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The Collector's Note Book,

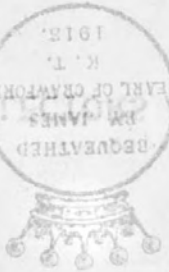
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF FACTS.

RELATING TO COLLECTORS AND THEIR COLLECTIONS.

Compiled and Published by

Thomas Burnett,

CAMDEN, N. J.



JACOB M. BOODY,

Naturalist, Geologist, Taxidermist and Collector.

At a most beautifully situated spot way up on the hills in the northern section of Oneida county, at an elevation of about seventeen hundred feet above the sea, their dwells in his loneliness an eccentric individual named Jacob W. Boody, living on his little farm of fifty-seven acres with his wife and one son. Mr. Boody is a man of learning. He is a farmer, a sculptor in his own way, a doctor, also, in his own way; a phrenologist, geologist, naturalist and taxidermist. In many ways Mr. Boody may be called a wonderful man. He is sixty-four years old. and was born in a log house on the same spot where his pretty little home now stands. The house was built by himself, so that with his many other accomplishments he is also a carpenter.

During his boyhood days a phrenologist visited the Boody farm, and young Boody became very much interested. He obtained a chart and subject matter along this line and started out to read craniums, traveling through the district lying between Syracuse and Albany, and taking in Rome, Utica, Ilion, Fonda and Schenectady, walking all the way and stopping at the farm houses along his route.

In this way he saved considerable money. He next became interested in minerals, and in his museum has a valuable collection. The museum occupies the front part of his house.

In the museum may be seen a two headed calf, having four eyes, eight feet, two tails, all being perfectly formed; a four legged chicken, a pig with six legs, a white wild cat and a calf with six horns, one being at the root of the tail.

But the most interesting thing about the farm is Mr. Boody's "cobblestone picture gallery," which, he says, is the only one of

the kind in the world. About the floor of his museum are many cobblestones, on which he has carved likenesses of Abraham Lincoln, the first President whom Mr. Boody voted for; Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, Carrie Nation, Susan B. Anthony and others too numerous to mention, in all the likenesses there being marked traces of resemblance. He works on these stone pictures after he has done his work about the farm.

In Mr. Boody's yard, both front and rear, are many bowlders and rocks, on which he has carved the likenesses of noted men and women. On his "Rock of Fame," appear Benjamin Franklin, John Howard, John Wesley, Isaac Hooper, philanthropist; George Washington and others.

Mr. Boody also has many curious stones shaped by nature, among them being a sofe or couch weighing about five tons. The couch is in its natural shape, as when found in the gulf near Mr. Boody's home, the seat and headrest being smoothed for inscriptions which he has carved thereon.

As a border to the front yard Mr. Boody has carved on stones the thirteen stars representing the original thirteen colonies, stone pictures of the Rev. and Mrs. Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., the latter being killed by the Indians in 1704; also Captain Sigsbee, Dewey, Hobson and many others.

Mr. Boody has engraved the likeness of Ching Wong, the builder of the Chinese wall, on a large cobblestone, his subjects being taken from different periodicals and newspapers. Mr. Boody was asked what he intended to do with his interesting things when he had done with them, and he said he had not fully made up his mind. "But," said he, "I feel very friendly toward the Oneida Historical Society, of Utica, and some day they will have more of a collection than they have now."

NOTE—The above article is the first of a series on Eccentric Collectors and their collections, one of which will appear in each months issue.

SOME MARINE CURIOS.

The love of the ocean as well as of gain is the raison d'etre of a little shop recently opened in this city. The stock in trade consists of what may be termed marine oddities of sufficient beauty to be available for domestic decoration. The proprietor is a bright-eyed woman, with an extensive knowledge of the treasures of the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea,

"I opened this place," she said, "on account of the ever-growing interest taken by people in general in the wonderful flora and fauna of the ocean. I deal in what may be called legitimate specimens, and not freaks or monstrosities. Among monstrosities are such things as the porcupine fish, which is a mass of spines, without any particular beauty. Another monstrosity is the dried devil fish, which is hideous both in appearance and association. Among freaks are natural objects which have been changed by human workman-ship. Of this a common form is the embossed sea conch. These are made in a very simple way. Slips of paper are pasted on the shell, so as to form any pattern, and the shell is then exposed to a sand blast. The paper is then softened with hot water and removed. Where it was pasted the shell is perfectly smooth, but elsewhere it has been cut and roughened, according to the sand and the force of the blast, so as to produce any desired pattern.

A true curio is the mermaids' lace, a living growth in the water near the island of Burano, not far from Venice. The beautiful network of this organism is said to have been the model from which the Venetian artisans made the early point lace of Venice. Another interesting specimen is the pinna and its silky fibres. The pinna is an enterprising mollusk which sails the seas, and when he finds a rock which he thinks would make a comfortable headquarters he spins or secretes long fibres which contain some gluey substance with which he attaches himself to the stone. The number of fibres that he spins depends upon the force of the wave at the place he has chosed.

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THOMAS BURNETT. EDITOR & PUBLISHER

CAMDEN, N. J.

SALUTATORY.

With this number the "COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK" makes it initial bow to the Collecting Public. It will continue to appear once a month up to and including December, 1904, without resorting to any double numbers. Whether it will appear longer, depends on the reception and support received from "YOU." If you think our effort worthy, favor us with your subscription. If you think it wlil pay you as an advertising medium, we would be pleased to supply your wants. If you receive this marked sample copy, it is an invitation to subscribe; but please do not ask for number two as two free copies will not be sent to the same address.

Any clippings, notes of facts, etc., of interest to collectors, will be greatly appreciated and credit given.

GOODWIN'S BOOKS SOLD AT AUCTION.

Remarkable Collection of Rare Editions and Paintings.

The collection of books and paintings left by Howard T. Goodwin, the confidential clerk of Cassatt & Co., of Philadelphia, who shot himself last January, and whose estate is being sued for $1,000,000 by the banking firm for whom he was employed, were sold at auction by order of the executrix.

Mr. Goodwin's collection contained "the rarest books, the most sumptuous editions, the most elegant bindings, ever offered to the American public." In addition to the books, there was sold a large number of oil paintings and water colors, many of which are interesting.

It is generally known that his library cost him about $450,000, and that is considerably higher than any library heretofore disposed of in this country. Among some of the scarce first editions were, a copy of "Milton's Paradise Lost," 1669; and "Paradise Regained," 1680; also "Poems, etc., Upon Several Occasions," 1673.

One of the first of the treasures offered was an autograph copy of the author's edition of the works of Alexander Dumas. It was in 60 volumes, limited to ten copies to the edition, bound in full blue crushed levant, and the whole a masterpiece of the bookmaker's art. The set cost Goodwin $6,000, or $100 a volume, and after several spiritless offers, was knocked down for $11 a volume, or about one-tenth the publishers price. Pierce Egan's life of an actor, in three-quarter crushed maroon levant, brought $31, while $16 was obtained for an 8vo. of the English lyrics from Spenser to Milton, exquisitely bound in Zaehnsdorf. A Japan paper edition of Eugene Field's works, exquisitely bound in half vellum, was the subject of some spirited bidding, the 12 volumes finally going for $13 a volume. A magnificent edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" brought $19, and his poetical works, bound by Bedford and illustrated with ori-

ginal wood engravings, brought $15. An edition of Hugo's works, with plates, 42 volumes in all, went for $3.50 a volume. It cost Goodwin $10 a volume.

An author's edition of Francis Parkman's works, limited to ten copies, bound by Becourt and said to be the most superb edition obtainable went for $20 a volume, or $420 for the set. It is said to have cost $100 a volume. One volume of Rowlandson's "The Dance of Life," bound by Riviere, in full crushed maroon levant, brought $32. "The Dance of Death," in two volumes and in the same style binding, went for an even lower, figure. Both were rare first editions. A numbered and signed edition of the selected poems of Matthew Prior brought $11. None of the works brought fabulous prices and the average ran from $2.75 to $40 a volume. The entire collection was largely remarkable for the costliness of the bindings and illustrations rather than for the rarity of the editions. Many of the books were uncut and there was hardly one in the collection that did not look as fresh and new as the day it came from the publishers. The total realized from the sale of the books will reach about $15,000.

TOAD FOUND IMBEDDED IN FLINT.

A curious flint bowlder was recently discovered at Lewes, in England. There is a cavity in it and in this was found a full grown toad. Evidently the animal crawled through a hole into this cavity when it was quite small and was unable to get out again after it had grown. The hole through which it entered is quite small, whereas the cavity to which the opening led is large and might, under ordinary circumstances, have formed a comfortable home for the toad.

The bowlder, which is now the property of Mr. Charles Dawson, of Wickfield, was exhibited at the last meeting of the Linnaen Society, and will eventually be placed in the museum at Brighton.

BIRD LOVERS MEET.

During the past month the Ornithologist Union held a three day session at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa. More than one hundred new members have been initiated into the union, swelling the number of active associates to eight hundred and fifty.

William Dutcher, of New York, chairman of the Committee on the Protection of North American Birds, read his annual report. In it Mr. Dutcher stated that through the assistance of President Roosevelt the Audubon Society succeeded in its efforts to have Pelican Island, a small island south of Florida, set aside by the Government as a perpetual bird reservation.

The feature ot the session was the illustrated lecture delivered by Herbert K. Job, of Kent, Conn. His subject was "The Bird Rookeries, of Cape Sable and the Florida Keys," illustrated with one hundred and fifty lantern slides. These views Mr. Job experienced the utmost difficulty in obtaining. In one instance, during his late trip South, he stated that for twenty minutes he sat on the top of a tall tree, waiting for a bird to settle on her nest in order to photograph her. "Plumers," men whose business is to kill birds and strip them of their feathers for sale in the Northern market, abound in great numbers throughout Southern Florida, he said. These men, Mr. Job declared, are for the most part desperadoes, and the game wardens and guides, who traverse this country, are in constant danger of their lives. In several instances that have come under his personal observation, Mr. Job stated, wardens have been shot down by these desperadoes while nailing the laws on trees throughout the great swamps.

Mr. Job has been rewarded for the hardships which he and his able companion, a guide, endured while in the Everglades by several discoveries new to scientists.

Audubon societies have been established in two-thirds of the States, South Carolina being the only one along the Atlantic Coast where protective legislation has not been enacted.

METAL, DEARER THAN GOLD.

The expression "worth their weight in gold" is a familiar one. In the book of standard quotations it is thus credited to John Ferrier: "Now cheaply bought—for thrice their weight in gold. It is very generally believed that gold is recognized as the most valuable of the precious metals, but such a view of the matter does not take into account "the scientists." There has recently appeared under warrant of the highest scientific authority, a statement of values based upon the commercial price of various rare metals—a statement which overthrows many previous fond notions. A pound avoirdupois of gold is put in this statement as worth $300. A pound of platinum is valued at $144, and iridium at $112. After these three is a rapid descent, according to scientists, to cobalt, worth $8 a pound; magnesium, worth $4.50; bismuth, worth $2.75; sodium, $2.50; maganese, $1.10 and aluminum 35 cents.

Then comes a jump to chromium, worth $490 a pound, and palladium, worth $560; Uranium is worth $980, and osmium is worth $1000 a pound. There may be scattered about the community a few persons who are looking for bargains in barium, which costs $1900 a pound, or for rhodium, which costs $2500, or for arium, which costs $3600. Indium costs $4400, thorium $8300, and rubidium $9500. These figures, however, may be said to pale into insignificance—if anything connected with scientific discovery ever pales into anything so intangible---when compared with the value of gallium, which, according to the scientific standard, is worth $68,000 a pound.

The apparent excess of value of the other metals quoted over that of gold is not due, it ought to be added, to their superior intrinsic worth, but rather to their exceptional rarity. Gold in general use as money, in jewelry for ornament, and otherwise, is being constantly produced, whereas the more rare metals are with difficulty found, and the occasional demand for them gives them what way be called an artificial value.

JOHN SCHROENER.
Antiquarian and Curio Collector.

One of the finest, most curious and valuable collections of rare curios and antique documents and newspapers is in the possession of Mr. John Schroener, whose residence is at the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth and Atlanta streets, West Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Schroener is not only a devoted antiquarian, but has a mania to possess every kind of an article that is rare and curious. His possessions would make a fair-sized museum, and many of them are of such rare and valuable character that they have been much sought after by historical societies and kindred associations. Two large rooms in his dwelling are filled with articles collected from all parts of the world. While almost every closet and drawer in the house is filled with curios of all descriptions, Mr. Schroener does not appear to have any idea of deriving a profit from his possessions, or securing any prominence by the display of the same, for as each novel article falls into his possession he places it carefully away, and it remains undisturbed until some intimate and curious friend expresses a desire to view it. Mr. Schroener refuses to accept any article without the most authentic account of its history or the most positive knowledge of its genuineness.

AN INQUIRER OF 1860.

Among his collection he has a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer dated 1834, also the supplement of The Inquirer issued June 28, 1860, illustrated with the pictures of Lincoln, Douglas, Bell and Breckenridge, containing the platform of the Republican party adopted at Baltimore, June 23, 1860, and also the Democratic platform of June 6, 1856.

Among the other old newspaper is the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser of June 26, 1790, No. 3558, published in

this city. Among the curious advertisements therein is that of the Anatomical Museum, located at No. 22 Spruce Street; Boston Gazette and County Journal, dated Monday, March 12, 1770, advocating opposition to English taxation. The Daily Citizen, printed on wall paper, at Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1863, or two days before General Pemberton surrendered the city to General Grant. The editor was J. W. Swords. Also in his possession is a copy of the Christian Banner, published at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1862, in which the publisher makes the cheerful announcement that he has only 200 sheets of paper left, and would have to suspend publication until a new supply could be secured. In the collection is an old almanac dated 1759, and printed at Germantown by G. Sowers. The collection embraces probably one of the largest and finest arrays of medals in the country, among which might be mentioned one of the Republic of France dated 1789; Albert and Victoria medal, dated September 22, 1851; United States Mint first steam coinage, February 22, 1836; Crystal Palace, 1853; sixty-one Washington medals, dating 1792 to date; campaign medals of Jackson, Greely, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Filmore, Grant, Seymour, Webster, Clay, Cass, and many others of various designs and dates.

Among the collection of coin there is one of silver dated 1702, bearing the head of Queen Anne. Copper pennies of almost every date from 1793 to the time they ceased to be coined in 1857. Coins of all large nations appear in the collection.

ANCIENT RELICS.

Mr. Schroener's collection of badges, it is almost safe to say, cannot be equaled in this country. He has not only badges of many societies, representing many events, but campaign badges worn in the campaigns from Madison's time to the present, many of them bearing very singular mottoes and inscriptions. Among others is one of the first badges worn by the boys in blue before they merged into the Grand Army, also one of the first Decoration Day badges.

Among his other treasures is an original deed signed by William Penn, dated May 16, 1682, granting in consideration of five pounds sterling, five acres of land in Pennsylvania to John Burthall Shapley. Witnesses Benjamin Griffith and Thomas Cox This ancient document was formerly in the possession o fM. W. Perkins, warden of the old Walnut street prison, to whom it was presented by Colonel Robert F. Christie. Another old document is a bill of sale dated March 26, 1773, between Thomas Newman, of Culpepper county, and Andrew Shepherd, of Orange county, Va. Among the many other articles of interest are engravings of the old Walnut street prison at Second and High streets, in 1806; ticket of admission to the United States Senate on the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, dated May 5, 1868, and signed by George F. Brown, sergeant-at-arms, a petrified beaver, found in a coal mine; wampum of White Wolf, chief of Cheyennes; admission ticket to Sullivan's first fight at Madison Square Garden; walking sticks from all parts of the world, the oldest being 120 years old.

An elaborately carved and burnished cocoanut shell, executed by a prisoner under life sentence at Vera Cruz in the prison of San Juan Dolores, the carving being done with a rusty nail in the twenty-second year of the man's imprisonment, is among the attractions also; a ring carved from a human thigh bone by William Carr, in Libby Prison, in 1863. Playbills of various theatres from 1815 to date, and a Harper's Ferry bayonet, are among the curios.

The above article is the second of a series about Collectors and their Collectory, one of which will appear in each months issue.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S BULLS EYE.

Benjamin Franklin's old bulls eye watch is owned by a man in Lancaster, Pa. Large offers have been refused for the watch, including one of $1000 per annum for ten years, from a New York firm simply for the loan of the watch during that period to display in the window of their Broadway office.

RARE POSTAGE STAMPS.

If any person will bsing me a genuine British Guiana one cent stamp of the issue of 1856 I will give him $11,000 for it and no questions asked," said a Broadway dealer in stamps and coins. "The stamp is the rarest in existence, and only one specimen is known. I understand it is in the philatelic collection owned by the Prince of Wales. It will no doubt, therefore, ever remain beyond the reach of all other collectors.

Another British Guiana rarity is the two cent stamp of 1860. There are only two of them known, and they are the first of Gniana's postal emissions. Thirty years ago they were valued at $100 a copy. To-day the market value for a single copy is $2500.

Second in rarity to the British Guiana stamp of 1856 are the Postoffice Maurtius stamps of 1847. Only 1000 of them were issued, and but 23 are now in existence. Their face value is 2 cents. A single specimen was sold last year to a collector in Berlin for $10,000.

Stamps on which errors in the printing have been made are eagerly snapped up by collectors, and they bring surprising prices. A three-cornered Cape of Good Hope stamp of the 1861 four pence issue, for instance, was printed by mistake on a quality of paper intended for another British colony. A pair of the stamps were sold not long ago in London for $2500. A collector in New York has one of the specimens, and he has repeatedly refused extravagent offers for it. Being the fortunate possessor of a fat bank account, however, money inducements have no temptation for him.

Another stamp which is very highly prized to-day through the printer's mistake is the Indian four annas stamp of 1872. It is worth $650. Its high value lies in the fact that the centre past of the design, the head of the Queen, is inverted. It is printed in two colors, red and blue, and that is given as the cause for the mistake in printing one of the portionswrong way up. The mar-

ket value of the correctly impressed stamp is only $2.

The 1846 10 cent stamp of Baltimore has brought as high as $4080. The St. Louis 20 cent stamps issued in 1845, are more valuable still. The last one to exchange hands brought a little over $5000. I am on the warpath just now for one of the Baltimore stamps for a customer of mine in this city, a millionaire railroad man. He is ready to pay a very handsome price to secure one. The stamp itself is rectangular in shape, exactly one inch long and exceedingly plain in design. It is of a dark blue color, with a thin black border. Written across its full length is the signature in black ink of James M. Buchanan, and immediately below it, in plain black type, is printed the stamp's denomination, 10 cents.

Another extreme rarity in stampdom is that of the Sandwich Islauds—the 2 cent speciman of the first issue of the Hawaiian Postoffice. Only a very few are in existence, and a single copy is valued at $3000. The reason this stamp is so scarce is that two days after their sssue fire broke out in the postoffice and destroyed the entire stock, including the plates and dies. The few that are left of the issue and which are so valuable to-day are the ones that had been circulated before the fire.

"Of Canadian stamps I should say that the 12d. stamp of 1851 is the most valuable. Its present market value is $500.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN MEXICO.

Marshall Saville, at the head of an expedition sent out by the American Museum, of Natural History, of New York, has made an important discovery in Mitla, State of Oaxaca. It is a cruciform structure in a splendid state of preservation. It is believed Mr. Saville's excavation will throw new light on early civilization in Mexico.

Lead veins are thickest in limestone, thinner in sandstone, and thinnest in slate. The latter however contains the greatest percentage of silver.

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EDITORIAL.

In sending forth this issue of "THE COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK" we wish to thank those who have replied so promptly with their subscriptions, and for the many letters we received wishing us all possible success in our undertaking; all of which gives us a feeling of stability and satisfaction to know that our efforts are appreciated.

We have received a number of letters from prospective advertisers, asking for special rates, we wish to state that the ad. rates are the same for one and all, and cash must accompany copy or it will not be inserted.

We failed to mention in No. 1 that the For Sale and Exchange columns are for the use of subscribers only.

All subscriptions received prior to March issue can begin with Number One if desired.

COLLECTING AUTOGRAPHS.

The collecting of autographs is a literary pursuit which cannot fail, when properly entered into, but greatly enhence the collector's store of information regarding the lives of celebrated persons and sharpen his memory on points of history. A letter of Aaron Burr brings to mind the famous duel of 1804, the narrow nature of one man and the manly character of the other, the political aspect of the time and in fact the entire political history of the country in its earliest days. In truth the world's history emanates from the manuscript. But how to collect? That is the question. If you have not wealth to expend, confine yourself to the collecting of say one branch of the world's famous people. By so doing you may have the satisfaction of possesing all the presidents of the United States, all the actors and actresses, all the leading literary people, military leaders, statesmen, all the journalists, signers of the declaration of Independence, all the living potentates, or some other branch, you having exerted your energy and influence in that one special line. This is much better than a promiscuous collection of celebrated signatures thrown together without any order or any relation to each other. Having completed one set, begin on another, and your collection will grow steadily and be shaped as it should be into departments. Collect letters, if possible, in preference to signatures and documents. They are worth much more in value and in point of interest. It may seem startling, but it is a fact, that many rare and interesting letters and documents are stored away in trunks, in garrets and in other by-way places, which if brought to light, would be of the greatest value to the collector and would command good prices. The trouble is that the owners do not know the value of some special letter or document that they may have, and consequently the valued chirography is ultimately burned or gnawed to pieces by rats. The writer has made many visits to garrets and to old residents and to paper mills, not infrequently securing rare autographs and stamps.

Nearly every old pioneer, has among his papers, old documents or letters of value, which often times may be had for the asking. "Seek and ye shall find," is a good motto for the autograph collector and having found, let him study carefully his letters and signatures, that he may get the good which may be derived from them.

TO REST IN WASHINGTON.

James Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, is about to be turned out of his grave in Genoa, Italy, to make room for a quarry.

Smithson left his entire fortune "to the United States of America," to promote "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Congress accepted the trust and established "the Smithsonian Institution," which has done so much to advance science during the last fifty years. It is urged that the nation that has benefited by Smithson's generosity should show its appreciation and gratitude. He left no descendants to care for his remains, and it is therefore held to be the duty of this Government to accept them as a sacred trust and bring them to the United States to be deposited with all reverence at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.—From Phila. Press. Feb. 9, 1903.

New York, Jan. 21.—The steamship Princess Irene, which brought from Italy the body of James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution, reached her pier at Hoboken to-day escorted by the despatch boat Dolphin.

The body was transferred at once to the forward deck of the Dolphin, the casket being covered with an American flag, when the despatch boat started for Washingten.

OLDEST AND THICKEST TREE.

The oldest and at the same time the thickest tree, so far as is known, is a chestnut at the foot of Mount Etna. It is hollow and large enough to admit two horses driven abreast. The circumference of the main trunk in 212 feet.

HAS A SIXTY DOLLAR BILL.

Spokane has the only $60 paper bill in United States currency known to be in existance.

It was issued at the first session of the Continental Congress in 1778 and carries with it all the crudity of that age. It is a peculiar looking document, being a piece of greenish paper of much the same material as the present paper money, except that it is heavier. In shape it is almost square, with dimensions of about four by three and a half inches.

On one side of the bill is written the receipt, which is as follows:

"This bill entitles the bearer to receive 60 Spanish milled dollars for value received in gold or silver, according to a resolution passed by Congress at Philadelphia, September 26, 1778.

On the back of the bill is drawn a bow with a set arrow. Along the margin the value of the bill is again printed, and at one side the words "Printed, Hall & Selers, 1778." At the bottom of the face is the signature of someone in authority. The letters have so faded out that it is almost impossible to follow the characters. Some have imagined they could trace the signature of George Washington upon those lines, but others could not imagine what authority he had to distribute money at that date.

This rare bill is the property of Otto Fiechtl, of the Fiechtl quartet of the Coeur d'Alene. It was presented to him at the Charleston earthquake in 1886 for the saving of an Irishman's life. The open-hearted act of the big German toward his hereditary enemy so overcame the man from Erin's Isle that he gave him the only article of value he possessed.

Mr. Fiechtl was desirous of obtaining the true value of the bill, and in 1893 sent it to Washington, where it was kept for six months while the Treasury Department investigated the issuance of the bill. It was adjudged legal, as the issue of $60 bills at that time was known to have been made, though this is the only one which has not been returned to the Treasury De-

partment. The piece of money has considerable value outside of the amouut upon its face. The Spokane man now in possession of the relic has refused an offer of $1000 for it, and says no price could induce him to part with it.

RECORDS BROKEN AT THE MINT.

The coinage at the Mint during 1903 exceeded by far anything yet done in the big money-making establishment. When the accounts were closed it was shown that altogether 200,800,791 pieces of money had been coined during the year, a gain over the preceding year of over thirty-three million peices.

Of the money coined there were1,016,813 peices of gold, 36,-102,329 silver pieces, 28,006,725 five-cent pieces and 85,094,493 cents. In addition to this there were 48,150,431 pieces coined for the Philippines, 1,800,000 for the Government of Venezuela and 630,000 for the Costa Rican Government. There were 1555 dies made during the year for United States coin and 6992 medals, while for the Phillippine coins 911 dies were made. The gain in the making of dies over 1902 was 1800, while 2000 more medals were struck off.

QUARTZ.

There are many varieties of qnartz, and a collector can gather besides rose, pink, smoky, milky and granular quartz, amethysts, chaledony, agates, jasper, opals and many other beautiful specimens, all of which are varieties of quartz.

Rock crystal is a clear crystalline quartz. The finest are often cut and polished and sold for jewelry under the name, "California diamonds."

Pure white quartz sand is used in large quantities for making glass.

Flint is a compact form of quartz of various colors, white, brown and even black. It was used for gun-flints, arrows, etc.

There are 2000 species of snakes known to science.

BAUXITE DISCOVERED IN AUSTRALIA.

One of the most interst'ng mineral finds of recent years is that just reported by the Geological Survey of New South Wales. Government geologists have discovered in that colony large deposits of bauxite, the mineral from which the greater part of the aluminum of commerce is now manufa ctured. Bauxite is a hydrated oxide of aluminum, usually associated with a greater or less amount of iron oxide.

Previous to the discovery noted above the only known deposits large enough to be of commercial value were those located in Ireland, at Baux, in France, and in certain of the Southern States, notably Georgia and Alabama,

The deposits now found are of large size, and occur in several districts in New South Wales. It is probable that they will soon be utilized and that the metallic aluminum will be manufactured in the colony, as water power is near at hand. This item is of great importance, as all of the aluminum of commerce is now obtained from bauxite by electrolytic methods, which demand some cheap and constant source of power for the development of the immense electric force required. The largest aluminum works in the United States—those of the Pittsburg Reduction Company—are for this reason located at Niagara Falls.

Previous to the discovery of the electrolytic method aluminum was extracted from cryolite, another of its ores, occurring only in Greenland. The chemical methods of reduction then used were so expensive as to prevent the metal from being applied to many uses. The use of bauxite in place of cryolite and of electrolysis in place of chemical action has greatly reduced the price and increased the output.

WEIGHS POUND AND A QUARTER.

A square copper coin struck by the Swedish government in the sixteenth century is nearly one-half inch thick and weighs a pound and a quarter.

THE MOUNDBUILDERS.

Looking over my cabinet of archæological treasures, recall to mind many pleasant researches in pursuit of the relics of a long passed away race of people who once inhabited the Mississippi Valley, the only remaining evidences of whose existence are their handiwork in implements of stone and copper, and the mounds reared by these people on the lofty bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River and through the valleys of the middle states.

In one of my first expeditions, in quest of relics I opened a mound near the city of Dubuque, Iowa. This mound was on the highest point of a bluff overlooking the Mississippi. And was the only one of a group of five left unopened by the Smithsonian institute. It was about six feet in height and probably 50 feet in circumference. After digging from the summit of the mound to a depth of about five feet I came upon the bones of probably six skeletons, as near as I could judge, but so decayed that they crumbled to dust upon attempting to remove them.

Underneath these I found a grooved ax of beautiful workmanship, weighing 3 pounds, in perfect condition, every part of which is as true as if the maker had used a pair of calipers and a square in fashioning it. Near by this was a celt about 2 1-2 inches long and an adze, both of serpentine and highly polished, but the edges of which were somewhat nicked; about a dozen arrow heads, a large spearhead of chert, 2 1-2 by 3 inches; 3 scrapers, 2 skinners and a badly broken pipe.

This was my first attempt at opening a mound, and the result of my find was more gratifying than any I made thereafter. Many relics are found along the banks of the river near that place, but they probably belonged to a race of people who had greatly deteriorated in the manufacture of the implements of stone, as they are not nearly of such fine workmanship. At a future date I will tell of my finds made in Southern Oregon.

ED. A. SCHLOTH.

HIS LOG CABIN A MUSEUM.

A Collection, the Accumulation of a Lifetime.

In a little old cabin amid the sage brush and sand on the desert shore of the great Columbia is a collection of curios and relics that would grace any museum in the United States.

With its barren, desert surroundings. the collection seems as much out of place as a common, everyday piece of wood would in the Smithsonian Institution museum.

D. W. Owen, who lives in a four-room cabin three-quarters of a mile east of Kennewick, has amassed the museum in the desert after forty years of constant gathering.

He has distributed among his little rooms in drawers, on tables, on the walls and floors and hung in every conceivable shape over 10,000 separate pieces. So rare are some and so numerous the lot that their value would probably reach $10,000.

FINE BONE COLLECTION.

A pair of whale ribs 102 inches long form the columns of the qorch. Accompanying them is the finest bone collection in the State, comprising the shoulder bone of a giant mastodon dug up in the Horse Heaven country, a tooth from the same monstrosity weighing over a pound and two and one-half inches wide, skulls of Indians from the Colville reservation, skulls of Flathead Indians secured from graves in Oregon after great difficulty and danger, the skull of a great auk, now the rarest bird in existence; the backbone of a maneating shark and many other rare and curious parts of the anatomies of various animals.

It is the diversity of Owen's collection that constitutes one of its most remarkable features. He has invaded pretty nearly every field save that of the postage stamp collector and the snake fiend.

A history of the Indian wars of the early times of North Amer-

ica, dated 1667, and perhaps the last of its kind west of the Mississippi, is prominent among the relics of the collection.

A currency bill dated 1690, for which Mr. Owen has refused $100, is another. Its face value is twenty-four shillings. Beside this, there are rare bills of revolutionary times neatly arranged in a small frame, whose precious inclosures are worth probably $500 to coin collectors; a testament of 1795, and many others.

That Mr. Owen is not afraid of thieves is demonstrated by the fact that some of the most valuable of his collection is left out all of the time on the veranda, where it never seems to suffer any harm.

TRINKETS FROM ORIENT.

The South Seas, China and Japan and other portions of Asia have furnished their quota for the collection. A skein of silk from Sumatra, just as it is reeled off the cocoon, is a curiosity. So is a genuine girdle secured from a Samoan woman, and made of banana fibre.

In the South Sea collection are also a Samoan hat of banana fibre, bolos, machetes, pipes, shells galore and an occasional piece of currency.

Indian mementoes are numerous in the museum of the desert. There is an aggregation of Indian pipes gathered from Mexico to the land of the Eskimos that would make a professional collector turn green with envy.

There are bows, arrows and quivers from all over, besides a unique lot of articles dug up from Indian graves, mortar and pestle stones, feathers, skinning stones and all kinds of beads.

Mr. Owen has amassed two thousand arrow points, including the most curious sizes and shapes ever used in hunt and war by the redskins.

Of stones and rocks there are Japanese idols, curious formations from Arizona, North Carolina and a fossil collection from almost every State in the Union. Shells by the myriad from all over embellish the backgrounds to the larger pieces.

There is a tomahawk and other articles used by the Indians of the Hudson Bay country in Northern Canada, a tobacco pouch and pipes from the Eskimos, a curious lot of pipes from Alaska, a whalbone fishline three feet long with hooks, from Greenland; Eskimo fish snakes, walrus teeth. etc.

The coin collecting realm, too, has been entered by this versatile old resident, who has secured coins from every continent. A munber of rare American coins are among these, dating back to the seventeenth century. He has a scarce one dated 1788, only three molds of which were cast in the New Haven mint.

A dried bouquet from theGarden of Bethlehem and curiosities from the Dead Sea are in the Holy Land department.

The taxidermist division is filled with stuffed owls, pheasants, sage hens and various animals. In the front room there is a table half full of mineral curiosities from all over the world.

HERE ARE A FEW MORE.

A stuffed Gila lizard from Arizona; sharks egg,one of the biggest and strangest shaped sponges in existence three feet nine inches in circumference; wood from the first steamship which crossed the Pacific, wood from the steamship Oregan, bull pine taken from the 1,100 foot level of comstock mine, Chinese idol, petrified drop of water, flying fish, porcupine fish, fossil fish, buffalo horns, skins from many animals—buffalo, badger, bear and wolf; cocoanut fibre sash, pieces from between the joints of a whale's backbone, mastodon tusk, barnacles by the score, strange woods and canes, Italian marble, fossil coral reefs of prehistoric age and about six thousand more.

D. W. Owen is a bachelor. He lives alone on the sand with only a mare, a dog and a cat for companions. He came originally from Massachusetts, but has lived in Iowa. He has dwelt on the Pasco desert for twenty years, coming here when the Ainsworth bridge was being constructed. He is an Odd Fellow.

The above article is the third of a series about Collectors and their Collections, one of which will appear in each months issue

INEXPENSIVE STAMP COLLECTING.

Stamp collecting is not necessarily an expensive hobby, neither is it necessarily a boys fad, as is attested by the names of many noted people that may be mentioned in connection with stamp collecting. Although the following is written to entertain and instruct the beginner.

As a pastime for boys, stamp collecting far surpasses all other amusements or games, as one never tires of it, the interest increasing as the collection grows in number and varieties.

Stamp collecting may be followed on a very economical basis with entire satisfaction, the beauty of the collection being not alone the monetary value, but the tasty arrangement of the stamps in sets, series, or even colors, as I have seen in some albums. Such albums of course being blank, the spaces for the stamps being drawn with pen and ink by the owner.

Many are the sources for obtaining desirable specimens, and all collectors have one or more open to them. Most parents have treasured some old letters of the family, and the number that may be obtained in this way alone will make a fair start for the young collector. Indeed some of the most valuable U. S. stamps bringing hundreds of dollars have turned up in just this way. Those having friends or relations abroad have a splendid opportunity for getting the current issues of foreign conntries. A great mistake made by the young collector is in removing old U. S. stamps from the original envelope or wrapper, on which they were found. The value of many rare specimens have been reduced one-half in this way. With ordinary stamps it is all right to remove them, for there are enough on the market to make them very reasonable in price, but with the old issues, particularly U. S. locals, their value is enhanced fully 50 per cent by allowing them to remain on the original covers. If the beginner intends making a purchase now and then, it is best for him to buy stamps in packets and sets, which are sold by all dealers at from 10 cents to $1.00 each. They are much cheaper

bought this way and the beginner will be enabled to improve his collection greatly at a nearly nominal cost.

It must be remembered that among the world's postal issues there are nearly 5000 varieties having very little value. These can be had at a few cents per hundred. Packets are prepared containing every class of stamps, excepting those that are classed as rare. All large dealers issue price lists describing these packets and the prospective purchaser may select those he prefers.

The collector who attends school or college will find that nearly one half of his school mates are interested in the same hobby, and as duplicates of certain stamps are bound to occur, this offers a fine opportunity of disposing of them by trading for others that his collection lacks. This is one of the most profitable and pleasant ways of increasing a collection.

When a number of like specimens have been secured, the best one always should be selected for one's collection. By "best" is meant that which is in the finest condition, and not torn or damaged. This is important, for, while the hobby may not be pursued from a monetary point of view, it should be remembered that many stamps are constantly increasing in value, and should you desire to part with them at some future time you will get little or nothing if the stamps are in bad condition. Torn specimens, even though rare, have practically no value. A stamp worth $1 in fine condition would not bring ten cents if torn or badly damaged.

A catalogue will be of great service to the beginner. If he has manufactured his own album, it will come in handy in identifying the various specimens, and in arranging the issues and countries. Catalogues are published nearly every year and contain much information about stamps, in addition to their market value. Illustrations of most specimens are also given. Numerous weekly and monthly papers, devoted to stamp collecting are published in this couutry, and it is a capital idea to subscribe to one or two of them in order to keep posted. The subscription prices

range from 15 cents to 30 cents per year.

Stamp collecting can be profitably followed in a variety of ways, according to taste and the long winter evenings can be spent very pleasently by gathering and studying the world's postal issues.

THOMAS BURNETT.

BIG STAMPS FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The Postoffice Department has decided upon designs for the St. Louis World's Fair stamps, which will bear portraits as follows; One-cent, Robert R. Livingston, Minister to France, who conducted negotiations for the Louisiana purchase; 2-cent, Thomas Jefferson; 3-cent, James Monroe; 5-cent, President McKinley; 10-cent, map of the United States, showing the territory purchased from France. The stamps will be about the size of the Chicago World's Fair stamps.

A MILLION POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mrs. George Wilson, of No 191 Vestal ave., Binghampton, has a curio in the shape of a bedroom set, bedstead, dresser, wash stand and chairs, decorated with postage stamqs of every known civilized country on the globe. Mrs. Wilson has been collecting stamps for the past seven years, and the number has reached over half a million, 862,000 being the number. The value of these stamps has been estimated at $3,800. All of these stamps have been carefully washed, dried and pasted on after the style of a crazy patchwork quilt, and represnts great patience and and a large amount of labor. There are seven pieces of furniture in all, decorated. This curio is valuable, an offer of $20 from Cornell University having been refused by the owner. It is, perhaps, the most novel collection of stamps in these United States. The stamps are stuck on with glue and are covered with a heavy spar vanish and can be washed without injury to the stamps.

SOME BANK NOTE CURIOSITIES.

A New Yorker recently dropped a $1000 bill in the cabin of a ferryboat and had difficulty in attempting to recover it because he could not remember what its number was nor when it had been issued.

This unusual case induced a man who is fond of statistics to ascertain just how many notes of such large denomination there are in the United States. What he learned will doubtless surprise his fellow citizens, most of whom have never seen anything larger than a $100 bill off the stage.

From figures compiled by the Treasury Department it appears that there was outstanding in the month of January of the present year $26,035,000 in notes of one thousand dollars denomination.

Of the Treasury notes of 1890, $564,000 was outstanding in $1000 bills; $25,000 was outstanding in national bank notes in such bills; $46,735,500 in gold certificates, and $156,000 in silver certificates, making the grand total $73,515,500. This would seen to prove that there were outstanding, according to the Treasury estimates on Janury 31 lsat 73,515 1-2 $1000 bills.

How to account for the fraction at the end is difficult except on the supposition that one of the valuable notes was accidentally torn in half by some one who was in a great hurry to possess it.

Most of the paper money issued by Uncle Sam is in the comparatively modest $10 notes and there are enough of these floating around through the country to foot up the magnificent sum of $440,556,992.

Bills of the $5 size come next in point of numbers and of them the Treasury returns give $349,994,204 as outstanding. Coming next are the $20 notes and these amount to $336,531,566.

The Treasury goes as high as ten thousand dollar notes at times, but according to the latest returns there is only one issue of these outstanding, while two issues of notes for $5,000 are in existence.

The Collector's Note Book.

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THOMAS BURNETT. EDITOR & PUBLISHER

CAMDEN, N. J.

EDITORIAL.

It will be observed that the editor occupies considerable more space this month than in the two preceeding numbers. It is our intention to make this feature of our Magazine as brief as possible, but several things require an explanation from us.

Subscribers and others who look over this number will observe a dearth of advertising matter. This is easily explained. We received enough ad. copy to fill six pages, had we desired to accept them on credit, time, etc. But, in justice to ourselves and the advertisers who send cash with copy, or its equivalent, we declined to insert them. This is the policy outlined by the advertising manager and such it will remain.

As stated above, our abvertising patronage is limited, and we

intend to promote their interests by charging for the use of the For Sale and Exchange columns, and excluding all objectionable and fake advertisements.

Since the publication last month, of an article crediting Mr. Otto Fiechtl, of Spokane, as being the possessor of the only $60 bill in existence, we have received an authentic account of another $60 bill, in the possession of Mr. A. H. Rhoades, of Omaho, Neb., bearing the date, 1779, instead of 1778, as is the one owned in Spokane.

It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of George N. Galloway, on February 8th, at the home of his brother, 519 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It had been our intention to publish an article relating to Mr. Galloway and his collection in the near future, but we will content ourselves with this brief mention. Mr. Galloway had been a Soldier, Journalist, Actor, Musician, Comic Opera Singer and at the time of his death devoted all his energy to the collecting of antiques. Among his curios and relics was a Derringer pistol, the one with which Booth shot Abraham Lincoln and for which he was one time offered $1,000 by the Virginia Historic Society. The pistol was exhibited along with a very complete collection of Confederate and Union Army and Navy buttons.

Mr. Galloway served all through the Civel War and received a Medal of Honor from President Lincoln for bravery at the Battle of Gettysburg. After the war he started his collection of curios, which comprised many rare and wonderful mementoes of value; also published a "History of the Rebellion," and contributed to several periodicals and newspapers. He also possessed a valuable collection of theatre programs, collected during the time he trod the boards in grand and comic opera followed by nine years on the vaudeville stage.

THE NEW U. S. MINT.

It was my pleasure on a recent business trip to Philadelphia, to again visit the parent mint of the U. S., the first money coining institution of our government being established there in 1792.

The new Mint is so arranged that the visitor is ushered up to a balcony or long corridor, and from one department to another the guard in very gentlemanly, yet automatic way, describes the special points of interest, peculiar to the several departments.

Now unlike the old Mint the visitor in not allowed to walk though the many departments, where the coins are in process of manufacture.

The deposite melting room, the visitor is not allowed to see, though it was my privilege to inspect this department in the old Mint, a number of years ago. Here one would find the large furnaces which reduce the precious metal to a state of pouring fluidity thence moulded into large bars.

But the first department the visitor's attention is called to in the new Mint is the melting and refining room. The necessary amount of alloy is regulated at this office of the department and sufficient added to bring the bullion up to U. S. standard for coin. During the refining smaller bars are made which are prepared for the rolling room.

As we move on through the corridor to the rolling department, we find the metal now reduced into strip, resembling very much so many steel or brass barrel hoops from which the planchets are cut. The gold, in the process of reducing, is passed through the rollers ten times and silver seven.

The guard then ushered us to the adjusting room and it is here that the weight of every planchet is proven. If too heavy, a few strokes of a fine file makes it perfect, but if greatly over weight it is rejected and returned to be remelted.

The large scales are a feature in this department. They will weigh 1000 pounds or 10,000 ounces of gold and are

so sensitive that 1-100 of an ounce in weight will turn them.

Passing on we find ourselves in the milling and coining departments. To the left we will see the milling machine in operation, which turns the edge of the planchet up slightly higher than the device will be in relief after the coin is struck, thus protecting the face of the finished coin.

The coining room is certainly interesting. Here are found different sizes of machines adapted to the different denominations of the coins, and each press is capable of turning out from 80 to 120 per minute. During the process of minting the gold is weighed seventeen times and silver fifteen times, same being checked up by the heads of four different departments. These accounts must balance before the Mint is closed each day. There are 325 men and 175 women in the employ of the Mint. All the sweepings are carefully preserved. The towels, gloves, and aprons of the employes, furnished by the government are also cared for and even the water used in cleansing is made to yiald up the yellow grains, over $20,000 being annually saved.

The new Philadelphia Mint, without a doubt is the finest in the world, being equipped with the very latest machinery. Many foreign countries take advantage of our superior work, by having ther coins made by us. We have just completed an order for 225,000 gold pieces, of the value of $349,014 for the government of Costo Rico.

Coinage operations were conducted during the year in the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints. A new mint is now building at Denver, Col., the appropriation for same being $650,000.

I should not forget to make a few remarks about the government's collection of coins contained here.

The official existence of the cabinet began in June, 1838, but for years the chief coiner had made it a practice to preserve choice specimens of this and other countries, so that very considerable and valuable material was on hand at that time.

Choice examples of the colonial coinage and in every variety are shown and like the entire collection is exhibited in glass cases around and against the walls of the room. In the centre of the room you will find the ancient Greek and Roman coins. Also other examples from the old world. It is here that my attention was called to the "Widow's mite," known to every reader of the Bible and member of this association.

A little to the right I find the Siege money, fashioned during those trying times, examples of which should adorn every numismatist's cabinet. The government's collection is especially rich in its line of pattern pieces and is well worthy the attention of the advanced numismatist.

A complete line of proof sets are shown; these coins are struck by hand from a specially polished die, using a blank, polished to a mirror brightness. An advanced price is charged for these sets and are much sought for by collectors, representing the highest state of preservation.

Portion of an address, delivered by Mr. George C. Arnold before the Providence, R. I., Numismatic Association.

TESTING UNCLE SAM'S COINS.

One of the many precautions which surround the coinage of United States money is the annual test of gold and silver pieces by a Government commission, to make sure that they are up to the standard degree of weight and fineness. Coins from San Francisco and New Orleans Mints have been sent to the Philadelphia Mint for inspection, as this is the principal money mill. and, besides, it saves the commission the bother of travel.

The test will be applied to 9378 coins taken at random from the reserve in the Philadelphia Mint; to 5143 pieces from San Francisco, and 3960 from New Orleans The commissioners divide their work, some counting, some weighing and others assaying the coins. The last-named operation, the most delicate of all, falls to the lot of college chemists and assayers whom the President has appointed because of their skill at that business.

STONE AXES.

There are found in certain localities in this and other states, curious implements of stone shaped like an axe-head of the present age. These implements were used by the aborigines of this conntry for a multitude of purposes. Let us first take the grooved axes and look at them. They differ from the ungrooved axes (or celts), being larger and having been used for a different purpose. The grooved axe seldom weighs less than 3-4 of a pound and seldom over fifteen pounds. The average is three to nine pounds.

These axes were made with great difficulty, for the Indians had nothing but wood, bone and stone to work with, hence it is easy to suppose that a week was consumed in the undertaking. After the axe was shaped, a shallow groove was cut around the upper end about an inch (usually) from the top. By means of this groove the axe was lashed to a stick. A leather thong was passed around the groove and drawn tight, or a stick was split, the ends placed in the groove on each side and lashed firmly to it.

This was done differently in the grooved axes we call "flat back." These axes have the groove extending but 3-4 of the way around. and the flat ungrooved portion was put outward. (like the back of a hatchet). Then the only use that flat position could be to the Indian would be that it would enable him to tighten his axe by driving a wedge of wood under the thong and down along the back. This back is sometimes slightly hollowed to admit the wedge more easily.

Grooved axes are sometimes double edged and have the groove in the middle. Such cases are rare, although the writer has two double edged ones in his collection.

It is supposed the large grooved axes were too heavy to be carried a long distance and used in a battle. They were used for cutting down trees (after the trunk had been burned and charred the operation would be easy) and for making "dug outs." The

smaller axes lashed to a short, strong stick made good tomahawks. There are a great many different shapes and kinds of ungrooved axes. There are also as many names for them. In one locality they are calleg "skinners," in another "back peelers," "hatchets," etc. The real name is celt. Some of the celts are broad, others long and narrow. This latter class are regarded as chisels, celts vary in size from 1 1-2 to 18 inches and from 2 oz. to 7 pounds. The average is 1-2 to 3 1-2 pounds.

These celts were used to scrape hides, skin game, etc. When lashed to a stick they could be used very effectively and were lighter and more handy than the great stone axe.

Although they have no groove to fasten them by, they are wider at the cutting edge than at the top and so when a downward blow was struck the celt would be tightened. In nearly all localities there are more celts found than grooved axes. This is accounted for by the fact that they were more easily made than the axe and served the purpose just as well.

Celts are found of copper occasionally. Numbers of them are made of hematite. When made of hematite they were harder and sharper. The writer has five celts of hematite and the edges on all of them are nearly as sharp as the edge on an iron axe.

The grooved axe and the ungroved axe are becoming rare. Collectors and farmers are daily gathering them up, and soon they, like their makers, the Indians, will be things of the past.

FOUND INDIAN RELICS.

Workmen digging a trench for the new sewer on Roxborough avenue, Roxborough, recently unearthed a number of weapons, among which were Indian stone hatchets and knives, together with a quantity of gold and silver coins. The spot where the excavations are being made is in front of the old Payne mansion, in which locality the British encamped after the battle of Chew's Hill.

RECORD COLLECTION OF GRASSHOPPERS.

Over 60,000 Specimens of 20,000 Distinct Species.

With a collection of 60,000 gasshoppers or locusts, among which are to be found 20,000 distinct species, which represent the spoils of a merciless and incessant warfare waged against these devastating insects, Prof. Lawrence Bruner, State entomologist at the University of Nebraska, enjoys ineffable gratification because of the success of his antagonistic efforts.

The collection is the largest of its kind in the world, and now that it has served the extent of its utility to Prof. Bruner it is to be presented either to the Smithsonian Institution or Univesity of Nebraska for use in the research, study and experiment of biology, entomologyland orithnology.

This collection stands as a monument to the successful life work of Prof. Bruner, who enjoys the gratitude of every agriculturalist where the visits of these insects have jeopardized or completely destroyed the fruits of a season's labor.

The locusts or grasshoppers are incased in handsome cabinets, each specimen mounted and labeled with the technical and native name. These are indexed and a treatise upon each specimen as to the characteristic habits and the experiments that have most efficaciously served in their extermination is attached. In itself it is a comprehensive study of this branch of entomology.

Born and reared as he was, with scientific propensities and in a region where the perennial visits of the locusts to the agricultural districts constituted such a formidable and inimical element to this industry, his scientific energies naturally were directed along a line which would, in the fruition of his labor result in benefit to the people who had suffered because of the depredations of these insects. After several years of study and experiment, conducted independently and crowned with a measure of success, Prof. Bruner became associated with the Smithsonian Institution, were he remained for fifteen years engaged in research and

experiment in the departments of biology, entomology and ornithology.

STONES THAT ARE ALIVE.

The most curious specimens of vegatable or plant life in existence are the so-called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands, says the Chicago Post. These islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong polar wind.

In such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees scattered here and there singular shaped blocks of what appear to be weather beaten and moss covered boulders in various sizes.

Attempt to turn one of these boulders over and you will meet with an actual surprise,because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength: in fact, you will find that you are fooling with one of the native trees.

No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd shaped block into fuel, because the wood is perfectly devoid of grain and appears to be a twisted mass of woody fibres.

PICTURE MADE OF INSECTS.

The Paris entomologist whose collection of insects attracted so much attention at the Paris exposition of 1889 is preparing an insect landscape for the St.Louis Fair. The subject, which consists of a water mill, a river, a bridge, mountain, etc., will be wholly composed of insects of various colors. Four hundred and fifty thousand night flying insects will form the foreground, the remainder of the picture to be made up of not less than 500,000 insects, comprising something over 8,000 species.

FANCY FOR ODD THINGS.

William Dorsey's Collection in Over Fifty Years.

During over fifty years William H. Dorsey, of No. 206 South Camac street, has been collecting walking sticks, coins, Indian relics, autographs, pipes, monograms, newspaper clippings, trade-marks, medals, weapons of war and of the chase, portraits of negroes and books. Born in Philadelphia, he has never moved away from there, and hence his collections have not once been scattered. They are now unimaginably curious and large.

The collections fill three rooms on the third floor of the Camac street house. They are set so close together that in the narrow passage cut through them it is hardly possible to walk without upsetting something, or brushing something off the wall. To examine them, under Mr. Dorsey's guidance, is to pass a couple of very interesting hours.

The collector is a son of Thomas J. Dorsey, that colored caterer of Locust street, who for many years was famed for his fried oysters, lobster salad and terrapin. Thomas Dorsey left an estate worth $60,000.

The thing unique in his collections is the Afro-Americana, or clippings from newspapers bearing on the colored race in the United States. There are some 400 volumes, or scrapbooks, of Afro-Americana, running back many years and arranged on an excellent system, with thorough indexes.

There is a scrapbook filled with the poems and stories of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, with anecdotes of him, critical essays on him by Mr. Howells and the anonymous newspaper reviewers, portraits of him and his autograph. On the one hand, murders by negroes and the lynching of negroes; on the other hand, the verses of the first negro poet—those are the two extremes of the Afro-Americana, and there lies much between them. Fred

Douglass has two volumes devoted to his life, speeches, autographs, obituary notices and portraits, and Francis Johnson, the negro musician, whose band was from 1824 to 1844 the leading band of this country, is told of in a volume that contains his life, autograph and certain of his musical compositions. Johnson, by the way, took his musicians abroad and played before Queen Victoria, who, delighted, presented him with a silver trumpet, which his great niece, Mrs. A. W. Brown, of No. 1021 Lombard street, now owns, while Mr. Dorsey owns the plumed shako which Johnson wore on the occasion.

Mr. Dorsey paints in water colors gracefully, and on the walls of his apartment much of his work is to be seen. It excels the work of other colored painters that he has collected, iucluding John G. Chaplin, of Huntingdon, Pa., who labors under difficulties at his art, being left-handed aud near-sighted, and Robert Seldon Duncan, who died in an insane asylum.

There are portraits in the scrap books and on the walls of many noted negroes—Toussaint l' Overture, King Cetewayo, Dumas, Booker T. Washington, Blanche K. Bruce, Hiram R. Revels and Othello. Shelves of books are on the negro question, some written by white men, some by negroes themselves, and in these both sides of every argument are set down freely. There is all the material here for the definitive history up to 1903 of the negro race in America, and when the historian comes along, if he but goes to Mr. Dorsey, he will find the needful data ready to his hand.

"What is your idea of the future of your people in this country?" a friend asked the collector.

"I am not over-hopeful. The prospect doesn't delight me. At the same time I think that the colored people who lead lives of self-denial and industry, and cleanliness will be moderately prosperous and happy here."

RARE COINS AND INDIAN RELICS.

Mr. Dorsey's collection of coins is in three huge glass cases. A

glance shows the 500 coins of China, Rome, Egypt, Greece, Persia, and India to be valuable, but just how valuable they are, just where the majority of them came from, the collector does not know. The coins were presented to him by a friend in Washington, and, though each of them was, and still is, neatly labeled, the writing on each label is quite undecipherable.

A war chief's gala dress is the most splendid of the Indian things. The buckskin shirt, of a soft, pale yellow fabric, is beaded over the brəast in purple, blue, red and white, and in a continuous line from wrist to wrist, passing clean up the arm, about the neck and down the other arm. are set, very close together, locks of human hair, a foot in length and of the thickness of a man's ittle finger. Locks of yellow, black, brown, auburn and gray, they have a sinister significance, and he who sees them wonders if they are parts of scalps hacked off with the tomahawk.

These clothes belonged to Dull Knife, a chief of the Utes. With them is a tobacco pouch a yard long, with fringed ends, to be worn at the girdle, as a young lady wears her chatellaine. The pouch is covered all over with beads, pale blue and black, to cause it to resemble the skin of the Gila monster. The Indian pipes hung around it have straight, long stems of polished wood and deep, very narrow bowls of clay.

A wall is set thick with Indian arrowheads, spearheads, tomahawks and wampum—a splendid array, glowing with color, for these rare relics are carved of jasper, onyx, marble, agate and many sorts of flint, and they cause the wall to flash with hues of violet, crimson, pearl, gold, black, blue and sea green.

Mr. Dorsey in his collections of books has followed a system. In one compartment of his library there are books about the Indians, in another books on religion, here books on dancing and there books on wild animals.

The above article is the fourth of a series about Collectors and their Collections, one of which will appear in each months issue.

CANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS.

This country contributed some thousand dollars worth of material yearly to the promotion of a fad long prevailing in Germany. The rage for collecting postage stamps, common enough here; is much more wide-spread in Germany, and for some time past collectors have been using cancelled stamps for decorative purposes. Millions upon millions of stamps are used annually in Germany to paper walls. A room of moderate size may be papered completely with 100,000 stamps of ordinary size. Persons who indulge in this fancy exercise great ingenuity in the arrangement of the stamps, and remarkable color effects may be produced by tasteful combiantions. When the stamps have been affixed to the walls of a room, a tedious piece of work, the whole is varnished, in order to protect the papering from damage.

Stamps and parts of stamps are used in decorating tables and cabinets. Those who do this sort of decoration laboriously cut out the head of Washington from the current two-cent stamp and paste the little vignettes by the hundred upon the table or cabinet to be decorated. Then thousands of the tiny figure "2" are cut from the lower corner of the stamp and disposed so as to form a border about the repeated head of Washington. Scores of other designs are treated in like fashion, and stamps of various colors are arranged in accordance with the taste of the decorator.

One man in New York, not himself a professional dealer in stamps, sends nearly 25,000,000 stamps per year to a dealer in Germany. The same dealer has an agent in Baltimore who sends him vastly larger quantities.

They are sent to the agents from all parts of the East. Children in search of pocket money, women in need of pin money, Sunday Schools, and charities of one sort or another collect and send these stamps to the agents in batches of 10,000, 20,000 50,000 or 100,000. Tbe usual price is 10 cents per thousand, but

the 1e 1/2-cent stamps fetch less because they are easily obtainable, and also because their dye is not well fixed. The Columbian stamps of small denominations fetch 30 cents per thousand. Rare stamps fetch more, of course, but the German dealer makes no speial effort to obtain such stamps here. Many other dealers in Germany have long been buying large quantities of stamps in the United States, but as some failed to pay for their purchases it is now a little difficult to obtain large quantities save through resident agents. The craze for stamp decorations has as yet made small headway in this country, though at least one collector in New York is making ready to paper his room with stamps.

BIG AMOUNTS IN STAMPS.

That the Internal Revenue stamps now in use exceed in value, those formerly used, by $950 is not generally known, but such is the case. They range in denomination from $100 to $1000. Heretofore the highest grade was $50. They are printed in various colors and bear the portraits of distinguished men of the past. For instance, the $100 stamps are of a brownish tint and contain the head of Marshall, once Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Drexel & Co, were the first purchasers of this class, taking three of them. The $500 grade are of magenta color and present the features of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury.

But the most interesting of all the stamps are in a book of five leaves. They are of the $1000 grade printed in green and showing the picture of James Madison, former President of the United States. There are but four of these stamps to a page, or just twenty altogether, or twenty thousand dollars in such shape that a man could easily slide the book into an inside vest pocket. These denominations of stamps are mostly used in stock transactions and upon bonds and mortgages, and there are some heavy sales at times. In one case the U. G. I. Company purchased $20,000 worth in a lump, and at another time a big nav-

igation concern took a similar amount. A feature of the books is that they contain blank forms whereon to register the sale of each stamp.

TOURED WORLD ON TWO CENTS.

After a tour around the world, beginning May 11, 1902, a letter returned recently to Jacob F. Rotham, an inspector of nuisances in the Bureau of Health. It made the trip for two cents.

The letter was sent to a property owner on Nineteenth street, below Chestnut, requesting him to abate certain nuisances on the property. The postmarks show it was forwarded as follows: To San Francisco, to Seattle, to Hong Kong, to Shanghai, to Yokohoma and Nagasaki, in Japan; then to London, to Bombay, back to London, to Paris and to New York, whence it came back to this city. The letter is literally covered with postmarks, and although there is a "4-cent due" mark on it, there is no stamp showing the postage was ever collected.

NEW STYLE POSTAL CARDS.

The illustrated postal card, which says the Baltimore Sun, seems to retain its vogue in Europe, although it never was a craze here, has taken on a new phase, Instead of views of scenery or quotations, now there are photographs of traveling friends or relatives grouped in the summer resort tintype. Many a vagrant American has sent to this country during the summer such postal photographs which are an improvement on the old cards in that they may be more readily recognized. It is much more interesting to learn at a glance how Amelia or any other member of the family is looking than to look at a picture of the shrine containing the bones of the 11,000 virgins. So the new style of card has proved much more popular than its predecessors.

THE CHINESE POSTAL SYSTEM.

The Chinese have no governmental postal system, and letters

are transported by means of so-called "letter shops." These are somewhat like our express stations, as packages are also sent, and both letters and packages are insured and registered, and charges are in proportion to the distance to be carried. There are said to be nearly two hundred of these letter-shops in Shanghai alone, which send out employees to work up custom. Foreign letters are conveyed from China to other countries by the postal systems of the latter, consuls being considered as postmasters for their own countries.

A UNIQUE LETTER SHEET.

A unique oddity shown by one of the local dealers is an English Letter Sheet on buff paper. It is about twice the size of the one issued by this country, and is postmarked "Hastings, August 12th, 1874." On the back is printed: "The Farthing Patent Advertising Letter Sheet," while a one penny stamp adorns the front. It has evidently been a revenue netting scheme, as a notice calls attention to the fact that it has a circulation of 10,000 copies, and the margins are covered with advertisements of pills, whiskey, sewing machines and various other articles and commodities.

THE OLDEST STAMP.

The stamps of Hong Kong, which remain unchanged since the first issue, are the oldest in the world. All other stamps have been changed in the forty odd years, but the head of Queen Victoria on the Hong Kong stamp has never been altered. Now, however, since the appearance of the new issues, with the head of King Edward, the oldest stamp will be the Russian, with the double headed eagle and the shield of St. George, which was issued in 1864.

The first postal card appeared in the fall of 1869, and was issued by Australia.

WE USE A BILLION PENNIES.

The demand for one-cent pieces is so great that the Philadelphia Mint is compelled to turn out nearly 4,000,000, per month to keep up the supply.

There are at present something like 1,000,000,000 pennies in circulation.

If you want to exchange a hundred dollar bill for pennies, you would get ten good. large bags full of coppers.

Nickel and copper coins have no mint marks, neither have coins issued at the Philadelphia Mint. Collectors often pay high prices for coins bearing certain mint marks, which otherwise would not have been worth more than their face value.

The first United States cents struck for circulation bear the date 1793. They are of six varieties.

Of United States silver coins, the most valuable is the dollar of 1804. The last one of them offered at auction brought $1500. Fourteen of these 1804 dollars are known to exist.

More rare are the New York doubloons, coined in 1787, of which only five are known to exist. On one side of this rare and curious coin is a picture of the sun rising over a mountain surrounded by the legend: "Nova Eboraca Columbia Excelsior." Below is the name of the designer, "Brasher." The other side has the original form of the national motto, "Unum E. Pluribus." There is an heraldic eagle, on one wing of which are the letters E. B., the designer's initials. The coins are worth about $500. The last one sold brought $527. It had belonged to an old Maryland family ever since it was coined.

The $5 gold piece of 1822 is a rare coin. At one time only two were said to be in existence; one in the Philadelphia Mint, the other in Boston, but a third was picked up in a New York money changer's shop a few years ago.

"I was afraid at first that it might be a counterfeit," said the collector of coins who happened to spy it. The man was so delighted to secure it that before he left the shop he bought several

other coins which he didn't want. He paid only $6 for it. The same day he was offered $250; later $450 was offered by another gentleman; $600 by another one, but the gentleman at last accounts was holding in for $1000.

One of the most sought after colonial coins in the Highly copper. They were struck in 1737 by Samuel Highly, who was a physician and a blacksmith at Granby, Conn. He got the copper from a mine near by and shaped the coins at his forge.

One of the earliest known coins is a didrachm of ancient Aegina, coined about 700 B. C. Its intrinsic value is 30 cents; its market value $7.

The coins spoken of in the Bible are shekels, which were of silver; the widow's mite, the tribute penny and the "Judea capta," the bronze coin struck by the Emperor Titus to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews.

In Japan coins are generally of iron, and in Siam they are chiefly of porcelain. Whale's teeth form the coinage of the Fiji Islands. They are painted white and red, the red teeth being worth about twenty times as much as the white. These teeth are worn as a necklace instead of carried in a pocketbook.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British Museum consists of 250,000 specimens, and is one of the finest collections in the world. At the Philadelphia Mint is a good collection of Amercian coins, but the goverment only allows it $300 a year to buy coins with; while the British Goverment spends $5000 a year for coins.

THE RAREST U. S. COINS.

The rarest U. S. coin is the double eagle of 1849, of which there is only one in existance, and it belongs to the U. S. Mint cabinet. The next in rarity is the half eagle of 1815, of which there are only five specimens known to exist.

The average life of a coin has been shown to be twenty-one years.

The Collector's Note Book.

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THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER — CAMDEN, N. J.

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Stamps.....
Coins.....
Curios.....
Relics.....
Paper Money.....
Autographs.....
Indian Relics.....
Mineralogy.....
Natural History.....
Art.....
Literature.....
Postal Cards.....

As we anticipate a change in the reading matter of the "Note Book" in the near future and wishing to please the majority of our subscribers, we make the following request:

Will you kindly mail us a postal stating your particular hobby, and if more than one, please state them in the order of what you consider their relative importance to each other. By so doing you will do us a favor, besides, helping to raise the percentage of your particular

branch of the collecting world. In naming your specialty, the accompanying list may be of aid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take pleasure in announceing to our readers that we have made arrangements whereby we will be supplied, during the time the Fair at St. Louis is open, with a full and exclusive account of all interesting news items, relating to the exhibits of coins, stamps, curios, etc., from each country, etc. In addition to this we will be supplied with an original article each month, relating to some extraordianary exhibit. The articles and items are to be furnished with the understanding that they are not to appear in any other weekly or monthly magazine previous to December, 1904. So if you wish to read all the up-to-date accounts of the exhibits at the St. Louis Fair, you had better send in your subscription, if you are not already a subscriber, as the first short accounts will appear in the April number, and the first original article in the May number, and to continue each month during the continuation of the Great World's Fair. If you are a collector, you certainly must be interested in the most extensive stamp collection at the Fair. The largest and most valuable coin collection, the exhibits of your own United States. The Jubilee gifts of Queen Victoria, and the exhibits of the late Pope Leo's Jubilee, soverins, gifts, etc., together with the papal coins. The largest and smallest books in the world; a million dollar cloak; two Bibles that cost $20,000 each; a set of Historical works that cost $3,000,000. The largest and richest collection of minerals in America, etc. All these, and many more. will be on exhibition at the Great St. Louis Fair, full accounts of which will appear in "The Collector's Note Book"

MINT MOVES TO ST. LOUIS FAIR.

A force of seven men, expert employes at the United States Mint, left Philadelphia, Pa., March 14th. for St. Louis, where they will install the intricate machinery that is to form the Mint's chief exhibit at the Exposition. The last consignment of machinery was also sent, making a total shipment of six carloads of machines, weighing over 130,000 pounds. Besides the machinery there was shipped the beautiful cabinet, made especially for the exhibition of rare coins in the Mint's collection, and to be attended by a special delegation of Mint employes.

The feature of the cabinet exhibition will be the display of gold dollars manufactured at the Mint for sale at the Exposition, most of which were also shipped to St. Louis during the day. The total coinage of these souvenir dollars was $250,000, and they are to be sold at the Exposition for $3 each, thus yielding $750,000.

Edwin S. Church, superintendent of machinery at the Mint, will leave Philadelphia, March 23, to take charge of the installation and exhibit at the Exposition, He said that he would install at St. Louis a mint that would include a coining machine used in all the operations, starting with the melting department.

"We will melt, roll, cut, stamp and alloy," he said "material consisting of copper and zinc, which will constitute the official medal of the Exposition."

"The medal to be manufactured at the Exposition will be the size of the $20 gold piece, and will have on one side a map of the United States, showing the Louisiana Purchase, and on the obverse side the heads of Jefferson and Napoleon."

Leather coins with a silver nail driven through the center were issued in France by King John the Good in 1306.

The gold coin depreciates five per cent in value, in 16 years of constant use.

DAYS OF CHEAP CASH.

The first Confederate money was eagerly sought for and highly prized.

Atlantians made a rush for the new currency, and were glad enough to exchange their gold, silver and State bank notes for it.

It was not pretty, but it was new, and better than all, it was Confederate.

People who were afraid that they would never get hold of bills of the various denominations were reassured in a short time. At first it was feared that the Union troops would all be wiped out before our young men could get to the front, and of course the temporary issue of Confederate notes would be stopped.

Such a currency would not be needed with the return of peace.

The government presses went on with their work and the rag money of the new republic began to reach every nook and corner of the South.

Gold, always cowardly, scampered out of sight; silver grew skittish, and sought various hiding places, and the better class of State bank notes disappeared.

With more than enough Confederate currency to meet the business needs of ten times our population, everybody caught the craze and issued printed promises to pay.

Little country banks, never heard of before, floated millions of their notes. Every railway had its own currency. Storekeepers at crossroad villages in Alabama and Mississippi flooded Georgia with their shabby shin-plasters.

These bills were frequently printed on common white paper in the crudest possible manner; but those who issued them used cuts of some kind, when they could get them, and the people gave the preference to notes with pictures on them.

The merchants here soon ceased to ask any questions. The new money came so rapidly that it was impossible to find out anything about it.

When a big stranger armed to the teeth walked into a store and tendered a dirty scrap of paper with a figure and a picture on it, issued by Muggins & Co., of Pistolville, Texas, there was no sense in haggling over it.

The thing had to be accepted as money and that was the end of it.

To refuse would have caused the stranger to resent the insult by drawing his revolver, and there was no use in making trouble for nothing.

So the average customer accepted Muggins & Co.'s shinplaster and passed it on the next customer.

At one time, when counterfeit Confederate bills were detected, very strict people examined the notes and refused the bad ones.

An issue of $100 bills gave some trouble. There were many counterfeits, but a defect in the picture of a negro, a mule, and a load of cotton enabled people to tell the false from the genuine.

But it took so much time to explain the matter to the ignorant that it became a matter of economy to accept the stuff without a word.

New counterfeits appeared from time to time. Engravers and printers in the North produced them in immense quantities and sent them South.

It was one way the Unionists had of fighting the Confederacy.

Occasionally a soldier with a ragged and unmistakable counterfeit $100 bill would walk into a store, make a purchase, and demand the change.

When told that his counterfeit would not be accepted he would fly into a rage.

Sometimes he would swear that he had received the bill at that very store. If he happened to be a tough, and there are such characters in all armies, he would resort to bulldozing tactics, and perhaps threaten to call in his comrades.

If he honestly believed that the money was good he would go to the provost marshal and make a case against the merchant for

refusing to receive Confederate money. Then the matter would be compromised.

When the paper was almost worthless it was amusing to see how the ruling passion of greed still controlled the penurious and stingy. These persons would count the cost of everything, and spend every dollar grudgingly, though it was to their interest to convertt he money into anything that was substantial enough to stand the wear and tear of a few years.

Dnring the last year of the war the majority of people were indifferent about money matters. I mean the majority of those who made money easily. Others, not engaged in trade or speculation, had a rough road to travel. They received small wages and very little for their farm products, and they had to fight the wolf at the door.

With money so abundant almost anybody in distress could borrow or beg, but it must be recollected that there were thousands of good people who were too proud and sensitive to let their poverty be known, and they actually starved, some of them, rather than tell their story to their more prosperous neighbors.

"Boys, there ought to be $50,000 in this bundle. Please count it for me. I'll be back in an hour."

I heard a big planter say this one day to two clerks in a Whitehall street store. "Better stay," said one of the youth, "and see it counted. It may be short."

"D——d if I care," was the careless reply, "but I'd like to know just how much there is. I'll trust your count," and off he went, leaving two strangers to open his $50,000 package.

People who were not too patriotic and who looked ahead were always busy investing their currency in anything that promised to be worth something after the war.

One man bought 100 cottages and cabins in Atlanta. Another bought forty or fifty plantations.

Men and weman bought jewelry, pictures, books bric-a-brac, furniture, greenbacks, gold, silver and State bank notes.

They bought tobacco and cotton. Very few bought slaves as they had little confidence in that kind of property.

They bought newspapers gladly, because the proprietors, editors, writers and printers were exempt from military service.

Currency was as thick as snowflakes or autumn leaves. Travelers had valises stuffed with it. Banks did not want it on deposit, and people grew weary trotting around with it.

Nobody robbed anybody on the highway or broke into houses in search of money. Why should they? If they wanted it, all they had to do was to borrow or beg it.

In April, 1865, Confederate currency completely collapsed. The tidings of the surrender had reached Atlanta.

The day before a citizen on Mitchell street had sold a very nice little cottage—all that he had in the world—for what seemed to him to be a large sum of money.

Twenty-four hours later he realized the fact that his earthly possessions consisted of a big package of worthless Confederate notes which would not sell for 25 cents in silver.

THE OLDEST BANK NOTE.

Among the curiosities obtained by the British museum there is none so interesting as a Chinese bank note of the Ming dynasty, about 1368. No earlier sample is known to be extant. It is, however, a comparatively modern specimen for China, although it was not till 300 years after its issue that bank notes were used in Europe.

ANTIQUITY OF BANK NOTES.

It was in 1694 that the Bank of England issued its first bank note, but at that time such valuable pieces of paper had been in circulation in China for three centuries. At the British museum, in one of the show cases devoted to specimens of early printing in China, there may now be seen a bank note issued during the reign of the Emperor Hung-Wu, 1368-99.

FAMOUS MEN'S LETTERS BRING SMALL PRICES.

A letter written by Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, in prison, shortly before he was beheaded on Tower Hill, Edinburg, for his participation in the rising of 1745, fetched $18 at a sale of an interesting collection of autograph letters and documents.

"I hope to live," he says, "but do not fear, whatever be my fate. I am convinced whatever it is is right."

A letter by Governor William P. Duval, of Florida, written in 1852, referring to Franklin Pierce as a "pure and elevated patriot," and to Winfield Scott in "My American Latin" as "Strutoboso, Pomposo, Adswelum cum bloso," sold for $5.

A four page letter of Jefferson Davis, 1869, in which he says, "Of my health there is nothing new, except that the doctor has found some irregular action of the heart, and I felt pain and great weakness," fetched $2.25.

A letter by Edwin Booth, "I nearly broke my neck this morning trying to lift a book-case upstairs," fetched $2.10.

Two letters of Mark Twain sold, respectively, for $2.25 and $2.50. One was dated 1869, and in it he says, "I never will lecture outside of New England again, and I never will lecture in Brooklyn at all." The other is in regard to a lecture in Buffalo. "I mortally hate the G. A. R. there. I once gave them a packed house, free of charge, and they never even had the common politeness to thank me."

A document signed by Henry II, of France, brought $3, and another signed by Henry IV, of France, $4.25.

A letter of Victor Hugo brought $2, and a passport signed by Washington Irving, at London, the same amount.

A letter of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, 1828, brought $2.25.

A document signed by Lewis Morris, Colonial Governor of New Jersey, $4.

Autograph collecting is the greatest fad of the Century.

MR. GEO. W. CHILD'S GIFT.

Mr. George W. Childs has added to the gift of his friend, Mr. Drexel, to the city of Philadelphia one peculiarly his own. He has given the Drexel Institute his collection of priceless original manuscripts, of which so much has been written from time to time, and proposes to add to it a selection from his library, which is but little less rich in gems of price. Among the Childs manuscripts which I now remember are those of Thackeray's "Four Georges," of Dicken's "Our Mutual Friend," of Charles Lamb's "Witches and Other Night Fears," from the "Essays of Elia," of Major Andre's satirical poem, "The Cow Chace," of Nathanial Hawthorne's "Consular Experiences;" an original sermon of Cotton Mather; William Cullen Bryant's "First Book of the Iliad;" James Russell Lowell's "Under the Willows;" James Fenimore Cooper's "Life of Captain Richard Somers;" N. P. Willis's "The Need of Two Loves;" Harriet Martincau's "Retrospect of Western Travel." The collection is particularly strong in autograph material from distinguished Americans and persons associated with American history.

A FINE COLLECTION.

One of the most interesting and valuable collections of autograph letters, documents and signatures, owned in the west, is in the possession of Mr. William Fisher Cornell, a well known collector of Kalamazoo, Michigan. It comprises some 800 pieces, including all of the Presidents of the United States, with many of the cabinet officers, Michigan's governors, many of the most prominent Statesmen, poets, novelists, actors, journalists and other celebrities. The autograph manuscript of "America" and a portion of "Sweet By and By" along with many personal letters from literary people, add their value to the collection. Mr. Cornell is a journalist by profession and naturally takes to letters.

THE KANSAS SEA LIZARD.

The big sea lizard dug out of Kansas chalk two years ago has been mounted at the American Museum of Natural History, and is now on exhibition. The skeleton, chestnut-colored, is mounted upon a plaster panel twenty-five feet long. Every bone lies in the original chalk in which it was deposited. Mr. Bourne, a lawyer of Scott City, Kan., discovered the skeleton while hunting for fossils in the Bad Lands of the Smoky Hill River in Western Kansas. The tail stuck out of the side of a chalk gulley. The skeleton was cut out in a dozen or fifteen chunks of chalk, which were shipped to the museum. Here the successive slabs were developed with delicate instruments, and it was found that an entire mososaur was imbedded, from the tip of the long pointed snout to near the tip of the tail. It was slightly less than thirty feet in length and belonged to the largest and most powerful type of sea lizards which ravaged the great American Mediterranean Sea in the chalk period.

The animal lies exactly as it perished, upon its ventral surface, with the fore and hind paddles outstretched and the backbone thrown into an S-shaped curve. The tip of the tail is missing. The skull is four feet long, the fore paddle three feet long and the hind paddle three and a half. It is estimated that the girth of the body, behind the fore paddles, was nine feet. The jaws are armed with powerful teeth. The neck is only two feet long. The back is eight feet long, and the tail, fifteen feet in length, was evidently the great propeller of the body.

The specimen agrees closely in size with the fragmentary skeleton of a similar animal described by Professor Cope in 1871 at Fort Wallace, Kan. In the neck and chest region it was found that the cartilages supporting the trachea, forming a broad band along the abdominal line and supporting ten of the anterior ribs, were all well preserved. This renders possible a complete restoration of the chest region. Upon this turns the much-debated

scientific question whether these animals are sea serpents or sea lizards.

CAPTURE OF A GIANT SALAMANDER LIZARD.

One of the rarest animals is the monster lizard of Japan, a specimen of which was recently captured. It often attains a length of five feet, weighing over fifty pounds. It infests the mountain lakes and, being very voracious, soon exterminates all the fish where it happens to be.

The Japanese hunt it for the sake of the skin, which is supposed to have powerful medicinal qualities. This lizard belongs to the salamander family. Its skin, like that of all salamanders, contains a poison which these amphibians can eject at will from the glands. Frogs inoculated with this poison die in a half hour and rabbits so treated perish even more quickly.

A MOTHER SEAL'S LONG SWIM.

Ernest Whitehead captured a young seal near Anacapa Island, Cal., recently and took him on board his ship. As the vessel started the mother seal was noticed swimming about, howling piteously. The little captive barked responsively. After reaching the wharf at Santa Barbara the captive was tied up in a jute sack and left loose on the deck. Soon after coming to anchor the seal responded to its mother's call by casting itself overboard, all tied up as it was in the sack. The mother seized the sack and with her sharp teeth tore it open. She had followed the sloop eighty miles.

THE LION NOT THE STRONGEST.

The strongest animals in the world are those that live on a vegetable diet, say the vegetarians. The lion is ferocious rather than strong. The bull, horse, reindeer, elephant and antelope, all conspicuous for strength and endurance, choose a vegetable diet.

PROF. W. J. TRAVIS,
Artist, Inventor, Naturalist and Collector.

Situated at the summit of a beautiful incline, from which a view is obtained of the surrounding country with its snow capped pine trees, in the suburbs of Burlington, New Jersey, I found the subject of this sketch. Prof. Travis has utilized the fourth story of his mansion as a studio and den, which is reached by a capacious elevator. Alighting at the fourth floor the visitor is surrounded by a grand display of oil paintings, the work of Prof. Travis. Notable among this collection is the Equinene paintings, a subject in which he takes especial delight, being a great admirer, and owner of several valuable steeds. After a careful inspection of the smaller paintings, the visitors attention is drawn to a large work in oil, of Dante's Inferno. For this work of art, Prof. Travis has declined some very tempting offers. The west end of the room contains a cyclorama of the Civil war, which travels across the room on large rollers, is eight feet high and 120 feet long, and carries the spectator through all the scenes, incident to war, beginning with the recruiting station and ending with the grand review of the troops, at Washington.

Prof. Travis does not confine his talents to any one particular subject, however being a skilled Taxidermist and Naturalist. He is also the inventor of several useful appliances, including a successful automatic attachment to prevent the sinking of ships in case of a collision. But, above all, stands the collection of curios. Prof. Travis is a born collector, and among the curios are

A MAGNIFICENT INDIAN COLLECTION.

Pottery of the mound builders, blankets, wampum, pipes, from many tribes of American Indians, head dresses and horse equipments, arrow heads, axes, corn pounders, skinners, celts, lance heads, hunting spears. fishing spears, knives, scrapers, hammers, chisels and gouges, drilling stones, banner stones, pottery, paint

cups, hoes and shovels, mortars and pestals, net sinkers, a specimen of Indian sculpture and many stone implements of unknown uses.

Of the mound builders relics, he possesses a very interesting collection, having personally superintended the opening of several mounds in the West. He has vases and jars of all sizes and shapes, and some that crumbled to pieces as soon as exposed to the air. One of these jars was filled with arrow points and was found beside the remains of what was supposed to have been their owner.

Hanging on the walls, standing in the corners, in fact, in every conceivable place, are coats of mail, suits of armor, old fire arms, swords, lances, etc.

A VALUABLE COIN COLLECTION.

He is also the possessor of a very fine and valuable coin collection of copper and silver and a small number of gold coins, the latter being principally California gold, collected during the time he lived in the West, previous to taking up his residence in New Jersey. The case devoted to Natural science, contains numerous illustrations of his skill as a Taxidermist. Most every thing to be found on the Western plains is here, from a trap door spider, with his abode, to a stuffed Zila monster; accompanying this is a collection of nearly a thousand insects, many of the larger ones disected and mounted with fine pins on large sheets of cork, thereby affording an opportunity for study. Among the curios may be mentioned, a petrified snake, a sword fish sword, five feet long, teeth of a mastodon, a three legged chicken, a mumified cat, a pair of elephant tusks, Idols, representing the Gods of lightning, thunder and rain, from a Chinese Temple, Symbals from a Hindoo Temple, besides a large number of relics of the Civil war, including Confederate paper money, bonds, etc. In addition to all these, he possesses a fair collection of minerals and a number of beautiful shells and Marino curios.

CLARENCE L. HAZZARD
A Collector of Rare and Interesting Articles.

Ex-City Clerk Clarence L. Hazzard, of Beverly, New Jersey, has acquired such a large and varied collection of old relics and curiosities that his name is beginning to extend into all parts of the State. Most of these rare things have been catalogued and placed in convenient form for the benefit of his friends and visitors. When any of his friends go to foreign lands, they are always on the lookout for curios to add to the collection.

Among the things in his possession now is a piece of crape, which draped the coffin of President Abraham Lincold, while the body lay in state in the White House. His collection of coins is very large, and in it is a Woods half penny, minted by a Londoner named Wood and the subject of a violent controversy in the time of George I. Sir Isaac Newton sat at the head of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the matter. There are only three known coins of this issue at the present time.

Mr. Hazzard's collection of tickets and invitations includes all the great fairs and expositions and all of the Presidential conventions. Republican and Democratic. There is also a complimentary ticket sent by Walt Whitman to admit the bearer to his famous lecture on the death of Lincoln.

Other valuable curios include a Masonic apron, worn at the funeral of Stephen Girard; a branch of the famons elm tree at Cambridge, under which Longfellow sat when his picture was painted by order of the Massachusetts Historical Society; the original invitation to the President of the United States to the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge; a sword from the" Christopher Colan," and a portion of the flag of the Spanish cruiser "Marie Teresa," a piece of hanging moss from the famous Montezuma tree of Mexico; a piece of wood from a Spanish galleon, sunk near Vigos, Spain, in 1702; a piece of plaster from the City Gate

of St. Augustine, Florida; and autographs and letters of statesmen, and Indian relics galore.

Note. The above article is the sixth and concluding one of the series about Collectors and their Collections.

BRITISH MUSEUM TO BUILD ANNEX.

To make room for an extension of the British Museum, an entire block of buildings on the west side of Montague place is to be demolished. In two months' time a new entrance will be erected where now the bleak looking back of the museum is presented, at a cost, with the garden that will surround it, of £200,000.

For the purpose of futher extensions property had been acquired in Montague street and Bloomsbury street at a price understood to be about £2,500,000.

The doomed property belongs to the Duke of Bedford's estate, and the house is a century old.

RICH JAP PATRIOT WILL DONATE MUSEUM.

An instance of the way Japanese patriotism has been evoked in the present crisis is given by a millionaire of Tokio, Kehachiro Okahura by name, who offers his private museum for sale in America and England for $1,000,000, which he proposes to donate to the Japanese war fund.

Mr. Okahura has been collecting for thirty years, and his museum contains the most famous private collection in Japan. Included among the many rare curios are over one thousand Thibetan, Chinese, Siamese, Korean and Japanese idols, covering a period of thirteen centuries. The most interesting individual piece is the Shrine of the Fifth Shugun.

The offer includes the museum building, into which are built parts of temples, oil ceilings, panels and ancient woodwork.

Mr. Okahura hopes that some municipality or museum will purchase and preserve the collection intact. He is willing to meet any condition, however, providing the $1,000,000 reaches the war fund.

A VALUABLE STAMP COLLECTION.

A good many valuable collections of stamps have been sold in the last few years, and fifty thousand dollars, the sum paid for the Castle collection in England, was thought to be one of the largest sales ever effected. Now, however, great as these figures may seem, they are rendered almost insignificant by the sale of a noted American collection, the value of which is upwards of $200,000. This aggregation of rareties, the property of Mr. F. W. Ayer, of Bangor, Me., probably the largest purchaser of stamps in this country, was turned over recently to one of the big London firms. It is understood that the portion of the collection sold consisted principally of the rareties, the commoner varieties not having been included in the deal, but it is one of the finest lots of stamps ever put upon the market at any one time.

That portion of Mr. Ayer's collection which would most interest Americans is, of course, the stamps of the United States, and in these varieties it is especially strong, in point of fact it contains a number of stamps of which no other specimens are known to be in existence. First there is the Baltimore 1845, 5-cent hand-stamped on buff and on flesh color envelopes. Then comes the 10-cent on the buff envelope. Of the 10-cent adhesive there are about three specimens known, one being in the Ferrary collection; but of the 10-cent envelope, as far as can be learned, there is no other copy known in the world. This is one of the rarest specimens Mr. Ayer ever secured. Of the Baltimore adhesives used in 1846 there are two of the 5-cent, bluish paper on entire envelopes, and two of the 5-cent on white paper, also entire. These are all said to be in fine condition, lightly canceled with one letter of the word "Paid," and on the whole envelope in perfect condition. The second one is a rather heavier impression and is blacker, but has been used as a seal on an envelope and is slightly damaged at one side. The Brattleboro is well represented by a magnificent copy on the entire envelope.

The Confederate locals are by no means complete, and many of those usually found in collections are missing here. But on the other hand Mr. Ayer's collection contained a number of the greatest rarities, several varieties probably being possessed by no other collector. Formost among these may be mentioned the celebrated Madison, the 3-cent with the value spelt correctly. It is believed that the Ferrary collection contains the only other known specimen of this stamp, but which is the wrongly spelt "Cnets." The former copy is cut square, with fair margin all round, and so lightly cancelled with a part of the town name and date. Next to this stamp in point of rarity comes the Uniontown 2-cent. This specimen is from the corner of the sheet with large margins, it is unused, though on an envelope, having missed the cancellation. It is doubtful whether any more of these two-cent stamps are in existence. The 5-cent Uniontown is represented by three specimens, one unused and fine; another unused, but slightly damaged, and a third copy used. Among the Athens there is a fine specimen of the 5-cent vermillion on entire letter, also a pair of the 5-cent plum, showing the two types unused and seldom met with in this condition. Of the Macon stamps there are two specimens of the 5-cent on yellow paper, both on entire envelopes, one of them being the rare variety with value in a plain rectangle. In the Nashville stamps there is a fine specimen of the rare 10-cent green postmarked in blue Another rare Confederate local which is not very well known is the Grove Hill 5-cent black, which is shown on the entire letter. Of the Marion stamps there is just one specimen, namely, the 10-cent, also on the original letter. Tellico Plains is represented by the 5-cent and 10-cent, both unused, and Rheatown by the 5-cent used.

Evidently Mr. Ayer took no great interest in the stamps of Great Britain, as his collection contains but a few choice specimens, no attempt having been made at plating or collecting on the scientific lines adopted tn that country. Among the better single stamps may be mentioned a fine V. R., three copies of the

4d, watermarked small garter, and specimens of the 10s. and 1 pound with gum. The series with anchor watermark is represented by the 5s. deep blue on pure white, 10-cent on bluish and 1 pound on blue, all unused.

VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS.

The late Mr. Tapling's collection of postage stamps is now on view at the British Museum, to which the late eminent philatetist bequeathed it. It is said to be worth £50,000, and, except the collection of Herr von Ferrary, of Paris, is the largest and most valuable collection of old postage stamps in the world. It contains some rare and much coveted treasures. There is, for instance, the two cents stamp of Guiana, of 1850, of which only five other specimens are known, and which, though it could once be bought for a penny, is now worth a fabulous price. Mr. Tapling was, in life, the pround possessor of several copies of the "Post Office" Mauritius, for which some philatelists readily give £200 apiece. Perhaps the most interesting stamps in the collection, to the average non-expert at least, are the two specimens of the so-called "Connell." This gentleman attained disgrace and dismissal from his office as postmaster in New Brunswick by the issue of this stamp when the official supply of postage stamps ran short, in lieu of the regulation stamp bearing the Queen's head. It is difficult to see where the crime lay. He seems to have been only a zealous public servant—a sort of Raleigh, who offered not a cloak, but his own head, in the service of his Queen and Country. Mr. Connell lost his post, but has gained undying fame in philatelic annals, and the few existing specimens of his stamp are worth £30 each.

We expect to publish, in a short time a very interestting and complete account of the stamp collection of Herr von Farrary, which is said to be the largest, most complete, and most valuable collection in the world. ED.

COLLOQUIAL NAMES FOR MONEY.

Referring to the word "picayune," it may not be uninteresting to give a sketch of subsidiary coinage and currency as used in the past, and the various names under which it was known.

In Ohio, in 1844, and previously, there was a good deal of foreign coin in circulation, mostly Spanish, with some of the old state coinage of different states, occasionally making its appearance. One of the most plentiful of these foreign coins was a piece which passed for 6¼ cents. In Ohio this was known as a fipenny bit, a contraction, probably, of fivepenny bit.

The half dimes of Amerian coinage were also becoming frequent at that time, and as a distinction between the half dime and the fipenny bit the former was contracted to the word "fip." The dime went under its lawful name, while the old Spanish double of the fipenny bit was known as the "bit," and the Spanish and Mexican quarter dollars were nearly always referred to as "two bits."

There was also a New York state "two bit" coin, as well as a "bit" of the same coinage, which was sometimes called the "York Shilling."

The Pine Tree shilling was sometimes seen, but not much used. Its value was supposed to be 16 2-3 cents.

The old-fashioned big copper cent of American coinage was plentiful, while occasionally an English halfpenny of copper was found floating around, generally passing on the same basis as the American copper cent. Queen Victoria's head was shown on the English half penny.

Later when, as a boy, I removed with mother to Illinois, I met my first stumbling block in money names. There the fipenny bit was the picayune, while the fip had its proper name of a half dime or five cents. But the larger coins retained the old names, as did the copper cents. As near as I can learn, the term picayune originated with the french, who had settlements

at points all the way from New Orleans to St. Louis and the further northwest.

Still later, when I had strayed away to New York state, I again encountered new names for money. There everything was based on the "shilling." A quarter of a dollar was aiways "two shillings," and all sums under $10 were calculated on the same basis. When I asked the price of board I was told it ranged from 16 to 30 shillings a week.

That was all right for the natives, but I confess I had frequently to brush up my arithmatic to get at what 33 shillings, 22 shillings, 17 shillings or some other higher number amounted to. It was all clear enough when it was 2, 4 or 6 shillings, but when it got above the dollar it required some ciphering on the part of the stranger to get correct results.

Some time before the civil war the old-fashioned copper cent was replaced at the mint with the present small copper cent and two cent pieces. Later the first nickels were made, but almost went out of circulation during the war, and were succeeded by the fractional currency of that day, issued in 5, 10, 25 and 50-cent bills.

These were never very popular with the masses, and were looked upon by the government as a temporary expedient. The most popular designation of them was "shinplaster," though in Memphis and some other parts of the country they were referred to as "Chicken feed."

PREMIUM ON VICTORIAN COINS.

A peculiar impression has spread amoug the British public that the coins issued in 1901 are of special value as being the last struck with Victoria's effigy. Jewelers and coin dealers have encouraged this idea and have been selling hundreds of sets of bronze coins, penny, halfpenny and farthing, for sixpence. The penny brought threepence, the half-penny, twopence and the farthiug a penny.

The Collector's Note Book.

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THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER. CAMDEN, N. J

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EDITORIAL.

Last month we published a list of the different branches of Collecteria, along with a request to our subscribers, and thought we had covered the field pretty thoroughly, but we find we are greatly mistaken, as the following list selected from the 168 answers that we received will show: Old pipes, Tobacco Tags, Tobacco Stamps, Railroad Package Stamps, Reserved Seat Coupons, Street Railway Exchanges, Ferry Tickets, Souvenir Buttons. Plate numbers, Dried Sea Weed and Autum Leaves, Souvenir Postal Cards, Private Mailing Cards, Defunct Bank Checks, Antique Chinaware, Antique Furniture, and Amateur

Photography. As the possessers of some of these odd collections are subscribers, we will endeavor to publish at least one article, during the year, relating to each of the most radical ones. But when it comes to Old Pipes, Tobacco Tags, Souvenir Buttons, Reserved Seat Checks and Ferry Tickets, some one will have to come to our aid, as our knowledge of these important sciences is rather limited.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Texas Philatelia Association will be held in the City of San Antonio, Texas, on April 21st, 1904.

The arrangement of a programme is now in preparation by a Committee of Arrangements, and a good time is promised to all who will attend.

One of the objects of the Convention is the selection of an Official Journal

Announcement is made as follows:

New Braunfels, Texas,
March 10th, 1904.

To the Members of the Texas Philatelic Association:

In compliance with Article 20 of our Articles of Association and by the authority vested in me as President, I hereby call the 8th Annual Convention of the Texas Philatelic Association to be held in the city of San Antonio on the 21st day of April, 1904, at such dlace of meeting as may be designated by the members residing in that city.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at this meeting and nominations are now in order and should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer for publication.

S. V. PFEUFFER, President.

NOTES OF THE EXPOSITION.

Forty casee of relics of the State of Nabraska and the Mississippi Valley will be displayed in the Nebraska Building at the World's Fair.

One of the odd specimens shown in the United States National Museum exhibit at the World's Fair is the restoration of the stegosaurus. It is life-size and is made of papier mache.

A feature of Pennsylvania's agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair is a series of cases, showing birds, animals and insects destructive to farm crops. The exhibit is made by Professor Surface, the economical geologist of the State Agricultural department. It is said to be the most complete collection of the kind ever brought together.

Connecticut will have one of the most unique exhibits at the World'e Fair, St. Louis. The exhibit will show the growing oyster. Large glass tanks, filled with running sea water, will contain living oysters of various ages. In some of the tanks will be placed the enemies of the oyster. Star fish and borers will be allowed to carry on their deadly attacks upon the living bivalves that the spectators may see the work of destruction. A fine collection of curios picked up while dredging for oysters will also be included in the exhibit.

Dr. J. W. Blankenship, botanist at the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, at Bozeman, who has charge of the collection of the State's botanical exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, this year, is making a collection of the herbs and roots which are used by Montana Indians for medicinal and other purposes, which promises to give most satisfactory historical and scientific results.

"In addition to the fact that this collection will be somewhat unique and will prove attractive at the fair," said Dr. Blankenship, "this work has, I believe, a great historical and scientific value which cannot be overlooked. There is no question that

some of the herbs used by the Indians are of great medicinal value, while in addition to this the Indians learned just what berries are healthful food and what berries and other plants are poisonous."

"It is not generally known that in years gone by the Indians grew sunflowers and used the seeds for making bread, and that they also grew a wild tobacco which, while of a narcotic basis, was considerably weaker than the tobacco now grown for commercial purposes."

The officials of the Agricultural Department are preparing the exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition. The floor plans of several of the exhibits have been completed.

That of the division of entomology will be very interesting, and will begin with two large cases containing enlarged models of principal economic insects. Next will be an aquarium containing aquatic insects. Then there will be insect cages containing living insects of economic importance. Two larger insect cages will contain living plants, an apple on one and a cotton plant on the other, on which the principal insect enemies of these plants will be kept feeding. There will be a complete exhibit of apiculture. There will also be two cases containing insect pests, arranged according to food plants.

A series of the so-called Rickermounts, illustrating the histories of the various economic insects, will be seen. Above these will be glass cases, containing enlarged models of all the injurious insects known in the United States.

Trays containing living, feeding, silk worms, spinning their cocoons, will be shown. An experiment is now being tried at the Department of Agriculture in silk manufacture which has been very successful. The object of it is to teach people the value of the silk industry.

There will be a large case of forest insects and their devastating work on the trunks of valuable trees.

WHITE HOUSE CHINA SHOW.

Specimens of Historical Sets Placed on Exhibition.

Some of the historical china of the White House has been placed on exhibition in the hallway of the basement of the White House, and may be seen by visitors who pass through on their way to the east room, the only room of the executive mansion that is open to the general public. The two cabinets now in place are to be followed by others. One of the closets has been placed on the south side of the hallway in the basement and the other on the northside. Labels will be placed on them explaining the contents. The closets do not contain the full sets of the historical china of each administration in the past, but merely specimens. The entire sets, in many cases, will be placed in glass closets in the future. The two cabinets now on exhibition contain china from the following Administrations:—

The north cabinet: Upper shelf—Lincoln china, fish platter, two plates, large fruit dish, one small compote. Second shelf—Reserved for Roosevelt china. Third shelf—McKinley china, three plates, two cups and saucers, a small bonbon dish in shape, national flag. Fourth shelf—Grant china, large openwork fruit dish, smaller compote, two plates, long fish platter, small butter plate.

South cabinet: Upper shelf—Hays china (from the Theodore Davis decorated set), turkey platter, "bear and honey" salad dish, gravy boat, ice cream plate, cup and sauces, dinner plate, plate with paintiug of house in which Mr. Davis made the designs for the dishes. Second shelf—Arthur china, six plates from the "gipsy set," two cups and saucers. Third shelf—Cleveland china, four plates, tea cups, gravy boat. Fourth shelf—Harrison china, cut glass, two plates, cup and saucer, cut glass ice cream plate, goblet, finger bowl.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S PLAN.

Mrs. Roosevelt has taken a deep iuterest in the exhibition of this china, aud has extended her original ideas to a plan that

will mean the accumulation of some of the china of each Presidential family since the Government of the United States was formed. She has asked Mrs. Abby G. Baker, who has written a number of magazine articles in past years of White House china, to assist in arranging and collecting the china. All the china that has been used in the White House since the administration of President Lincoln has been carefully preserved, but prior to that time the officials of the White House did not preserve any of it, and it passed into private hands.

Some of the china used by Washington when he was President, as well as a few pieces of some of the other first Presidents of the country, are on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute. It is probable that these will soon be transferred to the White House. There is in Massachusetts a considerable collection of the china used in the White House by the Adams family.

It is thought that owners of china of various administrations before the Civil War may donate some of their pieces to the White House. inasmuch as there are no funds for purchase, and it is not likely that Congress will make an appropriation for this purpose. No fancy prices could, therefore, be paid for White House china in private hands, and much will depend upon the generosity of the owners themselves whether some of the china of each administration will ever be collected into a splendid exhibition at the White House, where it properly belongs.

The Government supplies each administration with a new set of china, and when the administration goes out it is left in the White House. Before Lincoln's time the china went to the Presidential family and did not remain in the White House.

It is said that relic hunters have paid fancy prices for all sorts of odds and ends from the dismantled Paris Exposition buildings· For instance, the gate by which the President of France, the King of Sweden, the Shah of Persia and other distinguished visitors were in the habit of entering the grounds has been sold for 300 francs.

A $200,000 COLLECTION OF WASHINGTONIANA.

There was disappointment for the spectators, but joy for the dealers, at the Carson sale of prints, etc., recently held in Philadelphia, Pa, in the fact that the Government had no representative present to bid upon the St. Memin collection. It was most prized of all the treasures of pictorial Washingtoniana, which cost the Attorney General so much money, and it was expected that it would bring at least $9000.

It actually went, together with the St. Memin physionotrace of Washington,for $5600. The price of the 761 engraved portraits was $4800. Max Williams, a dealer of New York, being the purchaser, and that of the physionotrace bought by J. Levering Jones, Mr. Carson's intimate friend, was $800.

The next highest price of the day was $700, given by George A. Munn, of New York, for the "Landowne portrait," a large, full length mezzotint, published in this city in 1801.

The purchaser, who gave the name of George Gorman, and said that he was from Maryland, failed to comply with the terms of the sale, and the three lots which had been struck down to him were resold. The principal item was No. 1 of the catalogue, a portrait by C. W. Peale, painter and engraver, which Mr. Gorman bid up to $800. It was resold to Joseph Wright, of New York, for $630. If the resale had not been deferred until the very last, it is probable that the print would have brought almost, if not quite,as much as the successful bid of the first day.

THE ST. MEMIN COLLECTION.

The bidding on the St. Memin collection of engraved portraits began with an offer of $1500 from Mr. Wright, and went by bounds of $500 each to $4500. William J. Campbell,of this city, bid $4000. From $4500 the advances were $100 at a time, and at $4800 they stoppod, all further interest on the part of professional or amateur bidders being at an end. The auctioneer said he had expected the collection to bring $15,000. Mr. Williams

said afterward that he had not made the purchase on a commission, but only as a trade investment.

On the physionotrace the first bid was $500, and from that there were three advances of $100 each. Mr. Jones said that the drawing would remain in Philadelphia, and that he was acting for a private collector, whose name he was not at liberty to give. He denied that he had bought the picture in for Mr. Carson.

A profile portrait of the St. Memin type was bought by E. G. Kennedy, of New York, for $420.

Joseph F. Sabin, of New York, was again a large buyer. He gave $240 for a Valentine Green engraving, which was not catalogued. It had been rumored that he represented J. Pierpont Morgan, as well as Theodore Havemeyer. He said, however, that Mr. Morgan showed little interest in Washington engravings. Thomas B. Harper, of this city,made a good many successful bids on both days. Among the other buyers were Judge J. T. Mitchell, J. Bayard Henery, George R. Barret, of Boston; F. P. Valentihe and John W. Jordan, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The Washington prints represented only about one-twentieth of Mr. Carson's collection, and something like nineteen other sales are to be held before all willbe disposed of. The Washington sale produced about $13,500, and the day before $16,000. It was predicted by dealers that Mr. Carson's whole collection would net at auction fully as much as it cost him. This cost, it was said by conservative experts, was much nearer $150,000 than it was $300,000.

A VALUABLE RELIC.

Reuben B. Fluck, of Dublin, has a Psalm book written in the year 1081 by a German publisher.

The book contains 350 pages, including an illuminated title page, all intact although age has yellowed them. The printing is still quite legible.

PREHISTORIC RELIC.

House 3000 Years Old Built of Hugh Bones.

Not since humanity began diving into the mysteries of the existence of the primeval man has a discovery been made so rich in its suggestiveness of the home life of the prehistoric races as that made by the revenue cutter Bear on her recent cruise to the Arctic Ocean.

A house built by human beings at least 3000 years ago and probably an antiquity four times as great was discovered near Point Darrow, and many of the utensils used by the people who made it their habitation were secured.

The house was built after the plans of houses of the primitive inhabitants of America. Ribs of an enormous whale or of some animal now extinct were used for the framework, and over these skins had been stretched.

The skins have rotted away ages ago, but the framework was intact.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC SHIP.

On the recommendation of Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, Secretary Moody has directed that the historic ship Constitution shall be retained in ordinary at the navy yard, at Boston, and repaired from time to time, so that she may be preserved indefinitely.

The starboard of the Constitution will be made into a naval museum, the nucleus of which is now at the Boston yard. The Secretary also has decided to name the next battleship appropriated for by Congress, Constitution, in order that the name may be preserved in the navy.

It has been proposed to rebuild the old Constitution and fit her as a training ship, but this was believed to be impracticable.

Another petrified forest has been found in the sweet grass hills of Montana.

COLORS OF BIRDS EGGS.

"If you are interested in nature problems," said a man who likes to pore over the cases in the Museum of National History, "here's a very simple one, but you can find in it all the food for speculation and theory you want, as scores of very eminent thinkers have done already. What is nature's reason for the color and marking of birds' eggs and in the process of evolution how has it worked out? There must be a reason for their infinite diversity and it can hardly be an æsthetic one.

"That looks simple enough, yet the most advanced naturalists haven't been able to puzzle it out. All they can say with any confidence is that the all-pervading instinct of distrust and need for protection is exhibited in eggshells as in more important things and the main idea of their color scheme has been to secure safety in harmony with their surroundings. But even that has exceptions

"Take the doves. Their eggs are white and are plainly visible in the flimsy nest, though the nest is built in a tree, and the eggs should be a darker tint, to follow the general rule. Now that, I believe, has been reasoned out in this way. The original doves were rock doves and they laid white eggs in conformity with the natural law, which ordains that color for most species of birds nesting in the dark, so that the female might readly see them when she comes into the gloom."

"You find traces of this early instinct in the fact that wherever there is a deserted rabbit warren you will find doves taking advantage of it to build their nests in the abandoned burrows. But whether in holes or trees the nests still contain white eggs, which nature ordained for their rock-dwelling ancestors."

"Owls lay pale eggs for the same reason. They breed in the dark. On the other hand, the ducks, which. so far as anybody knows, have always frequented the most open places. also lay pale eggs without markings. But with them you will find a greater tendency to revert to olive browns or sandy tints, the

very color of the sand and shingles on which the eggs are laid.

"The eggshell of the plovers and similar beach breeders are exactly ground color, just as the partridge and pheasant eggs are the color of fallen leaves. And grouse, quail and moor fowl have eggs matching exactly in color with the brown stems of heather and the pine tree scales among which they lie. But there are blue and white and spotted eggs you can't explain. At least I can't satisfactorily. Anybody may start his own theories on the subject and find the problem endless. Solve it correctly and I think you will solve at the same time half a dozen other mysteries which have puzzled great scientists on this queer, problem filled planet."

MASTODON FOUND IN ALASKA.

The complete form of a mastodon has been discovered at Hillside, on Quartz creek, Alaska. It was imbedded thirty-eight feet in the earth when found, and the use of a steam thawing plant was necessary to unearth the immense body. The hair and the skin of the beast are in perfect preservation, although the flesh is somewhat decomposed, and the big tusks, which remain fastened to the skull, are in good condition.

It is estimated that the skeleton is worth about $50,000, as there are only one or two of them in existence in as good a condition. The mastodon was discovered buried in an old channel, well within the zone of almost perpetual frosts, which accounts for its excellent preservation.

WANT RUTGERS' BUTTERFLIES.

A high compliment has been paid Rutgers Colleage in the shape of a request from L. O. Howard emtomologist of the Smithsonian Institution asking that Rutgers give to the national museum the Hulst collection of lepidoptera, recognized as one of the finest in the country. The trustees have not acted upon the request as yet.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Most Stupendous Enterprise of Its Kind in the World's History.

BY W. B. ROSENBAUM.

The opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will exceed any similar function of ancient or modern times. The palmy days of Rome will be eclipsed; the gorgeous displays of Eastern princes at the Durbars; the exhibitious at the great Roman ampitheatre; the field of the Cloth of Gold; in fact, all the public demonstrations either of peace or war from Alexander, the Great, down to the twentieth century will be thrown in the shade by the costly aggregation of wealth, talent and inventive genius to be concentrated at the exhibition ground from all parts of the world.

The United States government became a partner of the World's Fair to the extent of a third interest from its inception, when an appropriation of five millions was pledged. In addition to this appropriation, Congress subsequently voted $1,488,000 to be expended upon its buildings and exhibits at the Exposition, and only within the past few weeks Uncle Sam has taken an additional block of stock to the tune of $4,600,000, making the Government holdings in this gigantic enterprise up to date amount to eleven millions. With such a side partner and unlimited resources back of all this, who will gainsay tde success of this stupendous enterprise.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

The magnificent and impressive edifices now built and being completed find no counterpart in similar demonstrations. Compared with other expositions, the grounds will be twice as large as those at Chicego, which covered six hundred and thirty-three acres. The St. Louis Exposition grounds cover one thousand, two hundred and forty acres. The Centennial at Philadelphia,

had two hundred and thirty-six acres; Paris Exposition three hundred and thirty-six; Pan America, three hundred acres.

The cost of eleven of the principal buildings will convey some idea of the enormous outlay required to put the Exposition in running order:

The Palace of Art	$1,000,000
Festival Hall	1,000,000
Palace of Manufactures	719,000
Palace of Transportation	696,000
Palace of Varied Industries	604,000
Palace of Machinery	496,597
Palace of Mines and Metallurgy	498,000
Palace of Liberal Arts	475,000
U. S. Government Building	450,000
Palace of Education	319,399
Palace of Electricity	199,940

A total of six millions, four hundred and fifty-seven thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

The world's largest hotel, the Hotel Napoleon Bonaparte, at the grand main entrance; the "Inside Inn," with 2,500 rooms, inside the exhibition grounds; the Department of Forestry, Fish and Game, a special building in the western part of the grounds; thirty-seven acres devoted to live stock with a premium list of $250,000; the Palace of Horticulture, the largest building ever erected for horticultural exhibits, 400 feet wide by 800 feet long; the T. P. A. Building, headquarters of the Travelers' Protective Association; the various State buildings, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indian Territory, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Texsa, Iowa, Montana and Missouri, all these and many more will add millions of dollars beyond the cost of the dozen main structures erected for exhibition purposes.

The art display will undoubtedly be the fullest and most com-

plete of any former exhibit of this character, made up as it will be from contemporaneous productions showing what the artists of the present age are doing. One hundred and thirty-four galleries will be used to display the art treasures gathered here from the world's compass.

Note.—The above article was intended for the April number, but the copy was not received in time.

STRANGE TYPES OF MANKIND TO BE EXHIBITED.

Dr. W. J. McGee, who is organizing the department of Anthropology and Ethnology for the St. Louis Exposition, has just returned from that city, and reports that the plans are nearly completed. It is expected that the ethnologic exhibits will represent several of the most striking tribes known to science. Arrangements have been practically completed for displaying family groups of pigmies and giants, i. e., the smallest and largest representives of mankind.

In order to illustrate development in the arts, it is desired also to exhibit family groups of peoples living in the stone age, others just at the beginning of metal working, others engaged in primitive pottery making, basket making, etc.

One of the interesting features contemplated is a living representive of the Vlack tribe, a race living in the neighborhood of Thessaly, the descendants of warlike Romans who remained in Greece after the battle of Pharsalla. These people are of the pure ancient Roman type, and in spite of years of Turkish oppression they have never mixed with either Greeks or Turks. They now live in tents, and are followed from place to place by flocks of sheep and herds of goats. Another type which it is hoped to secure is the pure Greek of classic days, now found only among the Sphakiotes, in the mountains of Crete, or in rare instances on the island of Corfu or the more remote islands of the Greek archipelago. These Greeks have the head and

profille of the Hermes of Praxitees—large blue-gray eyes, golden hair, and are giants in statue.

Special attention will be given to the aborigines of the Louisiana purchase. In addition to a model Indian school, various tribes will be represented by family groups living in houses of native type and engaged in occupations developed before the coming of the white man. At least one tribe (the Muskwaki) will plant and cultivate on the Exposition grounds corn, beans and other crops of native stock still preserved, by the methods pursued in prehistoric times.

INDIANS AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

For white people of all classes and nationalities the red men possess a remarkable fascination. His history, revealing so much of injustice and double dealing on the part of the white settlers, brings us face to face with the question of his future, and it is sad in some respects to think that whatever civilization may have in store for him, his life, as a wild child of nature, has about come to its end.

The young Indians of the far west to-day have no chance left to make names for themselves as warriors, as their forefathers had; for the tomahawk is being made into a hoe, the wigwam is being discarded for the house, and instead of engaging as of old in the buffalo hunt, they receive cattle from the government. But even with all these chances the old chiefs who are survivors of an era of warfare are still unreconciled to civilization and its ways, and were they not held in check by the strong arm of the government, the chances are they would be just as wild as in the days when the great Tecumsch and his brother planned to drive the whites from the continent.

The era of wild Indian life on the plains is fast passing and soon it will be impossible to give such a reproduction of it as is to be a feature of the St. Louis Fair. There will be represented in this congress forty-two different tribes and the 500 or 600 In-

dians will live as they do in the West, the Sioux in their tepees, the Winnebagos in their wigwams, the Pimas in their wickiups, the cliff dwellers in their cliff caves and each tribe in their peculiar abodes. The Navajoes will be seen wearing their blankets, the Moquis making pottery. The Sioux bows, arrows and stone pipes. Then there will be the daily performances, the reproductions of battle scenes which will be wild and picturesque in the extreme and in every way accurate and truthful portrayls of Indian methods of warfare.

The Indians represented in this congress will embrace forty-two different tribes, including among others the following: Sioux, Blackfeet, Crows, Apaches, Assinaboines, Ogallalla Sioux, Cheyenne River Sioux, Brule Sioux, Porcupine Sioux, Lower Brule Sioux, Crow Creek Sioux, White Clay Sioux, Wounded Knee Sioux, White River Sioux, Pipe Clay Sioux, Rose Bus Sioux, Flat Heads, Arrapahoes, Pelgans, Poncas, Sac and Fox, Pueblos, Moqui, San Garlos Apaches, Jiccarilla Apaches, Kiowa Apaches, Geronimo's band (Apaches), Mescalero Apaches, Witchitas, Iowas, Winnebagos, Omahas, Crossvenure, Otoes, Pottawatomie, Mojave Apache, Shoshone, Santee, Osages, Pawnees, Chippewas, Tuscaroras, Onandago, Oneida, Monawks, Senecas, Cayaugas and Ojibways.

The congress will also include an Indian museum which will contain a fine collection of relics, curios, prehistoric and modern, culled from all parts of North America.

4961 WORDS ON A POSTAL CARD.

Loren Deats, of Morristown, N. J., has just accomplished the remarkable feat of writing 4961 words on a postal card. He has written the first fifteen pages of Sarah Grand's story, "Ideala." In writing, Deats used a steel pen of the pattern commonly used by card writers. He intends sending it to the St. Louis Fair.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS ANNIVERSARY.
Invented by James Chalmers, in May, 1834.

First Stamp ever Printed.

The postage stamp celebrated its sixty-fourth anniversary the sixth of this month, with a very interesting history. The stamp here produced was invented in May 1834, by James Chalmers and printed in his establishment. James Chalmers is therefore the inventor of the postage stamp, an honor that has commonly been attributed to Sir Roland Hill. Chalmers was born September 2, 1782, at Arbreath, Scotland, but settled in Dundee, where he embarked in the book-selling and publishing business; he took great interest in postal matters and after 1822 he was in close contact with the postal reformers of that day. It is now certain that Chalmers printed the first proofs of his postage stamp in 1833.

When Sir Roland Hill's proposition of allowing only letters in stamped covers and envelopes to pass through the mails almost fell through in Parliment, in July, 1839, the amendment authorizing the granting of other letters by the introduction of Chalmers' adhesive stamp for the purpose, was all that saved that important measure known as the "Penny Postage Act." On December 26, 1839, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ordered the introduction of the adhesive stamp as suggested by Chalmers, together with the stamped letter sheet or covers of Sir Roland Hill; and that was the official beginning of our postage stamps of to-day.

The stamps were of the 2 D. denomination, on a blue back ground, and bore several designs. They were first sold in the city of London.

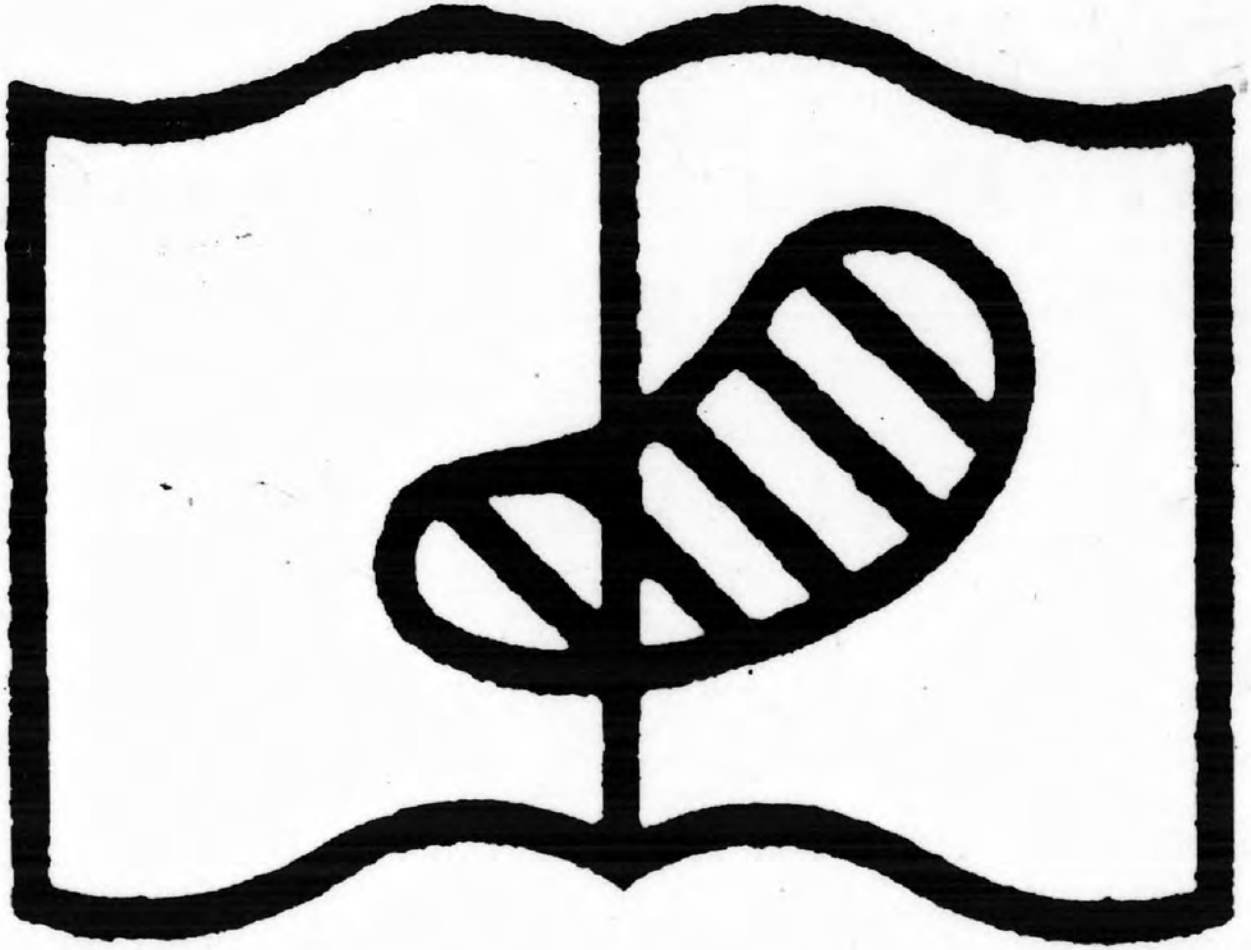
At that time the mail service of Great Britain was in a deplor-

able condition. Letters were delivered by a carrier on horseback, at a uniform rate of 25 cents. A letter mailed at Uxbridoe on Friday night, would not reach Gravesend until Tuesday morning, but through the unceasing labors of the Hon. Roland Hill, was brought about the postal reform and thus Great Britain was released from the heavy tax which for years had with-held the Nations prosperity.

STAMP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The printing presses in Washington on which the United States stamps are printed are queer-looking machines, each one being capable of producing 1600 stamps a minute, or about 100-000 an hour. Each press has an endless chain, carrying four plates, on which is engraved the design of the stamps, each plate printing 400 stamps. The sheets are eventually cut into quarters, in which shape they are belivered to the Postoffice Department. The plates are first carried by the endless chain under an ink roller, then pass under a pad of canvas, which moves over them so as to rub the ink in, and next pause for a moment, while a man polishes them. A sheet of white paper is then laid upon the plate, both passing under a roller, and the sheet comes out 400 printed postage stamps.

The plates revolve in a circle, while one is being inked, the second is rubbed by the pad, the third is polished, and the fourth passes under the roller. The complete circuit takes about one minute, during which time four sheets are printed of 400 stamps each. A half dozen presses working together, each turning out 100,000 stamps per hour, will produce several million in a day. Three hands are required for each press—the printer, who does the polishing, and two girls. The printer must account for every sheet of paper that is given him. Spoiled sheets are counted quite the same as perfect ones, as they represent money, and if lost or stolen could easily be used. No chance is left for the loss of a single stamp. On each sheet there is a special mark of



the printer who turned it out. An allowance of 1½ per cent. is made to him for spoilage; if the allowence is exceeded he is made to pay for the actual cost of paper, ink and the time represented. After leaving the press room, where the sheets are counted many times, they are sent to be gummed and perforated, and are again counted many times before they are delivered to the Postoffice Department.

PALACE OF STAMPS.

The Rising Sun Inn, at North Bersted, in Sussex, England, is a very interesting and curious place. The proprietor is a great stamp collector, and he has practically every room in the house covered with stamps. The parlor of the inn is called the Jubilee Stamp Room, which took the enterprising decorator five years to cover with stamps of all nationalities. Even the table and chairs are adorned in this manner. A picture of the late Queen is hung upon the walls, and another of the Eiffel Tower, both very prettily depicted with stamps. The original value of the stamps in the room is stated to be $20,000. In a rustic little summer house, where a similar decoration is displayed, is kept the visitors' book, which contains about 85,000 signatures.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The postal currency of the sixties possesses more or less attraction for philatelists. The issue of this stamped paper was authorized March 3, 1863, with the proviso that not more than $50,000,000 be emitted. At that time postage and other stamps were circulating as currency, and these notes were to supersede them. The postal currency was exchangeable for United States notes in sums not less than $3, and receivable for postage and revenue stamps, and in payment of any dues to the United States less than $5, except imports.

Over 11,000 varieties of postal cards have been issued since 1870.

CARE OF MINERALS.

The habit of carefully and closely scrutinizing what you bring home can not, by any means, be overdone. It is a bad habit to place before yourself a collection of specimens when sitting down for a short investigation. The eye and attention becomes distracted, and the mind runs from one prominent point of interest to another without becoming, as it should, concentrated upon a given object from which it should not divert until there was nothing about the specimen that has not been seen and commented upon. No matter how certain you feel that there is nothing about the specimen you have not seen with your eye just as well as you think you would have with a glass, you should make it a point, every time, to examine the surface with the aid of a good lens. Making this a constant habit, in the long course of events you will find that you have acquired a goodly number of valuable points that were derived from that little habit, and without which you would surely feel the loss.

Having now trimmed and axamined our specimen to the best of our ability; the next move will be towards cleaning or improving at points which have suggested themselves during our examination.

Water of course is the universal cleanser. But even with this abundant agent, that substance that, "So delicate might lave an infant's cheek without injuring it; so limpid that the finest thread of gossamer might divide it and sustain no harm," must be used with caution. There are many minerals that can not even stand a bath. It is not long since that I saw a large specimen of pink pearl-spar that I had sold to a party on account of the hairy millerite upon it, lying on its label, prettier than ever, but minus the millerite. Some of the finer crystalized Aragonites that won't stand even running water can be cleaned by immersing in water for a few moments and then gently swished back and forth in the water.

W. S. BEEKMAN.

The Collector's Note Book.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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Entered at the Post Office, at Camden. N. J., as second-class mail, April 15th, 1904.

THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER, CAMDEN, N. J.

VOL. 1 MAY, 1904. NO. 6.

EDITORIAL.

AUTOGRAPH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

There is a movement on foot to organize a society to be known as "The Autograph Society, of America." Mr. Louis Housman, of Philadelphia, Pa., is the author of the proposition, and has offered his extensive and valuable collection of clippings and MSS. to "The Note Book," should the project meet with success. A number of collectors have pledged their support, including Mr. J. A. D. Park, Mr. Howes Norris, and several others. The Publisher will do his share and will furnish "The Note Book" to members, at actual cost, besides devoting considerable more space to Autograph collecting than at present.

If You are an Autograph Collector and wish to see this project become a reality, send your name and address to Mr. Louis Housman, 1743 Taney Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and when fifteen or twenty names are secured, an election of officers will be announced. Send in your name promptly and be a Charter member, and thus have the credit of being one of the organizers.

Mr. Basil G. Hamilton, of Canada, has our thanks for numerous items sent us.

FROM OUR FRIENDS.

The following paragraphs were selected from a number of letters received during the past month, and were unsolicited:

Buffalo, N. Y., April 1st, 1904.

I would like to say a word of sincere comendation for "The Note Book." I appreciate it and could not do without it. Its neatness first appeals to the eye, then the contents occupy to a great extent the mind. I shall not fail to have it handsomly bound. Cordially Yours, J. A. D. Park.

Norfolk, Va., April 15th, 1904.

The April number of "The Note Book" just received, and I wish to compliment you on its fine appearance. You certainly are giving a lot for the money, and I hope it will be as much of a success from the publishers point of view as it already is from the collectors. Very Truly Yours, Herbert L. Wilkinson.

I think you are making a great success with your magazine. F. E. Bushey, Covetown, Md.

"Collector's Note Book" just received. I like the style of it very much and wish you succes.

E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.

PAYS $2,000 FOR THIS DOLLAR.
Only Seven 1804 Dollars now in Existence.

A United States dollar, now in its one hundreth year, recently began the long trip from Denver to Portland, Ore., after having laid in a Denver collection of coins for more than eighteen years. Though the dollar is about the size of those coined during the present year and contains about the same number of grains of silver, it brought in the neighborhood of $5.25 per grain of pure silver in its combination, and all this because it has been in the one form for one hundred years.

The dollar is one of the coinage of 1804, of which there are only seven known to be in existence. It was bought by the late J. V. Dexter at the Chapman sale of coins in 1885. At that time the coin had been but lately secured from a collection in Berlin, being the only one of the dollars that is known to have been in a foreign collection.

Mr. Dexter paid $1,000 for the dollar, having to bid against several other collectors, the price being at that time the largest that had ever been paid for one of the coinage named. Since then one of the other coins has been sold for $1,200, a record that held good until H. G. Brown, of Portland, Ore., paid $2,000 for the coin to R. G. Parvin, who succeeded to the ownership of the Dexter collection. Mr. Parvin did not willingly part with the coin at that price, for he had held it as the key piece of his numismatic collection.

About a year ago the story of the Parvin 1804 dollar was printed in papers throughout the country. As a result Mr. Parvin has been receiving letters ever since concerning his collection of rare coins from all parts of the country. A Chicago man tried to buy the dollar, offering up to $1,500 and failed. Then a man in St. Louis tried to get it for a collection to be exhibited at the Fair.

During these negotiations Mr. Parvin thought he had discovered the limit of bidding and that no man would go over $1,500 in trying to get the coin. So, when he was asked to put a price upon it, he replied that he was not willing to dispose of it, but had set his price at $2,000. Mr. Brown did not wait for the slow progress of the United States mail, but telegraphed to send on the dollar. After that telegrams came at the rate of one a day and, while Mr. Parvin was reluctantly placing the dollar in a candy box and labelling it, there came another telegram to hurry up the dollar anyway and to send it "C. O. D." if there was no other way. So the dollar started West.

The scarcity of the dollars of the 1804 vintage is explained by an accident at sea. The larger part of the silver dollars of that year were struck off to pay United States soldiers and sailors doing duty in Tripoli, North Africa, and were shipped to that place. The vessel that carried them away from this country was never heard from again, so the entire cargo is supposed to rest somewhere upon the floor of the Atlantic ocean.

Just seven copies of the dollar of that year are in existence, two lying in the mint at Philadelphia, and the others being in private collections. In 1858 some copies of the coin of 1804 were struck off, being known as "restrikes," but all but two of them were called in, the records show, and destroyed. One copy of the "restrike" is in the mint at Philadelphia and the other is owned in England. No counterfeit of the 1804 dollar was ever known.

THE COLLECTING OF CASH.

Amoy is a paradise for the numismatist. He can work all his life, spend very little money, and leave to posterity a collection of thousands of coins. All he need do is to confine his work to cash, the small coins in brass and bronze whose value ranges from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of a cent. Their workmanship

varies, but is usually very good. Their shape to-day is like that of European coins, with the exception that through the middle is a square hole through which the pieces are strung together. In the past, however, other forms were employed, including the square, triangle, heart, eclipse, shield, key, sword and spear. The number of kinds is simply remarkable. They are referred to in literature as far back as 520 B. C. The earliest that I have heard of dates from the Ts'in dynasty, which ruled from 255 to 207 B. C. From that time on until to-day these useful little coins have been issued by every monarch, no matter whether he was Emperor of the entire country, or King of one of the petty principalities into which, from time to time the empire was broken. There have been over 1,200 occupants of the various thrones, royal and imperial. In addition to these regular issues, if such they may be called, there have been special issues from time to time, and also special local issues. A wealthy mandarin in Canton is said to have the finest collection extant, containing 5,000 specimens of different kinds. The cost increases as you go backward in time. The cash of this century can be secured at their normal value. Those of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries bring from 1 cent to 10 cents each. Those of the Han dynastles, from 206 to 190 A. D., bring hundreds of dollars each when in fine preservation. These true antiques are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Several hundred were discovered in Amoy last year in digging a grave, when the laborers broke into an old tomb several feet below the surface of the soil. The coins lay in a rather pretty earthenware jar, and were encrusted with a thin layer of malachite, that here and there had been changed by moisture to szurite. The coins were sold by the lucky coolies in the next twenty-four hours and are said to have brought a dollar apiece—an immense sum to men working for 12 cents a day! To succeed in collecting cash a person must be a fine Chinese scholar. The labor thereby involved is so severe as to preclude most American collectors from

indulging in the pleasure of a large exhibit to any great extent.

WILLIAM E. S. FALES.

PORTO RICAN COIN.

The transport McClellan, which arrived some months ago from Porto Rico, brought 179,000 pesos on Porto Rican silver. The coin was in charge of Capt. William Weigel, Eleventh United States Infantry, and a detail of six men. It was turned over to an express company to be taken to the Philadelphia Mint, where it will be recoined. A conservative estimate places the amount of unredeemed Porto Rico silver still in circulation on the island at about $500,000. This coin is steadily coming in through the various bank agencies, and it is safe to say that in about six weeks or two months at most, but little of the old circulating medium will remain on the island.

In the larger coast towns, such as San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, where the Government has established direct exchanges, the provincial coin is exceedingly scarce, being entirely replaced by American gold, bills and silver; but in the small, isolated interior towns the new medium is almost unknown. The Spanish Bank at San Juan, up to date has put out about $500,000 in paper, which, although more or less wildcat," is readily accepted and fast getting into circulation.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE COLONIES.

Some of the British colonies are sufficiently old for an antiquarian value to attach to their coinage. At the Murdoch sale recently a $20 gold piece of British Columbia, dated 1862, made $500, and the $10 piece of the same type realized $200. It is believed that no specimen of these two coins has ever before been offered for sale by public auction; in fact, the only other specimens known are in the British Museum.

The United States has more paper money in circulation than any other country, Russia follows close behind.

POLOCK'S AMERICANA.

$1850 Paid for Five Rare Volumes.

Book collectors and curio hunters assembled in force recently to see handed out—for a cash consideration—the rare Americana collected during a lifetime by the late Moses Polock,

It was a throng of experts, gathered from all over the Union. Many represented wealthy collectors, whose names never figure in sales of this sort, but who get the curios all the same.

Agents of leading public libraries helped to boost prices of rare books and pamphlets, and contended almost fiercely with private collectors for the rare Washingtonia listed in the catalogue.

Aside from these treasures the collection was distinguished only because of its magnitude. The "oldest bookseller in the United States" sold little, and bought much. The auctioneer got $525 for an Aitken's Bible, 1781—the first English version printed in America—and a number of colonial imprints brought all the way from $10 to $50 each. Most of the collection was scattered far and wide, and buyers without the charmed circle loaded up at their own prices.

WASHINGTON'S BOOKS EAGERLY SOUGHT.

Not so, however, when the seven books from Washington's library were reached. Then the fun began, with the real collectors digging down deep into their pockets. These books had been bought by Polock at the famous 1876 sale of the library; their latter-day value was to be determined here.

Five bound volumes of pamphlets—political essays and tracts, legislative proceedings and social and ethical dissertations—all with Washington's familiar autograph, were corralled by "H. Clark" for an aggregate of $1850. The most important volume, a collection of rare political tracts and state papers, was bid up to $520 before it became certain that "H. Clark" was determined to have it. Then the others quit.

Another volume of pamphlets cost Clark $380, largely because it contained a treatise printed by Benjamin Franklin.

THE GEM OF THE COLLECTION.

This determined buyer also obtained the gem of the collection —Washington's autograph letter to Abraham Skinner, commissary general of prisoners, in regard to exchange of Lord Cornwallis.

This bit of paper brought $925—a bargain the collectors agreed.

Washington' Virginia Journal, the most important book of the 1876 sale, containing twelve rare pamphlets, went to "Mr. Brady" for $725. This purchaser, like Clark, represented a wealthy curio hunter.

Then the eager crew subsided, and Fred Sabin, of New York, bid in a copy of Anderson's "Institute of Physics" for $180. This book is perhaps the finest specimen extant of early American binding. Washington's autograph is scrawled on the title page.

The William Dunlap double miniature of Charles Brockden Brown and his wife, Elizabeth—a fine example—went for $190 to a Philadelphia collector. A Peale portrait of Washington, engraved by D. Edwin, size about 10×12 inches, was run up to $97.50, and an autopraph copy of "Hail, Columbia!" by the author, Joseph Hopkinson, brought $95.

"Old Polock would have been tickled," sald Collector Sabin, after the sale. "They never cost him a quarter of the money paid here for 'em."

PRAYER BOOK OF HENRY VIII.

Among a collection of relics a prayer book belonging to Henry VIII, of England, in which that Royal Bluebeard, wrote "True Repentance is a Best Penance," sold at a sale in London last year for 610 guineas,

QUEER ANIMAL TRAITS.

Most of Them Came from Their Wild Life Centuries Ag

A leg of mutton is a pretty big joint to come from so small a animal as the sheep.

Compare the weight of a leg of sheep with that of a goat, any other animal of about the same size, and you will be su prised at its size.

The reason is simple enough. The wild sheep, many tho sands of years ago, not being specially speedy, nor well able t take care of itself, would have been wiped out in the struggle f existence if it had not taken to the hills. The need of boundi rapidly up steep slopes then developed the muscles of the hi legs, and the shape has endured, though the cause for it no lo ger exists.

If you have ever spent a day on a farm you must have notic how a young horse turned out to grass tucks his head betwe his forelegs and kicks up his heels. We have to thank the le pard for this performance. The colts' ancestors when they ra through the open glades of the woodlands, were liable to pounced on by leopards. The leopard has always the same w of killing his prey. He jumps on its back, seizes its nose wi one muscular paw, and, with a single mighty effort, bends t victim's head back and breaks its neck. The horse, th caught, tried to put his head in a safe place and at the sa time kick off his cruel foe.

Some years ago a month-old thoroughbred beat a trained ra horse over a half-mile course. Its owner, who won a pre wager on the result, simply made the mother gallop, and t youngster followed her. The fact is, a colt has almost as mu speed as a grown horse. Living in droves, the defense of t whole herd lay in the heels of the old horses, and any stragg dropping behind was the certain prey of prowling foes. So t younger horses learned to keep up.

The Eastern camel is exactly the same creature as the South American llama, only it is bigger and has got a hump. The poor camel owes this unornamental appendage entirely to man and the burdens he has put on the desert carrier.

This is proved by two things. The hump disappears in the racing camel; still more curious, it has recently been found that 50 per cent. of Eastern porters, accustomed to carrying heavy loads, become humpbacked, and the growth is of exactly similar character to the camels' humps.

For pigskin we have to thank the fact that, barring his tusks, the original pig had no special weapons wherewith to protect himself from the many wild beasts that haunted the woods he grubbed in. So, when his chief foe, Master Bruin, hove in sight, piggy's one idea was to bolt, and always through the thickest tangle of thorny shrubs he could find. Hence his tough skin and bristly coat, and hence, too, his curious cone-like shape, by means of which he travels like a shell through scrub that would stop the progress of anything else alive.

Chickens are stupid birds, and no trait of theirs seems more idiotic than the way they advertise to the whole world when they have laid an egg. A naturalist who watched the wild jungle-fowl in Ceylon—the directly ancestral type of our farm-yard biddies—throws light on this queer trait. Even in the forest, chickens do not live in couples, but in small flocks. Each hen has her own nest, which may be some distance from the feeding ground. When she has laid an egg, the wild hen invariably takes to wing and flies some distance from her nest. This is, of course, to prevent any enemy from tracking her and stealing her eggs. It is not till she alights that she begins the cackle which the domestic hen, now without the same necessity for secrecy, raises almost before she is off her nest.

Why should a dog like to guard his master's home? When dogs run wild, four of the pack are told off as sentinels, one at each point of the compass. While the rest of the pack sleep,

these guards keep awake, ever on the watch for enemies. So soon as danger is scented, the sentinels bark, and the rest of the pack wake each other in like manner. That is why, when one watchdog barks, his neighbor does likewise.

ANIMALS MAN HAS DESTROYED.

The giraffe is now one of the rarest of quadrupeds, a fact due to the persistence with which it has been hunted, and but for the care with which the Indian elephant has been domesticated and bred, it, too, might have declined as a race, a fate that may soon overtake its African compeer.

One of the most typical illustrations which we have of the short and sharp extermination of an animal race is that of a big, unwieldy animal called the rhytina, a near relative of the sea cow, one species of which, the manatee, is not uncommon in zoological collections.

These animals have no hind limbs; their fore limbs exist as flippers, and their tail is set horizontally, as in the whale. The rhytina was discovered about the midhle of the 18th century on a small island off the Kamtchatkan coast, called Bering's island. It was here Bering himself was wrecked.

The animals were easily killed and afforded good eating, the latter an allsufficient reason for their slaughter. The last of this race dates from the year 1768.

As for birds, and especially heavy bodied ones, we have a long list of extinctions as the result of man's interference. Not to speak of the great auk, we have the dodo and the solitaire.

The second named was found in Mauritius. It was killed off at the end of the 17th century. The solitaire inhabited Rodriguez. Its extinction dates from the middle of the 18th century.

The rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance. The bird of Paradise, the handsomest of birds, gives no song. The Cypress,of Greece, the finest tree, bears no fruit.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURES.

Fortunes in Gold and Precious Stones Owned by the Government.

Uncle Sam has some of the finest jewels in the United States. Stored away in his National Museum at Washington are bushels of gold, quarts of precious stones, dozens of beautiful pearls and china and cut glass, worth their weight in gold. It takes four large cases to contain the uncut gems belonging to him, and the largest parlor in the United States would be crowded with the cases which contain his articles of carved gold.

The gems are kept in three plate-glass cases laid on blue velvet pads, and it dazzles one's eyes to look at them. Many of them come from America; some are from India, and some have strange histories connected with them. The jewels which lay so long in the Treasury Department at Washington are among them. Professor Clarke had these removed to the museum not long ago. Among them are the jewels which the Sultan of Muscat in Arabia gave to President Van Buren, but which, according to the rules of our Government, he had to hand over to the Treasury Department. There they lay unseen in the vaults for years. Among them are two large pearls as big as pigeons' eggs.

Besides them are a hundred aud fifty small pearls, each as big around as a marrowfat pea, and each having a hole pierced through it. They were evidently intended for a necklace. On another pad there are a hundred and thirty diamonds, received at the same time. These are not large, but they are very pure and white, and they look like big dew drops as they shine out upon the blue velvet. Near by is a wonderful cat's eye ring which weighs, I should judge, at least two ounces. This came from Siam and it is set in the purest of gold of exquisite workmanship. Among the other cat's eyes shown is a yellow cat's eye from Ceylon, a valuable green cat's eye from Bavaria, and a

native Indian necklace made of cat's eye beads. There are all sorts of cat's eyes from all parts of the world, and one of the most beautiful comes from Rhode Island.

RARE AMERICAN STONES.

The United States is fast becoming a land of precious stones. Diamonds have been found in Georgia. Pearls are now being picked up in Wisconsin, and Uncle Sam is making arrangements for an invoice of some of them for his collection. There are some beautiful turquoises in these cases, which were brought by Major Powell from New Mexico, and these are quite as fine as the blue turquoises which the Government has from Persia.

Of less expensive stones the beryls are very beautiful and there is a piece of aqua marine from Portland, Me., which is as big as your fist, and which shines like a diamond. There is an amethyst which is wonderfully beautiful. It was found in North Carolina, and is supposed to have been used by the men of prehistoric times. It was originally in the shape of a turtle, but was spoiled in the cutting. There are also Oriental amethysts, and the amethysts from Brazil show all the changes of that stone, from a light pink to a dark purple.

The models of all the great diamonds of the world are here, and there are emeralds from New Mexico and from South America. Four long bottle green Brazilian emeralds of two karats each are very fine, and another, which Professor Dana bought in Peru, is over an inch long. There are topazes from Siberia, sapphires from North Carolina, and garnets from Bohemia, Ceylon, South Africa and New Mexico. New Mexico furnishes the finest garnets in the world in point of color and it seems to be the precious stone region of the United States.

A curious stone exhibit received from Siberia, some years ago, is a bowl of fruit, made of precious stones, carved so naturally that one would mistake them for the original. There are red raspberries and luscious black cherries, strawberries and currants resting on leaves of green serpentine, which are more nat-

ural in their appearance than the famed cow of Sculptor Myron, which was so lifelike that it imposed upon a living calf.

In another quarter of the museum Uncle Sam keeps his gold in the rough. Under glass cases there are great lumps of quartz with the gold shining out in more or less delicate veins. The mines of the far West are well illustrated, and in some of the specimens nuggets of gold are seen. In a great safe of steel there are dozens of little boxes containing gold dust and other boxes in which there are nuggets of pure gold, of all sizes, from the head of a pin to the size of your fist.

RELICS OF GREAT VALUE.

The most valuable of the jewels of Uncle Sam, however, are those which are found in the relics of our great men, near the entrance to the museum. These are worth tens of thousands of dollars in the intrinsic value of the gold and jewels of which they are made up, to say nothing of their costly workmanship. There are swords by the dozens set with diamonds; guns inlaid with precious stones, and canes which have heads of gold in which are embedded jewels which would shine at any White House reception.

These jewels are so valuable that a guard is detained to watch them night and day. Each case has a burglar alarm connected with it, so that the least meddling with it would set an electric bell to ringing and would call the museum army together from every direction. The Grant collection alone is worth a fortune. It is made up of hundreds of gold articles exquisitely carved, and brought together from all parts of the world; of rare stones, and of other articles which would, if melted down, fully pay the President's salary for a year or more. In one case there is a complete collection of gold and silver coins of Japan, which has a wonderful numismatic value, as it is the only complete set in existence except one in the Japanese Treasury. Some of the gold coins are a quarter of an inch thick and as big around as

the top of a dinner pail. Seven of them cost $5000 and there are perhaps a hundred coins in the collection.

In another case there are half a dozen large elephant tusks, which the King of Siam gave to Grant, and there are six pieces of costly jade stone given him by one of the princes of China. All of the swords presented to him are here, and many of these have diamonds set in their handles. The sword given to Grant by the Sanitary Fair at New York has a solid gold head, representing the Goddess of Liberty, which has two rubies, two diamonds, and two sapphires set in it. The sword of Chattanooga has fourteen diamonds embedded in it, and many of the gifts which he received from foreign monarchs are of gold set with diamonds. One of the medals which are in the collection contains $600 worth of gold, and is as big around as the bottom of a tincup. The gold articles in this collection would fill a peck measure, and every city seems to have given Grant a gold box containing the paper in which the freedom of the town was presented to him.

RARE AND COSTLY SWORDS.

In a case near Grant's are the two swords, with their scabbards of solid gold, which were given to General Shields by South Carolina, and which Congress has just bought for $10,000. These have diamonds in their handles, and are very beautiful. There is a Damascus sword with a handle of gold, which was given to Commodore (now Admiral) Shufeldt, and other swords given to Perry and Elliott, all of solid gold.

There is a Mexican saddle, mounted with gold, which the noted General Harney received from a Mexican officer after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and there is one case devoted to relics of Hancock. Among these is a gold-headed cane, with a diamond in its handle as big as the head of a lead pencil. Thomas Jefferson has left a golden sword here. It came from the Orient and was taken from the patent Office for the Museum.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ENGLISH STAMPS IN THE WEST INDIES.

That English stamps were used for a number of years in the Spanish West Indies is a fact with which few of the younger collectors are familiar.

Previous to 1877 the native postoffices of the Spanish West Indies carried only internal correspondence; foreign mail matter was forwarded either by steamship companies, or else through the consulates. Branches of the British postoffices were established in 1865. The same conditions and regulations applied to the conveyance of letters from these branches as to those posted from home offices. As ordinary British stamps were used, the postmarks are the only means of determining where they were used.

At Havana stamps were first put on sale. The letter rate was 1sh per ½ oz., and the stamp used was the 1sh green, wmk. heratdic emblems, which catalogues 8d (when posted in Great Britain.) For book postage was 1d per oz., but the only known stamp of smaller denomination than the shilling is the 4d of 1862. The stamp in its ordinary use is another common value, but in 1867 three other denominations, and another shilling issue, which catalogues somewhat higher, are known to have been put on sale. They were the 10d red-brown, the 1sh green and the 2sh blue, wmk. spray of rose, and the 5sh wmk. Maltese cross. The best of these, singly, is worth 2sh 6d, but an entire envelope with this stamp and the Havana postmark, though many doubtless were used during the next ten years, would be prized at many times this price.

Simultaneously with the opening of the British postoffice branch in Havana stamps were put on sale at the consulate in the capital of Porto Rico. Lower denominations than the above mentioned were sold at this and other places, though the rates were the same as those in Havana. At that time the place was not commonly called San Juan, and Porto Rico is the name found on the postmarks.

Santiago was thirty years ago another important harbor for British sailors. It is therefore probable that many letters bearing British stamps left what was then the postoffice of St. Jago de Cuba. The stamps discovered to have been used at this port are of a common variety, but there are others than philatelists who would be glad to possess a set with the mark of the Santiago postoffice.

Eight years after this system had been established in these Spanish colonies, at four other places in Porto Rico were branches opened. These were the ports of Ponce, Aguadillo, Arroyo and Mayaguez. The stamps used were of the variety sold at the home offices from 1873 to 1877.

In the latter year the Spanish West Indies joined the Postal Union, the same year that Porto Rico, which had hitherto used surcharged Cuban stamps, issued adhesives of her own.

As to stamped envelopes of Great Britain, there is no record of any ever being sold at these ports, but it is possible that some were used.

The above seven branches were the only ones known to have been established by the postoffice department of the United Kingdom. Hence letters from the interior, or other outside places, which went through the British postoffices were franked with a native stamp, as well as with the postage for foreign correspondence.

THE ST. LOUIS STAMPS.

The appearance of the St. Louis stamps, which have now been on sale several weeks, was naturally an important event in stamp circles. In point of execution they compare very favorably with the Chicago and Trans-Mississippi issues. The stamps have been printed in sheets of 50, instead of a 100, as was the case with the Columbians, which fact makes them rather difficult for the postal clerks to handle.

A good feature in connection with the new issue is that it is not intended to take the place of the series now in use. When

the World's Fair series first made its appearance it was in great demand, and everybody took the new stamps in preference to the others, but after they had used them a while and discovered the extra time required to affix them to mail matter, they decided that the smaller stamps were much easier to handle, and even sent to other cities to obtain their supplies when they could not be had at their office. It will probably be the same way with the St. Louis stamps. During the first few weeks they are on sale they will be in great demand, as a new stamp is always more or less of a novelty, but after this wears off publishers and mercantile houses will be glad to return to the old issue.

Thus far the demand for the stamps has been very heavy, and while not so great as in Canada some time ago, where people fell over each other in their efforts to secure the Jubilee issue, and the police were called in to keep order, yet many thousands of sets have been purchased for collections, and immense quantities have been ordered by business firms who wanted them early because of the attention they attract. One large house, needing nearly 100,000 stamps, delayed their order several days in order to get the St. Louis issue, and though it requires considerable more time to handle the stamps by reason of the increase in size, most people prefer them as long as they are new and catch the eye.

THE U. S. STAMP EXHIBIT.

The exhibit made by the Postoffice Department at the St. Louis Exposition abounds with interest for all classes of visitors to the big show. The display is much more complete than any the department has ever before made, not excepting that at the World's Fair at Chicago. In this exhibit is a collection of all the postage stamps ever issued by the government. This collection is valued at $5,000, and it is the first time the government has made other than partial exhibits of original stamps. There is also a very complete collection of Confederate State stamps.

The most attractive part of the display is a collection of o and water color landscapes through which the mail trains of th United States Government pass, as well as marine views see from the great ocean mail carrying steamships.

The equipment division of the Postoffice Department is repre sented by models of uniformed mail carriers of the United State and other countries, fully equipped with the insignia of the se vice of their respective governments. A model of the Unite States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the transatlantic ma steamer City of Paris, and recently bought by the government, model of the Mississippi mail steamer St. Louis, a model of th Florida river mail steamboat Ocklawaha, a model of the stea ship Southerner, the first steam vessel to carry the mail acro the ocean; a model of a United States postoffice car, complete furnished, one-sixth the size of the regulation sixty-foot car; tw models of the ordinary mail cars, three models of German ma coaches and carts, an old Western mail and passenger coach, i use for many years in carrying the mail between Helena an Bozeman in Montana, and in which such distinguished passe gers as Presidents Garfield and Arthur and General Sherma have traveled, a figure of an Indian mail carrier with tobogga drawn by three dogs hitched tandem, typical of the service as now exists in the snow-clad regions of the nothern border State a mounted mail rider, a large collection of United States and fo eign mail bags and pouches, a collection of postmarking stamp and mail locks in use in this and other countries.

In the collection prepared to represent the dead letter divisio are articles which have been sent through the mails and forwar ed to the dead letter office because illegibly addressed or prohi ited by postal laws. In it are included explosive bombs, deadl weapons, tarantulas and rattle snakes sent alive, and poisono liquids and compounds. Other articles are letters written o collars, cuffs and boards; children's toys, Indian scalps, skull stuffed birds, jewelry, etc.

CHEAP PACKETS.

Many collectors, and, in fact, many dealers, wonder, at times, where the vast quantities of foreign stamps that are put up in cheap packets come from. In Europe affairs are run on a much more economical basis than in America, and everything is saved that has any value whatsoever. The wonderfully diverse lines of occupation followed in Paris, for instance, are a source of constant surprise to us. Probably less material is wasted there than anywhere else in the world, and every scrap of paper that has a stamp on it is saved and sold to stamp dealers. Then, too, labor is so cheap that girls can be employed to pick over the stamps and sort them out at a very small cost.

This accounts for the supply of little blue envelopes with a hundred different foreign stamps which are a standard article of commerce among stamp dealers. The labor in putting up these packages would be worth more in this country than the retail price of the packages.

It is quite a sight to see these packages put up. One hundred boxes are placed on a table, and in each box is a supply of one kind of stamp. The girl takes a stamp from each box in a very deft manner, and deposits it in the above mentioned envelopes.

RELIC OF OLD NAVY.

A relic of the old American navy has been dug up in the navy yard, at Norfolk, Va. It is a ship's bell from the first class sloop of war Germantown, one of the famous fighters of the American navy built in Philadelphia in 1846.

The bell is of bronze, weighs about 150 pounds and bears the inscription, "Germantown, 1846," it is complete with a clapper and in a fine state of preservation.

The bell was taken to the general storehouse, where it will be kept until final disposition is made of it, which will probably be in the U. S. Naval Museum, at Washington, D. C.

The Collector's Note Book.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

U. S. and Canada, per year, postage prepaid ..... $ .25
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The exchange column is free, and for the use of subscribers only. See notice at head of column.

Entered at the Post Office, at Camden. N. J., as second-class mail, April 15th, 1904.

THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER. CAMDEN, N. J.

VOL. 2 JUNE, 1904. NO. 1.

EDITORIAL.

We think we are making a success of the "Note Book," judging by the number of letters of commendation that we are receiving, a few of which we publish on the opposite page. These letters were entirely unsolicited, and we have the originals on file, along with many others of a like character.

It has been our custom in the past to refrain from all self praise in the editorial column, but in issuing this, the first number of Volume 2, we feel that we may be excused for saying a few words and stating a few "facts" in our own favor.

Since the first number of the "Note Book" was issued, consisting of eight pages, it has grown, both in size and quality each month, until it has reached its present size, and will con-

tinue to grow, both in quality and quantity, independent of subscriptions or advertising patronage. But this does not mean that we do not want your patronage and subscription, on the contrary, we will make any reasonable offer to secure it.

In the prospectus we stated that the "Note Book" would be published for one year, and that its continuation after that would depend on the support received. Allow us to state right here and now that we are here to stay. This magazine is a source of pleasure and profit to the Editor and Publisher, and we intend to continue publishing it for years to come, unless prevented by causes over which man has no control.

The July number will be out the latter part of June, and will contain a number of illustrations, some of them full page half tones, and will be a particularly good number for advertisers to be represented in. We are doing every thing we can to make this publication interesting to our readers, so, if you think this Magazine sent to your address for one year, and twelve free exchange notices worth 25 cents, enclose that amount in the inclosed coin card and mail to-day.

New Haven, Ct., June 7th, 1904.

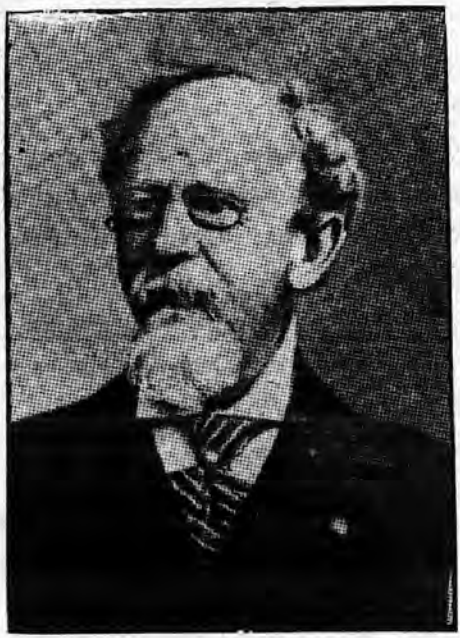
I enclose 25 cents for one years subscription to the "Note Book." Allow me to state that I consider it the neatest, and most original collector's Journal I ever subscribed to. Typographically, it is a work of art. Wish it all possible success.

Truly Yours, John S. Williams.

Memphis, Tenn., June 8th, 1904.

Copy of the "Note Book," to hand and must say that I consider it a very creditable Magazine, both in its mechanical and literary make up. Something different in contents from the ordinary collector's paper. Very Truly Yours, Warren Ware

PROF. MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE.



PROF. MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE

Professor Maxwell Sommerville, the eminent archaeologist and late incumbent of the chair of glyptology at the University of Pennsylvania, died suddenly of heart disease in Paris, France.

Professor Sommerville was known throughout the scientific world as a collector of rare gems, cameos and other sacred relics, and the result of his life's work represents the finest collection in the world. He risked his life many times to secure his specimens, all of which he gave to the University a few years ago.

Professor Sommerville has also gained considerable distinction as being the only possessor of a Buddhist temple in this country. It occupies a wing of the University Museum and represents priceless relics from the sanctuaries of India, Korea, Japan and China.

The distinguished archaeologist was born in Clarksbury, W. Va., on May 1, 1829. His father was Dr. Maxwell Sommerville, who died when the future scientist was an infant. His mother took him to Philadelphia, Pa., when he was three or four years of age and they resided with his grandfather, James MacAlten, in West Philadelphia. It was here, when a boy six years of age, that he became interested in ancient relics. His grandfather possessed a number of Greek vases which bore old inscriptions in the language of the ancient inhabitants of the Hel-

lenic peninsula. His youthful curiosity was immediately aroused and he made beeswax impressions of the inscriptions and studied them carefully. His interest developed and all through his life he gathered the relics for his remarkable collection.

He has devoted the later years of his life to traveling about the world, visiting many quarters and bargaining with the natives of remote places for material for his collection. Many times he has been in danger of losing his life for the articles he sought were those which were held to be the most sacred by the Orientals. In Algeria and the Desert of Sahara particularly, he has had several close calls.

One of the unique possessions of Professor Sommerville is a Hindoo temple, known as "IT." The temple is complete in every respect. He placed it in the parlor of his home, at 311 South Tenth Street, for many years, and it was later exhibited at Memorial Hall, in West Fairmount Park.

We are indebted to the Philadelphia Inquirer for the above article and cut.

SALE OF THE BUNN COLLECTION.

Although there were some decided bargains secured at the sale of the collection of Ex-Governor Bunn, held recently in Philadelphia, Pa., prices as a general thing ruled high. The gem of the collection was a picture of a groupe of cattle from the brush of Troyon, and brought $10,000. While a favorite pastime by Jules Dupre, brought $1,900. A supurb bronze figure, "The Bragger," by A. Pansiam, of Milan, was eagerly sought, the bids jumping $100 at a time and finally went for $2100. A royal Vienna vase that had been made for the Chicago Fair and of exquisite design went for $600. A magnificent clock set, of three pieces, which is without a duplicate in the world, brought $1,000.

A silver tureen and cover of leaf design and decoration, and which had been specially made to order, netted $90. Twelve royal Sevres plates, painted by Delcroix, brought $35 per plate.

While no totals were made public, it is probable that the figures for the last day of the sale were not far from $50,000, and the grand total for the Bunn collection will be between $100,000 and $200,000. Nearly all the prominent picture buyers, critics and collectors of Philadelphia, as well as several from New York and other out-of--town points, attended the sale. The great bulk of the pictures sold went to Philadelphians.

AN ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIND.

POMPEY STONE.

In the New York State Museum of Natural History, at Albany, there is to be seen the "Pompey stone," so called because it was found near the village of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y. It was customary with the early Indian tribes when about to depart upon an expedition, or to signalize any special event, to carve upon some rork face a record of the same in rude hieroglyphics. Such pictured rocks are of frequent occurrence, particularly along the banks of the Hudson. It is an oval shaped bowlder of gneiss rock, about 12 by 14 inches, and 18 inches in thickness.

The find was made some time after the publication of Professor Schoolcraft's interesting and valuable report to Congress upon the "North Americau Indian Tribes, Their History, Personnel, Traditions and Antiquities," or it doubtless would have been given space and illustration in that important national work.

MINT COINS UP ALL ITS GOLD SUPPLY.

Working Overtime and Exceeding all World's Records in Volume of Coinage.

At the Mint yesterday the last of the available gold bars in the local supply was coined into double eagles and $15,000,000 in gold bars forwarded from the New York assay office will reach here this morning in order that the extraordinary gold coinage now in progress at the Mint may not be interrupted. It was stated at the Mint that nearly $3,000,000 in gold coins were now being produced there daily and that the coinage of $20 gold pieces for the week ending to-day would exceed $10,000,000.

The present rate of coinage at the big Spring Garden street factory is by far the greatest in the history of any mint in the world. Since February more than $80,000,000 in gold double eagles have been coined there and deposited in the vaults, where the total deposit of gold coins now exceeds $200,000,000. All the employes in the coining department are now working from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night and those in authority say that operations will be continued at the present rate until the government has exhausted its entire available gold supply for coinage.

As fast as the gold is coined the Treasury Department issues gold certificates for the amount deposited. There is a sharp demand from the banks everywhere for these gold certificates, and yesterday about $200,000 in one batch of $10,000 bills was forwarded to one bank in New York. One object of the government in rushing the gold coinage is to keep the gold in this country. The $40,000,000 still to be paid for the Panama Canal will be paid in gold certificates. The war between Russia and Japan is making every government particularly careful of its own gold. At the Philadelphia Mint no silver is now being coined. It is all gold, nickels and pennies, the latter including

the new Philippine one-cent piece, which is as big as our gold ten-dollar piece.—Philadelphia Inquirer, April 15, 1904.

AMERICAN COPPER PENNIES.

In February, 1857, the coinage of what are now known as old-fashioned, or cartwheel, copper pennies was officially suspended. Congress in April, 1792, authorized the coinage (to an unlimited amount) of copper pennies, weighing originally 264 grains and ornamented with the figure of "Liberty" on one side, and the words "One Penny" (encircled with laural leaves) on the other. The year following the weight of these pennies was reduced to 208 grains; three years later the matter of copper pennies was thought of sufficient importance to justify a proclamation by the President of the United States formally announcing a reduction in the weight of such copper pennies to 168 grains. It had thus gradually been reduced from 264 to 168, at a great gain of public convenience. Then for sixty years these copper pennies were coined, and every one who has seen one recalls their appearance—their large size, their instreless surface and their great weight. In 1857 the coinage of these cumbersome pennies was stopped, and they were superseded by the nickel pennies in use before and during the war, pennies weighing only 72 grains each. These "nickel" cents were made up of 88 per cent. copper and 12 nickel. The nickel pennies of ante-bellum and war times were superseded by the present bronze pennies. There are of these in circulation more than $8,000,000 worth, 800,000,000, weighing 48 grains, made of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. zinc and tin.

What has become of the old copper pennies, the coinage of which was suspended by the government more than forty-seven years ago? They are not in general use; they are of no value as rarities; they are not easily stored; few have gone abroad; few are in demand at home. Where are they? The last report of the Mint gives these figures:

Copper cents coined	156,288,744
Remelted	37,883,693
	118,405,051

It is known that during the period of forty years preceding 1832 the Bank of England made a clear profit of £1,330,000 from outstanding paper not presented for payment. In like manner many millions of dollars of government currency, bonds and greenbacks have been lost, burned, destroyed, mislaid, sent abroad or otherwise disposed of, and have never been presented at the Treasury Department for redemption, and obliterated from circulation. An old-fashioned American copper penny, however, is practically indestructible. One hundred and eighteen millions of them not in use would go a long way, even in a nation of 80,000,000, and why none of these 118,000,000 copper pennies are not paid the government or returned to it for other money, no one knows and no one seems able to answer.

PRIVATELY MARKED DOLLAR.

A new discovery has been made about the silver dollar. The man who designed it was named Morgan. He hit upon a bright project for making himself immortal when he was about the job, and he carried it out very successfully. On each side of the coin he worked in his initial "M," and he did it cleverly, too. Anybody with a silver dollar and a pair of sharp eyes can see for himself, although in one case most people will need a magnifying glass. On one side the initial is at the base of the neck of the Goddess of Liberty, and on the other it is in the left hand side of the knot that ties together the olive branches. The latter is plain with a good magnifying glass, but is hardly discernible with the naked eye. It is said the law does not allow such a thing.

The Kuntz collection purchased by the Field Museum, of Chicago, in 1893, is said to be growing to vast proportions.

"UNDERGROUND" TOKEN.

REVERSE SIDE.

One of the rarest of American copper coins is the underground railway token. Three years ago one was dug up in a garden in Indiana, and it was supposed to be the only one in existence, but two others are owned by descendants of the Quakers who were "conductors" on the "underground railway" for runaway slaves before the civil war.

The copper token is about the size of a two cent piece and of about the same thickness; the rim is unmilled, and circling inside of it on the face are the words "United States of America;" on the reverse side is the figure of a kneeling woman, shackled. The figure is symbolical of the appeals the negroes were making to that sentiment of liberty in the North which afterward led to their freedom. Only twenty of these pieces were made, and they had no special significance except to those who understood their meaning and bound themselves by solemn oaths to discharge every duty which their presentation placed upon those to whom they were sent.

The runaway slave made his escape to some house in Indiana, which was a station on the so-called "underground railway;" here a conductor would take him to another station, traveling at night. One of the tokens would be given to the next conductor by the one who brought the slave as evidence of his own good faith. The person to whom the talisman was presented was bound by his oath to conduct the fugitive to another station.

The first steam coining press was invented by M. Thonnelier, of France in 1833.

QUEER THINGS ABOUT ANIMALS.

That, sleeping or waking, snakes never close their eyes is a curious fact.

Ants have brains larger in proportion to the size of their body than any other living creature.

The elephant has 40,000 muscles in his trunk alone, while a man has only 577 in his entire body.

The dragon fly can fly backward and sidelong, and can alter its course on the instant without turning.

It is estimated that there are 62,050,000 horses in the world; 195,150,000 cattle and 434,500,000 sheep.

There are three varieties of the dog that never bark—the Australian dog, the Egyptian, shepherd dog and "lion-headed" dog of Thibet.

The lantern fly of Surinam, South America, has two sets of eyes, so as to catch the light from all directions. It is much more brilliant than our firefly.

There are several varieties of fish that cannot swim. In every instance, they are deep sea dwellers, and crawl about the rocks using their tails and fins as legs.

The oldest living creature in the world belongs to Walter Rothschild. It is a giant tortoise, weighing a quarter of a ton, and it has a known life of 150 years.

One of the longest lived birds on record died recently in London. It was a parrot named Duckey, the property of King Edward, and was a century and a quarter old.

Some animals can live many years without water. A paroquet lived fifty-two years in the London Zoo without taking a drop of water. A number of reptiles live and prosper in places where there is no water.

When a chameleon is blindfolded it loses all power of changing its color, and its body remains of a uniform tint.

Lions and tigers have little endurance, and their lung power is remarkably weak. They can outrun a man and equal a fast horse for a short distance, but they lose their wind at the end of half a mile or so.

The heron seldom flaps his wings at a rate of less than 120 to 150 times a minute. This is counting only the downward strokes, so that the bird's wings really make from 240 to 300 distinct movements a minute.

The antipathy of animals for certain things is unexplainable, but the fact remains, for example, that rattlesnakes have a decided dislike for the leaves of the white ash. Experiments have shown that they would rather run ovar live coals than touch white ash leaves.

In China carrier pigeons are protected from birds of prey by an ingenious lttle apparatus consisting of bamboo tubes fastened to the birds' bodies with thread passed beneath the wings. As the pigeon flies, the action of the air passing through the tubes produces a shrill whistling sound which keeps birds of prey at a distance.

THE WARY GIRAFFE.

Giraffes are the most difficult of all animals to take by surprise. No matter from what direction you may approach the giraffe is sure to discover you. It has been called the original "rubberneck." It is not generally known that nature, because of the height of its eyes from the ground, has supplied it with a talent peculiarly its own for making observations. As a matter of fact, a giraffe can see in all directions at the same time without moving its head. The eyes are large and prominent and so placed at the side of the head that they are capable of seeing backward as well as forward.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURES.

Fortunes in Gold and Precious Stones Owned by the Government.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

The Washington relics have only a few silver articles, but they contain many fine pieces of china and cut glass. The punch bowl is as big as a half-bushel measure, and the decanters are of all shapes and sizes. Some of the plates were given by Lafayette to Mrs. Washington, and the museum has lately received from the family of Lewis Washington, a number of autograph letters which have never been published. His camp plates are also here, and a letter in Washington's handwriting, in which he invited some ladies to dine with him from these plates. It is dated at West Point, and shows that Washington, though he appreciated the good things of this life and liked to eat his dinner off of fine linen, and liked to drink his wine out of cut glass, could get along with ham and greens, and had the happy faculty of making the best of things. This letter reads:—

CAMP AT WEST POINT.

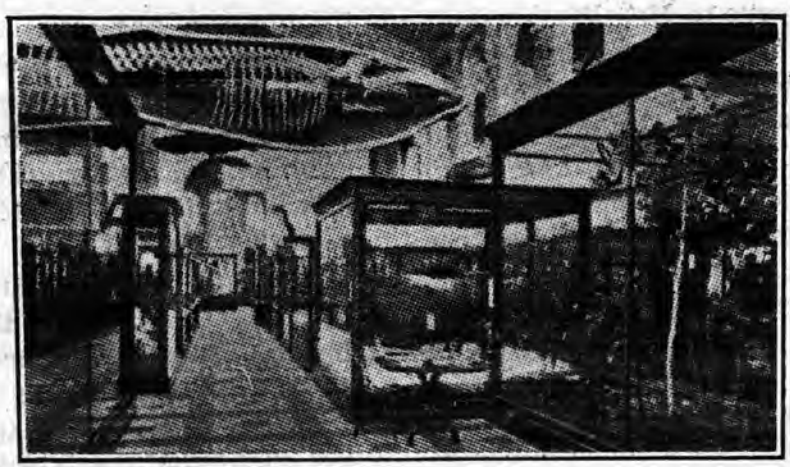
Since our arrival at this happy spot we have had a ham, and sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table; a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a small dish of greens or beans, almost imperceptible, decorate the centre, when the cook has a mind to cut a figure, and this, I presume, he will attempt to do to-morrow. Of late, he had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pies, and it's a question that, amidst his efforts, we don't get one of apples instead of having both of beef. We have two beefsteak pies, or dishes of crabs, in addition, on each side of the centre dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which, without them, would be twelve feet apart.

If the ladies can put up with such an entertainment and will submit to partake of it on plates, once tin, but now iron—become so by the labor of scouring—I shall be happy to see them.

(Signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

COSTLY DRESSES AND A MILLION DOLLAR CLOAK.

There are a vast number of fine dresses from all parts of the world in the National Museum, and the most extraordinary article of this kind is the million dollar feather cape. It comes from the Sandwich Islands and it is made up of red and yellow feathers so fastened together that they overlap each other and form a smooth surface. These feathers shine like the finest of floss silk, and the red feathers are far prettier than the yellow ones. It is the yellow feathers, however, that are expensive.



A WING IN UNCLE SAM'S MUSEUM.

They are about an inch long, and are worth, in the country in which they are found, 50 cents apiece. They were in times past taken for taxes by the Hawaian kings. They are taken from a little bird known as the Uho, which is very rare, very shy, and very difficult to capture. Each bird has two of these yellow feathers under his wing, and the birds are caught in traps and the feathers are pulled out and they are then freed.

There is a letter in the museum from the Prince of the Sandwich Islands, who states that it took more than 100 years to wake this coat, and the authorities of the museum say that, ac-

cording to the Sandwich Island estimate, it is worth more than the finest diamonds in the English regalia. This cloak belonged to a chief of the Sandwich Islands, who rebelled when slavery was abolished there in 1819. When he was killed in battle it came into the hands of the king, who gave it to Commodore Aulick in 1841. It still belongs to this man's grandchildren, but it is deposited in the museum for exhibition.

In another case there are two other capes of these same feathers, and in another part of the museum there are some fine specimens of cashmere shawls. One of these is about ten feet long and five feet wide, and it was given by the Imaum of Muscat to the wife of Lieutenant Shields in 1840. It is wonderfully beautiful. It is made entirely with the needle, and must have taken years in its manufacture. The aesthetic dress of 1882, sent here by some dress reformers at that time, is a fine costume of terra cotta satin, lined with white cashmere. It is the same dress as that worn by the ladies of to-day.

JEWELS OF SULTAN AND SAVAGE.

The order of the Shefekat, which the Sultan gave to Mrs. S. S. Cox, is also kept in the National Museum. It is a star, bigger around than a trade dollar, and sparkles with more than a hundred diamonds. These diamonds are set in gold on a brown, gold and green enamel. The star has five points, and there are twenty-six diamonds on each point. It was given to Mrs. Cox one night at the Sultan's palace when she went there with her husband to dinner. She thought, I am told, that she was to have it forever, but it seems that his Majesty only lends such presents for life, and that when she dies it is to be sent back to him.

Uncle Sam has a vast collection of the jewels of savages. He has silver ware made by the Indians of Arizona, carved ornaments from Alaska, and great bracelets and anklets of gold and silver and brass from India. One of the most curious necklaces in his collection is one of human fingers, which the medicine men

o some of the Indian tribes wear, and also one made of sixty-seven human teeth, with holes pierced at their roots to string them. This necklace was ten inches long and a number of the feeth evidently need filling. It came from the Fiji Islands, and was found there in 1840.

Another necklace was made of human hair, into which the usk of the walrus was woven. It was about two inches thick and twenty inches long. Another savage necklace is one of human and dog teeth combined. There are also necklaces of stone, of gold, silver, copper and brass, of all shapes and sizes, gathered from all parts of the world.

It is hard to appreciate the size of the National Museum. It is growing faster than Jonah's gourd, and it is now one of the best organized museums in the world. It surpasses any other museum in the line of Indian antiquities. Already the building which was constructed a few years ago is packed to bursting, a new one will soon be under way.

THE END

CROSS FOUND IN AZTEC TOMB.

The discovery of a Roman cross in an ancient Aztec temple proves that centuries before Columbus crossed the Atlantic the symbol of the Christian religion was known and revered in the new world.

Among these ancient Mexicans the cross had a different significance from that which makes it sacred to Christians. It did not represent the divine sacrifices of a God-man, but was rather the crude emblem by which the early scientists expressed their idea of the immensity of the universe.

Through the liberality of a wealthy New Yorker this valuable relic, carved from stone and covered with symbolical figures, has been added to the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

THE STORY OF FORMOSA STAMPS.

The reign of Liu, the Black Flag Chief, dates back to the early days of June, 1895, when President Tang made his escape from Taipehfu, the northern capital of Formosa, to avoid a conflict with the Japanese who landed on the island and were advancing on the capital to take possession of their newly-acquired dominions, which, at the conclusion of the war between Japan and China had been ceded them ss a condition of peace. This cession the former Governor Tang and the literati had refused to acknowledge; and in consequence a republic had been established with Tang Ching Sung as President. The foreign powers were notified, officers were elected and many natives enlisted as soldiers, which combined with the mainland forces still remaining made up an army of considerable numbers.

As the Japanese troops advanced the soldiery retreated and the officials flying to the mainland, the capital, Taipehfu, fell without opposition. But as there was no sign of an immediate attack on the south of the island, the Chinese considered it a sign of weakness on the part of the Japs. Consequently the literati and others of the big southern city, Tainanfu, organized a so-called parliament and elected Liu Yung-fu to the presidency of the "republic."

Naturally, the progressive officials of the "republic" hit upon the issue of stamps as an ideal means to raise revenue. The stamps bear the characters on the top, "Formosa Republic," on the left, "Stamp Paper," or Sitan, the phonetic rendering for stamp; on the right is the denomination; in the centre is an emblem of the late republic—a tiger.

Proclamations were issued that postal agencies would be established in Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong for the distribution of letters bearing the republican stamps. Two issues of these took place, the first, impressed from a locally cut silver die, was on a thin tissue paper, unperforated. About 5,000 only of these were issued. The colors were green, violet and red. The die

was then melted and attempts made to have a more perfect one stamped. Failing in this a new die was obtained from Canton, and a new issue of stamps appeared. These were also in three-colors, blue, violet and red, but all were perforated. The face value of the different stamps was for both issues, 3, 5 and 10 cents respectively. It should be noted that the legitimate manufacture of stamps ceased with the existence of the republic.

This republican institution was completely shattered by the Japanese army, after an existence of nearly five months. The enterprising Liu, with numbers of his officers, escaped capture—perhaps to found a republic somewhere else and add to the joy of philatelists by the issue of numerous stamps composed of awe-inspiring hieroglyphics.

RARE STAMP SOLD.

A RARE STAMP.

There was recently sold in London, at public auction, what is probably the rarest stamp in the world, or at leat one of the rarest.

It is the Roumania-Moldavia 1854 issue, eighty-one paras, blue on blue, unused, with nearly full gum and large margins, an unusually fine copy.

After lively competion it was knocked down for £220 ($1,100.)

GREAT DEMAND FOR THE ST. LOUIS STAMPS.

A shipping broker, with extensive connections abroad, speaking of the present demand for stamps,said: "Our house has been literally flooded with requests for stamps from Europe, South

America and Asia. The chief demand is for the St. Louis issue, but the stamp hunger is so vigorous that almost anything satisfies it. Nearly all our European agents have written to us—usually the heads of the firms writing personal letters—begging us to send the St. Louis stamps. In many instances the entire set was wanted cancelled, as cancellation by the post-office enhances the value and proves the authenticity of the stamp. In fact we have been informed that the old world collectors are very partial to cancelled stamps, many confining themselves to the collecting of legitimately cancelled specimens only.

Then, naturally almost all our office boys wanted the stamps and we let them have them, until the foreign demand became so great that we were obliged to protect ourselves. Now the mail boy cuts off all the stamps and turns them over to the chief clerk, who keeps a list of the applicants and sends off a batch by every steamer. So many calls were made here and from abroad, that we jokingly dubbed our chief clerk the "manager of our stamp department."

Many years ago—some thirty or forty probably—a paragraph appeared in all the papers asking kindly-disposed persons to save their old stamps and send them to a certain address in the city. By degrees the story was circulated that a wealthy lady had offered to give a young lady a complete education, if, by patience and perseverence, she proved herself worthy of such kindness. The task set was the collectiug of 1,000,000 postage stamps in one year. The stamps poured in, but the lady failed to materialize. Then another story was substituted, and it was said that when the 1,000,000 stamps were collected some charitable person had promised to give the young lady a large sum of money, which she was to devote to foreign missions.

It was also reported that certain unscrupulous persons had discovered a means of removing the cancellation, and were making quite a fortune by selling the stamps as new. Naturally, the Post Office authorities were alarmed when the rumor reached

them, but a thorough investigation proved the absuridity of the story.

After that it was said that the Chinese used them to decorate their walls, and that in their eagerness to obtain the stamps they would even give their babies to the missionaries for a handful of them. The next story circulated was that the stamps were wanted to found a Christian village in Africa.

It is more than likely that the original million stamp story was the invention of some dealer's brain, who, seeing his supply of merchandise diminishing, imposed upon a credulous public to replenish his stock.

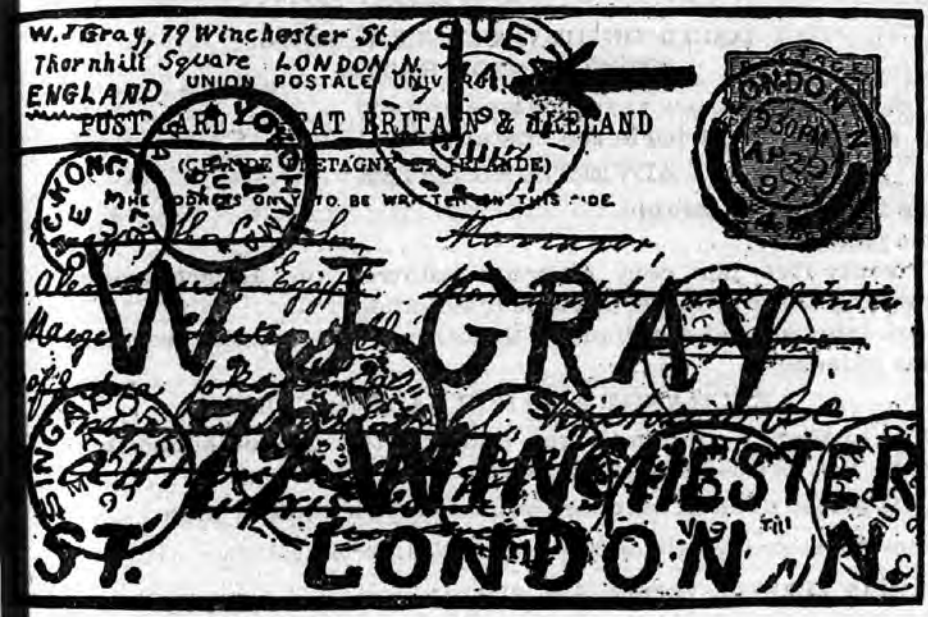
All over the world thousands of persons are gathering stamps for their own private collections, and when their appeals to friends and acquaintances fail they naturally turn to the dealers to supply the deficiencies in their dearly loved albums. As they grow older the craze becomes intensified, and from paying a few cents, when a boy, for a missing stamp of a certain series, a man will give hundreds of dollars for a little faded piece of paper that the uninitiated would throw into the waste-paper basket. Thus it is the dealers live and carry on such a profitable business.

However, some of the stamp stories are true. The report of the African village to be built through the sale of stamps arose from an appeal from a seminary in Liege, Belgium. The monks send all over the world asking for stamps, and receive enormous quantities without being obliged to pay for them. These they dispose of to the different dealers and private collectors, and the amount they realize each year—which is considerable—is devoted to mission work in Africa.

BLUE ROSE OF PHILATELY.

The Mauritius "Post Office" stamp of 1847 is the Blue Rose of philately. There are, curiously enough, stamps which are rarer, but there are none which are so ardently desired by collectors.

POST CARD CIRCLES THE WORLD.



THE GLOBE CIRCLING POST CARD.

In order to settle a wager that a letter could not make the circuit of the globe in less than one hundred days a postal card was recently mailed in London. It reached its original starting point, as the post marks tell, in exactly seventy-seven days. A single penny stamp sufficed to carry it more than twenty thousand miles. On leaving London it traveled by way of Alexandria, Singapora, Yokohama, Victoria, British Columbia and New York.

The amount of money per capita spent by the people of the United States for postage stamps in 1881 was 67 cents. In 1900 it was $1.33 per capita.

In Mexico every journal, ledger, cash book, day book or record kept by a business house, or for private use, must have a 1-cent stamp on every page.

The Collector's Note Book.

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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To all other countries in the Postal Union,..... .40

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One inch, single column..... $ .20
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Twenty-five per cent discount allowed on advertisements standing three months, payable in advance.

Ad. copy should reach us by the 20th of the month preceding that of issue.

EXCHANGE AND FOR SALE NOTICES.

The exchange column is free, and for the use of subscribers only. See notice at head of column.

For prices of back numbers consult ad on another page.

Entered at the Post Office, at Camden, N. J., as second-class mail.

THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER. CAMDEN, N. J.

VOL. II JULY, 1904. NO. 2.

EDITORIAL.

The proposition to form an Autograph Society not meeting with the ready responce anticipated, the subject will be dropped for the present at least.

A number of large illustrations were crowded out this month through lack of space. This will be avoided in the future, however as we are going to increase the size of the "Note Book," by adding four pages next issue, and more if required.

Another feature of the August number will be the first instalment of an Illustrated article on Taxidermy, by R. W. Shufeldt, and will continue through three numbers.

In addition to this, there will be the coninuation of American

Coins and Coinage, Pictorial Post Cards, and their collection, by J. A. D. Park. An interesting article on the British Museum, a history of the Encased Postage Stamps of the United States. An account of the Pigeon Post, besides four pages of current stamp news; and numerous articles and notes on Archeology, Minerology, Natural History, etc., forming what we hope, and are led to believe will be, an unusually entertaining number of the "Note Book."

We are highly gratified with the way subscriptions are coming in, many of them being accompanied by letters of commendation, copies of a few received during the past month are given below.

If you received this magazine in an envelope marked "Sample Copy," its an invitation to subscribe. We want YOUR subscription, and we are going to try to secure it. So if YOU WILL send us 25 cents, we will send this magazine twelve months, and give you the use of the exchange columns absolutlely FREE.

What Others Think of It.

Nichols, S. C., June 10th, 1904.

Am well pleased with your magazine, and think it one of the best of the fifteen collectors papers that I take.

Yours Truly, Paul Rockwell.

Valdosta, Ga., June 20th, 1904.

"The Collector's Note Book" is the neatest and best little Philatelic Journal I have ever read.

Yours Truly, Kenyon B. Corner.

Newark, N. J., June 24th, 1904.

I enclose fifty cents for two years subscription to the "Note Book." I am delighted with your publication, and am anxiously awaiting the appearance of the July number.

Sincerely Yours, Chas. Gorenflau.

AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE.

A Condensed History of Nearly Three Centuries.

SUMMER ISLAND, BRASS.

The earliest American coinage was executed in 1612, for the Virginia Company, at the Sommer Islands, now called Bermudas. The coin was of brass, and bore on the obverse the words "Sommer Islands" and a "hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found on their first landing." On the reverse was a ship under sail firing a gun. In 1645 the Assembly of Virginia, owing to the "great wants and miseries which do daily happen unto it by the sole dependence upon tobacco," provided for a copper coinage, but the law was not carried into effect. In 1631 Massachusetts used corn as a legal tender at market prices, and in 1634 "muskett balls of a full boare" passed current "for a farthing apiece" provided no man was compelled to take above XII att a tyme in them." The earliest colonial coinage took place in Massachusetts in 1752, when "a mint-howse" was established at Boston, and coins of the value of threepence, sixpence and twelvepence were struck. These coins were to be of the fineness of "new sterling English money," and every shilling was "to weigh a 3 penny troy weight," and lesser pieces proportionably." They were stamped on one side with N. E., and on the other with IIId, VId, XIId, "according to the value of cash price." They were soon after in circulation, but owing to the excessive plainness of their finish they were found to be greatly exposed to "washing and clipping." To remedy this in the same year a new die was ordered that required that "henceforth both shillings and smaller pieces shall have a double ring on either side, with the inscription (Massachusetts) and a tree in the centre, on the one side, and

New England and the date of the year on the other side." In 1662 a 2 penny piece was added to the series. These coins are now known as the "pine tree shillings," etc. The Massachusetts mint existed about thirty-four years, but all the coins issued bear only the dates 1652 and 1662, the same dies being used probably throughout that period. In the reign of William and Mary copper coins were struck in England for New England and Carolina, having on the obverse an elephant, and the reverse respectively, "God preserve New England, 1694," and "God preserve Carolina and the lords proprietors, 1694." Soon after the settlement of Maryland in 1654, grain, tobacco and live stock were received in payment of takes under the name of "county pay." Tobacco being the chief staple became the general medium of exchange, but it never attained the purchasing power it once had in Virginia, where an invoice of girls, "handsome, and recommended for virtuous demeanor," were purchased as wives by batchelors of the province at 100 pounds of tobacco apiece, and the demand was so brisk they soon rose to 150 pounds, and the price of a wife was made recoverable before any other debt. As early as 1661 an act was passed by the Assembly of Maryland "for the setting up of a mint within the province. It is probable, however, that the mint was never established in the province, but shillings, sixpences, fourpences and groats of silver were made in England under the direction of Lord Baltimore and sent to the province.

From 1778 to 1787 the power of coinage was exercised not only by the Confederation in Congress, but also by several of the individual States. In Vermont a mint was established by legislative authority in 1785, in the town of Rupert, and copper cents were issued of the following description: Obverse, a sun rising from behind hills, and plow in the foreground—legend, Vermantensium Res Publica, 1786; reverse, a radiated eye surrounded by thirteen stars—legend, Quarta Deeima Stella. The cents of 1788 have on the obverse a head, with the legend, Vermon, Auc-

tori, Vermontenslum; and on the reverse a woman with the letters Inde et Lib, and date. A few half cents were also coined at the Vermont mint. Connecticut followed the example of Vermont, and in the same year, 1785, authorized the establishment of a mint at New Haven, and copper coins were issued weighing 6 pennyweights, and having on the obverse a head with the words Auctori. Connect.; reverse, a female figure holding an olive branch, with the legand, Inde et Lib., 1785. The mint continued in operation three years. New Jersey authorized a copper coinage in 1786. The persons procuring the patent established two mints, one at a place known as Solitude, about two miles west of Morristown, and the other at Elizabeth. The coins are described thus: Obverse, a horse's head with a plow beneath—legend, Nova Cæsarea, 1786, etc.; reverse, a shield—legend, E. Pluribus Unum. Massachusetts, in 1786, directed the establishment of a mint and the following year the necessary works were erected on Boston Neck and at Dedham. In 1788 cents and half cents were issued, exhibiting on the obverse the American eagle with arrows in the right talon and an olive branch in the left, a shield on its breast bearin the word "cent" —legend, "Massachusetts, 1788;" reverse, an Indian holding a bow and arrow—legend, "Commonwealth" and a star.

(TO BE CONTIUED.)

MINT STOPS WORK.

The United States Mint at Philadelphia, has shut down in order that examiners from Washington may inspect and count the coin and bullion in the vaults and that necessary repairs may be made to machinery. The year now nearly closed has been an unprecedented one in the history of operations at the Mint. The coinage of $80,000,000 in gold double-eagles, ordered three month ago, has just been practically completed. Including these coins $160,000,000 in twenty-dollar gold pieces is now stored in tha Mint vaults, where there is also over $40,000,000 in gold bars.

RARE ART GEMS ON VIEW.

Wonderful Dutuit Collection Opened in Paris.

The Petit Parlors, one of the permanent souvenirs of the latest Paris Exposition, is now the property of the city of Paris, and has been converted into a permanent art museum.

The splendid treasures bequested by the eccentric August Dutuit were only left to France on condition that they should be classified, catalogued and placed on public view within six months after the donor's death.

Dutuit spent his long life and a vast fortune in making the collection. He was the last of an extremely rich family, but lived miserably and dressed shabbily. Indeed, it is said that on account of his beggarly looks he was able to buy the rarest articles far cheaper than a well-dressed connoisseur could have done. He was accounted the best judge in his day of the worth of objects of art. It is asserted that he could unerringly detect a masterpiece from a counterfeit, and that as a snapper-up of considered trifles, which turned out to be exceedingly valuable if not priceless, he had no equal.

The collection has been officially estimated to be worth $2,000,000, but that is a comparatively small figure which experts put on it to make the legacy tax fall as lightly as possible on the Paris taxpayers.

As it stands, the collection is the result of more than 60 years' scouring of France, Italy, Holland and Egypt by two brothers and a maiden sister.

The elder brother, Eugene, died 18 years ago, leaving to the others a choice lot of china, pottery, enamels, books and paintings.

August devoted himself mainly to antiquities, coins, medals and bronzes.

There are 60 paintings of great value, 12,000 engravings, for one of which Dutuit paid $5,000, and more than 1000 rare books,

including some of the finest specimens of bookbinding to be found anywhere.

In a case by itself is the most beautiful book in the world. "The History of Alexander the Great," a fifteenth century vellum manuscript, with 204 illustrations. Dutuit bought it for $2000 and refused twice that amount later.

Dutuit left to the city of Marseilles all his real estate in that city, with the accumulated income, which has been untouched for years.

The will requires the city of Paris to keep the graves of the Dutuit family in Pere le Chaise Cemetery in good order forever.

Had Paris failed to accept all the conditions, the collection would have reverted to the city of Rome.

A VERITABLE MENAGERIE.

A Table Service of Gold and Silver Animals.

There has just been placed on exhibition in the South Kensington Museum J. P. Morgan's latest "find," the collection of silver and gold plate and other curios sold by Consul Eugene Gutmann to the American millionaire for $300,000. American society will have a rare treat if Mr. Morgan ever permits these purchases to grace his hospitable table, for he acquired a whole menagerie of silver and gold animals intended for use on and decoration of the festive board—deer, horses, bucks, ostriches, lions, bears, peacocks, etc.

These rare specimens of the goldsmith's art were made in Augsburg or Nuremberg in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and the Kaiser himself owns nothing more beautiful in the famous collection of that kind he inherited from the first King of Prussia. There are also a number of silver gilt drinking vessels, some above two feet high, others less than an inch in height, a house altar of ebony trimmed with silver by Wallbaum with exquisite panel paintings, and a great chest of ebony and silver;

furthermore many religious curios, among them a precious stone rosary, each bead of which opens, disclosing scenes from the crucifixion done in enamel and gold.

NOTES OF THE EXPOSITION.

A bookbinding plant is in operation in the German section of the Palace of Liberal Arts at the Fair.

A pipe used by Miles Standish in 1620 is an interesting relic exhibited in the Massachusetts building at the Fair.

The coat that Aguinaldo wore when he was captured by General Frank Funston is hung in the New Mexican building.

Ten large photographs depicturing the several residences of Jefferson Davis and the seats of the Confederate government are exhibited in the Mississippi building at the Fair, which is itself a reproduction of Beauvoir, the last home of the ex-President of the Confederacy.

One of the most striking exhibits at the St. Louis exposition consists of twenty cases of silverware. It is the personal exhibit of the Kaiser, and consists of gifts that he and his consort received at their wedding in 1881. The gifts are all silver pieces, and were presented by the various Prussian cities, one from each city. The value of the silver is roughly estimated at 300,000 marks.

English history, as shown by the seals, coins and medals, that have been used during hundreds of years, is told in a unique exhibit in the British section of the Palace of Liberal Arts at the World's Fair. Models of the great seals in use by every ruler, from King Offa of the Mercians, who ruled in 790 A. D., down to the modern monarchs, are shown. Pieces of nearly every gold, silver and copper coin in present use in England and her dependencies are shown and many of the coronation medals, military and naval medals and those given for life-saving are exhibited.

FRENCH RELICS AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The French exhibit of Louisiana in the Anthropology Building at the World's Fair includes many curios and relics. Among the interesting features are the flag of a regiment under Andrew Jackson during the war of 1812; the drum of Jourdan; some beautiful miniatures which represent Washington, Jefferson, Napoleon, le Pere Antoine, General Thouzard, who was the first consul of France at New Orleans; J. Audubon, the famous naturalist; and Lemoyne sieur de Bienville, founder of New Orleans.

Among the historical documents is an authorization given and signed by Napeleon Bonaparte to Jean Michel Murat and some proclamations from Laussat, the colonial perfect of the French government at the time of the cession, and one issued by Thomas Jefferson in 1803.

Copies of books printed in French at New Orleans after the cession are shown, with old historical maps and an important collection of French newspapers published in the Louisiana Territory.

HUGH TURTLE FOR ST. LOUIS.

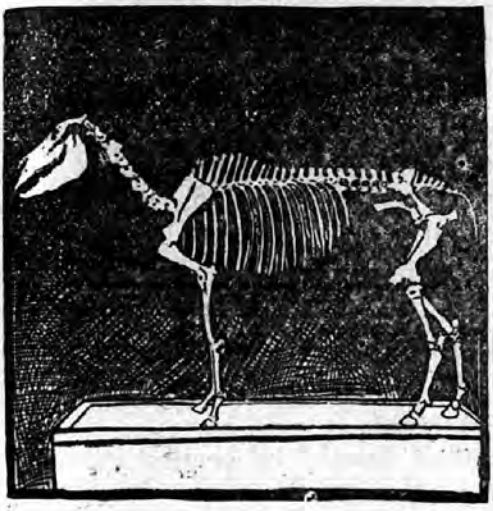
"Teddy Roosevelt," a twelve hundred pound turtle, which was caught by Captain George Evitch twelve miles off the coast, is to go to the St. Louis Exposition. As soon as arrangements can be made it will be sent east by rail.

The turtle is seven feet long and four feet wide. From tip to tip of his flippers the distance is about ten feet. It has the appearance of being several hundred years old. Three ridges run lengthwise on the shell.

Several bullet holes are records of previous attempts at his capture. The shell is of a greenish hue and very rough. The turtie is classified scientifically as "festudo lyra."

When angered the turtle spouts like a whale and thrashes the water into foam. It is believed that a school of these turtles have been carried here in some ocean current.

DISCOVERY THAT HORSE ORIGINATED HERE.



THE FOSSIL HORSE.

The Texas Fossil Expedition recently sent out by the American Museum of Natural History has made a valuable and startling find by unearthing the remains of a prehistoric horse. This fossil animal is a remarkable discovery, as it proves the origin of the horse to have been in America.

It was generally believed that the horse originated in Europe, especially as the aboriginal Indian tribes encountered by the white men on this continent had no horses.

The fossil horse now discovered has been mounted and placed on exhibition in the tertiary mammal hall of the museum. The skeleton was found by Mr. J. W. Gidley in a bed of sand, about one hundred feet in thickness, in Bristol county, Texas.

It is an entirely new species of pleistocene horse, and the only one so far found. A new name was necessary to designate it from other types, so the term Equus Scotti was selected, in honor of Professor W. D. Scott, of Princeton, a well knowa paleontologist. Science can hardly calculate the exact time when this fossil horse roamed the marshes of primeval earth and was smothered up and embedded by the first great dust shower.

Comparing the skeleton of the fossil horse with that of an ordinary horse of the present day, there are some striking differences. Thus the skeleton of the fossil horse represents an animal

with a head about the size of that of a large draught horse, bu with a height of body and length of limb of an ordinary Wester pony, and with a length of body very similar to that of the zebra

THE INSECT WORLD.

Professor Henry Skinner, of the Academy of Natural Sciences in lecturing on insect collecting recently said that:

A book on Central American biology mentions 30,114 insec species belonging to that locality.

With 2,000,000 insect species in the world and only 200,00 described to date—at 5600 per annum it would take 340 years t describe the remaining million odd; and even then entomolog would be comparatively in its infancy, for classifying is onl preparatory to further investigation.

In Central America one small family of beetles exceeds i number of species the entire mammalia.

There are in the United States 110 apiarian societies, eigh journals devoted to bee culture, 15 steam factories kept con stantly manufacturing materials for the 300,000 bee culturists and the annual product of honey in the United States is 63,894, 186 pounds.

According to the eleventh United States census, the annua output ef honey and wax was valued at $7,000,000.

The present estimated value of bee products is $20,000,00 per annum.

The cochineal bug (which supplies the coloring matter in car mine) is so tiny that 70,000 weigh only one pound.

The female cochineal bug is wingless and there are two hun dred females to one male.

In one year the exports of cochineal from the Canary Island amounted to 6,310,000 pounds, valued at $4,000,000.

Elegant pieces of petrified wood are daily taken from the pet rified forest of California, by tourists.

THE BROOKE COLLECTION.

It Has Been Received by the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society has received from the estate of the late Benjamin F. Brooke, Philadelphia's noted antiquary, a number of interesting historical relics. The Brooke collection includes some of the most valuable and interesting souvenirs of American history, from earliest colonial days through and after the Revolutionary War. Among them are a table used by General Washington while living in Philadelphia as President of the United States, Martha Washington's workbox, the chair in which John Morton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, died; two rosewood chairs owned by the Marquis de Lafayette, a dressing table once the property of Robert Morris, a case of drawers which still shows the damages inflicted upon it by a foraging party of British soldiers when they ransacked it and took from it the sum of five hundred pounds, swords and pistols used by Captain Benjamin Brooke both during and after the American Revolution, a dining table from the home of Captain William Harmon, of the Revolutionary navy; a desk made of wood from a house built in 1712 by an emigrant ancestor of Mr. Brooke's, a Dutch chair made in New Netherlands in 1650 and a delft plate which has the distinction of being the first piece of that handsome ware in America. The last-named article, recently transferred to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, is a rarity among rarities on this continent, and intrinsically one of the most valuable articles in the entire Brooke collection. It looks like a huge dinner plate, very massive and striking. It is of pale gray color with blue lettering, and ornamentation. A number of conspicious nicks are witness to its great age and long usage. The decorations consist of a simple paltern of leaf-work tracery, the date 1816, and the inscription,

"God save King George," referring to George III, monarch of monarchs memorable to American history, and a royal personage not always in highest favor. An interesting story is connected with this antique piece of china.

In the early Revolutionary days, while assisting in the table service of a sturdy American rebel, it attracted the attention of the guests at the dinner, who wondered at so staunch a Revolutionist allowing any monarchical principles to be spread abroad at his dinner table. The markings on the plate are done in an extremely irregular fashion, which point to the crude, if expensive, handwork of the period in which it was constructed. The article in question was owned by one Uriah of Darby before the Revolutionary War, and was bought by Mr. Brooke of Mrs. Wallingford Crossman in 1895. It is the only specimen of porcelain mentioned in Haslitt's Register.

General Washington's table is something extremely elegant. It was used in his home on the south side of Market street, or High street as it was then called, between Fifth and Sixth streets, formerly the home of Robert Morris, who vacated it for the purpose of providing the first President of the United States with an appropriate mansion. When Washington left Philadelphia to live in retirement at Mount Vernon an auction was held for the sale of his effects, and on that occasion the table was purchased by a Mrs. Heckly, who lived opposite with a family by the name of Dixon.

Martha Washington's work box is of mahogany and suggestive of colonial architecture. It is about a foot and a half high and fifteen inches square, with a tray above for spools and other needle-work conveniences and a deep compartment below. In front are two pigmy Grecian pillars with Ionic capitals.

The most interesting of all the relics is the big case of drawers brought from Wales in 1736. The marks of the perils through which it has passed are still upon it in the form of a large aperture in the topmost left-hand drawer. This has been roughly

broken open aud bears sharp, deep indentures on the side. They are the tracks of British baynots.

This is the story: Captain William Brooke, of the American Revolutionary army, afterwards Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, owned the article of furniture in question. He lived in Philadelphia. To provide for the wants of his family during his absence he left the sum of five hundred pounds safely locked in the upper left-hand drawer of the chest. This receptacle had a secret spring and lock, with perhaps not so many combinations as the doors of modern burglar-proof safes, but quite as impregnable. When the red-coated English warriors were occupying the Quaker City in the famous winter of 1777-78 a foraging party broke into Captain Brooke's home and by some means or other, whether fair or foul, discovered the hiding place of the family gold. As they could not obtain possession of it by the usual means of securing admittance into drawers, they broke open the front of the drawer by prying it with their bayonet swords. They seized their treasure and escaped, but left behind them the uneffaced traces of their visit.

From Captain William Brooke this historical piece of household goods descended, through his son, Thomas, to his grandson, George Brooke, of Marple, Pennsylvania. Upon his death it was sold to Mrr. Clara Crossman, of Wallingford, Pennsylvania, from whom Mr. Benjamin Brooke purchased it in 1894. The swords and pistols now in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society were carried by Captain James Hunter, of the Colonial French and Indian Wars, and by Captain Benjamin Brooke, of the Sixth Battalion, Philadelphia County Associators, during the Revolution.

MORE INDIAN RELICS FOUND.

M. H. N. Ritter, of Macungie, Pennsylvania, has just completed the collection of a number of Indian relics found in the fields adjoining that borough.

Historians have said that Macungie—which is the Indian word for "bear swamp"—was occupied in William Penn's time by a tribe of warlike redskins. With this information in hand, Mr. Ritter, among others, began to explore the fields nearby and soon found evidences of the primeval dwellers.

Southeast of the borough line a number of arrows were found by Mr. Ritter in two places some distance apart. As each set of arrows has its distinctive marks it is believed that opposing tribes once fought a battle on this ground.

Included in Mr. Ritter's collection is a tomahawk, which was found many years ago on the battlefield of Tippecanoe, Indiana.

In a few fields east of Macungie are a number of conical pits or excavations of considerable size, which, since the earliest settlements, have been the cause of wonder as to their origin and meaning. Some believed that they had once pertained to some social, religious or martial custom of the aborigines, but they, no doubt, were mines or quarries dug in the search for jasper.

MADE JOHN BUNYAN PRISONER.

The warrant under which John Bunyan was made prisoner in Bedford jail for six months during the reign of Charles II brought $1525 at auction in London.

In the language of the warrant, Bunyan was charged with contempt of law by preaching and teaching otherwise than "according to the liturgie or practice of the Church of England." The warrant is signed by thirteen Justices of the Peace, six baronets and seven esquires.

MAYOR'S PICTURE BROUGHT LETTER.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, received from Chicago a letter bearing no other address than a newspaper portrait of himself pasted upon the outside of the envelope. There was not even his name under the picture. The letter was sent by Daniel T. McCool, of 184 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

AN EGG WORTH EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Ex-Senator John Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, L. I., has purchased of Miss Jean, of Philadelphia, a collection of North American birds' eggs and nests, said to contain at least one specimen of every kind of egg known. Miss Bell has spent twenty-eight years in gathering this collection. In size they range from that of the great auk, which is valued at $1800, to that of the smallest humming bird. The collection cost over $25,000 in actual cash outlay for eggs.

POMPADOUR READ WEIGHTY BOOKS.

M. Pichot, who was among the purchasers of a lot of second-hand books at the Hotel Drouot, has discovered among them a catalogue of the library of Madame de Pompadour, and has presented this document to the Carnavalet Museum.

The list of books shows that all of Madame be Pompadour's tastes were not frivolous, as among the items of books there were listed 266 works on theology, 76 on jurisprudence, 511 on science and art, 3434 on fine letters and 4892 books of history. These books were not only for show, but were carefully read by Madame de Pompadour.

MORTON MAN HAS VALUABLE BIBLE.

Captain Frank J. Geissinger, of Morton, is the owner of a well-preserved copy of "Das Neue Testament," believed to be a genuine Guttenberg, printed in Mainz in 1527. The author was burned at the stake in the time of Martin Luther. It originally came from the monastery of that city, and is believed to be one of the two copies now in existence. The revelation of St. John is illustrated by large hand-painted pictures. The book was purchased by the owner's father from a German tramp in 1810, and has been in the family ever since.

Eagles were first coined in France in 1272.

The Collector's Note Book.

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For prices of back numbers consult ad on another page.

Entered at the Post Office, at Camden, N. J., as second-class mail.

THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER, CAMDEN, N. J.

VOL. II AUGUST, 1904. NO. 3.

EDITORIAL.

The subscribers and readers of the "Note Book," who are surprised at its condensed form this month, and no doubt most of them will be, need have no fear that the publication is about to be discontinued, on the contrary, we are already having cuts and half-tones made for the Christmas number. August is the universal month for the vacation, and we venture to state that fifty per cent. of our readers are away on their vacation, in fact our unanswered correspondence proves it. So the editor, publisher and printer have concluded a short rest would benefit us and have decided to take a vacation accordingly. Why shouldn't we? Our brother editors, can, we feel sure, agree with

us when we say, that the publication of a magazine of twenty-four pages or over is a laborious work, and as the competition in this line this fall promises to be very keen, now is the time to rest and recoup our energies. Hence this condensed issue of the "Note Book."

Independent Collector's Union.

With this number the "Note Book" takes up its duties as the official organ of the above society.

Although the society has considerable less than a hundred members, we feel safe in saying, that, judging from its personal, and the facts as presented by its Sec.-Treas., Mr. D. E. McCurdy, a personal friend of the publisher, that the prospects for a healthy growth are most promising.

The society can look for the hearty co-operation and support of this journal; now, will each and every member do as much? If so, it will be a matter of a few months only, before this society will take its place as one of the foremost. The society is contemplating the issuing of a beautiful stock and membership certificate, and if the negoiations now pending with the engraver can be made satisfactory, they will be a fine work of art, and fit to grace the walls of the most pretentious "den," and should be ready for distribution by August the tenth.

Secretaries of Societies not having a representative publication, or those contemplating making a change, will do well to write this journal for terms, which will be found most liberal.

Collector's who receive this as their first sample copy, should not take this as a standard or representive copy, as it is not.

This is a vacation number and can be looked for every August, as long as it is in the hands of the present publisher.

The September or regular number will contain twenty-four pages of reading matter, in addition to six half-tones, several cuts, and two full page copper plates, especially made for this number, and at considerable expense.

Why not send your quarter now, and keep a complete file. You will receive your quarters worth in illustrations alone, without taking into consideration the free exchange column, to which your subscription entitles you to. Do it now. Send to-day. It will be a good investment.

The demand for volume one has been so great, that we are now offering ten cents each for single copies of volume one, numbers 2, 3, and 4, and even at that price we are receiving very few copies back.

ONE THOUSAND MENUS.

A lady recently gave the New York public library a remarkable gift. It consists of 1000 menus, each from a different hotel or restaurant. Some are from Hungary, China, Japan and Russia. The donor stipulates that the menus are to be kept sealed until 1950, as it is her desire that the coming generations may see what their ancestors ate.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MINERALS SOLD.

The fine collection of minerals owned by the late John M. Cardeza, of Claymont, Md., was sold recently by Sheriff McDaniel to a Philadelphia dealer for $520. The collection was the work of years and filled forty-seven cases. Some arrowheads and other Indian relics were sold to Joseph Wigglesworth, of Wilmington, for a small sum.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT
of the
INDEPENDANT COLLECTOR'S UNION.
Conducted by
D. E. MCDURDY, SEC.-TREAS.

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Counterfeit Detectors—A. F. Harris, 360 Exchange street, Geneua, N. Y.
Official Organ—COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK.

Membership Dues—Local, 25 cents per year; stockholders annual dues, gratis; stocks, $1.00 per share. Further particulars from Secretary.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers I. C. U.:

As we have had many drawbacks since the beginning of this year in various ways, I wish to express my thanks to those members who have cooperated with me in maintaining our Union under the past difficulties. Many of the officers, no doubt, understand why our union has failed to be duly represented by a regular official organ, but suffice to say this would not have happened had our President proved himself true to his many promises, but, after waiting month after month upon his proposed journal, I began to look elsewhere for another representive. At last, I have made arrangements with the publisher of "The Collector's Note Book," henceforth, to conduct our official business in the body of his worthy magazine, and, I believe, my choice will be highly appreciated. We can now feel, with more confidence, that we have an organ that we can rely upon, both with its merits as a first-class magazine, as well as its promptness.

I hope the former interest to our union will soon be revived and all members will try and recruit our ranks with other collectors and help build up a union of which we will be justly proud. I am very sorry to state, the union has found it very convenient to expell our president, whose duties expired June first, and henceforth he has nothing further in common with this union. As our election for officers for 1905 will be

sometime in October, I would advise the members to send in their nominations soon as possible, which will be announced in the September number of the "Collectors Note Book." Address all communications to Box 174, Westernport, Md.

RARE FINDS IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

It used to be possible for a stamp collector to pick up a nice bargain every now and then," said a dealer. "But these chances are few and far between nowadays, as the majority of people are aware that old stamps have a certain increased value, and they, therefore, hold on to them whenever they come into their possession, determined to get it for themselves, whatever it may be. So widespread is this knowledge, in fact, that there are thousands of people in this country who have carefully hoarded old stamps, thinking that they must be very valuable, whereas, nine times out of ten, they are worth little more than the sum of their face, if that. Yet there are still a number of chances left, if one only knows the right place to look, or if Dame Fortune looks kindly upon him.

"A few years ago a St. Louis stamp dealer received a letter from Louisville, Ky., written by the janitor of the Court House there, asking: 'How much is a stamp worth with a bear on it and the figures 20 in the upper corners?' Now this is one of the American rarities, valued at $250, being known as the St. Louis stamp, and was issued by the postmaster of that city in the early forties.

HE WASTED NO TIME.

"The dealer never took time to answer the letter, but at once boarded the first train for Louisville. There he met the janitor, and bought for a trifling sum a number of St. Louis stamps, on the original cover. The next day he and the janitor went to the Court House, where he unearthed a large numbee of the 20-cent St. Louis issues, besides many 5 and 10 cent stamps of the same series. The 5-cent specimens were valued at from $50 to $75, while the 10-cent ones were worth $150 each, for the whole

lot of which the dealer paid the magnificent sum of $15. The janitor almost caused the dealer heart failure by telling him that he had burned a basket full of similar stamps the day before he had written the letter.

"The lucky dealer was careful to let the stamps out slowly, and it was estimated that altogether he cleared from $25,000 to $35,000 on their sale, this being regarded as the biggest 'find' in the history of stamp collecting."

"Another nice piece of luck was that which befell a well-known collector of Phillipsburg, N. J. He was walking down Filbert street, in Philadelphia, a couple of years ago, and stopped in front of a curiosity shop. In the window was an old envelope, postmarked Baltimore, with Buchanan's signature on it, issued in the 49s, to which was attached a card bearing the words, 'price 30 cents.'

"The collector didn't know a great deal about stamps at that time, and evidently the owner of the store knew less. He walked inside and offered the dealer a quarter for the envelope, thinking that it was at least worth that much as a curiosity, but never for a moment suspecting its true value. The dealer let him have it.

"Upon reaching home and consulting his catalogue the collector found that he had come into the possession of the famous 'Baltimore,' the rarest American stamp. Shortly afterward he sold it for the sum of $2000. The dealer is still bemoaning his hard luck in letting such a valuable prize slip through his fingers.

A FIND THAT WAS WORTH WHILE.

"A fine thing in the way of rare bargain stamps was Sam Mortensen's windfall. He is now a stamp and coin dealer in Los Angeles, but at the time I speak of lived in Omaha. One day he said to a friend of his, who was Register of Deeds in that city:

"'Frank, I'm collecting old stamps now. Have you any old

specimens lying around your office that you have no use for?'

"Frank said he thought he had, and that he would gather them by the next time Mortensen called to see him. A few days later Mortensen came around, and after a chat started to leave, having forgotten all about the stamps. Just as he was about to go out the door the Register called him back, saying:

" 'By the way, Sam, here is a bunch of old stamps that I found. They are old fellows and have never been used. It seems that they had been mislaid somehow, and they are no good now.' And he handed Mortensen a long, plump envelope. Mortensen thanked him for the kindness, put the envelope in his pocket, gave Frank a couple of cigars he happened to have with him and went home.

ALMOST FAINTED FROM LUCK.

"When he saw the inside of that envelope he almost fainted. It contained several hundred uncanceled Department of Justice stamps of 1873. At that time the different departments each had their own stamps. There was a half sheet containing fifty 90-cent Justices, the price for each one of which was $60. The remainder of the stamps were of smaller denominations—two, three and six cent—and were worth anywhere from $1 to $4 each.

"In order not to bear the stamp market for 90-cent Justices, Mortensen had to proceed cautiously. There had not been one of this variety for sale in years. He disposed of ten of them at catalogue price to Parmelee, the crack Western shot, and then he came East. After selling a few more—eight, I believe—Mortensen went to London, and from there to Berlin, and sold a number of the stamps in each one of those cities.

"He managed the sale of his stamps with such skill, however, that he realized from $50 to $60 on each one.

A cancellation on an early Italian stamp is no proof that it is not a reprint. The party who has the plates also has the canceling apparatus.

THE PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS.

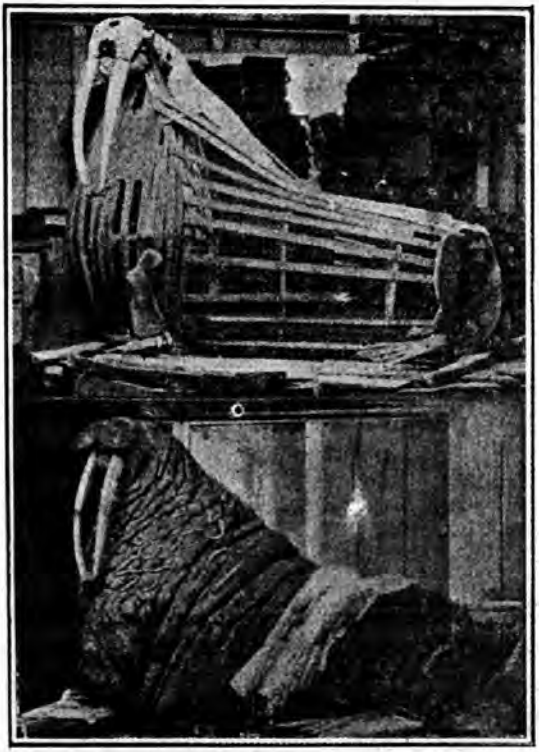
Describing the Method in Vague at the United States National Museum.

BY R. W. SHUFELDT.

Comparatively speaking, taxidermy—the preservation of animals or their forms for study and exhibition—is not old among the arts. In common with other crafts, sciences, and directions of human activity, this industry may be traced in its cruder phases far back into history. We may see its beginnings in the Egyptian methods of embalming their revered dead and the bodies of various animals. Pliny, in 146 B. C., describes the "Gorgones," which were undoubtedly the skins of gorillas collected in Africa by that famous old navigator, Hanno, who, five hundred years before Christ gives an account of his explorations and of his having discovered the gorilla. "Having killed and flayed them," he says, "we conveyed their skins to Carthage." These skins were preserved, and the early naturalists studied them for several generations. Like research in almost any direction will show that in the earliest times of which we have any account, the skins of animals were first preserved by savage hands, either tanned, or else as in the case of the skins of birds or of certain fancy furs, to gratify barbaric taste for personal adornment. Embalming was really a later art, although allied in a way to prehistoric taxidermy. Among the more advanced races of men, bodies are now only embalmed temporarily, either to render distant transportation possible, or to facilitate certain ceremonies in honor of distinguished dead. Tanning has developed upon a distinctly different line, and has, through careful experiment and study, been carried to great lengths of beauty and usefulness.

The evolution of taxidermy has been the natural result of a desire to keep an undisputable record of the chase. That one

may not eat his apple and it is a saying almost as old as the tradition of a sportsman's natural tendencp to exaggeration when telling the tale of his adventures. Archiac taxidermy provided a means of effectively settling all doubts in the way of the deserved fame of the aboriginal hunter. He might not only renew the pleasure of the hunt by looking upon the lifelike relics of his captures, but these same relics afforded a most uncontrovertible argument in silencing the jeers of the envious and the doubting. The development of photopraphy into a process easily undertaken by amateurs has made it possible for such records to be kept much more conviently and economically; though the mounted antlers and the tiger-skin rug remain as evidence that the instinct is common to him who hunted with a javelin as well as to him who "pumps lead" from a modern Winchester.



THE MANIKIN BEFORE AND AFTER THE SKIN IS STRETCHED.

A horrid analogy is furnished in modern times by the American Indian's custom of preserving the scalp of his slain enemy, or in the still more revolting method of preserving similar trophies adopted by those tribes which remove not only the scalp, but the skin of the entire head, which, though shrunken and distorted,

is stuffed into some semblance of life. It was a very natural sequence to the desire to preserve such trophies of the hunt and battle that a demand should come for artisans sufficiently skilled to give to the trophies the forms natural to them in life, for the gratification of the curious and for the information of students.

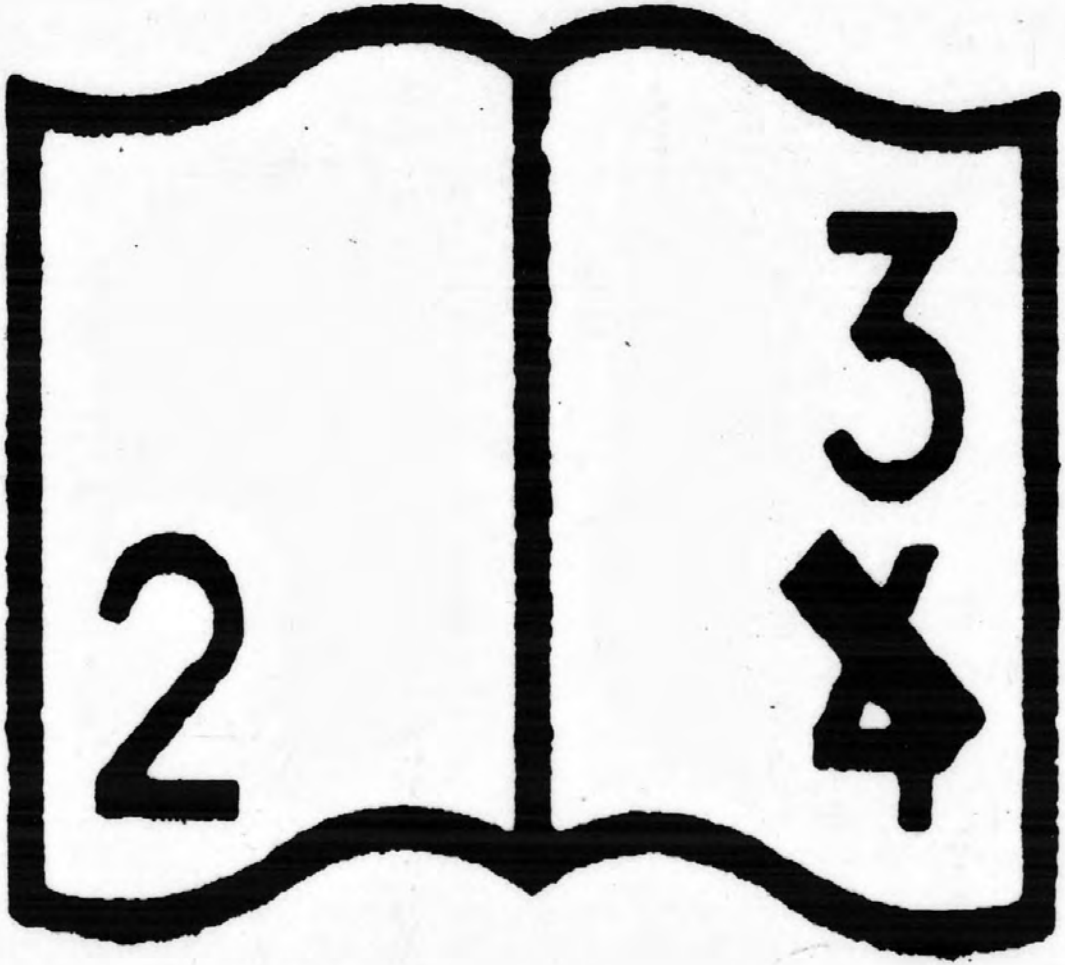
In this stage, taxidermy came under the patronage of the medieval disciples of physic. In those days much that was uncanny, or ghoulish, was associated with the druggist and the doctor. this was distinctly the case in Shakspeare's time. The dramatist, describing his London apothecary, within whose

> "Needy shop a tortoise hung
> An alligator stuffed and other skins
> Of ill-shaped fishes,

shows his knowledge of the craft. Complete differentiation of the two callings, that of the naturalist and that of the devotee of physic and surgery, is by no means yet effected, even among nations most advanced in such matters. It is often seen, for example, in the imposing of the double duty of surgeon and naturalist on one person in parties of exploration.

When it is said, however, that the art of taxidermy is of comparatively modern development, it is meant that we have not succeeded in tracing its history back for a period extending much over three centuries. At the close of the seventeenth century, the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, which formed the nucleus of the British Museum, had in it some few examples of the taxidermist's work. It was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that any special treatises upon the subject appeared. Perhaps the oldest known museum specimen in the world is a rhinocerous in the Royal Museum of Vertebrates, in Florence. Formerly it was on exhibition in the Medicean Museum of the same city, and was doubtless originally mounted some time during the sixteenth century for the museum of Ulysses Aldrouandus, in Bologna.

For the most part, however, during the entire eighteenth cen-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tury and the earlier years of our own, the preservation of vertebrated animals of every description passed into the hands of ignorant jobbers and stuffers. There were a few exceptions to this rule, becoming somewhat more numerous as time passed on. As the early days and years of the second half of the present century were ushered in, a marvelous activity in science became apparent. The establishment of the law of organic evolution had a deal to do with this remarkable stimulation, and the science of

FITTING THE SKIN.

biology soon came to be recognized as a distinct profession. Men and women with minds of the very highest order joined its forces; museums, as repositories of biological material, were vastly improved in every direction. With this improvement gradually came the increasing demand for a more scientific preservation of organic forms of every possible species. Although this advancement was rapid, it was, nevertheless, nothing more than a natural outgrowih of the early art of taxidermy, and therefore

no circumstance, such as any special taxidermical display or exhibit, can be cited as the hard and fast line standing between the development of the medieval and the modern schools.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE PHILATELIC PRESS.

It is safe to say that the majority of collectors subscribe to one or more philatelic publications. There are so many, about 20 in this country, to say nothing of the numerous foreign journals, that they circulate among all classes of enthusiasts.

The premier philatelic publication first saw the light of day in September, 1862, when the "Monthly Intelligencer" appeared in Manchester, England. This was a small sheet, poorly printed, and did not last many months. In January, 1863, Moens, of Bruxelles, Belgium, issued the initial number of Le Timbre Poste. This was the first philatelic paper published in the French language, and is still in existence. The Magaziu fur Briefmarkensammler, the first paper published in Germany, appeared in May of the same year.

America was represented in 1864. In February of that year S. Allen Taylor established the Stamp Collectors' Record in Montreal, Canada. For some reason, probably the lack of interest in the hobby, he moved to Albany, N. Y., in December, and started another series of the same paper. The Stamp Collectors' Record, issued in Albany in December, 1864, was, therefore, the first stamp paper published in the United States.

Copenhagen, Denmark, claims the next journal devoted to the interest of philatelists, the Nordisk Frimaerkstidende, having been issued in August, 1867. After this De Timbrophilist appeared in Amsterdam in July, 1869; El Indicatot de los Sellos, at Madrid, Spain, in July, 1870, and La Posta Mondiale, at Leghorn, Italy, in August, 1873. From that time on numerous papers were started in Europe and America, but few in existence are over 10 years old.

NOW IT'S A PIGEON POST.

Scheme of Sending Messages from Great Barrier Island.

Bicycle posts, reindeer posts and various other methods of forwarding mail matter have been discovered within the past few years, but the latest and most curious of all is the pigeon post, established some time ago between Great Barrier Island and Auckland, New Zealand, a distance of about thirty miles. There is no cable between the two points; the mail service is irregular and infrequent, and as long ago as November, 1897, a "pigeongram" service was established, the pigeons being taken out by vessels as opportunity offered and liberated. For twelve months this service was carried on without stamps, but, in consequence of the increase in the number of messages, it was deemed advisable to issue them, and 1800 were printed.

The messages are written on slips of thin tissue paper, the address being at the top, and the stamp is placed on the message, as no envelopes can be used. The stamp is canceled with a circular hand stamp, and the slip is then rolled up and tied under the pigeon's wing. Only a few messages are carried by each bird. When the birds are liberated at Great Barrier they fly home to Auckland, New Zealand, where the messages are removed and placed in envelopes. They are then addressed and posted, the fee for delivery to any part of the island being one shilling.

PIGEON POST STAMP.

Only one stamp has been issued, a shilling, that being the fee for each "pigeongram." The work is very crude, but a new and better one is now in course of preparation. Although a private venture, the pigeon post is in every way bona fide, and is of a

unique and interesting character. There is quite a demand for the stamps among the collectors in New Zealand, and it is probable that some of them will be sent to the United States.

MILLIONS LOST IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

An experienced clerk in a branch post office says that Uncle Sam is in pocket every year more than $1,000,000 by purchase of postage stamps which never are used.

"How many stamps," he said, "do you lose through carrying them carelessly in your pockets and fishing them out again glued together and useless? How many do you put in a corner of your pocketbook, finding them again months later looking like anything but postage stamps? Of course, nobody ever thinks of sending such stamps in for redemption. Suppose the waste I am speaking of averages twenty cents annually for each business man. The total would be enormous.

Hot weather was a great revenue maker for the government before the little oiled books came in; but many persons lose their books, and the average is about the same.

"Some persons actually come back to the stamp window and ask if lost stamp books can be traced like bank books. Another way in which Uncle Sam gains is through tradesmen sending out letters enclosing stamped addressed envelopes for replies, which in the majority of cases are never used.

Some business houses collect such envelopes and redeem them, but few take the trouble to do this. Think of the thousands of return postal cards, too, that are never used. Lots of persons are careless of putting stamps on letters or papers, and they fall off. Then the matter is held up for double postage on the other end of the line.

"A great many persons put on too much postage. They slap two two-cent stamps on a letter that would have gone for two cents. It is amazing how little information usually well informed persons have about different classes of mail matter. They

pay for it, too, and pay well. The beauty of our postal system is that the government gets the benefit of all mistakes.

STAMP COLLECTING INCREASING.

Since the sixties, when the number of collectors in the entire country could be counted in the hundreds, the pursuit has grown slowly but steadily in popularity until to-day the number is nearing the half-million mark. Where in the early days it was confined almost exclusively to the younger element it now claims many of its strongest adherents among older people—among doctors, lawyers and men and women in every walk in life. In recent years it has been taken up to a marked extent by people of means, which has had much to do with the increase in prices and the prominence into which it has come. The very fact that its popularity has been growing steadily for nearly half a century and is greater to-day than ever is substantial proof that the hobby has come to stay; had it been a mere passing fancy it would have seen its best day long before this. No other craze has ever attained the proportions that stamp collecting has in the past ten years, and its number of devotees will increase as each year rolls by.

THE POSTMASTERS STAMP.

Of the thousands of stamps issued by the United States none are more interesting than the carrier and postmasters' stamps of the forties. How the mails were carried in those days by stage coaches, and frequently on foot, will always be a part of the history of the country. It seems almost incredible, considering the efficient service of to-day, that such primitive methods were employed in an important matter like the transportation of mail, and yet upon comparison, they are found to be on a par with those of the period in most other countries. It was in the forties that many of the very rare stamps were issued, such as the Alexandria, the Annapolis, Millbury, New Haven and the tiny

Brattleboro. These must certainly have been issued and used in very small quantities, or there would be more of them around than the few which now bring hundreds and even thousands of dollars.

INTERESTING OLD PRICE LIST.

An interesting old price list published in the West in 1877, recently discovered among the philatelic effects of one of the local dealers, contains some fetching prices on United States stamps. The two varieties of the 1847 issue are quoted at 20 cents; seven varieties of the 1869 issue at 25 cents; the 1870 issue complete, 20 cents; the three large newspaper stamps, 65 cents; Executive, two varieties, 20 cents; Interior complete, 15 cents; Navy complete, 40 cents, and five varieties of State, including the two-dollar, $1.25. At these prices the lot amounts to a little over $3, while in the 1904 catalogue they foot up to upwards of $150. What a speculation had one but known.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Although our soldiers have been liberally and plenteously provided for upon our pictorial postage stamps from time to time, but one American sailor has been so honored, since first our government adopted postage stamps, 57 years ago, and his name is Oliver Hazzard Perry, the gallant Commodore of the War of 1812-13.

MOST VALUABLE STAMP.

The highest price stamp in the world is the famous Dundee stamp, worth $2,500, and not purchable at that price. It was exhibited at the Vienna Stamp Exhibition. The postage stamp museum held on May 25, 1891, at Vienna, displayed the gem, as the greatest attraction among 3,000.000 stamps and other curiosities.

U. S. ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY C. W. STUTESMAN.

The breaking out of our late civil war, caused the entire people of the North to hoard everything issued by the Government that had any element of intrinsic value to it. Gold went out of the sight of the people as a circulating medium early in 1862, followed almost immediately by silver, and even the nickel and copper coins soon commanded a premium and were thus practically withdrawn from circulation, and the people found themselves without the means of carrying on the simplest and humblest mercantile transactions, without great inconvenience. In this great emergency, attention was almost immediately directed to the only remaining issue of the Government that represented money in amounts below one dollar, namely, the Postage stamps. The people in their great faith in everything that emenated from their Government, unhesitatingly accepted even this flimsy circulating medium, and, had it been of a more durable nature and been able to stand the wear and tear of barter and trade better, the fractional postage currency would probably never have been heard of and the people would have used it until specie payments were resumed sixteen years later. But it was soon discovered that the postage stamps could stick to almost anything else just as well as it could to a letter and many attempts were at once made to overcome this difficulty. Small envelopes at first were made to hold them, the amount they contained being printed on the outside, but they did little to help the people out of their difficulty.

It was at this time that the metal case for them was thought of; at first a thin circular frame of brass, with a plain smooth back, and then the more pretentious one with side pieces, and best of all, a piece of mica to keep the face of the stamp clean, and at the same time render its denomination and condition clearly visible.

In 1862, Mr. J. Gault, of New York, succeeded in getting a patent from the United States Government, on a mica encased Postage Stamp, the invention of a Mr. Burnett, of New York. These had the advertising card of prominent business houses on the back.

Having taken a partner he at once actively engaged in the manufacture of the Metallic Postage Currency, that was so short lived and yet so interesting in the history of the times as the connecting link in our country's currency during the war, between the postage and the first U. S. fractional currency.

That the Government fully appreciated the services rendered by the postage stamp as a national currency is shown not only by the name of the first fractional currency, namely: "Postage Currency" but by the fact, first, that the first issue bore on its face fac-similes of the 5 and 10c postage stamps then current, and secondly, by their making them in perforated sheets the same as the postage stamp.

Thus, the Government showed in two distinct ways their indebtedness to the postage stamp for its temporary relief to the disturbed circulation of the small currency of the country.

The following is a complete list of the values issued: Issued September 1862, under patent of J. Gault, August 12, 1862.

1 cent, blue; 3 cents, rose; 5 cents, brown; 10 cents, green; 12 cents, black; 24 cents, lilac; 30 cents, orange; 90 cents, blue.

STAMPS BY THE TON.

Though stamps are not usually sold by weight, a ton from the Island of Cypress was recently bought by a London firm dealing in this commodity. For a time British stamps with an appropriate surcharge were in use there, but owing to change in the currency from pence to plastres these became obsolete. The firm of Stanley Gibbons offered $4,000 for those left over. There were six or seven million stamps in the lot, and they weighed a ton.

The Collector's Note Book.

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

U. S. and Canada, per year, postage prepaid ..... $ .25
To all other countries in the Postal Union, ... .40

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, single column ..... $ .20
One page, ... 2.00

Twenty-five per cent discount allowed on advertisements standing three months, payable in advance.

Ad. copy should reach us by the 20th of the month preceding that of issue, invariably accompanied by cash.

EXCHANGE AND FOR SALE NOTICES.

The exchange column is free, and for the use of subscribers only. See notice at head of column.

For prices of back numbers consult ad on another page.

Entered at the Post Office, at Camden, N. J., as second-class mail.

THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER. CAMDEN, N. J.

VOL. II SEPTEMBER, 1904. NO. 4.

EDITORIAL.

This Month we make the pleasant announcement of the acquition of two more societies to share the pages of the "Note Book." The Globe Souvenir Card Exchange and the Pacific Souvenir Card Collectors Society, are the latest to select this magazine as their Official Organ. And we feel proud of it, as the three societies combined, including the Independent Collectors Union gives us an increased circulation of over three hundred for the month of August, independent of the the subscriptions received through the regular channels. We hope and trust the "Note Book," will prove a source of pleasure in the long winter evenings, and that we may be worthy of their support; and have the honor, for

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT
of the
INDEPENDENT COLLECTOR'S UNION.
Conducted by
D. E. MCCURDY, SEC.-TREAS.

President— ——————————
Vice-President— L. A. Beebe, 802 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. E. McCurdy, Westernport, Md.
Sale Manager—Hugh W. McGill, Everett, Ont., Canada.
Librarian—Meta E. Garman, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Purchasing Agent—Joseph Sayman, 1009 E. 168th street, New York, N. Y.
Superintendent Bureau of Information—W. E. Whitehead, Fossil, Oregon.
Counterfeit Detector—A. F. Harris, 360 Exchange street, Geneva, N. Y.
Official Organ—COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK.

Membership Dues—Local, 25 cents per year; stockholders annual dues, gratis; stocks, $1.00 per share. Further particulars from Secretary.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers I. C. U.:

Once more I have the opportunity of calling your attention, through the medium of our official journal, and I wish each and every member to bear in mind, that, "in unity there is strength." I hope by next month we will have all matters righted so we can report a more active state of affairs and a livelier growth in the Union. I trust that the members will co-operate in increasing our membership and in extending its influence.

Our various departments are open to all members who wish to avail themselves of these opportunities. We have a fine growing library, contributed by myself, Messrs. L. A. Beebe, Joseph Saymon and Meta E. Garman. May each member help to build up this library is the request of the librarian, whose address can be found above.

Our election for new officers will be sometime in October; the specified date will be given in the "Note Book" next month. I hope all members will take part in this election, which will be through a mail vote. A partial list of nominees is mentioned elsewhere in this report. I hope other nominations will be received in time for pubilcation next month.

Below will be found two new stockholders, and the membership roll. Wishing the Union a grand success, I am as ever;

Fraternally Yours, D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS, FOR 1905.

President—Thomas Burnett, Camden, N. J.
Vice- President—L. A. Beebe, Yonkers, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. .E McCurdy, Westernport, Md.
Purchasing Agent—Joseph Saymon, New York city.
Librarian—Meta E. Garman, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Auction Manager, H. W. McGill, Everett, Ont.
Counterfeit Detector—A. F. Harris, Geneva, N. Y.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

Robert H. Poarch, Newell, Va. 1 share.
Thomas Burnett, 26 York street, Camden, N. J. 3 shares

MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING.

R. M. Garrabrant, 108 16th avenue, Paterson, N. J.
Carl A. Fisher. 3024 Federal street, Camden, N. J.
Robert H. Poarch, Newell, Va.
J. W. Blizzard, Westernport, Md.
W. H. Amberg, Dundas, Ont.
Mrs. C. Laubach, 2641 Layman st,,Frederick Rd, Baltimore. Md.
Thomas Burnett, 26 York street, Camden, N. J.
Daniel W. Hayes, Clarendon, Vt.
H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y,
L, W, Templeton, Bradford, Me,

APPLICATIONS.

Charles McShea, 2233 Greenwich street, Philadelphia, Pa. Proposed by Thomas Burnett.

Norris Taylor, 602 A street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Proposed by D. E. McCurdy.

THE PACIFIC
SOUVENIR CARD COLLECTOR'S SOCIETY.

A World Wide Exchange
For Wide-Awake Philocartists.

President—Mrs. W. H. Aylesworth, 614 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal.
Vice-President—J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer--Norman L. Sims, San Rafael, Cal.

Official Organs— { COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK. THE FOCUS.

Membership Dues—Local, 50 cents per year; Foreign, 75 cents.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers P. S. C. C. S.:

With this number I give you the complete membership list, which though somewhat late, will, I hope be none the less acceptable to our members; and I wish to express my thanks to those members who have co-operated with me in helping the society under the past difficulties.

Many, no doubt. know why our socicty has failed to be represented by a regular official organ.

Special Offer to New Members.

Those who join "The Pacific" now, will receive the following benefits:

One year subscription to the "Collector's Note Book" also one year subscription to "The Focus," with your name published in each paper as exchanger; five colored cards from California, and membership card; each member has the free use of the exchange column in the "Collector's Note Book" and a 3 line ad in "The Focus."

Why not send in your application for membership? Dues are small, benefits large; Domestic, 50c per year; Foreign, 75c.

PRIZES.

The Secretary of "The Pacific" wants to make the philocarty department of the "Note Book," the best and most interesting pages of the paper each month, and all Pacific members are invited to take up this contest.

First and Second Prizes.

For the best article written about Souvenir Post Cards. One hundred colored cards of California, will be given for the first best; and fifty colored cards for the second best. You have until November 1st to write

your article, and it will be published in the official organs of the Pacific. Those who are not members of the Pacific could join now to take part in this contest. Hurry, and write any interesting items on post cards; kindly send them to the Secretary. We will do everything in our power to make this department interesting. You should have no trouble in doing this as the field is large for new and varied articles. Nearly 500 words or more in each article.

Application blanks can be had from the Secretary of "The Pacific," Norman L. Sims, San Rafael Cal.

MEMBERS OF P. S. C. C. S.

1. J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. Foreign preferred.
2. Mrs. W. H. Aylesworth, 614 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal. No cheap cards wanted. Colored comic, preferred.
3. Miss Elizabeth Hughes, 629 Post street, San Francisco, Cal. No cheap cards wanted. Colored.
4. Norman L. Sims, Rafael, Cal. Wanted, latest cards; Humorous, Famous people, Histories, arts, Japan-Russia War
5. Mary A. Hopper, 125 Haledon avenue, Patterson, N. J. Any kind, nothing but the best.
6. John D. Dickson. Box 311, Angelica, N. Y. Collects view cards only. Foreign preferred.
7. A. O. E. Hawksett, Box 301, Minneapolis, Minn. Any kind, always answer by return mail.
8. H. W. Lintz, Hebron, Ark. Wants only colored cards.
9. L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb. Wants views in any color, transparent, comic, all kinds.
10. Morton Piatt, Angelica, N. Y. All kinds.
11. A. Vedernjak, 221 E. 85th strett, New York city. Prefers cards of St. Louis Exp., Hawaii, Guam and P. Islands.
12. Mrs. I. G. M. DeBruijn-Brinkman 717 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam, Holland. All kinds of cards.
13. Max Souzer, Angelica, N. Y. Any kind, but comic.
14. Christian Vrang, 15 Bay View street. San Rafael, Cal. Any kind of cards.

List continued next month.

a long while to come, of being the Official Organ of the two largest Souvenir Card Exchanges in the United States.

We would call your attention to the notice on the inside front cover of this number. Last year, the attendance at the Trenton Fair reached 55,000 on the big days, and, naturally, a great many of these were collectors of one thing or another. We are going to make it our business to see that these said collectors have a copy of the "Note Book" in their pocket, when they leave the Curio Department, of the Inter-State Fair. Advertisers will do well to have copy in this office by Saturday, September 17.

In looking over the Bu lletin of Bobliograph, just issued by the Boston Book Company, we find that the "Collector's Note Book" is the only collector's magazine, listed as a new publication, during the past year, although we are aware that there was a freak publication, hailing from Washington, which lasted just one issue.

On examination several pages will be found to be numbered wron g, this month, a typographical error that we very much regret and one which we assure our readers will not occur again. The wrong in not irrepairable, however, and can be easily rectified with the use of pen and ink, starting at the second page, which should be 152,

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Some time ago we sent the publisher of a certain weekly, published in Pennsylvania, a complete file of the "Note Book", and an offer to exchange each month. We are still waiting for a reply and an acknowledgement of the gift.

PICTORIAL POST-CARDS---A POPULAR FAD.

BY JULIAN A. D. PARK.

There can be no doubt but that the collecting of souvenir post-cards, dignified by the term philocarty, is becoming more and more popular in this country, but especially, we are forced to say, in Europe. Even by its heartiest devotees, philocarty can scarcely be called a science, as it has not yet been reduced to that degree, though there is no saying what may come. Nevertheless, certain it is that true works of art may be obtained at slight expense on one of these cards, and I hardly think that critics, especially those who know nothing of the hobby, should sneer, and write that it is "but a child's idle-hour pursuit." Philocarty appeals, I think. most strongly to women, and I suppose that it is but natural that this should be so. Yet men, prominent in other lines, also take great interest in it. I hardly think that it can be called an adjunct of philately, for it has really nothing in common with that hobby, and of course it can never approach philately in popularity—nor should I wish it to.

Although much has been written under the heading, "Hints to Exchangers," and such worn-out titles, let me add a few which have been found valuable by experience. Any collector can hardly get along successfully without joining one or more of the many card societies which have sprung up—most of them recently—all over the world. An international society is no doubt the best. Such clubs are the American Souvenir Card Exchange Club, and the Weltall, a German society with over 2,000 members. Persons who collect at all extensively are advised to secure at least two albums, one for unused cards and the other for used, as it is the best plan to keep them separate. Of course, when one writes one's own address on a corner of the address side of the card, the receiver has to pay extra (letter) postage. A neat rubber stamp, on which is the sender's name and address

GIRNIEGOE CASTLE, WICK, ENGLAND.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUFFALO, N. Y.

These two Illustrations are from the Collection of J. A. D. Park.

—nothing more, is the best to use, stamped in an upper corner of the address side.

Philocarty is much more popular in Europe than in America, and the difference in quality of cards is decidedly noticeable. Colored scenery cards are rather the exception here, while across the pond they are the rule; and accordingly a much more handsome card can be secured.

Accompanying this article are photographs of black and white cards taken from my collection. They may be considered typical cards and while each is undoubtedly handsome, a glimpse of the card itself would bring out British superiority.

The first card is one of a series which I consider one of the most artistic in one way yet published. The view, the scenery of which is about as wild as one could wish, is of famous, ruinous, old Girniegoe Castle.

The second card shows a church on one of the park-like squares of Buffalo. The picture is a beautiful specimen of typography, and is among the best that an American firm can put out.

The first card is the product of a huge London firm of stationers, R. Tuck's Sons; while the other was put forth by the leaders in America, the National Art Views Company.

A CURIOUS LETTER.

As curiour a letter as probably ever passed through the mails was handled by the postoffice authorities during the war. It was written on an ordinary square of army hard tack; the address and stamp were on one side and the message on the other, the biscuit doing duty as a postal card. Apparently paper was a very scarce article in the district from which this communication was sent.

95,000 sheets of paper are daily consumed in printing Uncle Sam's money and revenue stamps.

AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE.

A Condensed History of Nearly Three Centuries.

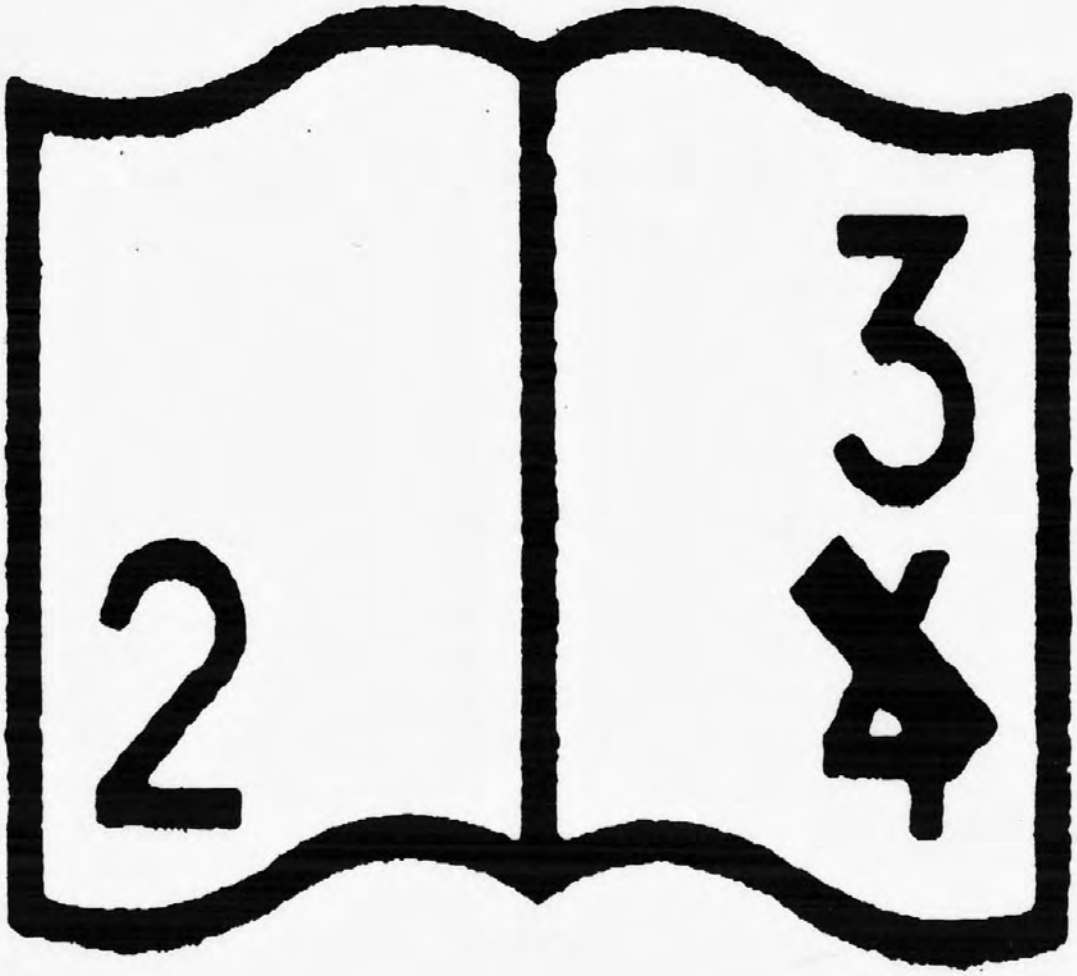
(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

As early as January, 1782, a plan for an American coinage was submitted to Congress by Robert Morris, the head of the Finance Department, the authorship of which is, however, claimed for Gouverneur Morris. In February following Congress approved the establishment of a mint, but no further action was taken until 1785, when Congress adopted the plan of a national coinage presented by Thomas Jefferson, and in 1786 decided upon the following names and characters of the coins: An eagle, to contain 246 263-1000 grains of fine gold, value $10, and half eagles in proportion, both to be stamped with the American eagle; a dollar to contain 375 64-100 grains of fine silver, a half dollar, double dime and dime in proportion. The copper coins were a cent and a half cent. As to the standard fineness it was enacted that "the standard of all silver coins of the United States shall be one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine, to one hundred and seventy-nine parts alloy." The former to be of pure silver and the alloy pure copper. According to our present mode of expressing fineness by thousandths this would give us about 892 4-10 one thousandths fine, or the same amount of fine silver as the dollar authorized by the act of 1837.

From 1777 to 1793 no less than five ratios at various times were officially recommended or acted on by Congress in determining values of foreign coins. Morris, Jefferson and Hamilton differed among themselves—the first named, 14.75; the second 14.50 and the last 15. The war of the standards continued until the passage of the act of 1786, when Congress declared the silver dollar, or unit, to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of pure silver in "the Spanish milled dollar," to establish the unit of value, Jefferson, with the concurrence of Washington,

had a number of said coins melted and assayed. They showed the Spanish milled dollar to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, and the first dollar coined contained 371¼ grains of pure silver and 44¾ grains of alloy of copper to make the weight of the "dollar of our fathers" 416 grains. The standard established by the act of 1786 was gold and silver in the ratio of 1 to 15 and the unit of a dollar continued at that ratio with slight variations until 1808, when it became 1 to 16.08. From that time until 1873, with the exception of 1812 and 1813, when the ratio was 1 to 16-11 and 16-25, 412½ grains of silver, the weight of our standard dollar did not fall below the value of a gold dollar. In fact, from 1834 to 1873 a silver dollar of this weight commanded a premium of from 2 to as high as 5.22. In 1873 the value of the coin was 100.46, but in the succeeding year, 1874, it fell to 98.86, and has steadily declined from year to year until at the present time its metalic value, as compared with gold, is about 32.56, or from $1.016 in 1873 to 491 in 1895.

In 1797 the Board of Treasury, by authority of Congress, contracted with James Jarvis for 300 tons of copper coin of the Federal standard. These cents were coined at the New Haven Mint, and are of the following description: On one side, thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the centre, with the words "United States" around it; within were the words "We are one." On the other side, in the centre, was the figure of a sun dial, with the sun above it; and "Fugio, 1787," on opposite sides. Below the dial were the words "Mind your business." A few of these pieces are said to have been struck at the Rupert (Vermont) Mint. This piece was coined by contract, and was the only legal coinage of the United States copper coins until 1793 except the experimental pieces of three varieties coined in 1791, and called the Washington cent. Various curious pieces were also brought out, among which may be mentioned several varieties and with different designs, in copper, principally called Washington pennies and Washington pieces. Continental currency,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1776; James, 1776, copper; Massachusetts pine tree coppers, 1776; United States of American coppers, supposed to have been issued in 1776; Non Depen—dens status, 1778; Nova Constellatio, copper and silver, 1783 and 1785, and gold in 1785; Annapolis shilling, sixpence and threepence, 1783; Washington cent, 1783; Washington tokens, 1783; Confederatio, copper, 1785; New York, in 1786-87, authorized the coining of copper and gold coins. Pennsylvania made no attempt to coin money.

The resolution of Congress of October 16, 1786, directing that the law of February, 1782, should be carried into effect for establishing a mint, was not carried into execution owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring die makers and coining presses from England. On the 3d of March, 1791, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the President to establish a mint, and on the 2d of April, 1792, it passed a code of laws for the establishment and regulation of the mint. The coins were to be of gold, silver and copper, as provided for by the act of 1786. The mint building was secured in the same year, on the east side of Seventh street, above what is now known as Filbert street, in the then capital of the country—Philadelphia.

This was the first piece of property owned by the United States in America. Three coinage presses, imported from England, arrived in September, 1792, and were put in operation about the 1st of October. Washington, in his message to Congress, November 6, 1792, said: "There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The amount of money per capita spent by the people of the United States for postage stamps in 1881 was 67 cents. In 1900 it was $1.33 per capita.

A gold coin depreciates five per cent., in value, in 16 years of constant use.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Important Changes Made in a World-Famous Institution.

According to the London Daily News a number of important changes have been made at the British Museum, order taking the place of former chaos. The visitor to the Museum can now study his special section, aided in most cases by a carefully prepared guide book, and with the exhibits so arranged as to enable him to pass in regular sequence the best examples of the subject under study. This is especially the case in the Department of Oriental Antiquities, where the work of rearranging the collections has now been almost completed. During the last year several important additions have been made to this section.

Among the most important is the fine example of prehistoric burial from Egypt. This exhibit shows the type of the predynastic Egyptian—a fair-haired, light-skinned race, probably of Lybian origin; and the shallow grave, with its pots and first weapons, has been reproduced exactly as it was found at Gebelen. Such an exhibit is most important for the study of the beginnings of Egyptian civilization. To the same period belong the fine collection of flint knives, several specimens of the wavy-flaked type being exhibited, as well as arrow heads and scrapers. The collection has also been enriched by a selection of objects from the graves of kings of the first and second dynasties, obtained by Professor Petrie from the royal tombs of Abydos. Among the exhibits may be noted some fine examples of the curious clay stoppers for jars, impressed with seal impressions of Mezriot, as well as some fragments of a marble vase of Narmer. Casts of the fine slate tablet of this early ruler are also exhibited.

There are also a number of letters, wills and legal deeds of great interest. Although not exhibited, two important additions have been made to this department. The first of these is the manuscript of Philip Massingers drama, "Believe As You List," written throughout in the author's own hand. The identifica-

tion of the handwriting was only made on its appearance in an auction room during the past year, when the volume was acquired for the Museum. With the exception of the two masks of Ben Jonson in the department this is the only extant holograph drama by one of the great brotherhood of Elizabethan playwrights. The second important acquisition in this department is the "Common Place Book" of John Milton.

ST. LOUIS FAIR NOTES.

Missouri's apple exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair covers 550 plates, representing 42 varieties, collected from 18 counties.

"Sutherland," the home of the late General John B. Gordon, is reproduced at the World's Fair as Georgia's state building. The cost of the reproduction is $18,000.

As a feature of Alaska's mineral exhibt there is an ice box apparently made of gold. It is covered with gold leaf, and is designed to represent the "worthless ice box" as Alaska was contemptuously called when it was purchased from Russia for $7,200,000.

KEY SOLD FOR $300.

The key to the chamber in which Napoleon the Great was born has just been sold in London. A number of interested people tried to acquire this valuable historic relic which was finally sold for $300.

PETRIFIES EVERYTHING.

A stream near Tucson, Arizona, petrifies all soft substances thrown into it. It is in the great Colorado potato beetle belt and at the time of their migrations thousands of them fall into the stream and are converted into solid stone.

The earliest insects yet discovered were found in the devonian rocks of Nova Scotia.

HARVARD'S GEMS.

Many gems in the Mineralogical Museum of Harvard University are tempting to the light-fingered profession—particularly the great Garland diamond, says an exchange. This is a magnificent yellow stone from the Kimberly mines in South Africa, and is a natural crystal in the form of a perfect octahedron, the finest crystal of this form in the world. It cost $10,000. Then there are tourmalines in every shape and form of that handsome American gem, some of which, when cut as brilliants of two or three carats, would sell for $30 or $40. In various cases are all the other sorts of precious stones, huge crystals and masses of topaz, pieces of opal five or six inches in diameter, beryl, jasper, chalcedony, cat's-eye, onyx and carnelian. Case No. 1, down in one corner of the exhibition room, contains a collection the great value of which a glance will indicate. It is filled with gold and silver; gold in nuggets, in quartz, in crystals, in grains, in flattened masses from placer mines—gold from everywhere, and silver in all its native forms, from both the Old World and the new.

All these things are treasures in the eyes of a would-be thief, for their intrinsic value is enormous. But they are worth slill more to the museum. In estimating the worth of a collection of this sort, two other values must be considered besides that of the open market, namely, the scientific and the "pseudo-scientific." There is a class of collectors of minerals who work scientifically, but there is a still larger class who do not. These latter people, however, pay large prices for rare minerals, and thus create larger values than the market price. But the scientific value of these specimens, which cannot be duplicated, goes higher yet. For instance, the great Garland diamond, which weighs nearly ninety carats, would cut into a gem of sixty-five or perhaps seventy carats, and it would then be worth about $3000. But it cost $10,000, the "pseudo-scientific" value. To Harvard Uni-

versity, however, this stone, as a natural diamond crystal, is of indispensable value; $100,000 would not buy it.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

FERNS.

Naturc studies continue to be popular if we may judge by the supply furnished by the publishers. The latest received is a handsome volume entitled "Our Ferns, in Their Haunts," by Willard N. Clute. The title exactly expresses the purpose of the book, which is elaborately gotten up with illustrations in black and in colors. It is scientific in that it gives the botanical names for all varieties and is popular in that it is written in a simple style and is intended as a field book for those who want to study ferns where they grow. Published by the Stokes Company.

ABOUT INSECTS.

Another book in this line is "Nature Biographies," by Clarence M. Weed, from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. This book deals with some butterflies, moths, grasshoppers and flies, and is a charming piece of work, both for the numerous half-tone pictures and for the style in which it is written. It is a book for the young and the old and contains an amount of information that will surprise even those who consider themselves well informed on this subject. Most of us remember days at school when we learned perfunctorily some things about nature and her children. The subject was usually distasteful, not that we didn't like these things out in the air, but the books were dull, and we learned some technical phrases we did not understand and the teacher could not explain. Modern nature studies are on a different plan, and we may account for their great popularity in the fact that they are written so that he who sees may read. This book is one of the most entertaining of the series.

ANNOUNCED.

"The Stone Age," by W. K. Moorehead, Curator of Phillips' Academy, promises to be a work of unusual magnitude and will be a much needed assistant to the student of archeology.

THE PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS.

Describing the Method in Vague at the United States National Museum.

BY R. W. SHUFELDT.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

For a dozen years, more or less, the lifelike preservation of animals has been in this transitional stage, but the advance is now both sure and swift, and it may safely be predicted that in the next generation science will add taxidermy to the roll of those pursuits of which the operations are based upon an exact knowledge of the materials employed.

The best representives of the new school of taxidermists enter the field as skilled artisans. Possibly in some cases they may have received a university education and a full course in biology. In any event, to be successful they must possess a knowledge of the anatomy of animals, especially topographically. They must be familiar as possible with the habits of the creatures whose forms they intend to preserve and the nature of their normal surroundings; they must combine the abilities of the mechanic, the artist, the photographer, and the chemist. To these essentials must be added a certain artistic taste and an inventive skill in the use of some practically impromptu materials. Birds and mammals, for example, are now no longer simply "stuffed" as they used to be in former times, but their natural customs are closely studied, and then after the skin is removed the bodies are likewise measured and casts are taken of them; from which "manikins" are usually made, to recover over them the preserved skin. By a complicated technique, the latter is brought to imitate exactly the living animal. After the skin has dried, whether it is subsequently placed under glass or not, its habitat or surroundings, by many ingenuities and inventive powers of the taxidermic artist, are made to resemble with the greatest ac-

curacy, surroundings natural to the creature which it represents.

To gain the best ideas of the forms of animals, taxidermists now resort to the close study of the best drawnings and paintings; to making of sketches from nature; and most important of all to constant photographing of the living animal in all possible attitudes and places. This applies to the study of both sexes, and their young at all stages; their nests or other places of living; to a close observance of any peculiar colorings in life, as of beaks, eyes, mouth parts, dermal appendages,, feet, and so on. Tuperficial anatomy is given especial attention, particularly the forms of the first layer of muscles and other structures that go towards forming the topographical contour of the body after the skin has been carefully removed. Nature's laboratory has likewise been ransacked in order to obtain the materials wherewith to represent the normal surroundings of various animals in a state of nature. Fruit and leaves and similar "accessories" are now so cunningly copied that they deceive the sharpest of eyes upon the closest of inspection. Snow, ice, icicles, water, both muddy and clear, swampy land, rock. lichens, and the like, are made in materials so durable that neither time nor climate has power to alter them.

"MUNGO" —U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

For example, at the natural history museum at South Ken-

sington, London, are some wonderful groups of birds. Not only are the birds themselves mounted in the most faultless manner, but they are given attitudes of great ease and natural grace. Some are swimming in pools of limpid water, others may be in the act of flight, or else quietly sitting upon their eggs, while some are feeding their young or watching over their safety. To accomplish his ends in such undertakings, the enthusiast in taxidermy stops at nothing short of the most wonderful successes. Aeries of eagles and hawks are first photographed in situ; then the owners are captured and killed; the young or eggs taken; and finally, the whole affair removed in detail to the hall of the museum where it is to be exhibited, and by the aid of the photograph, reconstructed there again in the most natural manner possible. The illustration here given may serve to convey to the mind of the reader some conseption of the granduer and naturalness of such groups as these when they are built up in the manner that is here indicated.

Four or five years ago the taxidermical workshops of the United States National Museum at Washington, were very actively engaged in producing work of this class; far more be it said in sorrow, than they are at the present writing.

Large animals are simply models with the skin over them. A central frame is made of wood, and the limbs and other parts constructed of strong iron braces. This frame, made fast to a stand, is filled out with fine excelsior and wrapped with heavy twine. The bones of the skull and legs are the only ones used, and these are attached to the iron braces exactly imitating their position in life for the attitude of the animal. Next all the superficial elevations and depresions normally occuring on the head and body, and caused by the muscles, or fat, or osseous structures are accurately modeled upon the excelsior of the manikin with moistened clay. The more delicate parts of the mouth and the like are completed with finely prepared papier-mache, while the real tongue is actually skinned, poisoned, filled with clay,

modeled upon a plastic leaden core; and colored; by the mea of tinted wax, the lips and gums are imitated, as well as the p culiar corrugations of the buccal cavity. Teeth are burnish and nostrils accurately modeled and preserved. Glass eyes a set naturally in their orbits, and the skin parts drawn about the so as to lend to the face the desired expression. English ta dermists are discarding the ordinary glass eye, and in its pla are using hollow globes painted by hand, and this is done wi such skill as to lend to the eye absolutely the precise expressi desired—as of rage, hunger, affection, or fear.

WORKSHOP OF CHIEF NATURALIST—U. S. NATIONAL MUSEU

In restoring the face of a tiger, the untrained and non-artis operator may, with the greatest ease, give a joyful expression the animal as though it were about to break out into a si laugh, or by manipulating the plastic parts in another way, gi the features a melancholy cast, instead of accomplishing what wished, and producing the savage aspect of defiance seen in

ustration. To accomplish such results requires quite as much of the true artistic sense as does the production of the same effect upon canvas, indeed, we must believe the task is even more difficult, and if done as it should be is even more enduring. In fct, apeice of work as this Bengal tiger, should, and can, remain unchanged for an indefinite length of time. Protected from museum pests, and properly cared for in an equable climate, wood, iron, lead, clay, leather and glass, to put it broadly, may last forever.

Some of the grandest triumphs of the art of taxidermy are in the mounting of hairless mammals. Here no mistakes whatever in superficial anatomy can escape the critic's eye; and what requires even more consummate skill is the imitation of the nature, texture and color of the original skin of the animal prepared. The African elephant "Mungo," is an extraordinary success in such work, and there is a hairless Mexican terrier-dog in the United States National Museum at Washington that is an even more marvelous accomplishment. Many have been deceived by its photograph, believing it to have been one taken of a living dog.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CAMEO THAT COST $10,000

The famoos Marlborough cameos, purchased in London for the Museum of Fine Arts, have arrived. The rarest cameo of the collection is the work of an engraver before the time of Alexander the Great, and for this one gem, measuring 6 by 5½ inches, the sum of $10,000 was paid. Connoisseurs say it is the finest cameo in the world. This cameo humorously represents the hymeneal procession of Cupid and Psyche. The relief is in flesh color upon a background of black. The designer, Triphion, lived and died in Macedonia long before Alexander the Great was born. A case is to be made of steel and plate glass in whhic the collection will be exhibited.

IBSEN IS A CURIOSITY.

Of all modern celebrities Ibsen is the most chary of signing his name for the satisfaction of curiosity mongers. He is evidently convinced that a fool and his autograph are soon parted, and his rage was great last summer when a wealthy autograph fiend offered him 200 gold dollars for the two words of his name, written under the fiend's own eye. It was fortunate for this tracker of lions, that she, for it was a woman, did not understand Ibsen's native language, as he used some large and powerful Norwegian words on storming out of the sunny hotel courtyard where the importunate female had found and cornered him. A scrap of Ibsen's handwritting now commands a high price in the circle of autograph seekers, and since the old gentleman divides his correspondence and literary labors between a neat little American typewriter he uses himself and a clever amanuensis, his signature is more difficult to secure than ever. Rudyard Kipling was another popular author who thoroughly abhors contributing to the little blank books, who, with their owners, besat his path, and none too gentle are the means employed to coax a signature from him. When hurrying through Boston one day to catch a train, a guest at the hotel whence the author was setting forth in haste in a cab, hearing who it was had slept under the same roof with him, ran off hatless down the street after the vehicle. He shouted and gesticulatad and evinced such a desire to stop the cab that a policeman, fearing something had gone wrong, hailed the cabby, whom Mr. Kippling had richly tipped for making all possible speed. Naturally a halt was made, the author opened the door to inquire the reason just as the hatless man arrived, a fountain pen in one hand and a little book in the other. At sight of the familiar preparations the policeman fell back, looking very foolish; there were a few intense words from the author, the cab dashed off and the owner of the little book went back to his hotel a sadder and a wiser man.

SAMOA'S POSTAGE STAMPS.

A Number Have Been Issued by the Government.

That much talked of group of islands over in the Pacific Ocean, known as Samoa and governed by the erratic Mataafa, has issued a good many postage stamps considering the fact that it is inhabited principally by savages, who would have no use for such things. But Samoa had to be in the fashion whether there was any real need for stamps or not, and so they were adopted in the year 1877. Although these islands have been the subject of much discussion, it is doubtful if many people know just where they are located. The islands are located about half way between Hawaii and Australia, or northeast of New Zealand. There are three in the group, Savau, Tutuila and Opolu. The chief town is Apia.

The first issue appeared in 1877, and consisted of eight denominations, 1d., blue; 2d., lilac; 3d., rose; 6d., purple; 9d., brown; 1sh., yellow; 2sh., chocolate, and 5sh., green. The 2d was never in actual use, and few if any specimens ever came to this country. For some reason or other the issue was reprinted. The later prints can be distinguished from the originals by the colors and also by the perforation, which in the latter is very ragged, the perforating machine having made holes without removing any of the paper. The most expensive specimens in the set are the 9d., 1sh. and 2sh., which have a list price, used, of $10 each. None are very common, the 1d. blue being worth about 75 cents. The design consists of three inscriptions, "Samoa" at the top, "Express" in the centre and "Postage One Penny" at the bottom.

The next series, comprising seven denominations, was issued in 1887, ten years later. These are of the design illustrated, and, judging from the number extant, must have been issued in large quantities. The entire set can be purchased for about 50 cents. They are ½d, brown, 1d, green, 2d, orange, 4d, blue, 6d,

brown, 1s, rose, and 2s 6d violet. In 1891 a 2½d pink made its appearance and in 1893 three more, made by surcharging the issue of 1887. They are all 5d on 4d blue, but were surcharged in different ways and are listed at from 50 cents to $4. The most striking stamp of all was issued in 1894. This was a 5d scarlet. The corners of the stamp are in color, separated by two straight bars, running up and down and across. "Samoa Post" appears in the centre, a star and crown are above and the inscription, "Five 5 Pence" at the bottom. Subsequent issues were authorized in 1895 and 1896. These consisted of a 1½d on 2d orange, a 3d on 2d orange, 2½d black and two postal cards, 1d green and 2d carmine.

The next series in use, consisting of eleven denominations, was issued in 1897. These are ½d dull purple, 1d green, 1½d on 2d yellow, 2d yellow, 2½d rose, 3d on 2d orange, 4d blue, 5d vermillion, 6d moroon, 1s rose and 2s 6d mauve. These are most all low-priced stamps, the highest value having a list price unused of $1.25.

USED OR UNUSED.

The question whether it is best to collect stamps in used or unused condition is one frequently asked. Most collectors are glad to take stamps as they can get them, with a preference for unused or very lightly canceled specimens when they are to be had. The number of those, however, who will have nothing but canceled stamps is increasing.

This preference has arisen from the desire of collectors to protect themselves against the small nations which find a profit in manufacturing stamps for sale to collectors. These countries change issues frequently or make many surcharges, not because they are required in postal business, but because they know collectors will buy them. Those who disapprove of this, and yet do not see any way of preventing it, sometimes determine upon the collection of used stamps only as the best means of obtain-

ing a valuable collection, since they natarally suppose that canceled stamps must have been properly used in prepaying postage, being required by the postal necessities of the country issuing them. These small countries, however, are not to be so easily deprived of their new source of revenue. The demand for obliterated stamps has resulted in their canceling them in quantities for collectors who require them. This is not done in a way that makes the character of the cancelation obvious,—such, for instance, as the bars with which Spain some years ago canceled stamps for collectors; but the postmasters of various towns cancel the stamps in sheets in precisely the same way that they do when placed on envelopes. Hence the cancelation cannot be distinguished from that of a stamp used in the ordinary manner on a letter. Thus the very means which collectors take to protect themselves are turned against them, so that they buy, often at an advanced price, a stamp which is really less valuable than a clean unused specimen. The only thing that will ever prevent small nations from making stamps for collectors will be a general refusal on their part to buy such issues in any condition. There is no better way to collect stamps than ttha which is ordinarily pursued, taking them as they come, with a preference for unused and lightly canceled specimens. There is a growing interest among collectors in making special collections of the stamps of certain countries. This is a good thing if it is accompanied by the effort to learn all that is possible about the country whose stamps are collected. It is not well for young collectors especially to give up the collection of the stamps of all nations. for there is much to be learned of the progress and development of the different countries of the world by the study of their stamps.

Young collectors know more than they would otherwise of late political changes in Hawaii as a result of the provisional issue of 1893 and the new issue which has followed it. The stamps have given thom an interest in affairs in the island republic which they would not have had had there been no stamps to attract them.

So, important changes all over the world are reflected in the issues that are made, and young collectors who give up general collecting will lose the most valuable knowledge that collecting imparts. Nevertheless, a special study of the stamps of some one country, together with the reading of the history of the country, is an excellent thing. Get all the stamps you can of Brazil, for example, during the coming winter, and at the same time read the history of the country, and books which describe its character and resources. Japan is another country, the collection of whose stamps may be combined with much pleasant and profitable reading.

A ROYAL STAMP.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson inclued in there sale recently one of the rarest stamps in the world, a very fine copy of the Mauritius 2d. blue unused 1847, of which only four or five similar copies are known to exist.

It was only recently discovered in a little collection made by Mr. James Boner, of Hampstead, when a boy at school in 1864.

The owner had absolutely no idea of its value, but a friend, a lady who collected stamps, whilst looking through the book at once noticed this particular stamp. The other stamps, of comparatively small value, were all more or less damaged, but the 2d. Mauritius was in very fine condition.

This stamp realised 1,450l., by far the highest price ever paid at auction for a stamp. It was reported in the auction room that the stamp was to pass into the collection of no less a personage than the King of England, who is understood to possess one of the finest collections of postage stamps in private hands.

The 1d. orange and the 2d. blue Mauritius stanps of 1847 form quite a chapter in the romance of stamp collecting, and only a few years ago two sets of the two stamps were sold privately for 1,600l. and 1,900l. respectively. The value of a good speciman of each would now be about 2,500l., and not more than about

eight or nine sets are known. The Tapling pair in the British Museum was valued some years ago at 600., and Mr. Avery, the well-known Birmingham collector, is said to have given nearly 8col. for his two.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BEGINNER.

Beginners generally accumulate about 800 varieties, and then, finding some difficulty in procuring fresh specimans, throw up collecting in disgust and sell their stamps generally at a loss, but having been once smitten with the philatelic fever, they soon start again, and then regret having sold or otherwise disposed their first collection.

It is this giving up in disgust that a few remarks may perhaps prevent. To collect stamps you require more than an album. First, you require a good catalogue, a want that must be supplied. Then you want stamp mounts; the way of pasting stamps into books is as old-fashioned as it is injurious to the stamps; also the use of postage stamp edging is not to be recommended, the paper is too thick and when folded often makes an unsightly ridge under the stamp.

Those best informed strongly recommend a junior collector to start with a cheap album, or even the much dispised exercise book and to collect everything he can. When he has made a fairly good start of say 1000 specimans, then buy a good album, and with the help of a catalogue, carefully arrange the treasures within.

Take one country at a time, say the United States, which justly comes first in a number of albums, and make sure as you hinge each stamp that you know all about it. This saves time and trouble when you obtain duplicates of any particular stamp, and besides, you can pick up a lot of information by even closely examining a postage stamp.

When the collector has reached 2000 varieties he will then see that indiscriminate collecting is almost an impossibility.

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THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER, CAMDEN, N. J.

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EDITORIAL.

We would like to call the attention of a number of six months subscribers, whose subscription expire with this number to the fact, and ask that they send in their renewals promptly, there-by enabeling us to make up our mailing list promptly, and otherwise facilitating matters greatly.

In this number we give the second instalment of the "Preservation of Wild Animals," The third and concluding portion will appear in the November issue; better send in your quarter now, if you are not already a subscriber, and get the benefit of all these good things, as we have more ready to follow, of an equally entertaining and instructive nature.

BOOKS WITH HUMAN SKIN.

Extravagance in binding has frequently furnished an opening for the display of fantastic tricks and fads, declares the St. Louis Republic Curio-Seeker. In a bookseller's catalogue at hand as I write is an advertisement of a Latin copy of Apulien,s"Golden A," bound in the skin of a Jerusalem ass, the leather being still uuhaired.

A book by Jeffery Hudson, the noted dwarf, was bound in the silk waistcoat of Charles I., the dwarf's patron saint. A de luxe edltion of Fox's historical works, specially fitted up for Edward's, the philosoper, was bound throughout in fox skins, forty-seven pelts of these little animals being required to complete the job.

O'Connel, who so delighted in the possession of a first edition of Bacon's works, had the entire set rebound in pig skin, and always lovingly referred ot them as his "Bacon-rind" books. During the French Revolutiou, "when death stalked through the land and murder lurked in every dark corner," some of the philosophers who had become hardened with their nightly revels, "where skulls were used as drinking cups," carried their love of the grewsome and the horribble so far as to rebind whole libraries in human skin.

The writer of this "note" once had the pleasure of handling a copy of a murder's confession which was bound in the tanned skin of the murderer himself.

POSSESSES A RARE MEDAL.

C. L. McClung, assistant city engineet, of Kansas City, has one of the seven Indian medals given to the chiefs of the seven great Indian nations by the government during President Madison's administration. Another one was deposited in the vaults of the Banking Trust Company, in Kansas City, by C. S. Curtis, of Rosedale. Mr. McClung's medal is not as well preserved as the one owned by Mr. Curtis. He has been offered $1,200 for it.

AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE.

A Condensed History of Nearly Three Centuries.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

Before Congress passed the code of laws for the regulation of the mint, artists were engaged in getting up dies. John Harper, a sawmaker, of Philadelphia, caused dies to be engraved under the direction of Robert Birch, and from these dies most of the Washington cents were probably struck in his cellar from the coining presses which were stored there. The coins of 1792 were struck in an old coach shop. The idea of placing the effigy of a public man upon the coin of the country met the decided disapprobation of Washington himself, and he caused the dies to be destroyed. In 1782, before the mint was ready to go into operation, General Washington deposited $100 in silver bullion, which was coined, at his request, into half dimes, or "dismes" as they were called at that time.

When the mint was ready there was coined there in 1792 the dime and half-dime and the cent. The silver dollar and half-dollar were coined in 1794, and gold eagles and half-eagles in 1795. In 1793, '94 and '95 the total amount of gold coined was $71,485.00. In 1796 it was $102,727.50. The official records of the mint show that from 1773 to 1805, inclusive, there were coined of silver dollars $1,439,517, and that no further coinage of silver dollars was had until 1836: that in 1836 $1000 were coined; that there was no coinage of silver dollars in 1837 or in 1838; that in 1839 but 300 silver dollars were coined, and that the total coinage of silver dollars until the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar was withdrawn in 1873 was something over $8,000,000. The total coinage of silver dollars from the organization of the United States Mint in 1792 to 1894, inclusive, has been $430,457,987,00 silver dollars; and the total silver coinage, including dollars for the same period, $681,909, 619.15; total gold

coinage, $1,732,552,323.00, and nickel, copper and bronze coinage, $26,481,531.79.

By the act of 1792 it was ordered that the larger coins should bear the figure of the head of Liberty on one side, and the figure of an eagle—the national emblem—on the other. The selection of the eagle as the national emblem was at first distasteful to Benjamin Franklin, who objected to it because the eagle was a bird of bad character—a thief, who stole the fruits of others' labor. He suggested that "the goose, a plain republican bird," should be selected.

The first coin issued by the new mint in 1793 was what is now known as the link cent, having on one side a representation of a female dead with flowing locks, with the word "Liberty," above, and the date 1793 below it. On the opposite side near the edge of the coin were the words, "United States of America," and in the centre the words "one cent" were inclosed in a chain of thirteen links.

In 1794 a dollar, half-dollar and a half-dime were coined. These were the first silver coins of the American series. The first quarter-dollar and the first dime were coined in 1796. The weight of the cent and the half-cent was changed January 14, 1793, from 264 grains and 132 grains to 208 and 106 grains. The devices on the coins were also somewhat changed. Before the close of 1793 the cent was issued with the liberty cap on the pole over the sholder of Liberty. The same head appeared on the dollar near the close of 1795, and continued there until 1804, when the coinage of the dollar was discontinued. January 26, 1796, the weight of the copper coins was again reduced—the cent to 168 grains, the half-cent in proportion. Up to 1816 the work of coinage at the mint was done by hand or horse power, but in the latter year steam was introduced to operate the presses On June 28 1834 with a view to increase the circulation of gold in this country, and to discourage in some measure the issue of banks bills, the weight of the gold coins was reduced—the ea-

gle to 258 grains, halves and quarters in proportion. Their fineness was also changed to 899-1000ths, the weight and fineness of the silver coins remained unchanged—the dollar being 416 grains, fineness 892.4; half-dollar, weight 208 grains, fineness 892.4; quarter-dollars, 104 grains, and fineness the same as the other coins. From his earnest speeches in favor of this change in gold coinage of the country, and his advocacy of a metallic currency, Senator Benton, of Missouri, obtained the name of "Old Bullion". Notwithstanding there was an increased coinage of silver, the public demand for a further increase was so great that Congress in this year (1834) passed an act making the "dollar of Mexico, Peru, Chili and Central America" of a given weight and certain fineness a legal tender in payment of debts. We were not then a silver-producing country as we are now, and Congress was anxious to encourage the importation and use of silver of other countries. The introduction of the small Spanish coins caused the reign of the "fips" and "levies" of our early days. The fip represented the one-sixteenth of a dollar, the levy one-eight of a dollar.

On January 18, 1837, the French standard of fineness, .900, was adopted for both gold and silver coins. The weight of the gold coins remained unchanged, while that of the silver dollar was reduced to 412, 5 grains; parts in proportion. On February 12, 1873, this coinage was discontinued, the total amount coined being $8,045,838.

The trade dollars were authorized February 12, 1873, the weight being 420 grains, fineness 900, and "not a legel tender." Their coinage began in 1874, and suspended February 22, 1878, after coining $35,965,964. The new pattern of standard dollars was authorized February 28, 1878, and has continued until the present time This silver twenty-cent peice was authorized to be coined March 3, 1875; weight 5 grains, or 77.1 grains, fineness .900. It was discontinued May 2, 1878, after $271,000 were coined.

On March 3, 1849, the double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, and the dollar were added to the series of gold coins, and February 21, 1853, the three-dollar piece.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PENNIES.

One may get a notion of the number of pennies lost from the history of the old half cents. Of these 800,000 were issued a few years ago. Where are they now? A few are in the cabinets of coin collectors. None have heen returned to the Mint for coinage, or are held by the Treasury. Nobody sees them in circulation. All of them, except some hundreds saved out by curio-hunters, have disappeared. Of the old copper pennies 119,000,000 still remain unaccounted for, save that one in a long while sees a specimen. There are more than three million bronze two-cent pieces somewhere, out of 4,500,000 of them that the Government issued. Of nickel three-cent pieces nearly two million are yet outstanding, although it is almost never that one of them is come across.

WHAT DOLLAR BILLS WEIGH.

Several customers were chatting in a Lafayette avenue grocery store one evening recently when the grocer pointed to a half barrel of small beans and asked how many of them it would require to make a bushel.

Various estimates were offered. One man recklessly put the number down at 50,000, which occationed a laugh from all the others who had guessed a much lesser quantity, ranging all the way from 5,000 to 20,000.

"Well, gentlemen," remarked the grocer, "you are all wrong. "There are approximately 119,000 beans in a bushel.,'

No one was inclined to believe him until he showed them that it took sixty beans, selected at random, to weigh half an ounce. The rest of the calculation was simple.

"Now, then," said one of the party, "since we are engaged in guessing contests, how many dollar bills would it take to weigh as much as a silver dollar?"

One said 100, another seventy-five, while the grocer, who knew all about beans, put the figure at 300.

"All wrong," remarked the man. "It takes just twenty-two." This was proven to be the case by experiment.

FAMOUS VIOLIN CHANGES HANDS.

The Viennese violin expert, Herr C. H. Voight, became possessor the other day, of a violin in a wonderful state of preservation by Carlo Bergonzi, Antonius Stradivarius' best pupil. The instrument bears the original label, "Carlo Bergonzi, Cremona, 1733," and comes from the Tarifios collection. The violin, which is covered with the most beautiful original varnish, has now become the property of the German Consul General, Freiherr Alfred von Liebig, who is also the owner of the famous "Lenan Josephus Guarnerius."

$50,000 THE PRICE OF THIS BIBLE.

A manuscript Bible of the eighth century, said to be worth $50,000, the property of J. S. Morgan, a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, was held by Deputy Collector of the Port Williams and sent to the appraiser's stores to be valued.

The Bible is a magnificent one of great rarity. The headings of each chapter are illumined in an exquisite manner, and the cover of the book is set with precious stones.

THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

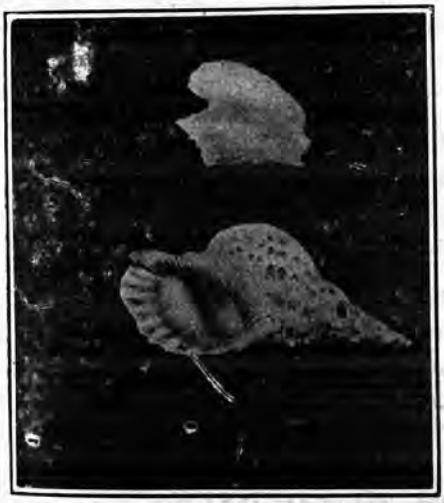
German papers give detailed descripions of six statues recently unearthed in a crypt under the sacristy of the "Peter-Paul Kirche" at Liegnitz, in Silesia. The statues, which are all connected with one another, are supposed to represent apostles, and to date from the twelfth century.

RARE SHELLS ARRIVE HERE.

Academy of Natural Sciences Receives Fine Collection From Japan.

The Acamemy of Natural Sciences, at Nineteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa., has just received from its correspondent in Japan a collection of shells which officials of the academy pronounce the finest of its kind extant. In the consignment are marine, land and fresh water mollusca. These three divisions are represented by hundreds of specimens. Their chief value to science arises from the fact that most of them were heretofore unknown. The work of cataloguing and describing the shells have just been commenced.

Dr. Henry A. Pilsbury, in charge of the department of mollussa at the museum, in speaking of the new acquisition, said:



"This collection is especially prized because it is the finest of its kind within the walls of any museum. In fact, by this single year's work on the part of our Japan correspondent, a native Japanese, more specimens of land shells in Japan and the Loo-Choo Islands have been discovered than were known to science from those regions before.

As a result of the researches of this correspondent we have come to the conclusion that the land animals of Japan reached the island in the early ages by two routes. The ancestors of a large part of the shells received probably came from the Asiatic mainland by way of Corea, at a time when the shallow

strait now between Corea and Japan was dry land. Another portion of the animals came to Japan from the main land of Siberia by way of Sachalin Island. These two elements in the Japanese fauna meet and intermingle in Nippon, the middle island of the Japanese Empire. The forms of northern origin are almost completely absent in Southern Japan. These conclusions we have reached after a comparison with shell forms found on the mainland of Eastern Asia.

"The collection is most remarkable in many respects and we are pleased that it has come to Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS.

Just in time for the autumn shooting comes "Methods in the Art of Taxidermy," by Oliver Davie (David McKay, Philadelphia). It is a splendid quarto volume, elaborately illustrated and showing clearly by the more than five hundred cuts and figures the best method of stuffing and mounting all kinds of feathered, furred and scaled creatures. There are ninety full-page engravings by Theodore Jasper. The text is clear and explicit, and the work is invaluable to naturalist and student alike.

"Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music." By F. Schuyler Matthews. Illustrated. 262 pages. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"North American Birds' Eggs." By Chester A. Reed. Illustrated. 356 pages. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A guide to the "Birds of New England and Eastern New York." By Ralph Hoffmann. Illustrated. 357 pages. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE ANCIENT HOME OF EMERALDS.

Upper Egypt was the original source of emeralds. Now the finest specimens are obtained from New Granada, where they are embedded in limestone. Large emeralds, free from flaws, are rarely found, hence the great value of those that are perfect.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT
of the
INDEPENDENT COLLECTOR'S UNION.
Conducted by
D. E. MCCURDY, SEC.-TREAS.

President— ——————————
Vice-President— L. A. Beebe, 802 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. E. McCurdy, Westernport, Md.
Sale Manager—Hugh W. McGill, Everett, Ont., Canada.
Librarian—Meta E. Garman, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Purchasing Agent—Joseph Sayman, 1009 E. 168th street, New York, N. Y.
Superintendent Bureau of Information—W. E. Whitehead, Fossil, Oregon.
Counterfeit Detector—A. F. Harris, 360 Exchange street, Geneva, N. Y.
Official Organ—COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK.

Membership Dues—Local, 25 cents per year; stockholders annual dues, gratis; stocks, $1.00 per share. Further particulars from Secretary.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers I. C. U.:

I am glad to see the interest some members have taken for the welfare of the Union the past month. Why cannot all members take this same interest? Let us see if we cannot gain at least 25 new members before next month. To all local members who will gain us 10 new members by January 1st, 1905, I will extend their membership one year. This ought to be an easy matter, as you have three months to accomplish your purpose. I hope each member will vote at the coming election. After the appearance of this magazine, Send in your ballots by writing, writing only the candidates name whom you wish to vote for; send your letters direct to Thomas Burnett, 26 York street, Camden, N. J., whom I assure you will report the true decision of the election. All ballots must be in the hands of Mr. Burnett by October 12th; as those received later than this date will not be counted. The results will appear in the November "Note Book." Do not put off voting until to late, but send in your votes now. Below I give a full list of candidates. Hoping you will all vote,

I Remain, fraternally Yours, D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas

New Members.

Charles McShea, 2233 Greenwich street, Philadelphia, Pa
Norris Taylor, 602 A street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Applications.

Rev. B. Y. S. Peter, Schafter, Pendleton Co., W. Va. Proposed by D. E. McCurdy.

New Stockholders.

L. W. Templeton, Bradford, Maine. 1 share.
F. E. Bushey, Covetowu, Md. 1 Share.

Notice:—For certain reasons I will make my October report to the stockholders in writing. Fraternally Yours, D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS, FOR 1905.

President—Thomas Burnett, Camden, N. J.
Vice Presidents— L. A. Beebe, Yonkers, N. Y.
F. E. Bushey, Covetown, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. .E McCurdy, Westernport, Md.
Sale Managers— L. W. Templeton, Bradford, Me.
W. E. Whitehead, Fossil, Ore.
Purchasing Agent—Joseph Saymon, New York city.
Auction Managers— H. W. McGill, Everett, Ont.
W. E. Whitehead, Fossil, Ore.
Librarian—Meta E. Garman, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Counterfeit Detector—A. F. Harris, Geneva, N. Y.
Attorney—R. H. Poarch, Newell, Va.

The Independent Collector's Union.

Is working for the benefits of its various members; the protection of honest collectors from the inroads of frauds, speculators and thieves. The co-operation of all honest collectors into one grand union, and to aid members of this union by every possible means to secure stamps at a nominal price; secure every possible facalty needed to promote and protect the interest of our union; obtain an active. enthusiastic, earnest and real live working force, and not simply an ornamental body.

A very cordial invitation is extended to all earnest collectors to join. Further particulars can be obtained from the publisher of this magazine: or the Secretary-Treasurer of the union.

THE PACIFIC
SOUVENIR CARD COLLECTOR'S SOCIETY.

A World Wide Exchange
For Wide-Awake Philocartists.

President—Mrs. W. H. Aylesworth, 614 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal.
Vice-President—J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer--Norman L. Sims, San Rafael, Cal.

Official Organs— { COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK. THE FOCUS.

Membership Dues—Local, 50 cents per year; Foreign, 75 cents.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers P. S. C. C. S.:

Here are some rules that all card collectors should go by: Neat writing on both sides of card; use the rubber stamp only on address side, do not soil view side with it; write your own signature with pen and ink; Always send as good a card as you received in exchange, for nobody is willing to send you good cards and receive poor ones in return.

All members are requested to answer cards received from other members as soon as possible, and any members not receiving an answer within a reasonable time should report the facts to the Secretary, who will inquire into it.

Special Offer to New Members.

Those who join "The Pacific" now, will receive the following benefits:

One year subscription to the "Collector's Note Book" also one year subscription to "The Focus," with your name published in each paper as exchanger; five colored cards from California, and membership card; each member has the free use of the exchange column in the "Collector's Note Book" and a 3 line ad in "The Focus."

Why not send in your application for membership? Dues are small, benefits large; Domestic, 50c per year; Foreign, 75c.

PRIZES.

The Secretary of "The Pacific" wants to make the philocarty department of the "Note Book," the best and most interesting pages of the paper each month, and all Pacific members are invited to take up this contest.

First and Second Prizes.

For the best article written about Souvenir Post Cards. One hundred

colored cards of California, will be given for the first best; and fifty colored cards for the second best. You have until November 1st to write

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

2. Mrs. W. H. Aylesworth, San Rafael to Kern, Cal.

NEW MEMBERS.

15. Florence E. Fuller, P. O. Box 2459, San Francisco, Cal. All kinds.
16. Wm. Burton, 1 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Send unused cards, under cover. Will do the same, if desired.
17. Andri Perlet, 50 Rue Mslitor, Paris XVI, France. Fancy, not views.
18. Otis A. McKelvie, Box 448, Lincoln, Neb. All kinds that suit the recipients.
19. Mrs. Geo. Baum, 131 Haledon Avenue, Patterson, N. J. Wants only the best.
20. A. T. Brown, Acton, Ontario, Canada. Photographic cards, Artistic, Presidents, Kings, Queens, and Rulers.
21. Jos. L. Regensbergers, 544 Second Avenue, San Francisco, Cal. Foreign only.
22. Farran Zerbe, 110 Adin Building, L. P. E., St. Louis, Mo. Any kind.
23. H. A. Schwedes, 327 Bergen street, Newark, N. J. View cards, also views of buildings.
24. Herman J. Berghoff, 814 Madison street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
25. H. A. Chapman, Rocky Hill, Conn. Send unused cards, under cover. Will do same, it desired.

THE PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS.

Describing the Method in Vague at the United States National Museum.

BY R. W. SHUFELDT.

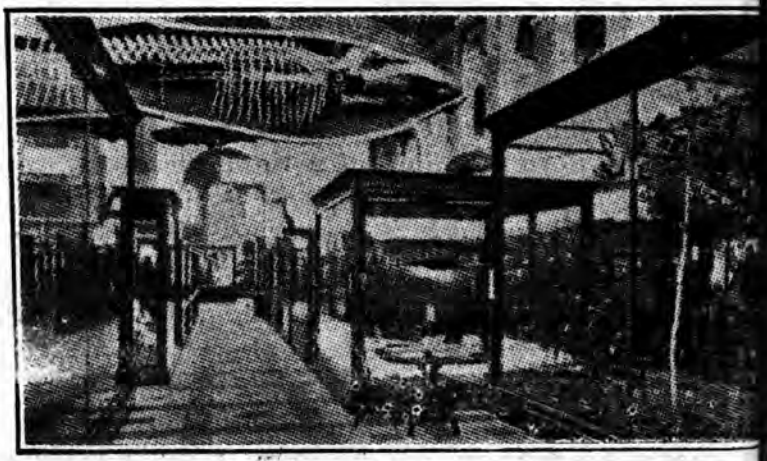
(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

Another ponderous hairless mammal that has been successfully mounted is the walrus. Very bitter disputes have arisen growing out of the various conceptions entertained of the form of this huge marine mammal, by those who have had the rare opportunity of studying them in their natural haunts. It is believed, however, that the mounted specimen in the mammal hall of the United States National Museum is quite correct. This stupendous creature was prepared by methods precisely similar to those employed in preserving the tiger and the elephant. One illustration shows the frame of the manikin; another the taxidermists producing the various peculiarities of its external form; and finally we have the animal nearly completed, and ready to be placed upon the great mass of made-up rocks prepared for it. In nature the walrus has a light ochre-colored hide, with numerous and deep corrugations, transversely disposed over the entire neck and fore parts. On these corrugations or massive wrinkles, occur also numerous warty protuberances, and later, for a perfect imitation, these too, will have to be produced.

Not satisfied with the mounting of single specimens of the largest mammals now in existence, the modern taxidermistic artist applies himself to the production of groups, and complete success has crowned his efforts in many directions. Among the finest is the group of American buffalo in the collection in the United States National Museum at Washington. In this institution we find groups of moose, musk oxen, prong-horn antelope, seals, cayotes and numerous others. In the case of the buffalo all the accessories are actually imported from the prairies, and

the illusion carried out even to the reproduction of the tracks about the "wallow," which are made in the soil, imitations, with the hoof of a dead buffalo.

Another instructive method of exhibiting the animal fo seen in the longitudinally-bisected, hollow, papier-mache of the whale, inclosing the skeleton of this great marine mal. This admits of showing the relation of the skeleton t external form of the animal, while upon the opposite side t pearance of the whale itself is portrayed. An admirable e ple of this class of work is also to be found in the mammal of the United States National Museum, and is there show pended over the cases.



ZOOLOGICAL HALL, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

In a number of these groups of animals, the specimens been preserved in acts that they habitually perform in a st nature. For example, the orang-outangs are fightin in the great group of those animals, is "riding down" a birch tree: a badger is bringing food to its young; and so a host of others. This method of grouping comes powerf to play in the case of birds, and some of the most lifelike

imaginable have been produced by the American school of taxidermic artists of the present time. Many of these are to be seen in the ornithological department of the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York City, and still others in the government museum at Washington.

Formerly, such animals as fish and reptiles were "stuffed and varnished," but it is rare for the modern adept of the art to resort to such processes. Vertebrates of this class are now reproduced by various methods of casting, either in plaster-of-paris or some other of the plastic materials. These are then so accurately colored that they have all the actual appearance of real life. Specimens from the countless legion of existinp invertebrates are copied in the same way, and with a fidelity to nature that is often most remarkable. Modern science has left but little unturned in such premises as these, and skilled artisans, equipped with every refinement known to various arts, now enter the field and turn out work that in former years was never so much as dreamed of. Nothing daunts such men, the enthusiasm of the scientist and the artist is proverbial, and oftentimes, be it said to our shame, it is only the lack of pecuniaoy means that prevents our building up in this country museumsthe like of which in beauty of scientific development the world has never seen.

If there be one thing in this line more than another needed at Washington, it is a goverment museum devoted exclusively to zoology, and equipped with every needful appliance known to modern science, with a full corps of zoologists and artisans to assist them. In the halls of such an institution, arranged in the most instructive manner possible, could be preserved the characteristic flora and fauna of various parts of the country.

It would be possible to imitate an Alaskan scene, introducing into it specimens of various seals, musk oxen, walruses, polar bears, caribon, sea fowl, and others, with the characteristic flora of the region. Artist, modeler, taxidermist, photographer, each and all could do their part in building up such regional studies,

and there is nothing to prevent their being made absolutely realistic. When acting in the capacity of judge at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the writer saw much there indicating that the taxidermy of the future lay along such lines. Many of our large animals are being rapidly exterminated; much of the country is, with equal rapidty, being completely transformed. Both ought to be permanently preserved by the means here suggested. When one sees thousands upon thousands of people continually streaming through the goverment museums at Washington, he cannot but feel that a museum of the kind here proposed, must be as a means of education to the people, of the greatest possible benefit. THE END.

Out of every one hundred pounds of paper manufactured in the world only six pounds is made into books.

LONDON CHURCH CURIOSITIES.

In St. Dionis, in Fenchurch street, there are four monster syringes, which were at one time the only form of fire brigade appliances in London. The celebrated golden tombstone, in St. Katharine's, Regent Park, is very well known. It is a tombstone, or rather a small slab of pure gold, surrounded by an oak frame. Many people are unaware that the body of Nell Gwyn reposes in a vault in St. Martin-in-the Fields, and a still larger number of persons are ignorant of the fact that beneath the same church there is still in existence the old parish whipping post. Beneath St. Etheldreda's Church, in Ely place, is the only subterranean place of worship in London. It is a completely furnished chapel, with sitting accommodations for 200 people. St. Etheldreda's is the oldest Roman Catholic church in England.

SANITARY FAIR STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

The boys who went to the front in the conflict with Spain had a much better mail service at their command than did those who participated in the war of the rebellion. In those days no sta-

tionery was at hand such as provided recently by the Young Men's Christian Association, the dispatching of the army mail was more of a secondary consideration, and often weeks and months would roll by before the soldier would have an opportunity of communicating with his family at home. Paper and envelopes were scarce articles among the men, and it was like finding a needle in the haystack to get a postage stamp with which to frank a letter. Those who were encamped in the vicinity of Washington were perhaps more fortunate, as they occasionally got their letters franked by Senators and Representatives, but the poor fellows who were sent to other points were rarely given the opportunity to mail a letter to their friends.

In 1861-63, when a large army was encamped at a point in Virginia, not far from Washington, the soldiers were in the habit of going to the capital to get their letters mailed and perhaps to make a few purchases. On one occasion Frank King, a private in a Wisconsin regiment, encamped at Arlington Heights, secured a quantity of paper and envelopes, and with Harry Dunn, a friend in the same regiment, made his way to the White House to ask the President if he would frank an envelope for him. It was an easier matter in those days to get an interview with the President than it is now, and at certain hours a soldier could see him as readily as a high official. When the President understood King's errand, he asked him why he did not get his Congressman to frank the envelopes, explaining that he was a very busy man. But the young man argued that his folks at home would like so much to see the President's name on the envelope, at which Mr. Lincoln smiled, and taking a pen, he wrote on one of the envelopes, "Let this go. A. Lincoln." Then he blooted it carefully and handed it to King with the other letters, saying to him, "Now, my boy, take the rest of these to your Congressman, Scott Sloan, and tell him I said to fix them for you. I want you both to be brave soldiers." And shaking hands with the two young men, he bid them good-bye. King thereupon

mailed a letter to his mother, which had been franked by the signature of Abraham Lincoln.

Frank King was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, but that envelope is still in existence, and is sacredly prized by the surviving members of his family, who still live in a small town in Wisconsin. A year or so later, and a short time before Lincoln was assassinated, Dunn, who was with King when the envelope was franked, called at the White House and asked to see the President. Mr. Lincoln remembered the incident distinctly and treated his caller with every kindness, but when told that King had been killed in battle, his face wore a look of deep sorrow. The letter has been kept as the last message of a soldier who died in the Rebellion, and no amount of money could secure it from those to whom it is ever so dear.

Such an envelope as this ought to be prized by those into whose possession it came. It is valued first because of the associations connected with it, and again by reason of its interest historically. The envelope is probably unique. Undoubtedly others were franked in the same manner at some period of the war, but whether any of them are now in existence is questionable. It is difficult to say what such a treasuere would bring were it offered for sale, yet it is known that rareties of this kind do not fetch nearly as high a price as one would suppose. This envelope was franked by the signature of Abraham Lincoln, which carried it through the mail, the signature occupying the same position and doing the same duty as a postage stamp; yet it is not regarded as a postage stamp by the majority of collectors. There is absolutely no difference between this sort of a frand and an ordinary envelope stamp, as the object of each is to prepay the postage, their uses being identical in every way. Those who do not value such an envelope have only to make an attempt at securing a duplicate which can be authenticated like this one, and they will soon discover that they have a goodsized contract on hand, if, indeed, it could be fulfilled at all.

grains and fineness to .900. Their weight was again changed February 21, 1853, and their coinage discontinued February 12, 1873, after $4,880,219.40 were coined.

On February 21, 1857, the copper cent and half cents were discontinued, and a new cent composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel, weighing 72 grains, was substituted. On April 22, 1864, the bronze cent was substituted for the nickel. It contains 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. of tin and zinc, and weighs 48 grains. Two-cent pieces of the same material, weighing 96 grains, were authorized by the same act. On March 3, 1865, a three-cent piece, composed of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel, weighing 30 grains, was authorized, and May 16, 1866, a five-cent piece of the same material as the three-cent piece, weighing 77.16 grains. In 1892, the Souvenir Columbian half dollar and quarters were issued for the benefit of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The coin was of the same weight and size as the ordinary half dollar and quarter. Of the former there were issued $2,501,052.56, and of the latter $10,005.75.

The first United States coins contained an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, the wife of General Washington. When the latter saw them he was displeased, and requested the figure to be removed. The artist altered the features a little, and, putting a cap upon its head, called it the Goddess of Liberty. In 1794 the first silver coins contained the head of Liberty, with flowing hair and without the cap. This style was retained with slight modifications, until about the year 1808, when a more pleasing head of Liberty, with hair dressed and cap, were adopted. The device was taken from life, and was considered a model in good taste of the fashion of the time. The inscription of the word Liberty was at the time transferred from the margin of the coin to the head of the cap. Upon the change of standard in 1834 the Liberty cap of the Goddess was removed from the head, and the hair confined by a band inscribed with the word Liberty.

The next change took place near the end of the year 1838, the hair being looped up behind and entwined with braids, a couple of stray curls hanging loosely upon the neck, and the front of the head embellished with a tiara inscribed "Liberty." Since then the changes in the artistic devices have been few and unimportant.

The use of the motto, E Pluribus Unum, is ascribed to Colonel Reed, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. It first appeared on a copper coin, struck at Newburg, N. Y., where there was a private mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786. In 1787 the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers, also on a very curious doubloon, or sixteen-dollar piece, coined by a New York blacksmith named Ephraim Brasher. It was there put "Unum E Pluribus." Only five of these pieces are known to be extant, and they are very valuable. When Kentucky was admitted, in 1791, copper coins were struck with "E Pluribus Unum." They were made in England. The act of 1792 creating the mint did not prescribe this motto, nor was it ever legalized. It was placed on gold coins in 1796, and on silver coins in 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1831, when it was withdrawn from the quarter-dollar of new device. In 1894 it was dropped from gold coins to mark the change in the standard fineness of the coin. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the era of the revised mint code. It was afterwards restored in 1878 and placed on the new trade silver dollar. The motto, "In God We Trust," was not placed on American coins until 1864. (THE END.)

DICTIONARY NOT A BAD BOOK.

"Neither is a dictionary a bad book to read," says Emerson in his essay on books. "There is no can't in it, no excess of explanation, and it is full of suggestion—the raw material of possible poems and histories. Nothing is wanting but a little shuffling, sorting, ligature and cartilage.

which the rates are very high. For this reason they are seldom found among old letters. Many varieties issued in the last few years are being sold at good prices, but they are not the kind that are found among the average accumulation of letters. The $5 stamp of the present issue, for instance, sells for several dollars in used condition, but how many persons have any of this kind? As a matter of fact, most people will say they did not know there was such a stamp, while a glance at the catalogue shows that three distinct varieties have been issued since 1890. Again, the 90-cent stamps of the years 1856, 1861, 1868 and 1869 are listed at $27.50, $4, $18 and $20 respectively, these prices being for cancelled specimens.

There are also many United States revenue stamps which can be marketed at good prices. but, like the postage, the valuable ones are not turning up every day in the week. With a possible few exceptions the best prices are likewise obtained for the stamps of high denomination, such as the $20 probate of will and the $200 internal revenues of the first issue, the $25, $50, $200 and $500 stamps of the second issue, aud the 50c, $1 and $5 proprietary stamps. These are desirable in every sense of the word, so much so, in fact, that the majority of collectors never see them. The playing card stamps, which are found on the boxes in which the decks were originally sold, and occasionally on the backs of photographs, are also in demand, the 4-cent stamp being the scarest value and listed at $10. Those used on deeds and large mortgages effected during and since the war are the kind to get hold of, but it is pretty mnch like finding a needle in a haystack to accomplish this.

Finding rare stamps is a good deal like finding rare coins, except that the specimen discovered will be the next higher or lower denomination, instead of a year previous or subsequent. The 5-cent stamp of 1851 is listed at 1 cent, while the 5-cent stamp comes at $1750; of the former large quantities were issued, and of the letter exceedingly few.

The Collector's Note Book.

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

U. S. and Canada, per year, postage prepaid ..... $ .25
To all other countries in the Postal Union, ... .40

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, single column ..... $ .20
One page, ... 2.00

Twenty-five per cent discount allowed on advertisements standing three months, payable in advance.

Ad. copy should reach us by the 20th of the month preceding that of issue, invariably accompanied by cash.

EXCHANGE AND FOR SALE NOTICES.

The exchange column is free, and for the use of subscribers only. See notice at head of column.

For prices of back numbers consult ad on another page.

Entered at the Post Office, at Camden, N. J., as second-class mail.

THOMAS BURNETT, EDITOR & PUBLISHER. CAMDEN, N. J.

VOL. II NOVEMBER, 1904. NO. 6

EDITORIAL.

Special attention is called to the American Souvenir Card Exchange Club of which society we become the Official Organ with this number, this acquisition very materially increses our circulation, a fact which advertisers should not fail to take note of.

We would like to call the attention of a number of subscribers whose subscriptions expire with this number to the fact. A prompt renewal is requested and will be necessary if you wish to maintain a complete file of the "Note Book." As no December numbers will be sent to subscribers who fail to renew promptly.

As announced on another page, we will begin with the De-

cember number an Elegantly Illustrated Article on the "Queer Things Found In Stone," and which can not fail to prove interesting whether you are a collector along that line or not. This is only one of the many good things in store for those who are fortunate enough to secure a copy of the December number of the COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK.

Should you by an oversight on our part receive more than one sample copy of this mogazine, kindly hand the extra copy to come collecting friend or acquaintance, thereby conferring a favor on the publisher.

A GREAT COLLECTION.

Remenyi, the well known violin virtuoso, has a great collection of rare African ethnological specimens which comprise over 1, 500 carefully selected articles. It has been formed during the last forty years, and is beyond question the most perfect of its kind. It is especially rich in the ancient regal symbols in use among the Zulus, including skepters, royal bracelets, which were used instead of crowns, and other emblems of hammered silver, of carved and polished ivory and of rhinocerous horn. The royal bracelets are especially interesting. They are hollowed rings made from transverse sections of huge elephant tusks, and until his death were never taken off after once placed on the arm of the king.

There are also several splendid specimens or the exceedingly rare and beautiful royal mantles of the sovereigns of Madagascar 300 and more years ago. These mantles are curiously adorned with broideries of metal and of uncut precious stones and of feather work. Every specimen in the collection is perfect and unique of its kind.

There are over 6000 known languages and dialects.

AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE.

A Condensed History of Nearly Three Centuries.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

On March 3, 1851, a three-cent piece weighing 12.375 grains fineness 750 was added to the silver coins. At the same time, in consequence of the abundance of gold obtained from California, silver had risen in value, and the weight of the silver coins, with the exception of the dollar, was reduced—the half dollar to 192 grains and the smaller coins in proportion. On March 3, 1853, the weight of the three-cent piece was changed to 11.52 grains and fineness changed to .900. Their coinage was discontinued February 12, 1873, after $1,282,087.20 was coined, The silver half dollar which was first coined in 1794 weighed 208 grains, fineness 892.4, was changed January 18, 1837, to weigh 206.25 grains and fineness .900. By the act of February 21, 1853, it was again changed, weight 192 grains, and on February 12, 1873, to 12.5 grains or 192.9 grains. From 1792 to December 31, 1894, $132,259,041.00 have been coined. The silver quarter dollars which were first coined in 1796 weighed 104 grains, with a fineness of 892.4, was changed January 18, 1837, to 103.125 prains, and fineness to .900. On February 21, 1853, their weight was 96 grains and February 12, 1873, they were changed to 6.25 grains or 96.4 grains. From 1792 to December 31, 1894, $48,-183,179.25 have been coined. The silver dimes under the act of 1792 weighed 41.6 grains, fineness 892.4. Their weight was changed by the act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains, fineness to .900. Their weight was again changed by the act of February 21, 1853, to 39.4 grains, and again, February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grains, or 38.58 grains. From 1792 to December 31, 1894, $28,-610,171.30 have been coined. The half dime authorized to be coined by the act of April 2, 1792, weighed 20.8 grains, fineness 892.4. Their weight was changed January 18, 1837, to 20.625

RARE STAMPS ARE REALLY RARELY FOUND.

The question has frequently been asked why there are not more valuable stamps found among the many thousands of old letters that are hunted up and examined in the course of a year. As an answer to the query it may be said that those specimens which are rare and command a high premium were necessarily issued in very small quantities and consequently turn up only at long intervals. The greater portion of those originally issued have long since been destroyed, making the number yet to be discovered still smaller, and thus adding to the value of those extant in view of the ever-increasing demand. A great many rarities are also destroyed each year by people who have no interest in philatelic matters and who, of course, are not familiar with the value of stamps. Indeed, it is almost an every-day occurrence for collectors to hear of an immense accumulation of old correspondence having been burned, either because the owner was totally ignorant of the prices paid for rare stamps or that he preferred as a matter of precaution to have all his papers destroyed. These stories are doubtless exaggerated in many cases, yet it is an indisputable fact that each year the number of many rare specimens is reduced by this means.

The varieties most frequently found on old letters are the one-cent and three- cent stamps of the issues of 1851, 1857 and 1863. These were issued in very large quantities, in fact, the total number of each denomination ran up into the millions, so that they can never become very scarse. It is a difficult matter to convince some people that they have no value, because they are so different from the stamps now in use; nevertheless the fact remains that they can be purchased for a few cents per hundred. Collectors can easily secure them from old letters in the family, or from friends and relations, and in no case are they in the market to buy them. The number of different varieties one can secure without expense is astonishing. There have been a great

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many stamps issued by the United States, and a collector can make a very creditable showing without having to buy a single stamp. For this reason there is no demand for the average varieties found among old correspondence, and they may be said to have no value at all.

It is true that there are hundreds of United States stamps commanding a substantial premium, but all of them are valuable for the one reason that they very rarely turn up. Those bringing the highest prices are found perhaps only once in a period of years; they are watched so closely that every specimen can be traced to its present owner, and if by chance one is offered at public sale the advanced collectors will be out in full force to secure it. The famous ten-cent Baltimore, is perhaps one of the most valuable United States stamps; there are but two or three copies of it on record, the last one found having been sold a few years ago for $4400. In such a stamp the cause of its great value can readily be seen, since only these few specimens have ever been discovered. Another stamp of great rarety is the $5000 revenue. It would, however, be difficult to place a valuation upon this variety, as no copy of it has been sold in recent years. It has been held by many that no such stamp existed, but conclusive proof to the contrary has been furnished the past year. An offer of $3500 is said to have been refused, the owner of the stamp holding it at its face value, $5000.

With the exception of the above two specimens the most valuable stamps are to be found among the provisional issues of 1845 and 1846. These include the Alexandria, Annapolis, Baltimore (5c), Brattleboro, Millbury, New Haven and St. Louis stamps. Almost any one of them is a treasure in itself, being worth from $100 up to $1000, according to the variety and condition.

The high values of most all the old issues will bring good prices, especially if they are in good condition. These were rarely, if ever, used on letters, the majority of them prepaying the postage on heavy packages sent to foreign countries, to

THE VITALITY OF A TURTLE.

Almost alone among God's creatures, the turtle has but a single enemy—man. It does not seem to matter to the turtle whether he stays beneath the surface for an hour or a week, nor does it trouble him to spend an equal time on land if the need arises. He is neither fish, flesh nor fowl, yet his flesh partakes of the characteristics of all three. Eating seems a mere superfluity with him since for weeks at a time he may be headed up in a barrel (with the bung out) and emerge after his long fast apparently none the worse for his enforced abstinence from food, from light, and almost from air. And finally, it may truly be said that of all the higher, warm-blooded organisms, there are none so tenacious of life as the turtle.

I can truly say that I have seen the flesh cleared out of a turtle shell and hung upon a tree, where for hours the quivering, convulsive movements of the muscles went on. Not only so, but on one occasion only the head and tail were left attached to the shell. Some time had elapsed since the meat had been cut out of the carapace and no one could have imagined that any life remained in the extremities. But a young dane, noticing that the down-hanging head had its mouth wide open, very foolishly inserted two fingers between those horny mandibles. They closed and our shipmate was two fingers short; the edges of the turtle's jaws had taken them off clean with only the muscular power remaining in the head.

Signor Redi once cut a turtle's head off, and noted that it lived for twenty-three days without a head, and another whose brain he removed lived for six months apparently unconscious that it had suffered any loss.

A portion of the lower jaw of a masterdon has been found near Santa Fa, New Mexico.

The mahogany tree is of very slow growth, so that trees fit for cutting must be at least 200 years old.

THE PACIFIC
SOUVENIR CARD COLLECTOR'S SOCIETY.

A World Wide Exchange
For Wide-Awake Philocartists.

President—Mrs. W. H. Aylesworth, 614 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal.
Vice-President—J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer--Norman L. Sims, San Rafael, Cal.
France Representive—Andre Perlet, 50 Rue Mslitor, Paris, XVI.
Official Organs— { COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK. THE FOCUS.

Membership Dues—Local, 50 cents per year; Foreign, 75 cents.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

NEW MEMBERS.

26 Benjamin Solomon, 478a Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
27 Frank S. Glover, 1714 Buckingham Place, Chicago, Ill. All kinds.
28 Joseph A. Venable, White Bluff, Tenn. Cards of best quality.
29 C. Roy Marshall, San Rafael, Cal. Velox, embossed, best quality.
30 Edith M.Andrews, Bryn Mawr, Caytref Cottage, Pa. Scenery, Foreign, Domestic.
31 Mary Curmea, Academy of Our Lady, 95th and Throop streets, Chicago, Ill. General.
32 E. M. Carnwright, 19 Mt. Pleasant avenue, Newark, N. J. Best quality, views, buildings, statues.

The Pacific bids fair to be the most reliable society of its kind. We do not imitate others, but we intend to increase our membership roll rapidly, with the help of all good card collectors.

NOTICE TO FORHIGN COLLECTORS

The secretary will be glad to have a representive for The Pacific, in each Foreign country. Write for particulars, which will be sent to all that answer this notice.

NOTICE TO POST CARD PUBLISHERS

Publishers of post cards are requested to send samples of their work to the Secretary, and the same will be reviewed in each succeeding number of The Pacific's official organs.

Hoping to have a better report and a larger list of names the next time,

I Remain, Fraternally Yours,

Norman L. Sims, Sec.-Treas.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT
of the
INDEPENDENT COLLECTOR'S UNION.
Conducted by
D. E. MCCURDY, SEC.-TREAS.

Membership Dues—Local, 25 cents per year; stockholders annual dues, gratis; stocks, $1.00 per share. Further particulars from Secretary.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers I. C. U.:

Another month has passed, and our first annual election is over. I wish to extend many thanks to all who have chosen me for another year to fill the office as your Secretary-Treasurer. I fell it an honor conferred upon me, that as there were many others, who, without a doubt cou'd have filled this official capacity with perfect satisfaction to all members, and yet, not one desired to become my opponent. Now, in return, I promise to do all I can to improve the Independent Collector's Union, in all its many departments. Let us all work together, and do our best to increase our membership; let us see if we cannot reach the 500 notch by our next election. This may seem a task, but not an impossible one. It is true we have been in existence nearly a year, but in spite of many unforseen difficulties, and the lack of an official organ, which hindered the growth of our membership, we have now passed over the roughest places and our pathway has once more become brighter; we have at last built a firm foundation for the work which must surely follow. "In Union There Is Strength," and if we all co-operate, and take an interest in helping to build up all departments we are bound to succeed. I dare say each officer is willing to do their part in furthering the interests of the Union; but I ask the members, are you willing to do yours?

The membership has elected the following Officers for 1905:

President—Thomas Burnett, Camden, N. J.
Vice President—Frank E. Bushey, Cavetown, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. E. McCurdy, Westernport, Md.
Librarian—Meta E. Garman, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Purchasing Agent—Joseph Sayman, 1009 E. 168th street, New York, N. Y.
Sales Manager—Lee W. Templetou, Bradford, Me.
Auction Manager—Hugh W. McGill, Everett, Ont., Canada.
Counterfeit Detector—Arthur F. Harris, Geneva, N. Y.

Attorney—Robert M. Poach, Bellefield, Va.
Official Organ—COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK.

The above officers will begin their respective duties at once, and I wish to state that each officer is worthy the support of all members. Mr. Bushey, our Vice-President, I wish to say, though young in the science of philatery, but in other respects will be found an enthusiastic and progressive officer. Fraternally Yours, D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Dear Fellow Members of the I. C. U:—

Allow me to thank you for your support in the election just closed, and for the evidence of your faith in my ability to fill the office of President in a way as it should be filled, and allow me to say that your confidence will not be misplaced, as far as my ability and knowledge goes. We are not any of us infalliable, but in stepping into the presidential chair, I do so with a firm determinaiion to be fair and just to each and every member and to work for the good of the Union, for its upliftfng and upbuilding, and in which effort I ask the co-operation of each individual member.

Trusting that the forth-coming year may be a prosperous one for the I. C. U., I remain yours faithfully, Thomas Burnett.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Dear Brother Members I. C. U:—

Greeting to All: I wish to thank you all for choosing me as your Vice President, and I hope my election will cause no hard feeling to exist against me by my opponent, who has been defeated. Should it have been otherwise I assure you all I would have accepted my defeat with contentment. In honor to you all I promise to do the best I can to push the cause of our grand union, and I hope every member, both active and associate, will do the same. I will be glad at all times to answer all inqueries regarding the Union, or will furnish application blanks to any one making application for them. Once more thanking you all for your support in the past election, I am yours for the success of the I. C. U.

Frank E. Bushey, Vice Pres.

OUR PURCHASING AGENT.

Joseph Saymon, our Purchasing Agent, a gentleman in every respect, while he has submitted no letter for publication, simply declares his intention of helping the Union in any way he can. As he lives in a city where auction sales is a feature of fashion. I daresay any member will

find it very beneficial to themselves to employ our Purchasing Agent to also act as their individual representive, a duty he will perform for any member of the I. C. U., and be as careful in purchasing lots for you as he would for himself. This he agrees to do at the very reasonable rate of 10 per cent. See his address in list of officers.

The next officer I wish to call your attention to is the Sales Manager. This department is one in which any association should feel proud of its success, and I believe if all members will co-operate in making this a success, their efforts will be rewarded.

SALES MANAGER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellow Members of the I. C. U:—

I wish to thank you all in supporting me in the election just past, and I sincerely thank you for your trust, and I promise by your help, to make my department a success, but without your help I do not expect to succeed. Our system is such that you will not have to wait month after month for returns, as is often the ease with many other associations; but you will receive both prompt replies and prompt returns. My charges to members, will be 10 per cent.

Respectfully Yours, for Success, Lee W. Templeton, Sales Mgr.

As all stockholders have received my October report in writing it is not necessary to say more about the proceeds of sales, etc., I will only state that the October dividends of the Union have been impartially divided and all active members paid in full; and I hope that as shares can be bought with your duplicates, we will soon increase our active membership.

New Stockholders.

L. W. Templeton, Bradford, Me. 1 share.

New Members.

Rev. B. V. S. Teter, Shafter, Pendleton Co., W. Va.

Applications.

David J. Welsh, 37 Mulbury street, Albany, N. Y. Proposed by L. W. Templeton.

Harry C. Redding, Eureka, Nevada. Proposed by D. E. McCurdy.

Change in Address.

Thomas Burnett, to 513 N. 6th street, Camden. N. J.

Robert H. Poach, to Fellefield, Va.

AMERICAN
SOUVENIR CARD EXCHANGE CLUB.

Dues—Domestic, 50c; Foreign, 75c, (U. S. A. money) per year, in advance. Members receive membership card, five souvenir cards, and the official organ for one year.

R. W. Geauque, Secy., 96 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NEW MEMBERS.

108 Adeline Miller, 315 N. Col. street, Lancaster, O.
109 George O'Neil, 104 Queen street, Ottawa, Onatrio, Canada.
110 Mrs. H. J. Richards, 4328 Manchester avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
111 T. Pfaff, Neuchatel, Switzerland. Will send a handsome hand-painted view card of Switzerland to all who will send him one.
112 Thomas R. Davis, 522 Fiot avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
113 J. A. Beaver, 14 Frazer avenue, Oceanpark, Cal.
114 Charles B. Renz, Letzengasse, 12 a, Hamburg, Bavaria, Germany.
115 Anton Hanna, Lambertgasse No. 3, Vienna XVI, Australia.
116 Mrs. Mina A. Garlock, 165 Rutgers street, Rochester, N. Y.
117 Hugh F. Mackie, 98 Pembroke street, Boston, Mass.
118 M. Clare Crowley, 517 N. Paca street, Baltimore, Md.
119 Earle K. Bryan, 225 Cottage Lane, Dallas, Texas.
120 Chas. A. W. Smith, 23 Supine street, Pawtucket, R. I.
121 Aime Barthe, College Mont St. Bernard, Sorel, P. Q., Canada.
122 Isak af Ekenstan, Kalmar, Sweden. Wants views only.
123 Miss Agnes Reilly, Soreto Convent, Darjecling, India.

NOTES.

85 removed to 478a Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

105 and 106 desire foreign cards only.

Member 96 reports 21, 38, 56 and 69 do not answer her cards. Will these members kindly investigate the matter at once. If you received no cards, kindly advise Miss Elmer, and oblige.

I trust every member of the club will receive a copy of this magazine, as our reports have been samewhat late. Application blanks for the asking.

R. W. Geauque, Secy.

QUEER THINGS FOUND IN STONE.

A Description of Some of the Curiosities of Nature.

If a man were to split a stone in half with a hammer and find a bird's egg lying in the stone, he would naturally be thunderstruck, and chary about relating the event to his friends. He would probably find it harder to convince them of the truth of his story, than if he had found gold or diamonds; for whereas stone is where one finds these minerals, it is the last place where one would look for bird eggs. Yet scientist whose business it is to investigate such rocks, have actually recorded such extraordinary finds on several occasions.

Two magnificent specimens were found in a bed of rock formed during what geologists call the Upper Miocene Period, and are now quite soiid, the interior of each being filled up with mineral substance.

At first sight, it may seem hard to explain how birds' eggs could find their way into the heart of a piece of rock; but the explination is very simple, when the history of the rock is known before it becomes hardened and solid.

Not only eggs, but birds, too, have been found intomed in stone. One of the greatest treasures in the National Museum, is a slab of white lithographic slate, in which is imbedded the complete skeleton of an extraordinary bird called, "Archaeopteryx." As this is the oldest bird in the earth's history yet found by geologists, great signifiance is attached to the many peculiarities noticeable in its skeleton. The fore limbs, for instance, though modified into wings, like those of ordinary birds, were doubtless used for grasping things, or even for walking with; for they are provided with three well-formed toes and claws, so that this ancient bird, archæopteryx, was literally a four-footed animal! Besides this peculiarity, it had numerous sharp teeth in its mouth, and a long, jointed tail, like that of a lizard. Were it not for the presence of feathers, impressions of which are

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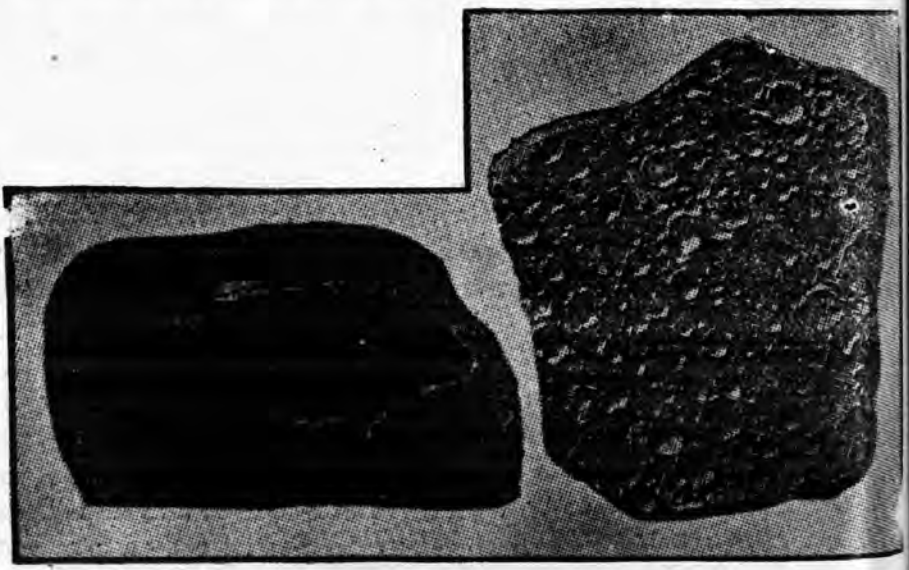
Two magnificent specimens were found in a bed of rock formed during what geologists call the Upper Miocene Period, and are now quite soiid, the interior of each being filled up with mineral substance.

At first sight, it may seem hard to explain how birds' eggs could find their way into the heart of a piece of rock; but the explination is very simple, when the history of the rock is known before it becomes hardened and solid.

Not only eggs, but birds, too, have been found intomed in stone. One of the greatest treasures in the National Museum, is a slab of white lithographic slate, in which is imbedded the complete skeleton of an extraordinary bird called, "Archaeopteryx." As this is the oldest bird in the earth's history yet found by geologists, great signifiance is attached to the many peculiarities noticeable in its skeleton. The fore limbs, for instance, though modified into wings, like those of ordinary birds, were doubtless used for grasping things, or even for walking with; for they are provided with three well-formed toes and claws, so that this ancient bird, archæopteryx, was literally a four-footed animal! Besides this peculiarity, it had numerous sharp teeth in its mouth, and a long, jointed tail, like that of a lizard. Were it not for the presence of feathers, impressions of which are

found in the stone, this quaint creature would certainly have been mistaken for a reptile. All birds originally were like archæopteryx, and resembled reptiles, from which they undoubtedly sprang in the evolutionary process.

There were other denizens of the air in pre-historic times besides birds. Numerous skeletons of flying dragons, or pterosaurs, a race of ferocious-looking reptiles provided with long wings, have been found in stone from time to time. Some of these are exquisitely preserved, especially those found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, Bavaria. So much is now known of these interesting animals, that it is by no means difficult to make a drawing of what they actually looked like while alive. They are very valuable fossils, and as much as $3500 has been paid for a small specimen! These Bavarian quarries are certainly the most remarkable in the world. Their peculiar white slate is worked and distributed to all parts for printing purposes. The



A fish in a piece of rock. The scales and skeleton only are preserved. Records of a primeval rainstorm in sand-stone.

queer things so often found in the slate are always collected and carefully preserved for the benefit of the natural history museums of Europe. So keen is the competition to secure some of the finds, that enormous prices are readily paid, and often a slab of slate turns out to be literally worth its weight in gold.

Fish, crabs, star-fiish and a host of other marine creatures, are the most conspicuous of the quarrymen's many finds. Skeletons of huge animals are often found, too, after lying in the stone for millions upon millions of years, and occasionally the remains of some weird, uncouth creature of a totally unheard of type are unearthed.

The presence of the marine creatures proves that the Solenhofen slate is simply the consolidated sediment of a primeval sea, that formerly existed in the heart of what is now known as Europe. It must have been a tropical sea—for all the marine animals found belong to tropical species. The climate of Europe, therefore must have been very different then from what it is now. A luxuriant vegetation existed along the old sea-coast, peopled with insect life. A gale blowing from the land would carry thousands of the insects into the sea, and hence we find their remains buried in the same sediment with the marine animals. Occasionally the carcass of some winged reptile or toothed bird was buried in the sediment—much as a dead sea-gull might be buried in the sand or mud along any sea-coast at the present day.

Another astonishing discovery made by those who search for things in stone, is that sea-serpents were at one time very common in all our oceans. These pythonomorphs, as they are called, were genuine sea-serpents, and had long, snake-like bodies, with forelimbs modified into flat paddles, like a dolphin's. Uncanny brutes they must have been, for they actually attained the length of sixty feet in some cases, and were undoubtedly very rapid swimmers. Their skulls and jaws were particularly massive, and their voracious habits must have made them a verita-

ble terror to all their marine contemporaries. How such animals could have become extinct is hard to understand, for they were admirably fitted to hold their own in the struggle for existence. Yet the last of them died out at the close of that period of the earth's history when the chalk rocks of England were formed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Four Dollar Gold Piece.

A four dollar gold coin, the only one known to be in existence, is on exhibition at the Germania National Bank, Milwaukee. The coin is vouched for as genuine by the Washington authorities, but there seems to be a want of definite knowledge as to its origin. It is believed that it was minted as a design, but was rejected. On its face is the well-known "liberty head," but without the cap. Around this are thirteen stars interspersed with the inscription "6 G 3 S 7 C 7 Grams." It is said that none of the Government officials know the exact meaning of this.

A Nebraska man has settled the question of how prairie dogs obtain water. He claims they dig their own well, each village having one with a concealed opening. He knows of such a well 200 feet deep, having a concealed stair case leading down to the water.

PERILOUS BIRD NESTING.

Hunting for the Eggs of the Sea Gull and Gannet.

On the rocky and steep coasts of Northern Europe, as well as on many a craggy islet in the Atlantic, innumerable sea fowl lay their eggs and breed their young. In the Orkneys and the Hebrides, those barren islands north of Scotland, and along the ledges of the steep rocks of the Isle of Wight there are hordes of

these birds, and they are a chief part of the revenue of the people. Some of these sea fowl, as the eider duck and razor-billed auk, are chiefly valued for their feathers; others, for instance, the gull, for their eggs, and still others are good for food, as the gannet, Numerous islands in the South Atlantic, at which ships seldom or never touch, have been found to be inhabited by myriads of sea birds, as unaccustomed to the sight of men that the sailors could walk into the midst of a flock and knock them down with sticks. without the birds making any attempt to escape. Of course, on our own shores they are not so regardless of the visits of their enemy—man—and yet they are plentiful, and the bold cragsmen of the coast manage to reach the nests without serious difficulty.

LOWERED FROM A CLIFF BY ROPES.

Few of these birds build nests; they lay their eggs on the bare ground in any shelving spot that will contain them. At a certain period of the year the surface of the Bass Rock, at the entrance to the Firth of Forth in Scotland, is almost covered with the eggs and young of the gannet. Their nests are found not only on the open surface of a jutting rock, but also on all the projections and crevices its precipitous sides may exhibit. The people who make a traffic of them pride themselves on the boldness and daring by which they reach these seemingly inaccessible nests. Some of them can be reached by a careful descent down part of the sock, clinging with their hands and feet to its projections, when a false step or the slip of a single grasp would mean a fearful plunge into the raging surf many feet below. Where the rock is too steep to descend by hand a stake or bar is driven firmly into the ground at the top of the cliff; round this is coiled a rope, having a stick tied across it at one end. Taking in his hand a short, crooked stick and with a basket at his side, the egg-seeker strides the cross-bar at the end of the rops, and, grasping it firmly, is lowered down the side of the cliff by his friends as he gives the signal. This, as may be imagined, re-

quires no little courage: very different it is from the bird-nesting exploits of some of our young friends, whose greatest risk is a scratch or two from some thorn as they scramble in the hedges for the nest of some poor, harmless bird.

THE BOILING OCEAN FAR BELOW.

Astride his stick, the man is gently lowered—the boiling ocean hundreds of feet below—with the seafowl, startled from their nests, screaming about his ears. A slight breeze swings him, like a spider at the end of a cobweb, and sometimes the chafing of the rope on some rough edge causes it to break and hurl the man to his death in the aboss below.

If he only desires to secure the eggs he shouts to frighten the parent birds away, and with his hooked stick draws the eggs to his basket. Every now and then, when this is filled, he signals to his friends, who draw it up to the level by a rope attached to it.

Now and then a cavern is discovered in the side of the precipice facing seaward, which is sure to be a favorite resort of wild fowl. Into this the birdnester contrives to enter and is sure of finding enough eggs to repay him for his trouble; but he is obliged to keep a tight hold of his rope lest it should pass beyond his reach and out of his means of escape. A tale is told of one of these men who had entered such a cavern, and in the excitement produced by finding its floor strewn with eggs forgot the rope and loosened his hold; in a moment it was gone, and as he turned he saw it swinging at the mouth of the cavern. He tried to catch it, but in vain; as if in mockery of his dismay it swung idly in the air just beyond his reach. What was he to do? A projection of rock concealed him from the observation of the men above, and the roar of the sea prevented their hearing his cries. If they drew up the rope and found him gone he knew they would conclude he had lost his hold and dropped into the sea, and he would then be left to starve in the cave. Every minute seemed

an age; at length, almost mad with despair, he formed a desperate resolution to spring at the rope, at the risk of missing his hold and by jumping too far plunge into the sea. It was a desperate chance, but he resolved to risk it. Waiting for a favorable opportunity as the rope swung a little nearer, he leaped and was fortunate enough to grasp it with a firm hold and was drawn up safely by his friends. Accidents occasionally occur. The rope has been known to break or the men lose their hold and are dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF DANGER.

When the cragsman wishes to catch the birds themselves silence is observed by all. The man who is let down seizes the the birds while they are on their roosts, or if they attempt to fly hits them with his stick. An expert in a good locality can speedily acquire a large booty, which he disposes of to the regular traders at the market of the nearest town. Sometimes two men venture on the same rope. although the added weight is another source of danger to the venturesome men suspended in this manner.

It is from the eider duck that the down so celebrated for warmth and lightness is procured. The mother bird lines her nest with this down, and that is esteemed of more value than that taken from the dead bird, which is of inferior quality. The eider duck prefers the low flat lands along the coast, and is more numerous in Norway, and is occasionally found in the Hebrides, which is more rocky in its coast liner. The beautiful feathers of the eider duck are easily disposed of, as they are valuable and always in demand.

The eggs of the gull are considered good for food, and the poorer people depend on them almost entirely for this. For in these northern islands the climate is so severe that little or no farming is possible, and the inhabitants subsist mainly on fish and eggs for months at a time.

The

COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK

Issued the 5th of Every Month.

ROBERT J. WYTHE,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Business and Publication Office,

306 MAIN STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

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ADVERTISING RATES:—One inch, single column, 20c; 6 inches, half page, $1.00; 12 inches, 1 page, $2.00.

All advertising copy should reach us not later than the 28th of the month preceding that of issue, and must be accompanied with cash.

Exchange and For Sale Notices.

Our exchange column (20 words) is free to all subscribers, and may be used regularly as long as you are a subscriber; all additional words must be paid for at the rate of 4 for 1c.

For Sale notices are published at the rate of 30 words for 10c; all additional words, 2 for 1c.

Entered at the Post Office, at Camden, N. J. as second-class mail,

Vol. III. DECEMBER, 1904. No. 1.

With this number the "Note Book" makes its appearance in new form and under new management, it having been sold to Mr. Robert J. Wythe, of Camden, N. J. Mr. Wythe has had considerable experience in magazine publishing, and it is hoped and confidently believed that he will be enabled to maintain the high standard set by the former management. All advertising contracts made with me will hold good; and it is hoped that Mr. Wythe may be enabled to hold the good will and merit the support of all subscribers in the future as I have in the past.

Thanking all for past favors,
I remain, Very Resp.
Thomas Burnett.

With this issue I take up the publication of the "Note Book." Having had considerable experience in the publishing business, I feel confident I can fill the wants of the readers to their entire satisfaction. Several very important changes and improvements will be made in thd next issue, which were impossible this issue on account of the short space of time since I have taken control. Trusting I shall receive the support of all old, subscribers and advertisers, and soliciting the patronage of many new, I remain. Very Resp.,
Robert J. Wythe.

We desire to make the "Note Book" as entertaining as possible, and should you have any desirable articles that you think would interest fellow collectors, please send them along we will certainly publish them.

American Numismatic Association Convention.

The 1904 Convention of the American Numismatic Association was held in Congress Hall, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Saturday, October 15th. Among the members in attendance were:

Dr. B. P. Wright, Schnectady, N. Y.
Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
F. E. Ellis, St. Louis, Mo.
E. W. Leonard, Kansas City, Mo.
C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.
Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13 1-2 Estate street, Columbus, O.
J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.
A. R. Frey, Brey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lucy M. Doyle, Rochester. N. Y,
L. T. Broadstone, Superior, Neb.
Mrs. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.
W. A. Hutchison, McKeesport, Pa.
B. G. Johnson, St Louis, Mo.
Wm. Burton, St. Louis, Mo.
Farran Zerbe, St. Louis, Mo.

And about 200 were represented by proxy. Several interesting coin exhibits were made, among them a unique set of Ceylonese dumps of a period from 1800 to 1820 by A. R. Frey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Some unusual specimens in metal cards and chapter pennies were exhibited by Dr. B. P. Wright, Schnectady, N. Y. A superb specimen of Kellogg & Co., $50 gold round and what is said to be the finest 1799 cent known, were among the interesting things shown by George W. Rice, of Detroit. A number of finely preserved specimens of ancient Greek and Roman gold and silver, belonging to Dr. Jacob Hirsch, of Munich, Bavaria; a set of Bryan Dollars, the property of B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas. California gold, including six slugs, a rare metalet of Jamestown, Va., bearing date of 1674, and a complete set of the current coins of Persia were exhibited by Farran Zerbe.

The session of the convention was largely devoted to the election of the following officers:

President—A. R. Frey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14.)

STAMP THAT STARTED THE REVOLUTION.

Issued in 1766, It is Verp Valuable and of Great Historic Interest.

A most interesting relic of Colonial days in the shape of a revenue stamp, issued during the reighn of King George III under his famous stamp act of 1766, is in the possession of a gentleman of New York. The specimen, now 138 years old, has a substantial money value, as well as that confined to its associations, as very few are believed to be in existence. It was secured in London some years ago and is in exceptionally fine condition. In August, 1850, a number of the stamps were found in the Internal Revenue Department, London, by William Brown, who was then chairman of the department. With the exception of a single specimen now in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, these are said to be the only ones ever found. In color they are dark green.

The stamps are peculiarly constructed, inasmuch as they are composed of two pieces of paper, each impressed on one side, and pasted together, back to back. On one side is the crown, with the initials "G. R." and the figure "3" (Georgius Rex, 3rd), and a double cipher of "G. R." underneath. In the upper right hand corner is the number of the stamp. This is on white paper, and was evidently printed from a copper plate in the ordinary way. No ink was used in printing the stamp proper; it is embossed, not heavily. but quite distinct, on colored paper. The design shows a crown, with sprays of flowers at the sides, a rosette encircled with the inscription "Honi-Soit-Mal-y-Pense," the name America" above, and the value "II shillings, VI Pence," at bottom. Numerous other tax stamps of a similar design were used in England at the time, but they did not bear the word "America."

The history of the stamp is most interesting, for its use pro-

vokes the famous Boston Tea Party, the straw that broke the camel's back and caused the breaking out of the war. On February 27, 1765, the stamp act was passed by Parliament, taxing the colonists without their consent, but was repealed on March 28, 1766, accompanied by a declaratory act holding the right of such taxation. This assertion of right once more became an actual law on June 29, 1767, when the Townsend acts were passed, imposing duties on glass, paper, lead, paints, wine, oil and fruits, and above all on tea. This and subsequent measures were followed by the "Massachusetts Circular," inviting all the colonies to resist them. In April, 1768, the Townsend acts were repealed with the exception of the tax on tea. This the king insisted on enforcing, for the avowed purpose of vindicating the right of Parliament to tsx the colonies without theirconsent.

The question of the right of taxation was now seen and felt by both parties to be the issue between colonial freedom and colonial slavery, and it was brought down to a decisive point in the tax on tea. The quarrel, which had been going on for nearly ten years, came to an issue in July, 1773. The East India Company, freed from former restraints, was now encouraged by the government to send several cargoes of tea to consignees in New York, Charleston, Philadelphia and Boston. In other places the consignees were persuaded or compelled to resign, and the tea was either sent back or left to spoil in the custom houses with the duty unpaid. But in Boston the consignees were inclined to be stubborn, and here had to be fought the great battle, the question between America and King George III.

The Dartmouth, the first of the three tea ships sent to Boston, arrived on Sunday, November 28, 1773. The tax on the tea was 3 pence (6 cents) per pound, or 2 shillings 6 pence (62 cents), the amount of the stamp, per chest. At 9 o'clock on Monday morning 5000 men gathered about Fenenuil Hall and organized

themselves, with Jonathan Williams as moderator. Samuel Adams then offered resolutions which were unanimously adopted, that the tea should not be landed, that it should be sent back in the same ships in which it came, and that no duty should be paid on it. The owner and captain of the Dartmouth were then notified of the proceedings, and the ship was put under a guard of twenty-five men. The guard was kept up until December 16, two more ships having arrived during the meantime.

The time allowed ships in port would be up on the morrow, and something had to be done before that time. It was on the night of the 16th of December that the memorable meeting occurred at the Old South Meeting House. It had grown quite dark, but the crowd that had gathered around was anxious to learn the issue. The crisis had come; by daylight the next morning the tea would be landed by force, and the colonists would be compelled to pay the tax. Samuel Adams arose, and amid breathless silence said: "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country." From the door of the old meeting house, in instant response, came a wild warwhoop of the men disguised as Mohawk Indians, who had been in waiting, and the Boston Tea Party started on its path.

Dividing into three bands, each under a captain, they boarded the three ships, and without the slightest injury to any person, broke open 342 chests of tea and threw the whole of it overboard. And when the sun rose on the morning of the 17th of December, it looked down upon a harbor covered with a fleet of broken tea chests. The tax on that tea was never paid, nor was it paid on any thereafter. England soon determined to force the government of the crown and Parliament over the colonies, and a fleet with 10,000 troops was sent to America, which led to the Battle of Lexington and the beginning of the Revolutionary War on April 19, 1775.

The history of this famous old tax stamp can now, perhaps, be better appreciated. It played a most important part in the des-

tiny of this country, and hateful as its sight may have been to our forefathers, for the attempt to compel its use. Americans of the present day should regard it only with a feeling of admiration, by reason of the glorious Revolution which followed.

My Card Collection.

Looking over my card collection of views, is like visiting old-time friends. Although a collector of nearly everything, the two hobbies I pride most are philately and philocarty. The latter has its advantage over the former, in that every card is a messenger—something original and interesting. It is in fact, an original collection of art, travel, history and biography, which force new beauties on your mind the more you observe them. A picture post card is like a rare book. The more you study them the more details you discover and the more interesting they become.

Each card bears the signature of the sender. Signatures from boys and girls, men and women, domestic and foreign, some in professional life, and a few signatures of royalty. Each handwriting has its own characteristics, each an original way of writing the message. Some joke, others have a brief "Thank you," still others bear a lengthy description, etc., etc.

Many are written in foreign languages, some bearing the cancelations of many cities to which they were missent. Cards from different nations and different states, showing street scenes, natural scenery, ruins, churches, abbeys, cathedrals and other beautiful buildings. Cards of soldiers, statesmen, actors, animals, castles, statues and rare paintings. Plain cards, ornamental cards, humorous cards, and cards from amateur photographers; cards bearing different postmarks and different stamps.

Among my English collection are portraits of Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Sir Walter Scott, Earl Roberts, Marquis of Salisbury Viscount Kitchener, Queen Victoria, Balfour, Chamberlain and Milner, together with portraits of King Edward and many cards showing the coronation procession. One is of the king and

queen in their coronation robes. posted and dated August 9th, 1902, the day of the coronation. I prize this card very highly.

Among the castles are Osborne House, where Queen Victoria died; Windsor Castle, Lambeth Palace and many others.

My Shakespeare set includes two views of Shakespeare's house on Stratford-on-Avon, Ann Hathaway's cottage, and the church where Shakespeare and his wife were buried.

I have Wordsworth house of "Royal Mount" and Burns' cottage in Ayr. You can see the sign of a tavern swinging from its doors and it recalls to us the negligence of Burns' admirers.

Among the cards showing the lives of the people, I have some typical views that remind me of Thrums. On another card a merry Scotchman in Highland dress is blowing his bagpipe. He is a piper of the "Black Watch." Here are some soldiers ready to embark for South Africa and on another card an African native is grinning wickedly. Here the grass-huts of the native Hawaiians carry our thoughts to primitime house building. On this card old Welsh women in high silk head-dresses are gossiping, and here an old Irish granny is busy with her loom. Here are the painted representives of our own Indian tribes and here are the "Indians" of far off India.

Philocarty, or the collecting of view post-cards, is rapidly gaining favor, and I consider it the hobby of hobbies, for it interests you in art, literature, history, philately, languages, autograph collecting, post marks, correspondence and character reading.—L. L. Voelchert in "The Star Monthly."

(Continued From Page 9.)

American Numismatic Association Convention.

First Vice President—Farran Zerbe, St. Louis, Mo.
Second Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, Hamilton, Ont.
Secretary—Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.
Treasurer—Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Exchange Superintendent—George W. Rice, Detroit, Mich.
Librarian—W. G. Jerrems, Jr. Chicago, Ill.
Trustees—Chairman, Dr. B. P. Wright, Schnectady, N.Y.
L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.

A. C. Gies, Pittsburg, Pa.
F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.
J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Following the election of officers, a paper was presented by Farren Zerbe, calling attention to the fact that the appropriation of the Government for the improvement of the National Coin Collection is but $300 per annum, and that the profits accruing to the Government from the sale of proof coins and medals to collectors has averaged over $2000 per annum during the past ten years, and recommending that the Association use its endeavors to have the entire amount of proceeds from the sale of proof coins and medals devoted exclusively for the enlargement and improvement of the National Collection, and also to make recommodation that the National Collection be in charge of some one having proper knowledge as to the care of coins. The recommendations, as made, were approved by the Convention, the Board of Trustees being instructed to take action in the matter.

The officers and members were photographed.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT
of the
INDEPENDENT COLLECTOR'S UNION,
Conducted by
D. E. McCurdy, Sec..Treas.

Membership Dues—Local, 25 cents per year; stockholders annual dues, gratis; stocks, $1.00 per share. Further particulars from Secretary.

OFFICERS FOR 1904-05.

President—Thomas Burnett Camden, N. J.
Vice President—Frank E. Bushey, Cavetown, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. E. McCurdy, Westernport, Md.
Librarian—Meta E. Garman, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Purchasing Agent—Joseph Sayman, 1009 E. 168th st., New York city.
Sales Manager—Lee W. Templeton, Bradford, Me.
Auction Manager—Hugh W. McGill, Everett, Ont., Canada.
Counterfeit Detector—Arthur F. Harris, Geneva, N. Y.
Attorney—Robert M. Poach, Bellefield, Va.
Official Organ—COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers I. C. U.:

I have not much to say this month about our Union; but now since the election is over and each officer is fully settled in his respective department, I hope all departments will soon be in brisk condition, and I also

hope that all members will take advantage of their liberty and help make all departments more than a name. Send in some stamps to the Auction Manager and also to the Sale Manager, and let them prove to you that they can fulfill their promises, or send your name on a card to be placed on the circuit of the sale department.

Hoping you will all help in securing members this coming year,

I remain, Yours Truly,

D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE TO ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

To the associate members who were received into the I. C. U., from the Standard Philatelic Society, I wish to say your membership expires December 31st, 1904. If you wish to retain your membership please send in your dues by January 15th, 1905, or your benefits will be stopped, and your name placed on the delinquent list in February "Note Book."

D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

NEW MEMBERS.

David J. Welsh, 37 Mulberry street, Albany, N. Y.

Harry C. Redding, Eureka, Nev.

AMERICAN SOUVENIR CARD EXCHANGE CLUB.

Dues—Domestic, 50 cents; Foreign, 75 cents, (U. S. of A. money) per year, in advance. Members receive membership card, five souvenir cards, and the official organ for one year.

R. W. Geauque, Secretary, 96 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NEW MEMBERS.

124 Miss M. L. Scofield, 363 Weed avenue, Stamford, Conn.

125 Louis Depeyre, College Mont St Bernard, Sorel P. Q. Canada.

126 R. H. Butz, Breinigsville Pa.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

117 Hugh F. Mackie to 35 Marion street, Medford, Mass.

123 Miss Agnes Reilly to care of Mrs. Reilly, 6 Rissell street, Calcutta, India.

COMPLAINTS.

19 complains that 73 has never answered 3 cards sent.

121 complains that 5, 9, 24 and 43 do not answer cards.

104 complains that 7, 8, 12 and 46 do not answer cards sent.

Will members complained of kindly investigate the matter.

NOTES.

There are a number of Picture Post Card collectors at the College Mont St. Bernard, Sorel, P. Q. Canada, and we hope to report the organization of a branch of the "American" at that place, in our next report.

All members who did not receive a copy of the "Picture Post Card Reporter," kindly write the Secretary and a copy will be forwarded at once. This issue contains a complete list of all members up to 115.

To members who will send us new members, we offer 3 Beautiful Souvenir Post Cards, (unused). Only one person is entitled to the premium for sending in new name. Application blanks for the asking.

R. W. Geauque, Secy.

The Collector's Note Book

Entered at the Post Office, at Camden, N. J. as second-class mail,

Vol. III. CAMDEN, N. J., JANUARY, 1905. No. 2

QUEER THINGS FOUND IN STONE.

A Description of Some of the Curiosities of Nature.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

There are many other pre-historic marine reptiles which have been preserved to our day in stone. By far the commonest and best known is a sea lizard called ichthyosaurus, which, in external appearance, remotely resembles a whale. So many fine specimens have been unearthened of this animal that, in addition to the skeleton, all details of its external appearance, the nature of its food, the number of its offspring even, are now definitely known. There are animals alive at the present day about which far less is known, and yet these reptiles lived and became extinct long before the Alps came into existence in Europe.

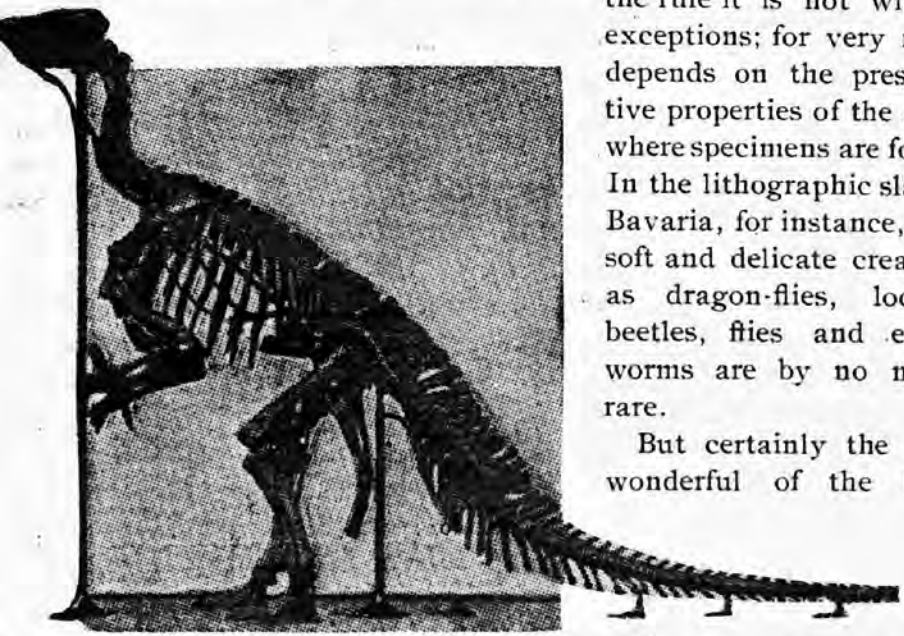
The remains of land animals are seldom found in stone. Those which have been brought to light belong, in most cases, to types which attain a prodigious size. The colossal reptile, Iguanondon, for example, must have been one of the most giganttic animals that ever walked on earth. Many complete though crushed skeletons of this giant have been found imbeded in the rocks of Belgium, and are now to be seen in the Brussells Museum. But these are things which are not met with every day, and which a person with a little leisure and a hammer is not likely to find in every quary. However, there are many things of great interest to be found in stone most anywhere if people care to look for them. Fossil fish, for example, are exceedingly abundant in some beds of rock. Anyone knowing which beds to search can easily find in a little time far more fish than ever he could catch with a rod in a trout-stream in the same time!

Still commoner fossils, met with almost anywhere, are the shells of molluscs of different kinds. Most of these differ very little in general appearance from the sea shells one finds along the shore at the present day. Others, again belong to mollusks which are no longer represented in the sea.

In pre-historic times there was a tendancy, even among lowly organized animals of this kind to assume enormous proportions. Some inhabited enormous spiral shells, and must have been lordly creatures as they sailed above the ocean.

The soft tissues or flesh of animals are never preserved in stone, although impressions left by them are occasionally seen. One would expect that only those animals which had a hard internal or external skeleton could ever be found in rocks at all. Although this is the rule it is not without exceptions; for very much depends on the preservative properties of the stone where specimens are found. In the lithographic slate of Bavaria, for instance, such soft and delicate creatures as dragon-flies, locusts, beetles, flies and even worms are by no means rare.

But certainly the most wonderful of the fossil marine animals is the jelly fish.



SKELETON OF IGUANODON, THE MOST GIGANTIC ANIMAL THAT EVER WALKED.

Imagine the excitement of finding the remains of a soft jelly fish a million years old!

Those who have ever watched the gelatinous creatures in the sea can realise the wonder with which a discovery of this kind fills the

mind of the scientist when he finds that he can recognize all the details of the creature's structure.

Besides animal remains, other queer things are often come across in stone. On many a slab of sandstone there is left a record of a primeval rainstone, for the surface may be seen to be studded with myriads of rain-drop impressions. It need hardly be explained that the rain fell while the sand was soft and not yet converted into rock; in fact, when the sand formed the coast-line of some primeval sea. Footprints of animals, castings thrown up by sand-worms, ripple-marks left by the receding tide, and many other marks, on an old shore-line may often be found in a bed of rock.

These fossil things found in stone link us with a period in the earth's history so remote that it is utterly beyond human conception to realise it. Not only have the animal and plant life of the earth undergone vast changes, but it must be remembered that the earth itself is now entirely different in external form.

The story of the rocks can only be told by themselves. The more we pry into them and find out what they contain, the more we can hope to learn of the tenants of our globe, before Man took his place in Nature.

(The End.)

Durability of Woods.

Some interesting experiments have been made to ascertain which wood lasts the longest. It was found that birch and aspen decayed in three years, willow and chestnut in four years, maple and red beech in five years and elm and ash in seven years. Oak, Scottish fir and Weymouth pine decayed to the depth of half an inch in seven years; larch and juniper were uninjured at the end of seven years. In situations so free from moisture that they may be practically called dry the durability of timber is unlimited. The roof of Westminster Hall is more than four hundred and fifty years old.

Wood is classed as hard or soft, the main difference between these classes being that the soft wood tree has "needle leaves"—slim, narrow and almost uniform in breadth—while the hard wood tree has leaves of various shapes. Some soft wood trees bear cones—are conifers. Resin is more characteristic of soft than hard wood. To the class of soft woods belong the pine, spruce and firs, and the most common examples are yellow pine, white fir pitch pine and spruce or red fir.

INDIANS LEARNING BOGUS ART.

Indians have learned to make pottery in imitation of prehistoric specimens and are selling it at a large profit.

Idols and household articles supposed to have been dug among the homes of cliff dwellers of pre-Columbia days are made to order by the car load in Arizona and New Mexico. Vases that connoisseurs prize as masterpieces of America's first potters, who lived before Montezuma sat upon the Aztec throne, are fashioned in clay in half a dozen pueblos. Cracked specimens of plastic art ascribed to aboriginies before the dawn of the Christian era are made almost daily by Pueblo Indians. Mortars and pestles with a counterfeit grime are chiseled and wrought for the white man's collection and antiquities.

Maricopa and Haulipi Indians on the desert wastes of Arizona create and sell ragged remnants of grass woven sandals, buckets and buckskin moccasins and leggings as exhumed relics of a race that lived in walled towers throughout the Salt River valley, Grotesque effigies; in proportioned jars, crazy implements of the chase, strangely painted war clubs, and urns and children's toys, in all the crudity of the primitive savages, are regularly manufactured by squaws for curio dealers.

The prehistoric relic industry has come to be a thriving one in almost every Indian community in Arizona and New Mexico. The Zunis were pioneers in the prehistoric pottery business. The news of their profits spread to Acoma, Lagonia, Isleta and to the little pueblos along the Rio Grande and about Santa Fe.

As the industry has grown it has broadened in scope. The Apaches found their ancient war weapons were in good demand by buyers for curio stores. Forthwith the manufacture of old war clubs began. The Hualipis were told of the money there was in making these crude aboriginal weapons. After a while the Hualipis also had for market still older carved clubs, which were said to have been dug among the ruins of the Toltec Pompeiis of the Arizona deserts.

Indian estheticism has progressed little since recorded history began, so it is not difficult for a modern to imitate the art of ancestors. With a little instruction from traders and curio dealers the Indians

(Continued on Page 21.)

SUCCESSFUL TRICKERY.

An autograph collector, smiling, said: "I have inherited from my maternal uncle his nagnificent collection of autographs. These autographs did not cost the old gentleman a cent; yet they are worth hundreds and hundreds of dollars.

"When the autograph fever seized my uncle, he set to work in a shrewd way. Being parsimonious, he did not want to buy his autographs. Being clever, he perceived that simple signatures, such as you get if you write and ask an autograph of a person of distinction, would have no real value.

"So do you know what he did? To every distinguished person he applied to he said he was a sea captain, and he asked permission to name a new ship he was building after the great man.

"It was subtle flattery, that, eh? All my uncle's great folks were, without exception delighted to think of a stately ship named after them, sailing here and there over the deep sea. Thomas Carlyle said:

"I am pleased that you should like my work enough to name your ship after me, and I hope she will come to anchor in a happier haven than I shall ever reach."

The poet Tennyson wrote my uncle four-pages. He said that in every storm thereafter he would think of the Alfred Tennyson, and put up a prayer for her safety.

"Thackeray was so pleased that he sent my uncle a comic drawing to hang in his cabin.

"Robert Browning thanked my uncle for the compliment of naming the new ship after him, and hoped the 'R. B.' would be stauncher than her namesake.

Uncle's collection numbers nearly a thousand autographs, and each letter is about this imaginary new ship."

Indians Learning Bogus Art.

(Continued from Page 20.)

have learned how best to win the eyes of the tourist public—and make the most luring counterfeits of ancient articles.

The Peublo Indians are especially artful in the manufacture of articles from clay that have the stamp of age and will bear scrutiny. The Pueblos have many tricks in pottery that they keep secret. With smoky fires the grime of ages is put on a vase made yesterday. Burial for a few weeks in damp soil gives a musty color to a clay effigy that some squaw moulded last week.

THE COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK

Issued the 5th of Every Month.

ROBERT J. WYTHE,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Business and Publication Office,

306 MAIN STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

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ADVERTISING RATES:—One inch, single column, 20c; 6 inches, half page, $1.00; 12 inches, 1 page, $2.00.

All advertising copy should reach us not later than the 28th of the month preceding that of issue, and must be accompanied with cash.

Exchange and For Sale Notices.

Our exchange column (20 words) is free to all subscribers, and may be used regularly as long as you are a subscriber; all additional words must be paid for at the rate of 4 for 1c.

For Sale notices are published at the rate of 30words for 10c; all addiional words, 2 for 1c.

This, our January issue, is somewhat late, a fact which was caused by an over rush of job work in our job department. Our three job presses having been run to their full capacity. This state of affairs will not occur again as we have added a new Chandler & Price job press and should orders continue coming in as fast we intend to add another. In order to catch up we will get the February issue out on February 20th, and the March issue will then appear on time, (March 5th). Advertisers and society secretaries please make a note of this and get copy in at least 6 days before these dates.

In our next issue will be found a very interesting article on Post Cards by M. Jacques Laloy, of Paris. Written especially for the "Note Book."

Should you be the possessor of any little article, on any interesting subject, that you think would interest our army of readers we would be only to glad to publish it.

We are having prepared for our next issue, an article on "The Connection of Indians With Lime Stone Caves," by F. B. Bushey. We feel sure it will interest our readers.

With this issue we have somewhat changed the style and make-up of the "Note Book." We intend to retain this make-up in the future, and shall add more pages as we see fit.

In our next issue we shall open a "Comment Page." This will be devoted entirely to comment on any and all specimens, samples and

proofs sent us. It will no doubt be interesting.

The "Collector's Note Book" is one paper of a very few that is published by an non-dealer in philatelic supplies. We do not ask you for your advertisement and then try to cut prices.

The "Note Book" is printed in its own printing office, and we wish to state that we are always prepared to execute anything in the job printing line, such as: Magazines, Newspapers, Circulars, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, or anything you may need in the printing line. No job too large, or none too small. Would be pleased to give you estimates.

We wish to state right here that the "Note Book" is not published to satisfy the whim of the publisher; but on the contrary, for the benefit of the curio collector and who-soever can see that it will give him 25 cents worth of pleasure, in a year, to look over its little pages each month. We make a bid for your patronage and shall do all in our power to have you as a patron and friend. No matter how large or small your orders may be, all will receive the same careful attention.

We wish to state to all subscribers that the exchange column, to the number of 20 words, is absolutely free and for your special benefit. And we ask that you will please make liberal use of it. Of course, we must ask you to please count your words, you know all over 20 are one-quarter of a cent each. This will give you 60 words for only 10 cents. Where can you find a better offer, dear subscriber? 60 words every month in the year, for 10 cents per month. Its equal has not and never will be found in the history of magazine publishing.

As an extra inducement and to convince you that we have confidence in the "Note Book" as an advertising medium. We will accept advertisements of one inch or more on a basis of half cash with order, balance to be paid for in merchandise, to be selected from advertisement or as we may see fit.

This offer will be made only for the February, March and April issues. This is certainly meeting you half way and should convince you that an ad. in the "Note Book" will pay. It pays others and certainly will pay you.

Moral:—It it don't pay; don't stay.

SOUVENIR CARD COLLECTING.

BY LOUIS C. WHEELER.

I began collecting cards three years ago, by receiving one from a friend who asked me to kindly send one in return, which I did, not knowing that their was collectors all over the world. She sent another, asking if I collected cards, of course at that time I did not, for previous to the card above mentioned, I had never seen any of these pretty souvenirs. Looking around town, I found to my surprise cards of all descriptions, in many of the book and stationery stores.

"Think of it, in Rochester, N. Y., too.

And, thereupon, I caught the fever; and, oh, how contagious this fever is, look out, it will catch you unless you have already got it. I sent some to my friends and a few to those I thought would be interested; asking each to send me one in return. I now have a large collection of cards from all over the world. Including the Fiji Islands, Japan, Guadeloupe, F. W. I., and lots of others. Call around readers, and have dinner with me and look over my collection, you are all welcome.

I have learned a great deal in collecting cards. In fact the collecting is educating as well as most interesting. Nearly every city in the world, as well as some of the smaller towns, have a set of cards. Many in fine color work of the principal places of interest, the public and prominent buildings, monuments, pretty little local scenes, etc. Then together with this collection of interesting views, you have postage stamps, post marks and autographs. No doubt their is many readers of the "Collector's Note Book," as well as members of the several societies it represents, who do not know that they can send a card to any place on the globe, in the postal union, for one cent, "quarter, please," for information. However, at this rate, you can have no written matter upon them, except your name and address, and name and address of the party to whom you are sending the card. Just put dash through the words, "Post Card," and substitute the words, "Printed Matter," at the top. Now, you readers have a better chance than I had, because you have the ad-

dresses of collectors in our exchange columns, and in the different societies the "Note Book" represents.

Now, here are a few more good pointers to bear in mind: Always try to send out as good a card as you receive; also keep a record of every card you send out so as not to duplicate. I find there are few collectors who do this, and of course, not remembering exactly what they had sent previously one often gets a duplicate, which is of no particular use to any one. I just feed all duplicates and poor cards to my office cat.

In conclusion, I might add that it is a most excellent plan to reply promptly to exchanges, especially be it a Foreign correspondent.

LOUIS C. WHEELER.
Rochester, N. Y.

Rare Coin May be the Fourth.

Collectors of rare coins will be interested in a suit that is about to be brought in this country by a London coin dealer against a New York dealer over one of the rare five dollar gold pieces that were coined by the State of Georgia in 1830. For years it has been the belief of collectors that there were only three of the coins in existence.

One of them sold for $375 in New York a few years ago. Last year another was bought in London by an American collector. This coin was shipped to New York, but when the package reached its destination there was no coin in it. Complaint was made to Collector of the Port Stranahan.

In the meantime a Brooklyn collector came into possession of one of the coins. Happening to be in the company of the New York man whose coin was missing, he induced him to let him examine it. It was compared with a rubbing of the London coin and was apparently identical. The Brooklyn man at once took the coin back to the man from whom he had purchased it.

Collector Stranahan had an investigation made and the Brooklyn collector declared that it was his belief that there was a fourth coin in existence, which he owns. This is the decision of the customs officials, who will take no further cognizance of the matter.

The oldest piece of writing in the world is on a fragment of a vase found at Nippur. It is an inscription in picture writing and dates 4500 years before Christ. The University of Pennsylvania has obtained it.

AMERICAN
SOUVENIR CARD EXCHANGE CLUB.

Dues—Domestic, 50 cents; Foreign, 75 cents, (U. S. of A. money) per year, in advance. Members receive membership card, five souvenir cards, and the official organ for one year.

R. W. Geauque, Secretary, 96 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

NEW MEMBERS

127 H. A. Lorberg, Portsmouth, O.
128 L. Omer Lachopelle, Sorel, P. Q., Canada.
129 Arthur Bourgault, care College Mont St. Bernard, Sorel, P. Q., Can.
130 Olivier Cardin, care College Mont St. Bernard, Sorel, P. Q. Canada.
131 Arthur Raymond, care College Mont, St. Bernard, Sorel, P. Q. Can.
132 Rarul Chenevert, care College Mont St. Bernard, Sorel, P. Q. Can.
133 Josef F. Lewaudowski, Pfaffstetten, C. Wien, (Sudbalm) Austria.
134 Robert J. Wythe, 306 Main street, Camden, N. J.

COMPLAINTS.

Number 113 complains that numbers 19, 20, 24 and 65 do not answer cards sent them. Will these members kindly investigate the matter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

113 John A. Beaver to 146 Frazer avenue, Oceanpark, Cal.

NOTE.

The Canadian Branch has been started at Sorel, P. Q., Canada, and the following were the officers elected:

President—Omer Lachopelle.
Vice-President—Arthur Raymond.
Secy-Treasurer—Aime Barthe.

This branch has started out with a good list of members and we trust more will be added in the near future. Collectors corresponding with any of the members will be sure of a prompt reply.

RESIGNED.

43 Miss Louisa Alonso, Havana, Cuba.

All numbers up to 53, with the exception of numbers 27, 32, 34 and 36 become void with with this report. Other members kindly make note.

R. W. Geauque, Secy.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT
of the
INDEPENDENT COLLECTOR'S UNION,
Conducted by
D. E. McCurdy, Sec..Treas.

Membership Dues—Local, 25 cents per year; stockholders annual dues, gratis; stocks, $1.00 per share. Further particulars from Secretary

OFFICERS FOR 1904-05.

President—Thomas Burnett, Camden, N. J.
Vice President—Frank E. Bushey, Cavetown, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. E. McCurdy, Westernport, Md
Librarian—Meta E. Garman, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Purchasing Agent—Joseph Sayman, 1009 E 168th st., New York city.
Sales Manager—Lee W. Templeton, Bradford, Me.
Auction Manager—Hugh W. McGill, Everett, Ont., Canada.
Counterfeit Detector—Arthur F. Harris, Geneva, N. Y.
Attorney—Robert M. Poach, Bellefield, Va

Official Organ—COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers I. C. U.:

As the holidays are passed I hope you have all enjoyed a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. The past month, I regret to say, has not been a very successful one for the I. C. U., but I sincerely hope the following ones will prove more successful. Now, are you going to TRY and help make it a success or are you NOT? If not, then do not try to lay the blame on the Secretary or the publisher. And you, dear non-members, do you not think this would be a good Union to join? I think before you are a member three months your answer would be in the affirmative. I think you had better send to one of the officers for an application blank and information. Did those members who were taken into the I. C. U. from the Standard Philatelic Society see the notice in December "Note Book?" I again call your attention to it; look it up on page 16, and heed it, for this will be the last time, and either send in 25 cents as dues for 1905, or resign before February 15th, or your name will be published in the February "Note Book" as a delinquent.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

As there has been some delay with some of the new officers in getting rightly settled in their official capacity, the past months since our eleclion, have not been very successful ones for the stockholders, financially, and I wish to state, beyond this brief notice, I will make no further report to the stockholders until April, when I hope all matters will be fully settled to the satisfaction of all.

TO THE OFFICERS.

I wish to mention the matter concerning the non-anpearance of the halftones in the "Note Book." It was the desire of both Mr. Burnett and myself to have these published in his magazine, but circumstances were such that this had to be abandoned for a time at least. Nevertheless the halftones will appear in the future numbers of this publication. Now, I hope all members will get a hustle on, and make this year a successful one for the Union.

Fraternally Yours,
D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

RESIGNED

J. W. Blizzard, Westernport, Md.
Application received and accepted
D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

NEW STOCKHOLDER.

Robert J. Wythe, 306 Main street, Camden, N. J. 1 share.

APPLICATIONS.

Robert J. Wythe, 306 Main street, Camden, N. J. Proposed by D. E. McCurdy,

Francis M. Hoppel, 815 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Proposed by D. E. McCurdy.

THE PACIFIC SOUVENIR CARD COLLECTOR'S SOCIETY.

A World Wide Exchange for Wide Awake Philocartists.

OFFICERS.

President—J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vice-President—Miss Ida Mae Ripper, 61 Allison avenue, Emsworth, Allegheny, Pa.

Secretary—Norman L. Sims, 614 Fourth

street, San Rafael, Cal.

Official Organ—COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PACIFIC.

It is sometime since you have heard from me, on account of the non-appearance of the "Focus." With this non-appearence for the past few months we have been unable to let members know what has been doing; but with all this drawback we have been adding a few to our list. We also commence the New Year with a change in our officers. Our last President, Mrs. W. H. Aylesworth, has just recovered from a dangerous fever, and as she has discontinued collections, she has resigned, and Mr. J. A. D. Park has accepted the position as President of the "Pacific."

To "Pacific" Members:

On account of poor health, our president has unfortunately had to resign from office, and Mr. Sims has asked me to step in her place. There is only one word to be said—that I am always at the service of members and will try to help make the "Pacific" of even more assistance to philocartists in general and to its members in particular, than it has been in the past. J. A. D. Park.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan., 9th, '05.

The Secretary is now having new application blanks printed, and will be pleased to send a supply to all who request them, and will give as premiums beautiful souvenir cards and orange wood souvenirs of California.

NEW MEMBERS.

31 Miss Mary Cumea, Academy of Our Lady, 95th and Throop streets, Chicago, Ill. General.

32 E. M. Carnwright, 19 Mt. Pleasant avenue, Newark, N. J. Views, buildings and statues. All best quality.

33 W. A. Imbler, 1095 W. 46th street, Los Angelas, Cal.

34 Melville J. LaPine, 666 Mt. Elliott avenue, Detroit, Mich.

35 J. H. Winklers, 1011 Abercorn street, Savannah, Ga.

36 Miss Ida May Ripper, 61 Allison avenue, Emsworth, Allegheny, Pa. Colored. All kinds, except comic.

37 Miss Mae McClaren, 248 Lowery avenue, Emsworth, Allegheny, Pa. Colored.

38 A. E. Matthews, 801 Boston building, Denver, Col. Artistic and view.

39 O. Morton Vrooman, 608 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal.

40 J. R. Ingraham, 801 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal.

41 Herbert R. Gregg, Loomis, Wash.

42 Jean N. Chodat, 465 S. Monroe st., Decatur, Ill.

43 Miss Sophie Siele, 431 Fulton street, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic, Foreign and scenery.

44 H. I. Mills, Wheatley, Ont., Canada. Box 240.

As trade now stands there is not enough gold out of the earth, if it were all coined, to transact the business of a day.

The practice of oiling the roads has been introduced in India at Bombay. It is found that if the oil is allowed to soak in slowly no obnoxious mud is produced, and the result is a success.

The Collector's Note Book

Entered at the Post Office, at Camden, N. J. as second-class mail.

Vol. III. CAMDEN, N. J., FEBRUARY, 1905. No. 3

THE CONNECTION OF INDIANS WITH LIMESTONE CAVES.

BY F. E. BUSHEY.

Davis, in his "Physical Geography says:

"Caverns in limestone districts are the result of the solvent action of underground waters. Streams gathering on the surface, descend to underground passages by sink holes or swallow holes. After following underground for some distance, they may issue in an enlarged and turbid current from the mouth of a cavern."

In some cases I have found this most able authority to come out with his description exactly, and in a few cases it differs from the cavern, on which I base my description, in fact, it is the only one which I ever had the chance to give anything like a thorough study, and, reader, do not think for an instant that I come in this little article to argue with Mr. Davis, I quote the passage from him because his book was nearest to me when I started to write.

The cave which I am trying to tell you about is situated on a large hill, known as "Mill Tract," it is 50 feet from the summit of the hill; 50 feet from the W. M. R. R., or about 75 feet from the base of this hill. The opening or mouth is about 100 feet above the bed of the Beaver Creek, which drains the valley formed by the South Mountains, and the Blue Ridge (South Range) mountains.

Along this river many Indian relics are found, and it was these pre-historic instruments of warfare that led me to believe that the Indians inhabited this cave; and on exploring, which I shall describe later, proved to us that the cave was the residence of the Dusky Savage.

As you enter the cave you come

to a ridge about 12 feet high, (which, for the convenience of visitors has been cut through) then on top of this ridge, or rather about 3 feet below the top, is a flat place; it looks as if the water when cutting its way through the earth had been in some way obstructed, and from there found a large seam through which it apparently found passage. This ridge, where it was left in its natural state, slopes from the flat place on its top, very fast to the floor proper of the cave, which slopes at a lesser angle than the other. But now this is a question I am unable to answer. The first room is about 75 feet by 150 feet, and varies in height from 30 feet down to 10 feet, part of the floor is soild stone and part, about four-fifths, is clay, of a very tough and dark variety.

At the highest part of this cave is found a hole, that, when removing a few loose stones the top earth was found, and in this hole, which is about 3 feet in diametar, the writer found an angle of a deer-horn, and thinks by moving about four feet of earth the top of the hill would be found, and day-light would be admitted to the cave. At the bottom of this 30 foot wall is a hole through which you descend into the cave proper, it is about 4 feet in diametar and is nearly round, and all the edges of all the rocks are rounded off like the stones in brooks and creeks. A descent of 20 feet is now required, and with the help of a hammer and chisel to make a few steps the descent can now be made very easily, as nature had provided the place for visitors.

When you reach the bottom there is a straight passage and a turn-out, which is named the "Devil's Smoke House," of course the "Devil's" name always appears in a cave when it is very dark, and almost anyone who has ever given this any thought will agree that it is appropriate.

This turn out, at the place where it leaves the main passage way, is very low, and even people of small statue have to stoop considerable to get through. But this height only extends for about six feet, then you are into a department that is about fifteen feet high, and two-hundred feet long, at the rear end of which is a raise, and on the top of which, on one side is a formation that much resembles a cook stove, there is a flat place on the other side and in the middle a piece of solid cylindrical stone, about 3

feet high, and 8 inches in diametar, this serves the purpose of stove pipe very well: on the other side is a kettle about 3 inches deep and 10 inches wide, in the winter or wet season it is always full of water; on the other side of this passage is a large opening in the ceiling about 15 feet in height, on the top of which is a room about 6 feet by 8 feet, and around the sides of the lower part of this opening is the place known as the "Smoke House." It much resembles the old country smoke-house, and in it you can see formations that resemble the sides of bacon, sausages and hams. Many visitors, upon having their attention called to these objects, often say how tempting they are on account of their rich brown color.

But, now, this is the point I want to bring out, if water made this cave, why are these irregularities found in so many places.

(To be Continued Next Issue.)

At Gottimgen University is a Bible written upon palm leaves.

The engines of first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic have been recovered off the coast of Cork, after more than fifty years' immersion.

NOTES OF COMMENT.

In this column, each issue, we shall make a note of Samples, Proofs or Specimens sent us.

From W. A. Imbler, 1095 West 46th street, Los Angeles, Cal., we have received a number of Souvenir Post Cards. As for cards they are simply Souvenir Post Cards, but for beautiful cards their equal cannot be found. The writer has seen many artistic and beautiful post cards but is compelled to admit that this selection of cards from Mr. Imbler far exceeds any I have ever seen. On examining these specimens I am more than convinced that the stock carried by him far exceeds that of the ordinary. Readers in want of fine cards can make no mistake in giving him a trial.

B. Max Mehl, the Fort Worth, Texas, Numismatist, has in his possession a U. S. Half-Dollar, dated 1831, struck in copper. It is precisely of the same type as the silver type of the same year. It was found in a junk shop, at Evansville, Ind., by Mr. W. E. Deeds and purchased by him. If there is anything rare or curious to be found in the coin line, Mr. Mehl

(Continued on Page 38.)

THE BEST STAMP ALBUM.

Time was when the selection of a suitable stamp album in which to place one's accumulation of philatelic treasures was an easy matter to decide, and, perhaps, was given less concern than any other branch of the hobby: but nowadays it is admittedly a rather aifficult problem to solve, as well as being one of no little importance. In the early days of philately, when the number of stamp-issuing countries was not half so large as it is at the present time, and the hundreds of subsequeut issues had not then made their appearance, the enthusiast simply purchased the regular printed album and waded into the stamps of all countries, showing no partiality, except probably for the United States; but to-day the postage stamps of the world number far above the 20,000 mark, and those who attempt making a general collection with the hope of some day reaching the end must necessarily have a bank account of unlimited proportions and nothing else to do but to collect stamps. Thut it is that "specializing," by which is meant the selection of certain countries, has been favored by the great majority of collectors, and has, in fact, become practically the order of the day.

When the younger enthusiast firt starts in to make a collection of stamps he usually buys some sort of an album and takes everything that comes his way. It is perhaps just as well that he adopts this plan, for it enables him to become familiar with the issues of the various countries and to make a selection of those he likes best: after this selection has been made is the time to choose an album in which to make a permenent collection. If the beginner wishes to be economical he can simply get a plain book and rule it off, leaving a margin of one and a half or two inches, and thus have a very inexpensive album; but there are so many of them published at twenty-five cents and upwards that it is much the better way to purchase a printed book, thereby getting the proper arrangement of the countries. Most albums have the issues of all foreign countries illustrated, which is a splendid guide to the collector in distinguishing the many queer-looking specimens he will find. It is also very much better to have the countries alphabet-

ically arranged, for it enables one to find them with ease and greatly improve the appearance of the collection. No illustrations of the stamps of this country will be found in any of the albums, as the laws of the United States prohibit the printing of these fac-similes. It will not take long, however, for even the beginner to become familiar with Uncle Sam's issues, forming as they do the most interesting and important part of his collection.

When the early stages of the hobby have been passed, and the collector awakens to the fact that it is better to confine himself to certain countries in order to obtain the best results and derive the greatest amount of pleasure, it ts then that the choice of an album becomes a more serious problem. It has long been a matter for speculation among advanced collectors as to what arrangement is best adapted for specializing, and it is only recently that the problem has been solved with any degree of unanimity. With perhaps few exceptions the specialist will be found to have adopted the plain album for the mounting of his collection, and most certainly it fills the bill better than any other kind. There are published, it is believed, sections containing the issues of almost every country in the world, but when a collector is interested in a number of countries, together with the many varieties of the United States, the purchase of so many sections necessitates a very considerable outlay, greater, in fact, than the average collector cares to expend. Hence it is that the blank album is the most popular one of the day. The advantages of such an album are many and farr eaching. In the first place the collector can, with the aid of the catalogue, arrange the countries and issues in any way he may desire; one country will follow immediately after another, leaving no long stretch of blank pages, and adding much to the general appearance of the collection. It frequently occurs that the stamps comprising an old issue are, for the most part, difficult to find and consequently high in price, in which case the whole issue can be ignored or simply those included which the collector may have been fortunate enough to obtain.

(To be Continued Next Issue.)

Forty words in the English language are spelled the same forward and backward.

THE COLLECTOR'S NOTEBOOK
Issued the 5th of Every Month.

ROBERT J. WYTHE,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Business and Publication Office,
306 MAIN STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—25c per year to any part of the United States or Canada. Foreign countries, 35c per year.

ADVERTISING RATES:—One inch, single column, 20c; 6 inches, half page, $1.00; 12 inches, 1 page, $2.00.

All advertising copy should reach us not later than the 28th of the month preceding that of issue, and must be accompanied with cash.

Exchange and For Sale Notices.

Our exchange column (20 words) is free to all subscribers, and may be used regularly as long as you are a subscriber; all additional words must be paid for at the rate of 4 for 1c.

For Sale notices are published at the rate of 30 words for 10c; all additional words, 2 for 1c.

The March issue of the "Note Book" will appear March 25th, prompt. It is impossible for us to publish before that date, as it would not give persons living at a distance sufficient time to have their matter reach us.

In writing advertisers, please state that you saw their ad. in the "Note Book".

A number of new subscribers have been added to our list during the past few weeks. Accept thanks.

To publishers of magazines wishing to club the "Note Book" with their publication we will make very liberal inducements. Write for terms.

Our ad. rate is 20c per inch, $1.00 per half page, and $2.00 per page, with no discount for time, and cash must accompany all copy, as we wish to open no new advertising accounts.

We are making a bid for new subscribers and would like to have you on our list. We wish to add many hundred new ones. Remember, you can be one. One, by one, they make the hundreds.

Elsewhere in this issue we have a two inch ad. of our own. Any publisher publishing same, and sending us a marked copy, will receive same space in the "Note Book as long as they continue our ad.

The publisher is indebted to several advertisers for very complimentary letters received, stating the good results they have received from their ads. that we carry. We can only state that we trust the good work will continue.

To-day the circulatton of the "Note Book" exceeds that of the greater part of the Philatelic and curio papers published in the United States, yet its ad. rate is not one-half as large as the majority of these so-called publications.

If you have a relative or a friend in any part of the world, who you think would be interested enough in the "Note Book" to become a possible subscriber, kindly send us their name and address and we will gladly mail them a sample copy.

Should any of our readers be defrauded by any advertiser in the "Note Book", we would be greatly indebted to them if they report the matter to us at once, as "beats" cannot buy ad. space in the "Note Book", at any price, if we know it.

We wish to state that exchange notices, to the number of twenty words are absolutely free to subscribers, but for sale notices must be paid for. Exchanges of a for sale nature will be thrown into the waste basket. Several subscribers please take notice.

Now, just think it over. Don't you really think this little "Note Book" worth 25 cents per year, (12 numbers and issues, no two or three numbers in one issue) with 20 words in the exchange column every month in the year thrown in? Just think it over.

During the past few months we have sent exchange copies of the "Note Book" to a few publishers who have failed to send copies in exchange. To these few we wish to state that if you have no desire to exchange, we shall no longer trouble you with our presence, and therefore will send you no more copies. If you wish further exchange send marked copy, otherwise we shall drop you from our list. The "Note Book" has no desire to push itself where it is not wanted.

The electric railroad between Lima aud Callao, the second enterprize of its kind in Peru, is in operation. Like its predecessor, that between Lima, Chorillos and other nearby seaside resorts, the Lima-Callao road is equipped with American power machinery and handsome American cars, both open and closed. Theroadbed and track werk laid by an American firm.

R U A "Note Book" Reader?

SMALL TALK ON PICTURE CARDS.

BY JACQUES LALOY, OF FRANCE.

Doubtless the first editor that had the idea of making a picture card did not think that some years after, thousands of these little cartoons would invade every postoffice and become near a necessity.

To-day, in France, the number of cards is considerable. Every town, every village in which is a little curiositic or historical monument has its picture card. Even if nothing is interesting, there is however, a view of the church, of the great place or of the great street; and as there is not any stationer in such village, "Jack of all Trade," sells the view of the curiositic. And we may see between every goods exposed to show, a card, some withered by sun, standing on a piece of soap or near onions and chocolate.

In large towns everybody sells picture cards. Stationers and bookseller at first; but tobacco merchants add to this trade. Grocers sell chocolate with postcards as "reclame", with the name of the manufacturers printed on. If you enter a hair dresser shop, during the operation, the boy tries to make you interested in some new series he has; also in the stations, without mentioning the special houses that only sell picture cards. In Paris, on the boulveward, there are many more comelets that offer passing people their charming goods.

If the picture card is sold everywhere, it is because everybody knows it. In fact when you enter a stationery house, it is not rare to see a peasant woman that makes her choice between a series; the kind she prefers are the colored, not very artistic often, but such is her taste. She likes flowers, pictures or brilliant cards. Near her you see the professional collector, who buys one hundred cards at a time. He chooses every kind that enjoys every one of his correspondents. He expends about ten to fifteen cents a day, and is a good customer for the stationer. Often you see the person that buys a card occasionally sending a comical design to a friend, instead of a letter because it is shorter.

It is above all on New Years day that the cards invade the post-offices. But some habits are, in France, to send a surprise on some dates. By example, the first of

April, it is a regularly custom by which we send to friends, a card without any signature, and disguising our handwriting that he cannot know from whom this card comes: On Christmas we do not send cards like the English do. It is above all on New Year days and also sometimes at Easter time.

Notwithstanding all that, the number of the collectors is not very great. I mean by collectors, these, like I, who look at correspondents in papers and send cards in every part of the world. Many people conserve with pleasure the cards sent by friends during a journey, but did not think of asking of unknown correspondents in countries very interesting and often beautiful.

However, I only mean the picture card collection as a universal collection. If, sometime, a friend of yours sent you a card from a Foreign country, you are tempted to ask for more. Above all, if in a paper you see an address, in a very far away country, like New Zealand or South Africa, the humor takes you of writing to this correspondent, and when you begin you cannot stop. This thing happened to me in 1899, when I sent my first card to Constantinople, to an address found in a Young People's Review, and since this day I am a picture card collector, and very bad, of my hobby. If some of the collectors of the American Post Cards are not decided to collect, they must write to me and I will communicate my ardour to them. How to not be taken by interest when seeing on pages of an album beautiful Niagara Falls near a view of the Algeriau Palm-Tree, or pretty Arab scenes. How do you admire the New Zealand Lakes and beautiful vegetations of cabbage trees and fern trees, with the pretty Maori scencs, by example, this curious custom of salutation by rubbing noses with each other. If you do not like these types you have landscape, if no more landscapes, you have monuments, you have the beautiful monuments of "ha ville humiere," you have the interesting ruins of Rome Greece and Jerusalem. You may have photos of curious animals of every country. You may have the illustrious pictures of a country. If you are interested in polibic evenements you have a plenty of satiric and commemorative cards of every incident of our age.

The variety is not able to be

spent; and the stamp collectors have more the pleasure of having interesting stamps with their cards.

More, I will say that picture card collecting is a great agent of internation friendship, and of course of the universal peace.

Some years ago I heard that this was a hobby that would be put down after a short time, but the increase of the picture card trade does not realize the prediction. The very great number of special reviews that give addresses in the most various countries is a great help and a great temptation for collectors and the real interest of the picture card is enjoyed by such Sovereigns as: Ne'gus of Abyssina, Son of the German Kaiser and Pope Pius X, assures to it a certain and brilliant future.

JACQUES LALOY,
Mayenne, France.

Certain European scientists assert that hair may be transplanted, and under favorable circumstances will grow as well in its new as in its original situation.

Russia has a larger proportion of blind people than any other, European country. Two out of every 1,000 of her people are sightless.

NOTES OF COMMENT.

Continued From Page 31.)

generally gets hold of it. He carries one of the largest stocks of rare coins to be found in this country, and is ever ready to serve you if in need of anything in his line.

"The Premium Book of Coins, Stamps and Relics," published by the Coin and Stamp Exchange, of Peru, Indiana, is without a doubt a very valueable book to have around. It is as complete a volume as any one could wish, containing a complete list of prices paid for Rare Coins, Notes, Paper Money, Stamps, Envelopes, Mound Builder's Relics, and many other articles to numerous to mention.

Besides giving the value of all these articles it contains, numerous pages of valuable information. It is very valuable to the collctor, as with a copy at hand you can always be posted as to the price of Curios, and avoid being imposed upon by fraudulent dealers. The price is very reasonable, too, being only 25c per copy. Mr. C. W. Stutesman has our thanks for a copy received

---

The bamboo sometimes grows a foot in twenty-four hours.

THE PACIFIC SOUVENIR CARD COLLECTOR'S SOCIETY.

A World Wide Exchange for Wide Awake Philocartists.

OFFICERS.

President—J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vice-President—Miss Ida Mae Ripper, 61 Allison avenue, Emsworth, Allegheny, Pa.

International Sec'y,—W. A. Imbler, 1095 W. 46th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Secretary—Norman L. Sims, 614 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal.

Official Organ—COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

Dues—Domestic, 50 cents; Foreign, 75 cents, (U. S. of A. money) per year, in advance. Members receive membership card, also five colored cards of California and the official organ for one year.

NEW MEMBERS

45 J. Park Graybell, 1113 E. Alameda avenue, Denver, Col. All kinds

46 Dr. L. Michael, Ferndale, Cal. Prefers Foreign

47 Prof. C. H. Soest, Industrial School, Butte, Mont. Wants views from all parts of the world

48 Fred O. Toole, San Rafael, Cal. All kinds

49 Leroy W. Goodin, Crete, Neb,, R. F. D. No. 3. All kinds

50 Robert J. Wythe, 306 Main street, Camden, N. J.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

32 E. M. Carnwright, 19 Mt. Pleasant avenue to 380 Summer avenue, Newark, N. J.

Special—To those who do not desire the official organ, or those who are already subscribers, the dues are: Domestic, 25 cents; and 35 cents (U. S. money) for all other countries. Such members receive all other benefits, but it must be understood that they do not get the official organ.

We have everything in shape now to proceed with the advancement of our Society, and it won't be long before we have one of the best societies for Souvenir Card collectors in existence.

The secretrry now has new application blanks, and will be pleased to send a supply to all who request them; and will give as premiums, Beautiful Souvenir Cards and Orangewood Souvenirs of California.

Norman L. Sims, Sec'y.
San Rafael, Cal.

During the month of January the Secretary of "The Pacific" received the following from his friends, and he heartily thanks them, as he appreciated them very much. A gold embossed wall case and calendar, from the Universal Art Company, 10 East 14th street, New York. Two sets of view cards of Portsmouth, Ohio, sent by H. A. Lorberg, publisher of that place. A lovely set of colored cards, of the Library of Congress, from our Vice-President, Miss Ida Mae Ripper, and a beautiful orangewood postcard, from W. A. Imbler, 1095 W. 46th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

It takes about three seconds for a message to travel from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT
of the
INDEPENDENT COLLECTOR'S UNION,
Conducted by
D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

Membership Dues—Local, 25 cents per year; stockholders annual dues, gratis; stocks, $1.00 per share. Further particulars from Secretary

OFFICERS FOR 1904-05.

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Auction Manager—Hugh W. McGill, Everett, Ont., Canada.

Counterfeit Detector--Arthur F. Harris, Geneva, N. Y.

Attorney—Robert M. Poach, Bellefield, Va

Official Organ—COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S LETTER.

Dear Fellowmembers I. C. U.:

I am very glad to report two new members this month and one new stockholder, and I hope we can have a better list for next month, or at least for April "Note Book", as we cannot expect to have a large list for March "Note Book" as the time is so short between this and the March number. I am very sorry to be compelled to place two of our members on the delinquent list. I do not understand why any member would rather be suspended than to resign. I have notified those in arrears, through the Official Organ, and have personally written these two members, yet have failed to receive any reply. Now let us all try and see what we can do in recruiting our membership. One thing is absolutely certain, if one waits for the other and no one tries to get any members we will not increase very much in building up our union. Now here is a question for you to decide individually:

"Do yon, or do you not want to make a success of the I. C. U,? Decide it for yourself. You know how to try.

Fraternally Yours,
D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

NEW MEMBERS

Robert J. Wythe, 306 Main street, Camden, N. J.

Francis M. Hoppel, 815 Federal street, Camden, N. J.

NEW STOCKHOLDER.

Robert J. Wythe, 306 Main street, Camden, N. J.

SUSPENDED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

R. W, Garrabrant, 108 16th avenue, Patterson, N. J.

Daniel W. Hayes, Clarendon, Vt.

The above will be re-instated on payment of dues for 1905.

D. E. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

The inventor of the tide table, it is said, never saw the sea in his life.

THE

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Devoted to

COLLECTORS & COLLECTING

In General.

VOLUME I.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

THOMAS BURNETT,

Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

INDEX.

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Stamps.

Coins.

Paper Money.

Curiosities.

Autographs.

Books.

Natural History.

Indian Relics.

Minerology.

St. Louis Fair Notes.

Collectors and their Collections.

Miscellaneous.

VOL, DEC. 1903 NO,

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

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Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs,
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Thomas Burnett. Camden, N. J.

Prospectus of The Collector's Note Book.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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U. S. and Canada, per year, postage prepaid - - -	$ .20
To all other countries in the Postal Union, - - -	.40

Stamps not accepted in payment of subscriptions.

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One inch, width of page, - - - - - -	$ .40
One page, - - - - - -	2.00

Twenty five per cent discount allowed on advertisments standing three months, payable in advance.

EXCHANGE AND FOR SALE NOTICES.

Thirty words or less, one insertion, ten cents. Extra words one cent each.

Exchange desired with other Magizines, 1 or 2 copies.

THOMAS BURNETT. EDITOR & PUBLISHER

CAMDEN, N. J.

-ANNOUNCEMENT-

IN announcing the appearance of THE COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK, the Publisher wishes to state, that it is not brought before the collecting public to fill a long felt want or at the solicitation of many friends, but through a desire to preserve in a neat and handy form, the numerous notes that have appeared from time, to time, in the various Magazines. In addition to notes on the above subjects it will contain two or three original articles each month, with illustrations.

THE COLLECTOR'S NOTE BOOK will positively appear once a month, whether I receive one subscription or one thousand, as I am publishing it for my own gratification, and not for mercenary gain only.

As can be seen, it will be of a size and form suitable for binding and will I trust, prove an interesting if not valuable addition to every collectors library.

There is now in preperation, interesting articles by some well known writers, including a series of articles describing some of the most valuable and extensive private collections in this country. Among the other good things promised is a complete list, of New Jersey paper currency, State, corporation, and individual notes, of over 1500 varieties. by E. B. Sterling.

This Prospectus is issued and mailed in lieu of so many sanple copies, so if you wish to see number one and the eleven succeeding numbers, send two dimes in the inclosed coin card and receive it for one year.

VOL. I DEC. 1903 NO. I

..THE..

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SUBSCRIPTION $ 20 PER YEAR

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Thomas Burnett. Camden, N. J.

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Thomas Burnett. Camden, N. J.

FOR SALE.

A Merritt Typewriter, in satin lined case, cost $12, in good order. Make offer. Ernest R. Holmes, 32 Waverly Place, N. Y.

25 ENVELOPES 10c.

We will print your name and address on 25 First-class Envelopes, and mail them postpaid, for 10 cents.

ROBERTS SUPPLY CO.,
121 Main Street,
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

EXCHANGE.

Will exchange Curios, stamps, etc., with reliable collectors. John Whitman, 284 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stamp ex. desired with all countries, sheets or lots. L. E. Quinby, Chillicothe, Mo.

Will ex. Stamps, Coins, Curios, etc., or will pay cash for skins in A-1 condition. Percy Brown, Taxidermist, 25 1-2 Fulton St., Auburn, N. Y.

THE HUMBOLDT STAMP Co

DEALERS IN

POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS

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COLLECTIONS AND RARITIES PURCHASED FOR PROMPT CASH.

Will be pleased to receive

WANT LISTS-

From all classes of collectors.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL TO RELIABLE COLLECTORS' OR ON RECEIPT OF SATISFACTORY REFEENCE.

Address, 694 Cortez st. Chicago, Ill.

VOL. I JAN. 1904 NO. 2

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SUBSCRIPTION $.20 PER YEAR

PUBLISHED BY

Thomas Burnett. Camden, N. J.

NOTICE

The next issue of this Magazine will be out Feb. 15th. Advertisements to insure insertion should reach this office not later than Feb. 12th.

FOR SALE.

Stamps on approval, at 50 per cent discount. Send reference. Tokens and Illustrated envelopes of Civil War for sale. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Florida shells and curios, Retail and Wholesale, rough or polished. Send two cents for descriptive price list. A. G. Reynolds, Disston City, Hillsboro county, Florida.

1 Indian Relic, 1 Curiosity, 10 Different Stamps, 1 Old Coin and Price List for One Dime. Indian Tomahauk 35c, 100 Sea Shells 30c, 5 Old Coins 15c. W. P. Arnold, Peacedale, R. I.

Post Free: Ten ounces of beautiful ore from Colorado mines, for fifty old U. S. or foreign coins; any kind, but must be in good condition and post paid by sender. Jules Oswald, Box 62, Pueblo, Colo.

EXCHANGE.

Will exchange Curios, stamps, etc., with reliable collectors. John Whitman, 284 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

50 different R. A. Chapter Mask Pennies. Want M. Gold Dollars and Chapter Pennies. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Ill.

Will ex. Stamps, Coins, Curios, etc., or will pay cash for skins in A-1 condition. Percy Brown, Taxidermist, 25 1-2 Fulton St., Auburn, N. Y.

Rare stamps exchanged with advanced collectors at equal catalogue. Any stamp in stock, 1c to $10, at 60 per cent discount. Sheets sent on approval to collectors. James Jay, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

VOL. I FEB. 1904 NO. 3

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

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Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs,
Books, Indian Relics, Mineralogy,
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SUBSCRIPTION $.25 PER YEAR

PUBLISHED BY

Thomas Burnett. Camden, N. J.

NOTICE

The next issue of this Magazine will be out March 15th. Advertisements to insure insertion should reach this office not later than March 12th.

FOR SALE.

Bargains! 6 var. Greece, '01, 5c. 10 var. Rare Australia, 5c. 4 var. Rare Phillipines, cat. 12c, 5c. 1000 Hinges, 7c. Antoquia, 1899, 20c, worth 25c, 5c. Applicants for approval sheets get set Phillipines.

Paul Rockwell, Nichols, S. C.

Combination Book--10c. Contains 50 Latest Songs, 100 Funny Conundrums and 150 Jokes. Funniest Book out, only 10c.

Daniel Webster, Newport, Tenn.

Stamps on approval, at 50 per cent discount. Send reference. Tokens and Illustrated envelopes of Civil War for sale. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange desired with all collectors by approval sheets, marked at catalogue prices.

Clarence Grant, New Glascow, Nova Scotia, Can.

I will pay cash or exchange rare U. S. stamps for gold dollars of any date.

Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

Wanted—The Numismatist for Dec. 1899 and June 1901.

Basil G. Hamilton, Cargary, Alberta, Canada.

Wanted—A $50, $20, $25 gold, also set of slugs, Colorado and many others.

H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

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$5.00	Gold,	1800, v. fine,	$8.00
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2 U. S. 1-2 Cents, dif. dates			.25

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New Philippine dollar, "	$1.15
12 Foreign Coins, all dif.	.25

Our 20 page, 1904 edition Coin Book, Ilustrated, 10c, or will mail it free for a V. G. 1877 U. S. cent.

ARNOLD NUMISMATIC CO., Sta. A, Providence, R. I.

VOL. I MAR. 1904 NO. 4

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

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Books, Indian Relics, Mineralogy,
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SUBSCRIPTION $.25 PER YEAR

PUBLISHED BY

Thomas Burnett. Camden, N. J.

NOTE.--Do not Fail to Read Special Notice on Page No. 49.

VOL. 1 APRIL. 1904 NO. 5

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

Devoted to

Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs, Books, Indian Relics, Mineralogy, Natural History, Etc.

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Thomas Burnett. Camden, N. J.
26 York st.

Genuine Bargains in Rare Coins!

U.S. Silver Dol., 1795, v g		$3.00
" "	1797, v g	2.75
" "	1798 fine	2.00
" "	1799 fine	2.15
" "	1800 v f	2.40
" Trade Dollars, nearly all dates, at	- -	80c

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

All in abount new condition.

3c Note,	45c	15c Note,	50c
5c "	20c	25c "	50c
10c "	25c	50c "	90c

Or will send the entire set of 6 notes for only - $2.50

U. S. Gold $1.00, only		$1.75
" "	3.00, piece,	8.75

U. S. Half Dollars, dated before 1820, each, - 90c

5 Large U. S. Cents, dated before 1820, no poor coins, each and every one in good condition, the lot for 35c

5 U. S. Large Cents, dated in the 20's, all in fine condition, all different, the lot for 30c

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Half Cents, two different dates, for - - 25c

I am always in the market for the purchase of rare coins, or entire collections, and pay the highest market prices for same.

I shall be pleased to receive your list of what you want to buy or sell.

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist,

DEALER IN RARE COINS,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Member American Numismatic Association.

Send 25c for my HUB COIN BOOK, over 100 pages, with over 500 illustrations. The best book of its kind ever issued at the price.

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5 Beautiful Sea Shells

FOR ONLY 10 CENTS.

Mrs. Susan M. Mohr, Lealman, Fla.

VOL. 1 MAY, 1904. NO. 6

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

Devoted to
Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs,
Books, Indian Relics, Mineralogy,
Natural History, Etc.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25c PER YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY

Thomas Burnett, 26 York street.

Camden, N. J.

WANT LIST.

The following magazines are wanted to complete my files. Will exchange or pay cash.

Archæologist, The	1893 Allentown, Pa. Vol. 1—Nos. 1, 2, 4 and later
Agissiz Record,	1888 Oskaloosa, Iowa. Vol. 1—No. 6 and later
Agissiz Companion,	1886 Wyndotte, Kas. Vol. 1—Nos. 3 & 4. Vol. 2—Nos. 11 & 12. Vol. 3—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 9. Vol. 4. complete
Autograph, The	1890 Nebraska City, Neb. Vol. 1—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Vol. 2—Nos. 1, 3 and later.
Collector, The	1893 Pexin, Ill. Vol. 1—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12. Vol. 2—No. 2 and later.
Collector's Monthly,	1890 Danielsonville, Conn. Vol. 1—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Vol. 3—No. 2 and later.
Exchanger's Monthly,	1885 Jersey City, N. J. Vol. 1—Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9. Vol. 4—No. 11. Vol 6—No 2 and later
Geologist Gazette,	1887 Elkader, Iowa. Vol 1—Nos 10 12 and later
Geologist, Young	1888 Oskaloosa, Iowa. Vol 1—Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6. Vol 2 complete
Hoosier Naturalist,	1885 Valaparaiso, Ind. Vol 1—Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12. Vol 2—Nos 2, 3, 5 and later
Museum, The	1885 Philadelphia, Pa. Vol 1—No 5 and later

Naturalist & Collector, 1895 Abingdon, Ill.
Vol 1—No 2 and later

Naturalist Companion, 1885 Rockport, N. Y.
Vol 1—Nos 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Vol 2—Nos 1, 3 and later

Naturalist Gleamer, 1886 College Sp ings, Iowa
Vol 1—No 2 and later

Naturalist Journal, 1885 Philadelphia, Pa.
Vol 1—Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12,
Vol 2—Nos 1, 2, 3, 5 and later

Naturalist, Young 1886 Lake View, Ill.
Vol 1—Nos 2, 3, 5 and later

Numismatist, The 1892 Monroe, Mich.
Vols 1 and 2 complete

Oregon Naturalist 1895
Vol 1, complete. Vol 2—Nos 1, 2, 6. Vol 3—Nos 1. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12. Vol 4—Nos 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and later [Y., 1887

Oologist, The 1884 Gains, N. Y., and Albion, N.
Vol 2, complete except No 1. Vol. 4—No 1. Vol 5—Nos 1 & 6. Vol 6—No 4. Vol 12—Nos 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Vol 13—No 6. Vol 15—Nos 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Vol 16—Nos 1, 3 and later

Perforator, The
Vol 18—Nos 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Philatetic Journal of America, —— ————
Vol 4—Nos 7, 8, 9, 10. Vol 14, com

Taxidermist, The 1892 Akron, Ohio.
Vol 1—Nos 6, 8, 12 and later

Tidings from Nature, 1884 Ruthland, Vt.
Vol 1—Nos 1 & 2. Vol 2—No 1 & later

Travelor and Naturalist, 1892 Napa, Cal.
Vol 1—Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Vol 2—Nos 1, 2, 4, 10 and later

Wolverine Naturalist, 1890 Kalamazoo, Mich.
Vol 1—No 5 and later

Virginia Philatelist, 1899 Richmond, Va.
Vol 1, complete. Vol 2, complete. Vol 3—Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, or will buy the three volumes complete

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60 Different U. S. Stamps, .05c

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ENVELOPES
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VOL. 2 JUNE, 1904. NO. 1

..THE..

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Exchanger's Monthly,	1885 Jersey City, N. J. Vol. 1—Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9. Vol. 4—No. 11. Vol 6—No 2 and later
Geologist Gazette,	1887 Elkader, Iowa. Vol 1—Nos 10 12 and later
Geologist, Young	1888 Oskaloosa, Iowa. Vol 1—Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6. Vol 2 complete
Hoosier Naturalist,	1885 Valaparaiso, Ind. Vol 1—Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12.
Naturalist Companion,	1885 Rockport, N. Y. Vol 1—Nos 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Vol 2—Nos 1, 3 and later
Naturalist Journal,	1885 Philadelphia, Pa. Vol 1—Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, Vol 2—Nos 1, 2, 3, 5 and later

Oregon Naturalist 1895
Vol 1, complete. Vol 2—Nos 1, 2, 6. Vol 3—Nos 1. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12. Vol 4—Nos 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and later

Perforator, The
Vol 18—Nos 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Philatelic West & Camera News,
Vol 25—Nos 1, 2 and 3. Vol 26—Nos 2 and 3

Philatetic Journal of America, —— ——
Vol 4—Nos 7, 8, 9, 10. Vol 14, com

Stamp Age, The 1904 Washington, D. C.
Vol 1—No 1

Taxidermist, The 1892 Akron, Ohio.
Vol 1—Nos 6, 8, 12 and later

Tidings from Nature, 1884 Ruthland, Vt.
Vol 1—Nos 1 & 2. Vol 2—No 1 & later

Travelor and Naturalist, 1892 Napa, Cal.
Vol 1—Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Vol 2—Nos 1, 2, 4, 10 and later

Wolverie Naturalist, 1890 Kalamazoo, Mich.
Vol 1—No 5 and later

EXCHANGE.

30 words or less, free; extra words 1-2 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

G. W. Gerhart, 323 6th Street, Marietta, Pa, has 1d 1883 Hawauan stamp (very slightly torn, mended) cataloging $10, for best offer in stamps.

Illustrated envelopes of the Civil War and of the Spanish War wanted in exchange for stamps and postal Cards. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Should like to exchange autographs for autographs. Send list of duplicates and receive mine. All exchanges subject to approval. Howes Morris, Jr., Cottage City, Mass.

Send me any number of this magazine, previous to number 6, and receive in exchange fragment Indian pottery, prepaid, (price same, 10c.) Warren Ware, 1138 Monroe Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Have many hundreds of magazines such as Century, Scribner's, Harper's' Munsey's, Recreation, Lippincott's, etc., to exchange for others. Send your lists, if interested, to John M. Werner, Box 451, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Souvenir Postal Cards Wanted—To exchange, either used or unused, but chiefly mailed me from place of the view on eard. Fine cards preferred. I will give equal value. J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted—All values Columbian, Omaha, Pan-America and St. Louis Exposition stamps, used and unused, in any quantity. Will exchange for same stamps off my lists, or cash. Send list or lot to Paul A. Rockwell, Nichols, S. C.

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30 words or less, 10 cents; extra words 1-2 cent each.

Send 20 cents, (silver or stamps) and I will send you 1 dozen different beautiful unused souvenir post cards. H. A. Schwedes. 327 Bergan Street, Newark, N. J.

Prehistoric Mound and Indian Relics for sale cheap. Send your name for free price-lists, etc. A. D. Grutzmacher, Dealer in Relics, etc., Mukwonago, Wis.

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Can be supplied at the following prices for a short time. The supply is very limited, so better complete your file while it is possible.

Vol. 1--No. 1	.05c
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5	Large Cents,	different dates,	20c
10	"	"	40c
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40	"	"	2.00
100	"	"	3.00
Half Cents,			15c each, 2 for 25c
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NUMISMATIST,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

VOL. 2 JULY, 1904. NO. 2

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COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

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Oregon Naturalist 1895
Vol 1, complete. Vol 2—Nos 1, 2, 6. Vol 3—Nos 1. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12. Vol 4—Nos 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and later

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Vol 1—Nos 1 & 2. Vol 2—No 1 & later

Travelor and Naturalist, 1892 Napa, Cal.
Vol 1—Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Vol 2—Nos 1, 2, 4, 10 and later

For Sale.

30 words or less, 10 cents; extra words 1-2 cent each.

Prehistoric Mound and Indian Relics for sale cheap. Send your name for free price-lists, etc. A. D. Grutzmacher, Dealer in Relics, etc., Mukwonago, Wis.

Do you collect new Post Cards? This is a good time to begin. Send 20 cents in stamps for 10 fine views of Boston and vicinity. C. W. Sawtelle, 80 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

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50 U. S. and Foreign Stamps, 1 Alligator Tooth and 3 varieties good Foreign Coins, all for 10c postpaid. 10 Foreign Coins, all different, in good condition, for 20c postpaid. G. Bennett, 2012 First Street, Louisville, Ky.

I have nearly every kind of Indian Relic and Foreign Stamps—Send for my outlines of relics and approval sheets of stamps—they are fine. I also have a flint lock, pistol, fiddle, canteens, cartridge boxes, etc. Also over 500 paper novels, 500 magazines, (all kinds) and over 500 curiosities of all kinds to sell or exchange. Write to me first, my stuff is all bargains, as I must sell. Chas. S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Ohio.

Back Numbers.

Can be supplied at the following prices for a short time. The supply is very limited, so better complete your file while it is possible.

Vol. 1--No. 1	.05c
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" I " 3	.15c
" I " 4	.15c
" I " 5	.10c
" I " 6	.05c

Can supply the volume complete for 40 cents.

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Robert J. Wythe,

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30 words or less, free; extra words 1-2 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

Exchange desired with medium and advanced collectors. Basis—any catalogue. Major J. M. T. Partello, U. S. Army, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

G. W. Gerhart, 323 6th Street, Marietta, Ohio, has collection of Spanish stamps, 82 varieties, cataloging $5.35, for unused Queen and Kings heads.

Illustrated envelopes of the Civil War and of the Spanish War wanted in exchange for stamps and postal Cards. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted—Tobacco Tags, I will send postpaid, 3 different Foreign coins for every 10 whole coupons or tags of the Florodora Co. G. Bennett, 2012 First Street, Louisville, Ky.

Should like to exchange autographs for autographs. Send list of duplicates and receive mine. All exchanges subject to approval. Howes Norris, Jr., Cottage City, Mass.

Exchange your duplicates for stamps from my sheets. I allow 3-4 cat. value. Exchange correspondence given prompt attention. Kenyon B. Corner, 513 W. Hill Avenue, Valdosta, Ga.

Have many hundreds of magazines such as Century, Scribner's, Harper's' Munsey's, Recreation, Lippincott's, etc., to exchange for others. Send your lists, if interested, to John M. Werner, Box 451, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Souvenir Postal Cards Wanted—To exchange, either used or unused, but chiefly mailed me from place of the view on card. Fine cards preferred. I will give equal value. J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted—All values Columbian, Omaha, Pan-America and St. Louis Exposition stamps, used and unused, in any quantity. Will exchange for same stamps off my lists, or cash. Send list or lot to Paul A. Rockwell, Nichols, S. C.

VOL. 2 AUGUST, 1904. NO. 3

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

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30 words or less, free; extra words 1-2 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

For Exchange.—Duplicates in Minerals, Fossils, Curios, etc. Geo. Walther, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.

Illustrated envelopes of the Civil War and of the Spanish War wanted in exchange for stamps and postal Cards. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Will exchange 3 big U. S. cents for every U. S. half cent sent me. Exchange stamps, coins, paper money, curios,etc. Todd Fagan, 305 E. 2nd Street, Topeka, Kans.

Should like to exchange autographs for autographs. Send list of duplicates and receive mine. All exchanges subject to approval. Howes Norris, Jr., Cottage City, Mass.

For every U. S. nickel (5c), dated before 1884 sent me, I will send postpaid, 1 Black Hills Ruby, or 3 copies of Youth's Companion. G. Bennett, 2012 First street, Louisville, Ky.

Wanted.—To exchange stamps from our approval sheets at 50 per cent. commission, for cancelled St. Louis Exposition stamps. C. R. Godbey & Co., 1825 Forest Ave., Parsons, Kans.

Philocartists—Send 25 cents (no stamps) for 10 different superior picture cards of Buffalo and Niagara Falls. See my notice in June number—still good. J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Plate Numbers Wanted.—To exchange with other collectors, Pan American and St. Louis plate numbers. Send lists of duplicates and I will do the same. P. H. Hill, 229 N. Summer street, Nashville, Tenn.

For $1.00 catalogue value of stamps, no revenues, will give ten formurlers and money-making enterprises. Stamps must catalogue ten cents or more. Write Quick. C. P. Sutton, Sutton, N. B., Canada.

1450 var. of Tobacco Tags alphabetically arranged on card boards, and other curios, to exchange for Stamps and Coins. Enclose postage for reply. Burns Cherry, 2908 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Cal,

Have many hundreds of magazines such as Century,Scribner's, Harper's' Munsey's, Recreation, Lippincott's, etc., to exchange for others. Send your lists, if interested, to John M. Werner, Box 451, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Wanted—All values Columbian, Omaha, Pan-America and St. Louis Exposition stamps, used and unused, in any quantity. Will exchange for same stamps off my lists, or cash. Send list or lot to Paul A. Rockwell, Nichols, S. C.

Base Ball Players! I will exchange $7.00 catalogue stamps for a fielder's glove, worth $3.00. Glove must be worth $3.00. Exchange $3,00 stamps for every new $1,50 ball sent me. Kenyon B. Corner, 513 W. Hill avenue, Valdosta, Ga.

About 200 cloth-bound new and second-hand books; fiction, historical, scientific and biography; watch, kodak, stone pipe, bicycle, etc., to exchange for paper-backed tobacco tags and coupons. Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, So. Dak.

For Sale.

30 words or less, 10 cents; extra words 1-2 cent each.

Free! 100 Stamps, to all applying for our approval sheets at 50 per cent. commission, and enclosing 4 cents for postage. C. R. Godbey & Co., 1825 Forest Ave., Parsons, Kans.

For Sale.—Specimens of beautiful Moss Agate Pebbles, from Wyoming, at 10c each, postpaid, also polished Opals and other Gem Stones. Geo. Walther, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.

5 var. Hawaiian Island Post Cards, unused, 15c. 50 var. Street Car Transfers, 20c, or 100 mixed, 25c. 68 var. Tin Tobacco Tags, 20c. Burns Cherry, 2908 Sixteenth ssrce,, San Francisco, Cal.

"Float Stone," is the only genuine mineral that will float upon water; a nice specimen of this mineral wonder sent postpaid for 6c. Fine larger specimens. 10c each. Every collector should have one. G. Bennett, 2012 First street, Louisville, Ky.

Antique Grand Father's Clock. An extraordianary curiosity in construction and a rare novelty in clocks. 6 feet high, brass face and works, one hand and weight. Perfect working order. Over 300 years old. Price and particulars on application, to intending purchaser. Enclose stamp for returnable photo. Rev. R. Venting, Mansfield, Ohio.

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COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK,
Camden, N. J.

Back Numbers.

Our supply of single numbers being exhausted, we can only supply volume one complete. Price, with supplement, 50 cts.

Vol. 2--No. 1	.05c
Vol. 2--No. 2	.05c

As we only reserved a few complete sets of volume one, now is the time to complete your file.

Your name and address printed in upper left-hand corner on 25 XX White Envelopes, 10c, postpaid.

Robert J Wythe,
380 Chester St CAMDEN, N. J.

The September Number of

"The Collector's Note Book"

Will Contain the First
Instalment of a

SPECIAL ARTICLE

on

The Preservation of Wild Animals,

Describing and Illustrating,
by the use of over a dozen
Half Tones, the methods in
use at the

United States National Museum.

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I offer for this month the following bargains:

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" " dates of my selection,	15c	2 for 25c	
" Eagle Cents, 1857 or 1858,	6c	2 for 10c	
" Two Cent pieces, in uncirculated bright condition,			8c
" " " " " 2 dates,			15c
" Three Cent pieces, (nickel)	7c	4 dif. dates	25c
" 5c (nickels) "without cents," brilliant proofs,			15c
" Silver Half Dimes,			10c
" Quarter Dollars, 1796, good, rare,			$2.75
" " 1805, very good,			85c
" " 1818, "			60c
" " 1819, "			60c
" " 1821, "			60c
" " 1828, fine,			75c
" " 1835, very good,			45c
" Half Dollar, old type, dated before 1820,			$1.00
" " " " 1830,			80c
" " " " 1840,			65c
" Columbian Half Dollar, 1893,			65c
" Dollars, old type, liberty seated,			$1.60
" Trade Dollars,			85c
" " brilliant proofs,			$1.25
" Gold Dollars, small or large type, fine, $1.85,		both	$3.60
Set of U. S. Fractional Currency, consisting of a 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c note,			$2.75

Hundreds of other Coins i nstock, at the lowest possible prices. Send me your want list. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

B. MAX MEHL,

Numismatist,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

VOL. 2 SEPTEMBER, 1904. NO. 4

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

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SUBSCRIPTION, 25 PER YEA R.

PUBLISHED BY

Thomas Burnett, 26 York street.

Camden, N. J..

This Magazine

Will have a representive in attendance in the

Curio, Relic, Stamp and Coin Dept.

of the

Great Inter=State Fair,

at **Trenton, N. J.**

During the

ENTIRE FAIR WEEK.

To receive Subscriptions and Advertisements, and incidentally to distribute a couple thousand copies to those interested in the exhibits of this department.

Advertisers! Here is your cue to get busy. Ad. copy should reach us by September 17th; no later, for this number.

Exchange.

30 words or less, free; extra words 1 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

For Exchange.—Duplicates in Minerals, Fossils, Curios, etc. Geo. Walther, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.

Argentine 5p, 1892, star punched, for 50c worth of good stamps, cat. 2c and up. Hiram H. Haight, Winnebago City, Minn.

Illustrated envelopes of the Civil War and of the Spanish War wanted in exchange for stamps and postal Cards. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Will exchange Confederate stamps for $100 Confederate notes of 1864 and 1862, "Negroes Hoeing Cotton," and other good broken bank notes. R. L. Dietrick, Lorraine, Va.

Wanted! Anything showy for bullets and specimens of wood, shells, etc., from the famous Gettysburg battlefield. Have other offers, Write Ray Mondorff, Hanover, Pa.

Precancels.—Will exchange 60 varieties for $1 Omaha; 20 for 50c Columbian; 10 for 15c Columbian, 1-2c, 8c or 10c Canada Jab, used, fine condition. S. Hyman, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Exchange old coins, gold, silver and copper, total nearly 400, for harp in good condition. Value, about $250. Send particulars and receive same. Rev. Richard Venting, Mansfield, Ohio.

A beautiful specimen of ogatized wood, for 50 Arbuckle signatures or Lion Heads. Have curios of all descriptions, make offers. Write anyway, want to get acquainted. F. R. Dodge, Hanover, Pa.

Collectors Look! I will exchange 5 arrow heads, 1 scraper and 1 piece of mound pottery for 25c worth of unused 2c U. S. stamps. Send name and address with stamps. Prof. K. Griffin. Deep Spring, Tenn.

Philocartists—Send 25 cents (no stamps) for 10 different superior picture cards of Buffalo and Niagara Falls. See my notice in June number—still good. J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted—All values Columbian, Omaha, Pan-America and St. Louis Exposition stamps, used and unused, in any quantity. Will exchange for same stamps off my lists, or cash. Send list or lot to Paul A. Rockwell, Nichols, S. C.

Base Ball Players! I will exchange $7.00 catalogue stamps for a fielder's glove, worth $3.00. Glove must be worth $3.00. Exchange $3,00 stamps for every new $1,50 ball sent me. Kenyon B. Corner, 513 W. Hill avenue, Valdosta, Ga.

Will exchange one Colonial bill or one large U. S. cent, dated before 1804, for two half-cents, or two, two-cent pieces for one half-cent. One large cent for every small cent dated 1877. Other coins to exchange for cents dated before 1812. J. M. Henderson, 13 1-2 E. State Street, Columbus, Ohio.

For Sale.

30 words or less, 10 cents; extra words 1 cent each.

Send me $1 (note) and receive $3 worth of stamps, catalogue value, from my collection, 5000 stamp hinges, 30c, Harry M, Alkire, Clayton, N, J,

For Sale.—Specimens of beautiful Moss Agate Pebbles, from Wyoming, at 10c each, postpaid, also polished Opals and other Gem Stones. Geo. Walther, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.

Card exchangers—Buy California post cards, colored, "beauties to exchange with friends. Made in Germany. 25c for 10, all different. Norman L. Sims, 614 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal.

Guinea Pigs, all prices and all colors; solid black, reds, creams, whites, silver greys, broken colors and Abyssinians. Himalayan rabbits, homing and fancy pigeons. Box 165, Mayville, N. Y.

5 var Hawaiian Island Postal Cards, unused, 15c. 50 var Street Car Transfers, 20, or 100 mixed, 25c. 63 var Tin Tobacco Tags, 20c, or 112 var, 40c. 55 var Cigar Rings, 15c, or 100 var, 35c. Pair of Old Snuffers, 65c. Piece of Petrified Wood from California, 10c, all postpaid. Burns Cherry, 2908 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Card collectors, write to Farran Zerbe, 110 Adin Bldg. L. P. E., St. Louis, Mo., for his unique wood post card, with woody inscription that barks like a tree, the most popular card issued in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Sales up to now having exceeded his facilities to supply same; five cents each or $3.50 per hundred. The Secretary of "The Pacific" has one in his collection and is proud of it.

English bull dog revolver. double action, centre fire, pearl handle, $2.25. Forehand 32 cal. double action revolver, 90c. Harrington and Richardson 32 cal. double action, $1.00. Copy Hornady's Taxidermy, in good condition, cover only soiled, $1.40. Asseigi spear, from South Africa, $300. Two African poisoned arrows, with bow, $4.50. Pepper box revolver, made in 1845, $5.00. I will consider an exchange of mounted birds for any of above, and I will guarantee listed articles to be in serviceable condition. Oliver M. Davie, Columbus, Ohio.

Exchange.

30 words or less, free; extra words 1 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

1450 var Tobacco Tags alphabetically arranged on card boards, and other curios, to exchange for stamps and coins, Enclose postage for reply, Burns Cherry, 2908 16th street, San Francisco, Cal,

I will exchange Foreign stamps, catalogue value, for all Omaha, Pan-American and St. Louis. Send for my list of prices I pay for U. S. stamps. Any quantity taken. Geo. W. Crover, 827 Main street, Cambridge. Mass.

NOTICE!

With every order of One Dollar or more I will send FREE a copy of the HUB COIN BOOK, containing over 100 pages with over 500 illustrations and treats of both Foreign and American Coins. It is one of the most complete coin books on the market and retails at 25 cents.

I offer for this month the following bargains:

U. S. Half Cents, dated before 1810,			25c
" " dates of my selection,		15c	2 for 25c
" Eagle Cents, 1857 or 1858,		6c	2 for 10c
" Two Cent pieces, in uncirculated bright condition,			8c
" " " " "			2 dates, 15c
" Three Cent pieces, (nickel)		7c	4 dif. dates 25c
" 5c (nickels) "without cents," brilliant proofs,			15c
" Silver Half Dimes,			10c
" Quarter Dollars, 1796, good, rare,			$2.75
" " 1805, very good,			85c
" " 1818, "			60c
" " 1819, "			60c
" " 1821, "			60c
" " 1828, fine,			75c
" " 1835, very good,			45c
" Half Dollar, old type, dated before 1820,			$1.00
" " " " 1830,			80c
" " " " 1840,			65c
" Columbian Half Dollar, 1893,			65c
" Dollars, old type, liberty seated,			$1.60
" Trade Dollars,			85c
" " brilliant proofs,			$1.25
" Gold Dollars, small or large type, fine, $1.85,			both $3.60
Set of U. S. Fractional Currency, consisting of a 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c note,			$2.75

Hundreds of other Coins i nstock, at the lowest possible prices. Send me your want list. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

B. MAX MEHL,

Numismatist,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

VOL. 2 OCTOBER, 1904. NO. 5

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

Devoted to
Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs, Philocarty, Books, Mineralogy, Indian Relics, Natural History, Etc.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 PER YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY

Thomas Burnett, 513 N. 6th St.

Camden, N. J.

Exchange

30 words or less, free; extra words 1 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

Coins, Curios, etc., to exchange for a watch. Todd Fagan, 305 E. 2d street, Topeka, Kan.

Would like to exchange with collectors in U. S. and Foreign countries. H. A. Schwedes, 327 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

I have volumes of 1902 and 1903 of Youth's Companion to exchange for best offer of stamps or post cards. H. E. Evenson, Roland, Iowa.

$50 worth of Indian relics, arrow heads and coins to ex for disc graphaphone and records or offer. Prof. K. Griffin, Deep Spring, Tenn.

I will exchange common and medium stamps U. S. and Foreign, for Foreign postals and entires. Mark cards at net prices. W. C. Malone, Wolfe City, Texas.

Should like to exchange autographs for autographs. Send list of duplicates and receive mine. All exchanges subject to approval. Howes Norris, Jr, Cottage City, Mass

For each U. S. nickel, 5c, dated before 1884, sent me, I will send, postpaid, a packet of 100 finely mixed stamps, U. S. and Foreign. G. Bennett, 2112 First srreet, Louisville, Ky

Wanted—To exchange precancels with collectors; will also buy if cheap. Have tobacco tags to exchange for precancels. Illustrated post cards exchanged. Write. Ira Fisher, Nahomet, Ills.

Wanted—A suit of Union blue or Confederate gray, no matter how old, torn or ragged, or parts of suits of suits. Will give cash or exchange Indian relics for them. Ed. Barrett, Fond Du Lac, Wis.

A beautiful specimen of Agatized wood, for 10 unused 2c stamps, or 50 Arbuckle signatures. Make offers; I have sea shells, curios, etc. Write anyway, want to get acquainted F. R. Dodge, Hanover, Pa,

$1,00 and $2,00 Columbian, a few Chicago, Atlantic and Omaha Exposition Souvenir Postals, Some fractional currency, with green and red backs, to exchange for unused envelopes, S, B, Fish, Butler, Ills,

Good precancels exchanged for the following U. S.: 25 different for 1862, 24c or 30c; 1869, 1c, 6c or 12c; 1890, 90c; 15c, 20c or 50c Canada Jubilee. Must be in fine used condition. Samuel Hyman. Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

I make first-class rubber stamps and will exchange with honest collectors, for all relics, curios stamps and coins. If you need any rubber stamps and printing, let me hear from you. I answer all letters. F. E. Bushey, Cavetowr, Md.

Illustrated envelopes of the Civil War and of the Spanish War wanted in exchange for stamps and postal Cards. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted! Anything showy for bullets and specimens of wood, shells, etc., from the famous Gettysburg battlefield. Have other offers, Write Ray Mondorff, Hanover, Pa.

For Sale.

30 words or less, 10 cents; extra words 1 cent each.

A book containing 350 toasts, sent prepaid, in exchange for 10c, silver. B. D. Soule, 28 Clinton street, Cambridge, Mass., Station A.

Netherlands and Colonies.—If you want to complete your collection of these stamps, send me your want list. A. M. McNeil, 1282 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arrow heads, 2c; pottery fragments, 1c; spearheads, 4c; piece of gold ore, 1c; petrified wood, 1c; pudding stone, 1c; 100 different stamps, 3c. Postage extra. Send quick. Southern Curio Co., Bluff, Miss.

COINS AT BARGAINS!

U. S. Half Cent, 15c, 2 for 25b
U. S. Coppers, fine, 10 for 40c
U. S. Two Cent Piece, each 4c
U. S. Three Cent Piece, each 5c
U. S. Nickels, without cents, 10c

TODD FAGAN,
305 E. 2ND ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

SOUVENIR CARDS.

of Savannah, The Forest City, and St. Louis Exposition.

Per set of 10 different of either, 25c
Mailed Separately for 40c

Cards bought, sold and exchanged.

Send view card of your city, and **receive one of Savannah** in exchange.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL AT 50.

THE DIXIE STAMP CO.,
1011 Abercorn Street,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Exchange.

30 words or less, free; extra words 1 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

Wanted—All values Columbian, Omaha, Pan-America and St. Louis Exposition stamps, used and unused, in any quantity. Will exchange for same stamps off my lists, or cash. Send list or lot to Paul A. Rockwell, Nichols, S. C.

CANADIAN VIEW CARDS.

TRY SOME OF THESE.

Black and White, sup. 20c doz
High Grade Col. Cards, 25c doz
"Iced" Winter Scenes, 30c doz
A Sample Dozen assorted, 25c

J. M. MORROW,
49 SPRING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA.

Back Numbers.

Our supply of single numbers being exhausted, we can only supply volume one complete. Price, with supplement, 50 cts.

Vol. I--No. 1	.50c
Vol. 1--No. 2	.05c
Vol.1--No. 3	.05
Vol.1.--No. 4	.05

As we only reserved a few complete sets of volume one, now is the time to complete your file.

Your name and address printed in upper left-hand corner on 25 XX White Envelopes, 10c, postpaid.

Robert J Wythe,
330 Chester St. CAMDEN, N. J

The Stone Age.

If you drop a postal to

THE ROBERT CLARKE CO.,

East Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

they will send you a prospectus concerning Mr. Moorehead's forthcoming encyclopedia, "The Stone Age. This work comprises two volumes and will illustrate more than 4,000 different specimens. It will be the greatest work on Archaeology ever issued.

A Globe Member Always Answers.

Think of the advantage to you this one feature is when you send out a card you are sure of an answer every time.

Futhermore by our system you get only the cards you especially want and you know just what the other fellow is after.

If you are a card collector we want your co-operation by joining our society. The yearly dues are but 50 cents. You receive much more in value.

The Globe Souvenir Card Exchange,

A. O. E, Hawksett, Sec,

BOX 301. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A Dime Sample copies of 100 different leading newspapers and magazines sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay for mailing. PACIFIC ADVERTISING CO., 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

We shall issue monthly a directory of POST CARD COLLECTORS of the world that want to enchange post cards. We want the name and address of every card collector and the kind of cards they collect. This directory will be printed in a convenient size to carry in the pocket, and will be mailed monthly to every collector who answers this advertisement and encloses 25 cents to pay postage on the same for one year. With the first issue that contains your name will be sent 10 of our post cards, assorted, colored and half tones. Address GLOBE STAMP CO., STAMFORD, CONN.

Curios, Seashells, Merine Oddities, Wild Flowers, Indian Relics, Post Cards, Postage Stamps, etc.

I have a Catalogue, a curiosity in itself. Send stamp for it.

Florence E. Fuller,

Box 2459. San Francisco, Cal.

Would You Like to get picture post cards from all over the world? For 10c we will send the address of 50 foreign card collectors who would like to exchange. PACIFIC SOUVENIR CARD CO., 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal,

For Sale.

30 words or less, 10 cents; extra words 1 cent each.

Boston Post Cards, 4 for 10c; 12 for 25c. Mailed separately from Boston, 3c each. Finest cards, colored or half tone. B. D. Soule, 28 Clinton street, Cambridge, Mass.

I have 3 volumes of "Mekell's Weekly Stamp News," (1901, 1902, 1903) Send $1.00 to-day, if you want them. H. A. Schwedes, 327 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

Relics and curios—Brass button from uniform relic of Civil war, 7c each. 2 Indian curios, 10c, above postpaid. Ed. Barrett, 15 S. Marr street, Fond Du Lac, Wis.

Send 6c for nice specimen of float stone, the mineral wonder, the only genuine mineral that will float upon water. Larger specimen 10c. G. Bennett, 2012 First street, Louisville, Ky.

One 22 double action H. & C. revolver, good order, $1.00. Youths' Companion for 1903, 52 copies, for $1.00. 150 different stamps, many good, for 15c. John Cheever, Box 60, Plainville, Mass.

Fine Cambridge and Harvard postals, Washington Elm, Longfellow House, Lowell House, etc., 5 for 10c; 12 for 25c. Mailed separately, 3c each. B. D. Soule, 28 Clinton street, Cambridge, Mass.

How is this? 7 var. unused Columbian Republic stamps, catalogue 81c; 5 var. Hawaiian Island postal cards, unused, and old Chinese coin, postpaid, 25c. Burns Cherry, 2508 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

2 choice collections of fractional currency, containing some red backs and autograph signatures. Also few Official Souvenir Postals of the Columbian, Atlanta and Omaha Expositions. S. B. Fish, Butler, Ills.

Send 25 to 100 of each of following stamps, and I will return same value of other countries. Stamps have to be soaked. For not soaked I don't send value. 1861, 1c, 2c and 3c; 1869, 3c; 1870-81, 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c 10c. Rud. Thomas, 343 Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

115 Beautiful used and unused stamps, including 1897 Canada Jubilee issue, Venezuela, Paraguay, 1898 Cuba, 1902 Guatemala, all for 15c. Before November 1st, 1904, purchasers of this packet will receive Free of Charge, a beautiful Salvador stamp, cataloging 10c, if you enclose 2c for postage. C. R. Godbey & Co., 1622 Stevens avenue, Parsons, Kan.

English bull dog revolver. double action, centre fire, pearl handle, $2.25. Forehand 32 cal. double action revolver, 90c. Harrington and Richardson 32 cal. double action, $1.00. Copy Hornady's Taxidermy, in good condition, cover only soiled, $1.40. Asseigi spear, from South Africa, $300. Two African poisoned arrows, with bow, $4.50. Pepper box revolver, made in 1845, $5.00. I will consider an exchange of mounted birds for any of above, and I will guarantee listed articles to be in serviceable condition. Oliver M. Davie, Columbus, Ohio.

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COINS, Etc.--FOR SALE CHEAP.

U. S. Silver Dollar of 1798 and 1799 -	$2.25
" Trade Dollar, Brilliant proof, -	1.25
" " good to fine, -	.85
10 Large Copper Cents, different dates, - -	.40
20 " " " -	1.00
25 " " " - -	1.25
30 " " " -	1.50
Eagle Cents of 1857 and 1858, 6c each, the two dates for	.10

U. S, Fractional Currency, very unique, and becoming rather scarce. 3c note, 45c; 5c, 25c; 10c, 35c; 15c, 45c; 25c, 45c; 50c, 90c; or the entire set in new condition, postpaid, for only - - 2.75

FOREIGN SILVER COINS, CHEAP.
(Size of U. S. Silver Dollar,)

Bolivia, 1837, very good, - - -	$ .85
Central America Republic, 8 Reals, 1842, fine,	1.15
Guatama, 1 Peso, 1866, very good, - -	.90
Honduras, 1 Peso, 1889, fine, . -	.90
Judo, China, very fine, - - -	.90
Japan, One Yeu, very fine, - -	1.00
Mexico, 1 Peso, late date, - - -	.55
Peru, 8 Reals, 1843, very good, - .	1.00
Phillipiue Islands, under Spain, 1897, 1 Peso, -	.90
Spain, 2 Escudos, 1868, fine, - .	.90

Spain, 8 Reals, dated between1785 and 1820, a very curious silver coin, and very desirable for a pocket piece, only 1.15

U- S. 2c Piece, in bright uucirculated condition, 8c, 2 dates, .15

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

B. MAX MEHL,

Numismatist,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

VOL. 2 NOVEMBER, 1904. NO. 6

..THE..

Devoted to
Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs, Philocarty, Books, Mineralogy, Indian Relics, Natural History, Etc.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25¢ PER YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY

Thomas Burnett, 513 N. 6th St.

Camden, N. J.

Queer Things Found In Stone.

Beginning in the December Number will be an Exceedingly Interesting and Elegantly Illustrated Article on the above Subject by

Dr. Campbell Brown,

An Eminent Authority on Fossils.

For Sale.

30 words or less, 10 cents; extra words 1 cent each.

Stamps for sale at 50 per cent discount. Send reference for selection on approval. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Netherlands and Colonies.—If you want to complete your collection of these stamps, send me your want list. A. M. McNeil, 1282 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Beautiful view cards of Savannah, 4 for 10c, 12 for 25c. I exchange with anybody. No cheap cards wanted. Mail Cards separately. Jos. H. Winkers, Savannah, Ga.

Chippewa Birch Bark Canoes, decorated, 6 to 12 inches long, 35c to 50c. Birch Bark Canoe stick pin, gold plated chain and pin, 15c. C. N. Harrington, Avon, Minn.

Everybody's Printer contains about 5 alphabets, 2 sets of figures, 2 line holder, inexhaustable inking pad. Price 30c, silver. R. C. Paris & Co., Box E11, Gainsville, Ga.

"Experiences of a Pretty Typewriter Girl," 80 pages typewritten MS. "From Ball Room to Hell." Price 20c each, silver. R. C. Paris & Co., Box E11, Gainsville, Ga.

Beginners, send me your name and I will send you some stamps on approval at 50 per cent. discount. Write me. L. Roy Starkweather, 1533 Camp avenue, Rockford, Ill.

Books! Home amusements, Rabbits, Handy Cyclopaddia, Fireside Games, Tales of Adventure, Puzzles, and Modern Hoyle. Price 10c each, silver. R. C. Paris & Co., Box E11, Gainesville, Ga.

Tan a skin, and make a fur rug, mounted heard. Easiest, quickest, cheapest method known. Full directions, guaranteed, for 30c. Rugs for sale. C. N. Harrington, Taxidermist, Avon, Minn.

Exchange.

$1.00 and $2.00 Columbian, a few Chicago, Atlantic and Omaha Exposition Souvenir Postals. Some fractional currency, with green and red backs, to exchange for unused envelopes. S. B. Fish Butler, Ills.

Exchange good stamps for St. Louis 3, 5 and 10c stamps; send all you have to us, we pay highest cash prices Price lists of bargains, North Boruco, 1893, 9 varieties, 30c. Harvard Stamp Co., 827 Main street, Cambridge, Mass

Stamp Collectors—Send me $1.00 catalogue value stamps and I will forward some of my approval sheets for you to select 50c catalogue in exchange. If you wish to purchase stamps for cash try my sheets. Kenyon B. Corner, Stamp Dealer, Valdosta, Ga.

Illustrated envelopes of the Civil War and of the Spanish War wanted in exchange for stamps and postal Cards. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted—All values Columbian, Omaha, Pan-America and St. Louis Exposition stamps, used and unused, in any quantity. Will exchange for same stamps off my lists, or cash. Send list or lot to Paul A. Rockwell, Nichols, S. C.

Exchange.

30 words or less, free; extra words 1 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

Coins. Curios etc., to exchange for a watch. Todd Fagan, 305 E. 2d street. Topeka. Kan.

Wanted—Coins and Indian relics. Send list of what you have for sale. E. J. Pardee. Phelps, N. Y.

Would like to exchange with collectors in U. S. and Foreign countries. H. A. Schwdees, 327 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

I have U. S, and Foreign stamps to exchange from my sheets for U S, of my choice, W. A, Imbler, 1095 West 46th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

25c entry of goods. part perforate punched. cat. $1, will exchange for 85c cat. value good stamps, cat. 3c or over. Daniel W. Hayes, Box 28, Clarendon, Vt.

I have some stamps to exchange for stamp papers. If you want to exchange, send list of papers for my selection. D. E. McCurdy, Box 174, Westernport, Md.

Should like to exchange autographs for autographs Send list of duplicates and receive mine. All exchanges subject to approval. Howes Norris, Jr., Cottage City, Mass

I havemany stamps, postage. revenue and envelope, that I will exchange for a camera, or for a lens, plate holders chemicals, dry plates, etc. Erastus Cornell, Box 99, Marshalltown. Iowa.

Wanted—To exchange precancels with collectors; will also buy if cheap. Have tobacco tags to exchange for precancels. Illustrated post cards exchanged. Write. Ira Fisher. Nahomet, Ills

200 cloth bound books; science, history, biography and fiction, new and second-hand, to exchange for paper backed tobacco tags and coupons or unused stamps. Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, S. D.

Exchange desired with Foreign and U. S, collectors, Basis—Scott's. I collect Postage and Revenue; used and unused, singles, pairs and blocks, Register all letters. A, W, Dunning, Newton, Mass,

Will exchange stamps with reliable collectors Will give good Foreign for pre cancels or arrow heads Correspondence desired with collectors John A Solomon East Greenwice R I Box 120

For Indian Goods--One Aloes Wonderful Photo Optician Enlarges pictures. flowers, etc. 6 inches to 15 feet. All colors preserved Child can operate. Write C N. Harrington, Avow, Stearns Co., Minn

Permanent exchange relations desired with medium stamp collectors who are reliable read and write English, and reside in the U , Central America and West Indies Registered letters A. W, Dunning. Newton, Mass,

For each U. S. nickel. 5c, dated before 1884, sent me. I will send post paid, a packet of 100 finel. mixed stamps, U. S. and Foreign. G. Bennett, 2112 First street, Louisville, Ky

5 dif. old coins, 10c; 3 liberty cents, 15c; 5 dif. old U. S. coins, 30c; 5 civil war tokens, 20c; 5 Indian relics, 30c; Tomahawk, 35c; hatchet, 35c; 6 arrow heads, 30c; 250 mixed U. S. stamps, fine, 20c; 100 sea shells, 20c. Coins and Indian relics on approvsl against first class references. Price list and old liberty cent for a dime.

E. STAMP & COIN CO.,
Box 152, Wakefield, R. I.

SOUVENIR CARDS.

of Savannah, The Forrest City, of the South,

For sale and Exchange.

1 dozen Black and White,	25c
10 Best Colored, -	25c
Each set mailed separately,	40c

Catalogue of cards from all over the United States post free.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL AT 50.

THE DIXIE STAMP CO.,
Jos. H. Winkers, Pres.,
SAVANNAH, GA.

DO YOU KNOW!

That I Will Exchange Your Duplicates for Subscriptions to Stamp Papers? Send for List of Papers and Terms.

FRED CRUSE,
Walkerville, Ont., Can.

---

105 Varieties Cuba, Japan, Russia, etc., album and hinges, for only 10c, Agents wanted for our approval sheets at 50 per cent.

THE EAGLE STAMP CO.,
Lock Box 8. BLOOMDALE, O.

Important Notice!

IN TWO MORE MONTHS XMAS COMES.

A nice present would be a subscription to either the

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, $1.00 YEAR
SATURDAY EVENING POST, $1.25 YEAR

Am member of "Girls Club," so can offer reduced prices. Renewals received. Send either registered letter, check or money order. If current number is wanted, send application before the tenth of the month.

Sample copies sent free upon request. Address:

E. M. ANDREWS,
Lock Box 613, BRYN MAWR, PA.

CURIOSITY OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

A limited number of genuine and original Ballots cast Nov. 6, 1861, for Jefferson Davis. Each ballot has the name of voter who cast it written across the back. Unsurpassed as a relic of the "Lost Cause!" Every G. A. R. Post should have one framed.

ONE DOLLAR.

A. W. Dunning, Newton, Mass

Bargain Packets.

100 U. S. Postage, -	10c
100 U. S. Revenues, -	20c
100 U. S. Envelopes, square cut,	20c
50 Mexican, - -	25c

Each of these packets contain good mixed stamps, selected from my duplicates regardless of value. Better order to-day.

W. A. IMBLER,
1095 W. 46TH ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Exchange.

30 words or less, free; extra words 1 cent each. May be inserted as often as desired.

Coins, Curios etc., to exchange for a watch. Todd Fagan, 305 E. 2d street, Topeka, Kan.

Wanted—Coins and Indian relics. Send list of what you have for sale. E. J. Pardee, Phelps, N. Y.

Would like to exchange with collectors in U. S. and Foreign countries. H. A. Schwdees, 327 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

I have U. S, and Foreign stamps to exchange from my sheets for U S, of my choice, W. A. Imbler, 1095 West 46th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

25c entry of goods, part perforate punched, cat. $1, will exchange for 85c cat. value good stamps, cat. 3c or over. Daniel W. Hayes, Box 28, Clarendon, Vt.

I have some stamps to exchange for stamp papers. If you want to exchange, send list of papers for my selection. D. E. McCurdy, Box 174, Westernport, Md.

Should like to exchange autographs for autographs Send list of duplicates and receive mine. All exchanges subject to approval. Howes Norris, Jr., Cottage City, Mass

I havemany stamps, postage, revenue and envelope, that I will exchange for a camera, or for a lens, plate holders chemicals, dry plates, etc. Erastus Cornell, Box 99, Marshalltown, Iowa.

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200 cloth bound books; science, history, biography and fiction, new and second-hand, to exchange for paper backed tobacco tags and coupons or unused stamps. Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, S. D.

Exchange desired with Foreign and U. S, collectors, Basis—Scott's. I collect Postage and Revenue; used and unused, singles, pairs and blocks, Register all letters. A. W. Dunning, Newton, Mass,

Will exchange stamps with reliable collectors Will give good Foreign for pre cancels or arrow heads Correspondence desired with collectors John A Solomon East Greenwice R I Box 120

For Indian Goods—One A l o e s Wonderful Photo Optician Enlarges pictures, flowers, etc. 6 inches to 15 feet. All colors preserved Child can operate. Write C N. Harrington, Avow, Stearns Co., Minn

Permanent exchange relations desired with medium stamp collectors who are reliable read and write English, and reside in the U , Central America and West Indies Registered letters A. W. Dunning, Newton, Mass,

For each U. S. nickel, 5c, dated before 1884, sent me, I will send post paid, a packet of 100 finel mixed stamps, U. S. and Foreign. G. Bennett, 2112 First street, Louisville, Ky

5 dif. old coins, 10c; 3 liberty cents, 15c; 5 dif. old U. S. coins, 30c; 5 civil war tokens, 20c; 5 Indian relics, 30c; Tomahawk, 35c; hatchet, 35c; 6 arrow heads, 30c; 250 mixed U. S. stamps, fine, 20c; 100 sea shells, 20c. Coins and Indian relics on approval against first class references. Price list and old liberty cent for a dime.

E. STAMP & COIN CO.,
Box 152, Wakefield, R. I.

SOUVENIR CARDS.

of Savannah, The Forrest City, of the South,

For sale and Exchange.

1 dozen Black and White,	25c
10 Best Colored, -	25c
Each set mailed separately,	40c

Catalogue of cards from all over the United States post free.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL AT 50.

THE DIXIE STAMP CO.,
Jos. H. Winkers, Pres.,
SAVANNAH, GA.

DO YOU KNOW!

That I Will Exchange Your Duplicates for Subscriptions to Stamp Papers? Send for List of Papers and Terms.

FRED CRUSE,
Walkerville, Ont., Can.

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105 Varieties Cuba, Japan, Russia, etc., album and hinges, for only 10c, Agents wanted for our approval sheets at 50 per cent.

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Lock Box 8. BLOOMDALE, O.

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IN TWO MORE MONTHS XMAS COMES.

A nice present would be a subscription to either the

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, $1.00 YEAR
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Am member of "Girls Club," so can offer reduced prices. Renewals received. Send either registered letter, check or money order. If current number is wanted, send application before the tenth of the month.

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A limited number of genuine and original Ballots cast Nov. 6, 1861, for Jefferson Davis. Each ballot has the name of voter who cast it written across the back. Unsurpassed as a relic of the "Lost Cause!" Every G. A. R. Post should have one framed.

ONE DOLLAR.

A. W. Dunning, Newton, Mass

Bargain Packets.

100 U. S. Postage, -	10c
100 U. S. Revenues, -	20c
100 U. S. Envelopes, square cut,	20c
50 Mexican, - -	25c

Each of these packets contain good mixed stamps, selected from my duplicates regardless of value. Better order to-day.

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1095 W. 46TH ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

COINS, Etc.--FOR SALE CHEAP.

U. S. Silver Dollar of 1798 and 1799 -	$2.25
" " Trade Dollar, Brilliant proof, -	1.25
" " good to fine, -	.80
10 Large Copper Cents, different dates, - -	.45
20 " " " -	1.05
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Eagle Cents of 1857 and 1858, 6c each, the two dates for	.01
U. S, Fractional Currency, very unique, and becoming rather scarce. 3c note, 45c; 5c, 25c; 10c, 35c; 15c, 45c; 25c, 45c; 50c, 90c; or the entire set in new condition, postpaid, for only - -	2.75

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(Size of U. S. Silver Dollar,)

Bolivia, 1837, very good, - - -	$ .85
Central America Republic, 8 Reals, 1842, fine,	1.15
Guatama, 1 Peso, 1866, very good, - -	.90
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Japan, One Yeu, very fine, - -	1.00
Mexico, 1 Peso, late date, - - -	.55
Peru, 8 Reals, 1843, very good, -	1.00
Phillipiue Islands, under Spain, 1897, 1 Peso, -	.90
Spain, 2 Escudos, 1868, fine, -	.90
Spain, 8 Reals, dated between 1785 and 1820, a very curious silver coin, and very desirable for a pocket piece, only	1.15
U- S. 2c Piece, in bright uucirculated condition, 8c, 2 dates,	.15

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

B. MAX MEHL,

Numismatist,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

VOL. 3 DECEMBER, 1904. NO. 1

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

Devoted to
Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs, Philocarty, Books, Mineralogy, Indian Relics, Natural History, Etc.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25¢ PER YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY

ROBERT J. WYTHE,

306 Main Street, Camden, N. J.

Exchange.

20 words Free, to subscribers, as often as desired, all additional words 4 for 1 cent.

Fossils, stamps, stamp and natural history papers to exchange for Indian relics, antiques, old arms or medals. Archibald Crozier, Wilmington, Del.

Fine lot of foreign postal cards to exchange for others or for good stamps or entire envelopes. No view cards wanted. F. R. Stearns, Sac City, Iowa.

I have Philatelic papers by the hundred, to exchange for anything I can use, tags or Floradora Tags, of course. Todd Fagan, 305 E. Second street, Topeka, Kan.

A fine collection of tin tobacco tags, cigar rings and street car transfers to exchange for stamps or curios. Enclose postage for reply. Burns Cherry, 2908 6th street, San Francisco, Cal.

5 arrow heads, 1 spear. 5 cruiard stems, 1 piece mound pottery and 1 scraper sent to each reader sending me 12 spools Coats' thread, 30 or 40, any color. Prof. K. Griffin, Deep Spring, Tenn.

Approval selections of good stamps at 70 per cent discount. Reference required. 10 variety match and medicine stamps, catalogue value $1.00, for only 30c, pos'paid. J. Emory Renoll, Hanover, Penn.

Will exchange 22 H. & R. revolver and telegraph instrument for old coins or paper money. Will buy all values St. Louis, Omaha and Pan America's at fair price. John P. Cheever, Box 60, Plainville, Mass.

A fine high grade double action 32 or 38 calibre revolver, manufactured by H: & R. Arms Co., to exchange for 650 paper backed tobacco tags good in 1905 premium of Floradora Tag Co. Have only about 100 left. Just the thing for a Christmas present. H. I, Elliott & Co., Ellis, Kan.

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We shall issue monthly a directory of POST CARD COLLECTORS of the world that want to enchange post cards. We want the name and address of every card collector and the kind of cards they collect. This directory will be printed in a convenient size to carry in the pocket, and will be mailed monthly to every collector who answers this advertisement and encloses 25 cents to pay postage on the same for one year. With the first issue that contains your name will be sent 10 of our post cards, assorted, colored and half tones. Address GLOBE STAMP CO·, STAMFORD, CONN.

Curios, Seashells, Marine Oddities, Wild Flowers, Indian Relics, Post Cards, Postage Stamps, etc.

I have a Catalogue, a curiosity in itself. Send stamp for it.

Florence E. Fuller,

Box 2459. San Francisco, Cal.

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Write Your Friends on a Neat and Attractive

SOUVENIR POSTAL CARD,

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Historical, Entertaining, Instructive.

High Grades at Low Prices.

ASSORTED VEIWS OF NEW YORK

10¢ PER DOZEN POSTPAID.

Liberal Discounts in Quantities.

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MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

5 dif. old coins, 10c; 3 liberty cents, 15c; 5 dif. old U. S. coins, 30c; 5 civil war tokens, 20c; 5 Indian relics, 30c; Tomahawk, 35c; hatchet, 35c; 6 arrow heads, 30c; 250 mixed U. S. stamps, fine, 20c; 100 sea shells, 20c. Coins and Indian relics on approval against first class references. Price list and old liberty cent for a dime.

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THE DIXIE STAMP CO.,

Jos. H. Winkers, Pres.,

SAVANNAH, GA.

The Stone Age.

If you drop a postal to

THE ROBERT CLARKE CO.,

East Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

they will send you a prospectus concerning Mr. Moorehead's forthcoming encyclopedia, "The Stone Age. This work comprises two volumes and will illustrate more than 4,000 different specimens. It will be the greatest work on Archaeology ever issued.

For Sale.

30 words for 10 cents; all additional words 2 for 1 cent.

"Don't get married!" Why? Look it up.

Two Popular Novels sent post-paid for 5 cents. Royer Gross, 312 & 314 South Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

One dozen different Foreign unused souvenir post cards, 15c. H. A. Schwedes, 327 Bergen st., Newark, N. J.

Stamps for sale at 50 per cent discount. Send reference for selection on approval. S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5 var. HawaiiaIsland post cards unused, old foreign coin, and old stock certificate of 1864, the lot postpaid for 27c. Burns Cherry, 2508 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Have 700 one and two cent Columbian stamps, 50c takes them or will exchange for printing material; cash preferred. Ward Smith, 512 Lincoln avenue, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Clark and Lewis gold dollars, $1.98 each; uncirculated trade dollars, $1.05; large cents, 50 varieties, $3.25; Connecticut or New Jersey cents, coined before 1790, 10c. A. P. Wylie, Troygrove, Ill.

My Secret!—Don't be a slave for anybody else. I took in over $100 in four weeks. Less than $3.00 capital. Send me only 50c and will write you full plan on my own letter heads of how I am doing it. There is no canvasing, you sit at home. C. S. R., Box 14, Mulberry, O.

Look up H. J. Funk's ad in this issue, its a peach.

"Electric Ring," for the cure of Rheumatisn and Neuralgia, sold by all dealers for $1.00. Our cash price 45c each. Try one if you are troubled with either of these. Get big catalogue for 2c stamp. H. C. Elliott & Co., Ellis, Kan.

Men Wanted!—Everywhere to start a business of their own. I took in over $100 in four weeks, only $3.00 capital required. Use your brains and energy, no canvasing, sit at home. Don't be a drudge or slave to anybody. Full particulars of my plan, on my own letter head, 50c. C. S. R., Box 14, Mulberry, O.

For Ladies Only," a miniature outhouse, 3 1-2 inches high, natural even to the grain of the wood, the shingles on the roof and the curtain on the window. The door opens on a hinge and anyone taking a peep inside will see that it is certainly "for ladies only." One by mail, only 20c. Get large catalogue for 2c stamp. H. C. Elliott & Co., Ellis, Kan.

"Don't get married!" Look up the reason why in this issue.

Old 1776 musket flints, 10c; alligater, shark tooth, porcupine quill, arrowhead, 4 for 11c; 12 var. old 1837-65 paper bills, C. S. A. Br. Bank and shin plasters, 25c; coloniel newspapers, 40c up; C. S. A. bonds, 30c; R. Tyler, Jeff Davis autograph, $1.25; Jamas Madison, Fillmore, Arthur, Buchanan and VanBuren, $1.00 each. Ask for any curio you need—write. A. McDonald, Box 333, Great Falls, Mont.

Exchange.

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Exchange good stamps for St. Louis 3, 5 and 10c stamps; send all you have to us, we pay highest cash prices Price lists of bargains, North Borneo, 1893 9 varieties 30c Harvard Stamp Co. 827 Main street Cambridge, Mass

Stamp Collectors—Send me $1.00 catalogue value stamps and I will forward some of my approval sheets for you to select 50c catalogue i x charge. If you wish to purchase stamps for cash try my sheets Kenyon B. Corner Stamp Dealer. Valdosta, Ga.

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If you want stamps, curios or Indian relics, in large or small quantities, at the lowest prices ever heard of, send 2c for our lists. Southern Curio Co., Bluff, Miss.

I am not a dealer—But to dispose of my duplicate U. S. stamps, will send 40 all different, nicely mounted in a book, for 10 cents. Geo. H. Bush, 127 Ontario street. Rochester, N. Y.

Oil Portraits, 10 x 12 inches, made from your own photograph, for $1.co. I want an agent in every city and state. For further particulars address D. E. McCurdy, Westernport, Md.

100 cents before 1857, 50 varieties, $3.; Lewis and Clark gold dollars, $1.90; 12 unused Patriotic war envelopes, 1861, 50c. Coins and currency bought and sold. A. P. Wylie, Troygrove, Ill.

Bargains—Collectors Own Catalogue, 10c; 1000 faultless hinges, 8c; 100 stamps from all parts of the globe, no trash, but all fine copies, only 25c. Wm. Stempel, 144 W. 113th street, New York, N. Y.

Fine World's Fair Photographs of all State and Foreign buildings, 22 nationalities of people; Important days, President Roosevelt. 800 views, 5x7, 20 cents each. William Burton, 1 N. Broadway St. Louis, Mo.

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Write for catalogues of tricks, nov ties, puzzles, etc., and our free bud of wonders coupon. Enclose a 2c sta and we will send you, Free, a beauti 14k rolled gold scarf pin, or a new m tifying parlor and pocket trick. A. Human & Co., 260 West 125th stre New York, N. Y.

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CURIO COLLECTORS!

For Coins, Stamps, Indian Relics, Chi Glass, Peuter, Brass, Iron, Home-ma Linen, Flannel Lindsey, or other

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Send 10 cents for particulars.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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Write for catalogues of tricks, no ties, puzzles, etc., and our free bud of wonders coupon. Enclose a 2c sta and we will send you, Free, a beauti 14k rolled gold scarf pin, or a new m tifying parlor and pocket trick. A. Human & Co., 260 West 125th stre New York, N. Y.

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Rubber stamps exchanged for catalogued 10 cents or more. W price-list of relics and curios. sell or buy. Join the Independen lectors Union. F. E. Bushey, town, Md.

Wanted—for cash or good ex in coins and relics. Confedera broken bank bills, also old bond federate stamp on covers, etc. I having any of same for sale, write. Chas. A. Powell, Box 4, S B, Richmond, Va.

I collect relics, car transfers, so cards, autographs, postmarks an thing curious. Will exchange those interested. Old warrants ont in the year 1828 for 25c, or w change for equal value in curios. list with stamp. Archie H. Pi Lyon street, Binghamton, N. Y.

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Rubber stamps exchanged for s catalogued 10 cents or more. W price-list of relics and curios. sell or buy. Join the Independen lectors Union. F. E. Bushey, town, Md.

Wanted—for cash or good exc in coins and relics. Confedera broken bank bills, also old bond federate stamp on covers, etc. having any of same for sale, write. Chas. A. Powell, Box 4, S B, Richmond, Va.

I collect relics, car transfers, so cards, autographs, postmarks an thing curious. Will exchange those interested. Old warrants out in the year 1828 for 25c, or w change for equal value in curios. list with stamp. Archie H. P Lyon street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Look for Tower's ad. in this iss

VOL. 3 FEBRUARY, 1905. NO. 3

..THE..

COLLECTORS NOTE BOOK

Devoted to
Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs, Philocarty, Books, Mineralogy, Indian Relics, Natural History, Etc.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25¢ PER YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY

ROBERT J. WYTHE,

306 Main Street, Camden, N. J.

A very limited quantity of Nos, 1 and 2, Vol. 3, of the "Note Book" can yet be had, 5c per copy. Address the office,

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Indian relics and curios, decorated Chippewa brick bark work. Send for illustrated list. C. N. Harrington, Avon, Minn.

Wanted—Florodora coupons, will exchange coins, stamps and minerals for same. G. Bennett; 2012 First street, Louisville, Ky.

5 Cunard stems and 1 arrow head sent to each one sending me a cloth bound book, each title worth 25c. Prof. K. Griffin, Deep Spring, Tenn.

Fine lot of foreign postal cards to exchange for others or for good stamps or entire envelopes. No view cards wanted. F. R. Stearns, SacCity, Iowa.

Fossils, stamps, stamp and natural history papers to exchange for Indian relics, antiques, old arms or medals. Archibald Crozier, Wilmington, Del.

Arrowheads, gem arrow points, polished land shells and books to exchange for paper backed tobacco tags and coupons. Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, S. D.

Will exchange fossils for fossils or Indian arrow points. Send first, and a fair exchange will be given. No trash received. P. O. Frykland, Eddy, Minn.

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Write for catalogues of tricks, novelties, puzzles, etc., and our free budget of wonders coupon. Enclose a 2c stamp and we will send you, Free, a beautiful 14k rolled gold scarf pin, or a new mystifying parlor and pocket trick. A. E. Human & Co., 260 West 125th street, New York, N. Y.

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Wanted—Match and medicine stamps and St. Louis plate uumbers, in exchange for others. I have many good duplicates. P. H. Hill, 229 N. 5th avenue, Nashville, Tenn. b

Exchange desired with reliable collectors. Will give good Foreign for pre-cancells, or will buy small lots of pre-cancells, John A. Solomon, Box 120, East Greenwich, R. I.

Send me fifteen car transfers from your city and for your trouble I will send a "duplicate stock book". Fine, six colored view cards of Binghamton, 15c. Exchange with everybody. Archie H. Pike, Binghamton, N. Y.

Complete volumes of "Oregon Naturalist" and the "Oologist" and Davie's Nests and Eggs of North American Birds," paper backed, to exchange for Indian relics, medals or antiques. Archibald Crozier, Wilmington, Del.

Have you any use for a microscope? But why pay enormous prices for one when our 10c one is as useful? Useful for detecting counterfeits and ciphering blurred dates, etc. Better send for one, only 10c. A. E. Human Novelty Works, 260 & 262 West 125th street, New York, N. Y. See our ad on ad page.

To Exchange—Franklin typewriter, bird egg collection and cabinet, punching bag, Tennis rackuets, new camera, fencing gloves, masks, etc., 2 cash boxes for coins, stamp album, 5 shot rifle, Colt's pistol, opera and field glasses, war sabre, etc., etc., to exchange for coins or stamps, any kind, or diamond ring or pin. R. D. Hay, Winston-Salem-N. C. Answer for 2c stamp,

Enchange desired with Foreign and U, S, collectors, basis—Scott's, I collect postage and revenues. used and unused, singles, pairs and blocks, Register all letters, A, , Dunning, Newton, Mass,

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For Sale—100 50c C. S. A. Notes, $1.00; 100 25c C. S. A. Notes, $1.10; $5, $10 and $20 C. S. A. Notes, 3c each. Notes bought and sold. R. L. Deitrick, Lorraine, Va.

Bargains—20c Foreign exchange, imperforate, 38c; 1c interior, 20c; 15c orange, 1873, 15c; Indian hatchet, 50c; arrow heads, 25c per dozen. Send stamp for price-list. Southern Curio Co., Bluff, Miss.

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