolen my stamps,
"My precious stamps!" he cried; "oh, you little scamps!"

"They dropped from the album as I was looking at them, sir",
I said. At that moment he said: "there's your mother: I'll
tell her!"

You bet we were forced to go home, were Billy and I;
'Cause our neighbor thought Billy "had a finger in the pie."

But when I explained and Billy explained the case to dad,
He didn't say a word to Billy, but me! O gee! dad was mad!

He cussed and preached and made me pull off my coat!
After all, I wished it had been Billy who stole the stamps and
I who rode the goat!

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Philatelic Jottings

By J. Russell Reed

THE postoffice department is evidently trying to do away with the mail wagons drawn by horses, for in Boston recently several electric wagons have been put on duty with great success. This will greatly facilitate the delivery and dispatching of the mail and be of much less expense to the government.



YES, the United States is going to issue another stamp. This time a twelve-cent, necessary to prepay postage on registered letters on account of the increase in the cost of registration. It was rumored that Martha Washington's head would adorn the new stamp, but later reports indicate the martyr president, who already has his head on the new set, will be placed thereon. Personally, I think the government made a great mistake in putting Washington's head on the whole set. Franklin, Lincoln, Clay, McKinley, and all those men who stood so prominently in the affairs of our country years ago, should be given the same honor as Washington, and I hope that the next set will bear all their portraits.



SPEAKING of the increase in registration reminds me of the fact that in Canada the registration cost is five cents, and in England four. Why can't we have just as low a rate? The postmaster says that the former price didn't meet the expenses; but why can't the service be cheapened in such a way that it will? If present conditions prevail the government will find they are losing more money than before.



THE past year seems to have been a banner one for new stamp publications, but few seem to have made much success. The main trouble seems to be in printing matter pertaining to stamps.

Some are filled up with clippings, jokes and other matter of no interest whatever to collectors, while others contain heart-to-heart talks with the editor, testimonials and a few ads. Now, such papers never did make a success and never will unless their publishers will cater to the wants of the collector. Publishers already are finding it hard to compete with the number of inferior papers now in the field.



In a recent number of a stamp monthly I read the following in an advertisement: "Wanted, current unused Great Britain at a discount from face, also U. S." I doubt if this dealer gets many answers, don't you?



Did I hear some one say the U. S. was going to issue a stamp to celebrate the finding of the north pole?



The postcard business is a great one. According to the over-worked postoffice employes, there are millions in it.



The postal authorities of England paid a high compliment to the stamp collectors of the world when they provided a special canceling stamp for use in Manchester on the three days of the stamp exposition in that city. The canceling mark was circular in design and about an inch in diameter, and around its borders were the words "International Stamp Exposition, Manchester, 1909." Thus, for once, were the philatelists officially recognized.



If we must eat cold storage eggs from China we ought to know how we pay for them. Chinese business is done in taels. But the tael is not a coin, it is a Chinese ounce of silver, with, of course, constantly fluctuating value. China's only coin in use until recently was the copper cash—1,200 to a Mexican silver dollar, 2,850 to the American dollar. Now a new coin—the ten-cash piece—made at the provincial mints, is replacing the old one. In all the coast and river ports the old Mexican dollar was long current, but Chinese dollars are now coined in all the provinces. The mintage of one province, however, is always subject to a discount in every other.

Philatelic Literature Department

By John Tippen

Announcement

BEGINNING with the present issue we are incorporating a Philatelic Literature Department, believing that by so doing we will be a great help to hundreds of literature collectors.

Philatelic literature has been neglected more than any other branch of the science, and we believe a few pages devoted to it each issue will not be thrown away.

We desire to make this department as interesting as possible, and solicit letters and contributions from any of our readers who may be interested.



Exchange Department

Any of our readers having papers or books which they would like to exchange may have them listed in the Exchange Department free of charge.



Philatelic Literature Wanted

Under this heading we will print without charge a list of papers, books, catalogues, etc., wanted by any of our readers.



New Publications

Any information concerning new publications, books, etc., will be thankfully received but no book review will be published unless copy of book to be reviewed is sent to the editor.



Literature Notes

Any notes or short items which we can publish under this

PHILATELIC LITERATURE DEPARTMENT 77

heading will be thankfully received and proper credit will be given all articles published.

We sincerely trust that we may be favored with contributions from all who collect literature, assuring you that they will be heartily appreciated.

List of Papers Established in 1910

Below is a list of new philatelic publications established since January 1, 1910.

NAME	OFFICE OF PUBLICATION	SUB. PRICE	ESTABLISHED
Standard Philatelist	Chicago, Ill.	25c per annum	January
Billikin Phil. Magaz'e	Columbus, Ohio	"	"
Everybody's Philat'st	Astoia, Oregon	"	"
Dixie Philatelist	Shreveport, La.	15c per annum	"
Pacific Stamp News	Forest Grove, Oreg.	"	"

Larger Mail Tubes

Experiments are to be made at Cincinnati with 30-inch instead of 8-inch tubes for the transmission of mail matter between the general postoffice and central union depot. Postmaster General Hitchcock has authorized the advertising of bids for 30-inch tubes not to cost exceeding \$17,000 per mile per annum. At present 8-inch tubes carrying only first-class mail are in use in Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

Mail Letters in Barrels

Because the cable between the Magdellan Islands and Cape North is broken and can not be repaired until warm weather sets in, the inhabitants of the islands have resorted to the ancient way of transmitting messages and mail. A heavy barrel containing between 30 and 40 letters, sealed in cans, was picked up on the Cape Breton coast by persons living near the shore. The letters were received by the postoffice authorities and duly sent to their respective addresses. The tide had carried the barrel sixty miles across the gulf of Lawrence in ten days.

Foreign Inscriptions on Postage Stamps

By Henry P. Smith, Jr.

IT WOULD, no doubt, be very convenient for us if we could tell at a glance from which country any certain stamp came. But if such was the case, philately would have lost one of its greatest charms. Quite a few of the younger collectors would, I am sure, be glad if the inscriptions on all foreign stamps were printed in the English language which, of course, would be impossible.

The familiar "Deutsche Reich" and "Reichpost" on the stamps of Germany are so common that they are not troublesome in the least, even to the beginner. Names of the German colonies are almost the same as English. Everyone knows that "Deutsche Sudwest Afrika" mean German Southwest Africa; the Caroline Islands are known as "Karolinen," etc. In parts of the Empire, the German states, some of the names are different in English, as "Braunsweig," meaning Brunswick; "Bavern," Bavaria; "Sachsen," Saxony, and "Preussen," Prussia.

Austria, which is a German-speaking country, inscribes her stamps "Kais. Koenigl. Oesterr. Post," which is an abbreviation meaning in English Imperial and Royal Austrian Post. "Magyar Kirposta" is native Magyar, although Hungary has the same ruler as Austria. There are other German and Austrian stamps inscribed Briefmarke, meaning letter tax; Zeitungs Stempel, newspaper stamp; Portomarke, postage tax (on due stamps); Frei durch Ablosung, free through exemption (on officials), and on the German states stamps Freimarke, free from tax; Postmarke, postage tax, and Franco, a word borrowed from the Italian language, meaning "exempt."

The French inscriptions cause little or no trouble. Empire Francais and Republique Francais are so near like English and so familiar that they are readily intelligible. The names of most of the French colonies are also much like the English equivalents.

Belgique is readily seen to be Belgium, a French-speaking nation. The French name for Switzerland is Helvetia. That country formerly used German on her stamps, but now uses French. Chiffre-Tax appears on French due stamps; Chemins de Fer on postal packet stamps and Journaux for newspapers.

The Dutch word, Nederland, which means Netherlands, Surinam, Curaco, and Nederlandsche Indie (Dutch Indies) are quite familiar, as is Te Betaten Port, which is the inscription on postage due stamps.

The Afrikantaal Dutch, formerly used by the Boer republics, gives Oranje Vrij Staat, Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, and Nieuwe Republiek, with the Postzegel inscription.

In Scandinavia, Norge, Sverige and Denmark mean Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Lozon or Potomark generally appears on the dues, Postfrimarke on the general issues, and Tjenste on official stamps.

Greece, the Balkan States (except Romania), Russia and Finland used alphabets which were derived directly from the ancient Greek and not from the Roman, as were the alphabets of the western part of Europe. The name of the country does not appear on the present Finnish or Russian stamps, though formerly three names were printed—Finland, Suomi, which is the native name, and the Russian name, Finlandia.

Srbija, the native name, appears on the Servian stamps; Tsrna Gora on some Montenegrin stamps, and Bblgarska on those of Bulgaria. The native name, Hellas, appears at the top of the Greek stamps. The stamps of the former Ionian Islands republic bear the words Ionikon Kratos, meaning Ionian government, and the ones of Crete the Greek name Krete.

The Portuguese and Spanish stamps are very important on account of their use in the American countries as well as Portugal, Spain and colonies. In Portuguese the Correios or Correio and the Spanish Comunicaciones or Correos have the same meaning as the English word, postage. Portuguese Jornaes means newspaper, and Thesours revenue. On the Spanish stamps appear Impuesto de Guerra, meaning war tax; Recibos, Revenue, and Oficial, Offi-

cial. All other Latin-american countries use Spanish inscriptions, except Brazil, which uses Portuguese. Rumanian and Italian—"Romania" and "Post Italiane"—are in the same class as French, Portuguese and Spanish, having come from the same Romance Languages.

The nations of southwest Asia and those of northern Africa use alphabets derived from the Arabian, but the most of them (at least a good many of them) now have enough of the inscription for identification printed in either English, French or German, in the Roman characters.

Japan, China, Siam and the minor states of the far east, usually have the name of the country and the value of the stamp in English or some other European language, though many of the inscriptions are in the native ideography.

Values of Philatelic Oddities

THERE are many, many stamps—local issues and others—to which it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign definite values. From the strictly philatelic point of view, they have no values, yet even the cold cash test of the public auction room proves that anything historically interesting will generally command a price and a buyer. Unquestionably this is largely the result of the habit, now so prevalent, of collecting all kinds of oddities and curios connected, however remotely, with the world's postal history. Essays of projected issues of stamps never actually placed before the public, have always had their admirers, and are now a stronger market than ever; but a fact that is less understandable is that local issues, whether authorized by government or not, still command a certain support if only their associations are of some historical or political or sociological interest.

There are some fine collections of locals, both of home and abroad, and although these contain a great deal of rubbish, it is too rash a thing to say that the owners will never see their money back, for in all wakes of collecting experience teaches us

that there is always a market for anything that is unique or that shows any approach to completeness.

Many so-called "stamps" issued for political purposes cannot lay claim to any real postal character, yet they are interesting, and in that sense valuable.

One reader is proud in the possession of a specimen of the "postage stamp" issued by Mons. Jaques Lebandy, the self-styled "Emperior of the Sahara." He believes it to be of great value, and we are not going to contradict him; but anything in the nature of a valuation of this and similar "unauthorized" issues is quite beyond our powers.

Other self-styled rulers have provided themselves with postal labels. "Prince James of Trinidad" and the "Prince Marie of the Sedangs" are familiar instances, and other well known political issues are those of the Jacobites and of the "Femmists" of Paris.

Intrinsically or philatelically these things are utterly valueless, yet a complete collection of them would be interesting and picturesque. — Exchange.

Why the Katar Appears on the Stamps of Alwar

The curious dagger, known as a katar, which is so prominent on the stamps of Alwar, says an old philatelic journal, owes its presence there to the following legend connected with the reigning family of that state. Mairaj, the father of Naru, who founded the Narukha clan who rule Alwar, was once at war with Kalodar Jhala, of Jhalrapatan. After much fighting an interview was arranged between the two monarchs. When they were squatting on the ground, facing each other, four of Jhala's men pinioned Mairaj's arms behind him with intent to murder him. Mad at the treachery, but unable to use his hands, Mairaj gripped Jhala's katar with his toes, pulled it out of his waist band and ended the traitor's career by stabbing him in the stomach. The legend is quite likely true, as the Indian has marvellously prehensile toes, and the broad handle grip of the katar would lend itself to use of this kind. Anyhow, that is why we find the katar on the stamps of Alwar.

Short Stories From Here and There

Caesar's Robe.

When the weeping relict of Caesar was packing up to move out of the palace she came upon the toga worn by the deceased statesman on the day of the assassination.

"I don't know whether to darn this thing or to throw it away," she said. "I'd keep it as a curiosity, Calpurnia," said her mother. "Some collector might pay you a good round sum for that garment."

"How absurd!" retorted Calpurnia. "What kind of a collector would want a thing like that?"

"Oh, you never can tell," said the old lady. "Some rent collector may come along some time, and it is just full of 'em."—*Lippincott's*.



The Jap Stamps

Never soak the stamps of Japan or Austria, warns an exchange, as owing to the thick and greasy quality of the gum, the stamps are usually in worse condition after soaking than before. We state this for the benefit of those soaking large quantities, who might thoughtlessly throw some hundreds of these into a basin of water to soak, and as a result have a rather difficult task on their hands. A single specimen can be soaked with considerable attention; after the paper has been detached from the back, carefully wash all the gum from the back. This will prevent the stamp from curling up and becoming as good as useless.



The Ugliest Stamps

The postage stamps of England are considered by the English to be the ugliest stamps in the world. The colors, they claim, are not even distinctly seen, and the design is an eyesore to anyone having an artistic temperament.

Spanish Department of
THE STAMP WORLD

Se publica en Espanol, Ingles, Frances y Aleman, dedicado exclusivamente a los coleccionadores de timbres postales.

THIS DEPARTMENT EDITED BY SR. JOAQUIN SEGURA, JR., 2a PTE. ALVARADO
NUM. 31, MEXICO, D. F.

EPES, ALA., E. U. A. MARCH, 1910.

Aviso.

Con el proximo numero la presente publicacion sera editada en Ingles y Espanol.

Dado el favor que el publico ha dispensado a esta publicacion debemos corresponderlo con creces; por lo mismo la publicaremos en Ingles, Espanol, Frances y Aleman; aumentaremos igualmente el numero de paginas de cada numero conforme las necesidades de la publicacion lo requieran.

Esta Seccion en Espanol estara a cargo del bien conocido Sr. Dn. Joaquin segura, Jr., Dadas sus entendidas cualidades en asuntos periodisticos no dudamos sabra impulsar y establecer mejoras en la Seccion que es a su cargo.

Damos nuestro saludo desde estas lineas a toda la prensa Espanola e Hispano-Americana, a los amigos con que contamos en dichas naciones los qua no dudamos acogeran con beneplacito esta Seccion.

Nuestro esfuerzos tenderan como lo han sido hasta el presente en complacer a nuestros lectores, de quienes hemos recibido marcadas muestras de entusiasmo por nuestra publicacion. Esperamos de todos nuestros buenos amigos consejos y advertencias ten dentes a mejorar nuestra publicacion. Deseamos vivamente complacer a todos nuestros lectores, por los cuales nuestra publicacion ha prosperado y podemos asegurar que continuara siendolo. Saludamos finalmente al Publico en general e invitamos a todos a subscribirse

a nuestro periodico en el que sus progresos periodisticos son' cada dia mas notables.

En nuestro proximo numero articulos sensacionales.

La Redaccion.



Estampillas Para el Centenario de la Independencia Mexicana

La Direccion General de Correos de la ciudad de Mexico ha autorizado la expedicion de una nueva serie de estampillas postales con motivo del aniversario de la Independencia Mexicana. Las estampillas representaran: Las de un centavo a Dna. Leona Vicario, las de dos centavos a Quintana Roo; las de tres a Ignacio Rayon; las de cuatro a Dna. Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez; las de cinco a Hidalgo; las de diez a Allende y las de quince a Aldana. Aplaudimos la idea de la Direccion General de Correos pues trata con esto nada menos que de reviver el recuerdo de los inmortales heroes de la gloriosa epopeya de la Independencia Mexicana. Lugares de sitios historicos donde tuvieron lugar los principales acontecimientos de la Independencia representaran las estampillas por valor de cincuenta centavos, un peso y cinco pesos. Todos los fotografados seran tomados de pinturas y lienzos celebres. Los dibujantes mejores de la Republica Mexicana estan ocupados en hacer los modelos con el fin de obtener los fotografados respectivos que resultaran hermosos a no dudarlo.

Nuestra felicitacion mas sincera enviamos desde estas columnas por su acertada idea a la honorable Direccion de Correos. Estaremos pendientes de la primera expedicion de las mencionadas estampillas con el fin de darlas a conocer a nuestros lectores.



The Dixie Philatelist

In this issue of the WORLD will be seen the quarter page advertisement of Mr. Loyd Comegys, of Shreveport, La., advertising the *Dixie Philatelist*. Mr. Comegys' paper is neatly printed and well worth the subscription price charged. He gives a nice present to each subscriber. Don't fail to read his "ad." and send in your subscription—he'll appreciate your support.

Concerning The World

By The Editor

THE STAMP WORLD is published quarterly in the interest of the science of philately, or stamp collecting. There is not another stamp collectors' magazine in America that is as carefully edited as THE WORLD. The editor does not allow any discriminating articles of any character to enter its columns. It is our earnest desire to improve with each succeeding issue. Everything about THE WORLD is original. We have secured articles from the best writers of philatelic literature in America for the next issue, which will be issued from our own printing office.

The amount of advertising admitted to our columns will always be limited, and never will we let advertisements crowd out the reading. THE WORLD is a high grade magazine,—not an advertising sheet—and of course we will not fill it up with advertising at the expense of our subscribers, who are paying for reading matter and not for a paper filled with “ads.”

In this issue you will find that from page 60 to page 106 there is not a single advertisement, making 46 pages of solid reading of the highest quality obtainable, with the exception of a few pages of portraits, which are equally as interesting as the reading.

We have been putting forth our best efforts to make THE WORLD the best philatelic magazine in the country, making few promises and letting the paper speak for itself. That our efforts have been appreciated goes without saying.

Here is a letter received from one of our first subscribers:

Mr. John Tippen,
Epes, Ala.

Dear Mr. Tippen:

The second issue of THE STAMP WORLD arrived several days ago, and is a wonderful improvement over the August number. The size, style and make-up is of a

style that shows the paper will be a success, and I await the next issue with interest. If you keep on you will be a rival of the *West* for size. Wishing yourself and paper success, I remain, yours very truly, ———.

We have the original of the above, and others equally strong in their praise. Read this one:

Mr. Jno. Tippen,
Epes, Ala.

My Dear Sir:

Number two of THE WORLD at hand and am very much pleased with your new paper. . . . Wishing your interesting journal the success and long life it well deserves, I remain, very truly yours, ———.

Here are a few more letters from subscribers and others who are well pleased:

Dear Tippen:

Your second number to hand—looks fine. Be sure and send Nast one, too, as he will then mention it in press review. Pleased to hear from you. Faithfully,

C. P. DEKAY,

Publisher of the *Stamp Journal*, Florida, N. Y.

John Tippen,
Epes, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Received WORLD and was pleased with it. Enclosed you will find one dollar, so put me down for two years at fifty cents per year. Hoping you will have the best of success, I am, respectfully yours,

EDWIN W. FUSS,
Newark, N. J.

A subscriber who does not wish us to publish his name writes as follows:

Mr. John Tippen,
Epes, Ala.

Dear Sir:

That second number was certainly fine, and no doubt

the succeeding ones will be as good or better. Here's wishing you and yours lots of good luck. The philatelic world is in need of just such a paper, as so few really amount to anything. Yours very truly, ---.

We guarantee every letter printed above to be genuine and can furnish the originals.

Now, if such kind expressions as the above were written about the second issue, which contained but 38 pages, what will our subscribers say of this issue, which contains 64 pages, besides the covers?

We hope and believe we will be able to make the next issue even larger and better than this, as we will have our own printing, as well as private, office, and will devote all of our time, capital and energy towards making "a paper of quality." Our printing establishment will be modern in every sense of the word, and we will employ none but skilled artists in producing THE WORLD, thereby making it typographically perfect.

A different cover design, printed in colors, will appear each issue, which will, of course, add greatly to the appearance of THE WORLD. We will spare no pains nor expense in making it the best all-around philatelic magazine published.

In this issue will be noticed a new Department, that of Philatelic Literature, and also a New Issue Department, as well as the regular Department of Review.

We were compelled to refuse a good deal of advertising in this issue on account of not having sufficient space for the advertisements and the reading matter we wanted to publish, and, as stated above, we positively will not devote space to advertisements when we need it for reading.

We thank the many collectors for their support in the past and hope to merit a continuance of same in the future, making new friends and increasing our circulation at the same time. If you have a stamp collecting friend, won't you kindly hand him your copy of THE WORLD and instruct him to pass it on?

Topics of the Season

*Late News-Notes Gathered Here and There for the Benefit of
Hurried Readers*

We are indebted to Mr. L. Rufus Hill of Gainesville, Ala., for a clipping describing the Peckitt purchase of the Avery collection. Space does not permit of our publishing it in this issue.

The philatelic library of Henry L. Calman is to be sold at auction by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of New York.

The third annual year book has been issued by the United States Revenue society.

The number of green special delivery stamps issued of the series of 1908 is 3,876,551.

In the future postoffice clerks must hand stamps to customers with the gummed side up to prevent germs from being handed out with the stamps.

The new McKinley postal card has been issued.

The American Philatelic Society convention will be held in Detroit this year.

Our heart-felt sympathy is extended to Editor Nast in the death of his son, Theodore.

On May 1 the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of New York will move to their new quarters, 127 Madison Avenue.

The postage rates of Brazil have been reduced to 3 cents per half ounce for letters.

England now has a new postmaster general! Mr. Herbert Samuel, late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has taken the place of the former great and good postmaster general, who gave up the office for a higher one—under the Crown!

The Imperial Philatelic Association

Last May the writer conceived the idea that if a philatelic society was organized—one which would give collectors an opportunity to join a society with low dues and give as many if not more benefits than other societies requiring from two to three times the amount in dues—it would be of great benefit to no small number of collectors. While some thought too many of these societies were already in existence, I felt sure that such an organization would prove beneficial. I communicated with a well-known stamp dealer, who seemed to think the idea a good one, and in a few weeks the Imperial Philatelic Association was formed.

Philatelic Flashes was made the first official organ, but a few months later was changed to the *Philatelic Star*, now published in Chicago. While the number of members so far is not very large, we hope and are trying to get as many as possible by persistent advertising. Of course a good many philatelists are a little skeptical about joining a new society—they want to see what it can do first—but we shall try to prove to them that the I. P. A. is worthy of their support—upon which the future of every society depends. The officers are as follows: A. M. Wright, President; C. V. Webb, Vice-President; J. Russel Reed, Sec.-Treas.; C. E. Jaeckel, Jr. Sales Supt.; Leon V. Cass, Counterfeit Detector; Julian T. Baber, Information Bureau; J. A. Allen, Fraud Investigation; J. A. Cook, Librarian, Jack C. Reed, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee.



The Parcel Post in England

A postoffice servant was seen at Liverpool street station, London, England, the other day conveying a lady on a parcel post lorry to her train. Incapacitated, presumably by gout, judging from the boot that cannot escape the eye of a sufferer from this complaint, the lady sat complacently in a chair on the service vehicle just over the words "Parcel Post."

New Issue of Mexican Stamps

The General Board of Directors of the Mexican postoffice department have authorized the expedition of a new issue of stamps in order to commemorate the anniversary of the Mexican independence.

The new stamps will represent: Of the one cent, the picture of Dna. Leona Vicario; of the two cent, Quintana Roo; of the three cent, Ignacio Rayon; of the four cent, Dna. Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez; of the five cent, Hidalgo; of the ten cent, Allende, and of the fifteen cent, Aldana. We applaud the idea of the Board of Directors, because in this manner the glorious anniversary of the Mexican independence is made.

Places of historical interest in which the principal events happened will be depicted on the fifty cent and five dollar stamps. All the engravings will be made from good pictures. The best draughtsmen of the Mexican Republic are being employed now in order to obtain the cuts, which will result in beautiful designs.

Our best felicitation is given from these columns by us for the idea. We will reproduce a copy of each one when out.

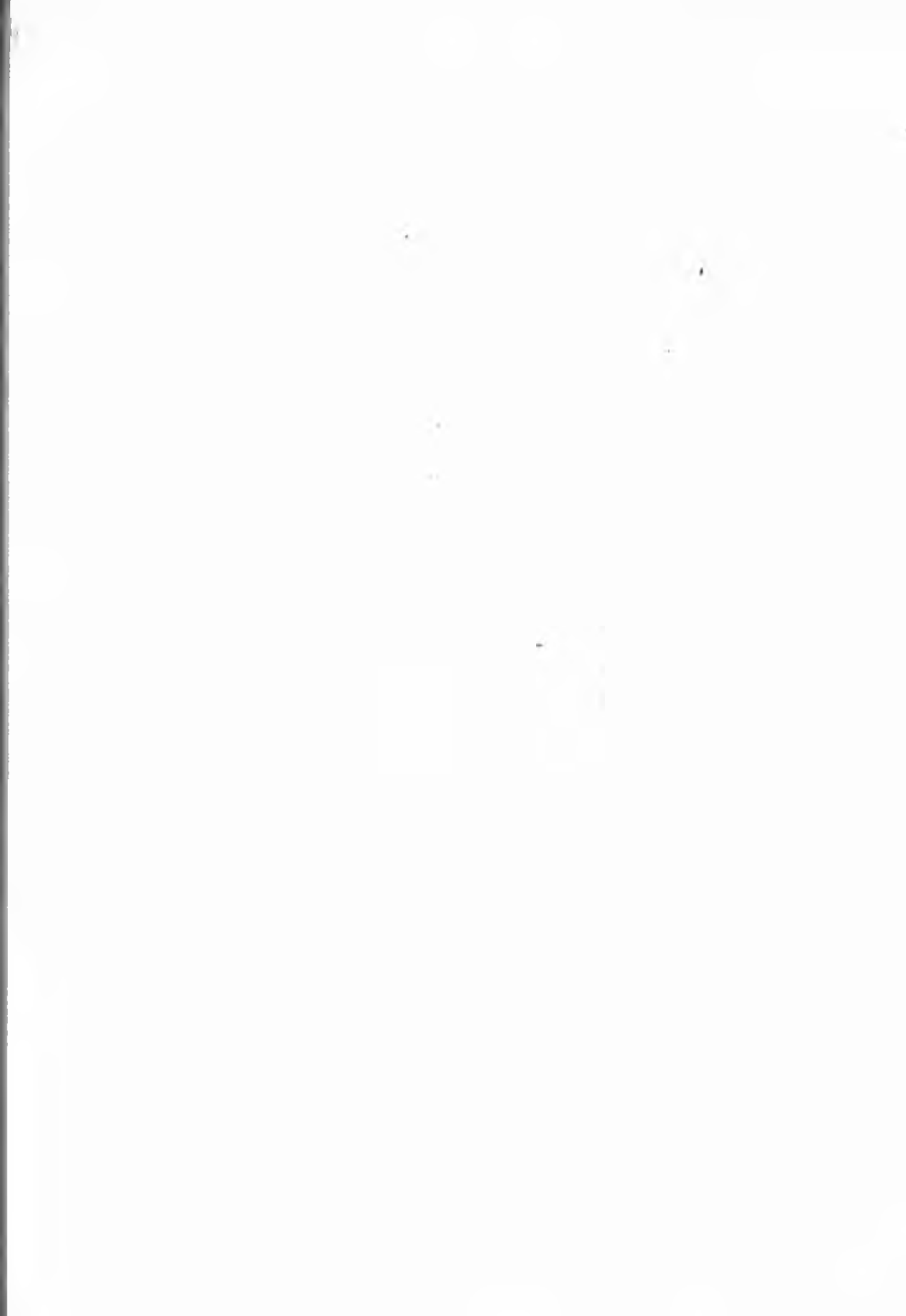
Why Do We Have Philatelic Societies?

Almost since the beginning of stamp collecting we have had so-called philatelic societies. And yet what have they done to advance philately? Very little, indeed. The foreign societies, we believe, have done more than the American societies, as they hold conventions and have stamp exhibits; whereas our American societies—at least one or two of them—hold a yearly convention, appoint or elect new officers, and return to their respective homes, having had a very enjoyable (?) time. It is true that the smaller societies are doing more good than the large ones, as the members usually have a meeting once or twice a month and exchange stamps and otherwise enjoy themselves by doing all they can for the advancement of philately. Let our societies “wake up” and do something. Let them realize the fact that every new stamp collector means the advancement that is so badly needed.

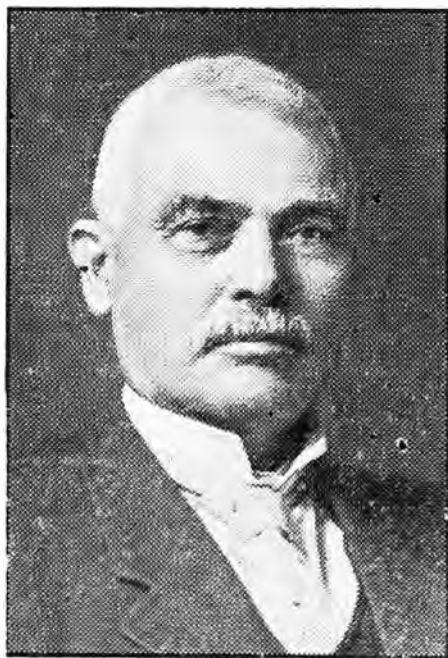
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH



H. MORGAN BUTLER



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



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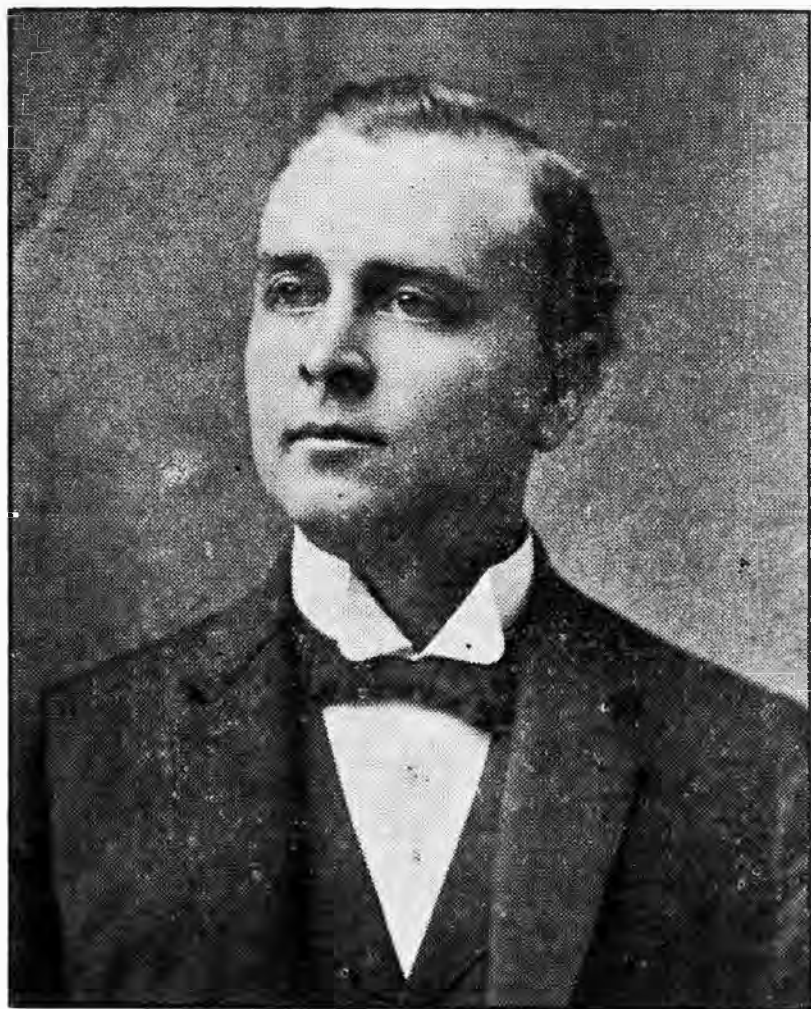
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Bernard Harwood

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FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



H. M. BELL

Author of "Benefits Derived From Stamp
Collecting," "How to Keep Your Du-
plicates," etc. Especially inter-
ested in the younger
collectors.



JOHN A. LUSK.

New Issue Chronicle

Any information for this Department should be sent to the Editor.

- Afghanistan, 6ch, orange, adhesive.
- Argentina, 1p, rose and blue.
- British Solomon Islands, 2s, purple on blue; 2s 6p, red on blue; 5s, green on yellow.
- Canada, 7c, olive bistre.
- China, 5c, lilac.
- Cuba, 1c, dark green and purple; 2c, dark red and grey-green; 3c, purple and blue; 5c, blue and green; 8c, green and violet; 10c, brown and dark blue; 50c, violet and black. Special delivery, 10c, orange and blue.
- Dominican Republic, official, 2c, scarlet and black.
- Dutch Indies, postage due, 40c, light rose and black; 50c, light rose and black; 75c, light rose and black.
- Eritrea, special delivery, 30c, black and rose.
- Fiji Islands, 2s, black on green.
- Gabon, 1c, vermillion and violet-brown; 2c, red - brown and black; 5c, olive and blue-green; 10c, carmine and rose.
- Gambia, 1-2d, green, 2 1-2d, ultramarine.
- Germany, postal card, 20 para on 10 pfen., carmine on buff.
- Gibraltar, 1-2d, deep green; 2d, grey; 1s, black on green.
- Gold Coast, 2d, grey.
- Guatemala, 6c, yellow-brown and blue.
- Hong Kong, \$2, black and carmine.
- India, official, 2a, brown and black.
- Italy (offices in Tripoli), 1c, brown; 2c, orange-brown; 5c, green; 10c, rose; 15c, black; 25c, blue; 40c, brown; 50c, violet-blue; 1 lira, green and brown; 5 lira, rose and blue.
- Malta, 1d, carmine.
- New South Wales, 2s 6d, green.
- Northern Nigeria, 1d, carmine.
- Norway, 1 kr., green.

Papua, 2s 6d, brown and black.	South Australia, 9d, claret.
Philippines, 4c, lake and carmine.	Spain, 2c, slate.
Rhodesia, 1-2d, green.	Turkey, 5 pi., blue-brown.
Salvador, 1d, black and brown.	Transvaal, 2d, light slate.
Sierra Leone, 1 1-2d, orange-brown.	United States, postal card, 1c, black.
	Victoria, 1d, carmine.

No More Free Samples

IT HAS been our custom since the establishment of THE WORLD to send free samples to any one requesting them, but in the future we cannot do this. Each copy costs us about eleven cents to print and mail, so you see if we should send a free sample to every one requesting it, we would lose money, even if they subscribed.

You are cordially invited to ask for as many sample copies as you desire, providing you remit fifteen cents for each copy asked for. We will include a subscription blank and return envelope with your sample copy so there will be no trouble in sending in your subscription.

Some people, it seems, are laboring under the impression that there is a humbug to everything that they don't see. THE WORLD is an exception. There are many collectors who have not seen a copy, and they are not likely to see one unless they can cough up the appalling sum of fifteen cents and straightway send it to us for said sample copy.

We know it hurts when a fellow has to dig down in his jeans and produce the coin, but we also know (having had the experience) it hurts just as bad (the other fellow) to have to go to the trouble and expense of getting out a paper—any publisher can sympathize with us—and then have two or three bushels, more or less, of postal cards asking for free samples.

We try to be as accomodating as possible, but there is such a thing as going beyond the limit.

Our Free Premiums

OUR free premiums are like the Irishman's ducks—"they ain't hatched yet." No, not yet. They may hatch out at some future date after the present publisher has relinquished his right to be the judge as to the proper way of running THE WORLD.

It has been our earnest desire since the first issue to give our readers a paper that will merit a continuance of their support after their present subscription expires—a paper that they will be proud of, and one that will be preserved and re-read with pleasant memories in the future—and we realize that the only way to attain this end is to make THE WORLD so good that any one who sees a copy will subscribe at once, for fear of missing the next issue.

It sometimes happens that a collector is misled by the offers made by certain inferior papers of valuable premiums to new subscribers. We warn our readers not to put too much faith in these "special offers," and remember that in no case do you get more than your money's worth.

Where a publisher offers a "free premium," consisting of stamps cataloging at five or six dollars, you can rest assured that that publisher is not putting forth his best efforts on his paper, depending on his premiums to build up his subscription list.

We know that subscribers secured in this way would not take the paper if the premiums were not offered, and we also know that those who subscribe on account of the premiums will not, as a general rule, renew their subscription when it expires. That is why we offer no premiums. We desire a continuance of your patronage after your present subscription runs out, and we know the only way to make you renew is to print a philatelic paper worthy of your support.

Before you forget it, look up our premium advertisement on page 58. It is very interesting to those who are interested in premiums. Don't fail to read it—'twill do you good to get acquainted with our premiums.

Department of Review

Publishers desiring a review in The World will kindly send one copy of your publication to G. H. Corbet, 2428 N. Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill., and a second to the publisher of The World.

Conducted By G. H. Corbet

General Remarks

IN THE past few months there has been several new papers started devoted to stamps. The contents of most of them is better than the average new paper, some of them being better than their older rivals. This increase in literature is a good sign for the growth of stamp collecting, and collectors should encourage these publishers with their subscriptions and those of us who can should send in articles, notes of interest, etc., that could be used by the publisher. There is hardly a month goes by but what sees the birth of some new stamp paper, and this country can now boast of about double the number of papers we had at this time last year. There is always room for one more, so let the good work be kept up. The more papers we have, the more collectors we get, as each new paper reaches some who have not been in touch with any other paper, and many of these people become interested.

The better stamp collecting becomes in general, just so much more valuable will your own collection become. So let us welcome the new papers in our midst.



Review

The Southern Philatelist, published monthly by L. Carter Grosjean, Shreveport, La.; subscription 15c per year.

This paper was started in August, 1909, and, although it is less than a year old, it is giving its readers a treat in the way of good, interesting reading each month. The leading article in the December issue is on the S. P. A. Convention, and is written by J. C.

Rice. There is a page of interesting notes and a new issue department, and another short article on the famous postoffice Mauritius stamp, showing how this stamp increased in value from 1c in 1847 to over seven thousand dollars at the present time. The January issue contains a short article by J. R. Reed under the heading, "Is Stamp Collecting Declining?" After reading this, we feel sure it is not. The remainder of the number is made up of short notes, etc, similar to the December number. Mr. Grosjean is giving his readers plenty for their money, and is thinking of increasing the size again in the near future.

The *Philatelic Monthly*, published monthly by Henry George, Milwaukee, Wis.

This paper is another publication which is less than a year old, but shows great improvement in the last few issues, and bids fair to stay with us for years. Mr. George issued his first number in May, 1909, as an advertising leaflet. The January number before us contains eight pages, five of which contain reading. "Recent Forgeries" is the title of the leading article, and is written by Philip A. Telly. This is followed by a page of notes on recent issues. In addition to this, there is a press review, another half page of general news, and a bit of advice to new collectors, under the heading of "Tips for Young Collectors." The subscription price is 25c per year.

The *Stamp Collector*, Columbus Ohio, published by G. W. Linn, Edited By Paul Mason; January, 1910.

The number before us contains 20 pages and cover. The features of this magazine are the auction department, edited by W. H. Field; the new-issue department, conducted by Geo. K. Smith, Jr., and the literature department, which is in the hands of the publisher. On the philatelic literature page Mr. Linn urges the organizing of a philatelic literature society, and gives some excellent reasons why an organization of this kind should be formed. There is no doubt that a society of this kind would be a good thing for stamp collecting, and would fill a long-felt want. All collectors who are interested in this branch of collecting should write Mr.

Linn on the subject. In the editorial Mr. Mason corrects a report that appeared in the December *Hobbyist*, when he tells us that the *Stamp Collector* is published by Geo. W. Linn, and it has no connection with the International Stamp Company, which was started at the same time in Columbus. The whole number is interesting and bids fair to rank with the best of our older papers.

The Central Philatelic Association of America announce the intention of publishing a series of hand books on stamp collecting, to be known as the Collectors' Series of Hand Books. The first book, now being prepared, will be ready this spring. It will be entitled "Rare Stamp Finds in America," and will treat on finds of rare stamps that have been made in this country. We will review this book in an early number.

Several new papers have made their appearance, and will be given a review in the next issue, providing copies are sent to the publisher and the review editor.

Death of Anders Neander

The Philatelic Society of Sweden has again suffered from the loss of one of its foremost members, Anders Neander, Doctor of Divinity and member of the Royal Order of the North Star, a distinction conferred on him by the king of Sweden. He had also reached the highest degree of Swedish Freemasonry. Doctor Neander was a member of the Swedish Society since 1900, and President of its Branch at Norrköping. He was widely known as an expert on minor varieties, and could, in most cases, state the genuineness of a stamp without the slightest hesitation. Shortly before his death, which took place January 29, at the age of 65, he had to discontinue his services as editor of the literary review of the *Philatelic Journal of Sweden*, which work he undertook as a successor to the late Mr. Krasemann. Always deeply interested in the active work of the society, he rarely missed one of its meetings.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.



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