



Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year
Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.
ADVERTISING RATES
Transient—\$1.00 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.

WE HAVE JUST SECURED THE SUPERB STAMP COLLECTIN of Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy

and are now ready to submit selections of all countries on the original loose leaf album pages to serious buyers. This splendid collection of stamps of the 19th Century consists of about 20,000 varieties, cataloging in the neighborhood of \$25,000.00. Many countries are highly specialized and include fine shades and most of the "hard to get stamps" you need.

Table listing 'NEW ISSUES 1911 UNUSED' with columns for stamp names and prices. Includes items like Azores 'Republica' 2 1/2-100r, Bavaria 'Luitpold', Br. Solomon Isls., Canal Zone, Fiji, Gibraltar, etc.

Editor L. G. QUACKENBUSH
General Manager S. F. REDFIELD
Assistant Manager M. E. CONNOLLY

The United States used similar stamps in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

the German Empire. Thereupon a new series of stamps was produced.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Cuba had war stamps before the United States was called upon to land troops there. In 1868 Queen Isabella of Spain was overthrown by a revolution in her country.

When President Ezetas of Salvador was overthrown in 1895 his face was blotted from the country's stamps by a heavy surcharge directly over the features.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO. Smethport, Pa.

WATCH OUR LATER ANNOUNCEMENTS. PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO. Percival Parrish President, 1204 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

During the Boxer rebellion in China the big powers of the world sent armies to the Chinese Empire to straighten out matters.

EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST

'The Periodical with an Individuality.' Now in its second volume. The Magazine which does things. TWO SERIALS now running. 'Provisional Proprietaries of The United States,' by C. A. Nast. Rasmus Bartelson's translation of 'Specimen Stamps,' by Hugo von Zobeltitz.

PHILATELISTS' EYES TURNED TO MEXICO.

New and Interesting Set of Postage Stamps is Expected. End of Revolution Will See its Issue.

Confederate Stamps Are Interesting and May Become Valuable.

Philatelists the world over are now looking forward to the end of the trouble in Mexico with the expectation of seeing a new and interesting set of postage stamps. A few months ago, when it was thought the rebels would be speedily squelched, the stamp collectors saw no chance of a war issue of postal carriers.

Stamps of South Africa.

Stamps of the South African Republic tell a long story of the Boer war, with success first on one side and then on the other. The Zuid Africaansche Republiek began to issue stamps in 1870. In 1877 the British interfered on the ground that affairs were not properly conducted.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

The Philadelphia Stamp Club Bulletin for May continues its interesting series of 'Philadelphia Collectors' with a portrait and write-up of Mr. Wm. S. F. Pierce, one of the most active and earnest collectors in the Philadelphia district.

Help Given to Cuba.

When Uncle Sam in the war with Spain secured a foothold in the Province of Puerto Principe the United States seized many Cuban stamps and printed across their face words and figures to indicate American supremacy and control of the postal affairs.

Stamps of the Cretan rebellion

The Cretan rebellion against Turkish authority at the close of the Nineteenth century called for new stamps. Russia and Great Britain sent troops to the island during this war and its stamps were surcharged by the Russian Committee of Occupation.

The Rocky Mountain Stamp Co.

The style of the new Denver stamp house, which has taken over the store and good will of Mr. F. W. Reid, for some years the stamp king of Denver, who is now returning to his old stamping grounds (no joke intended) in the Antipodes.

French Stamps of 1870.

The French stamps of 1870 were printed in Bordeaux instead of Paris because the latter was surrounded by the Germans. Previous to the Franco-Prussian war Germany had for years been a federation of states.

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later.

Mr. Rasmus Bartleson, of Thief River Falls, Minn., requests us to announce that he is a candidate for the post of International Secretary of the M. P. A. Mr. Bartleson is excellently qualified for that office, as he corresponds in German and Danish and is in close touch with many European societies. The M. P. A. is fortunate indeed in having the chance of securing the services of so capable a man.

P. M. Wolsieffer has evidently been holding back a trump card with which to bring his auction season to a successful close. On June 10th he sold the fine collection of Dr. H. A. Davis of Denver, which, although we did not see the catalogue, we are told contained a host of fine things, particularly in U. S. We feel well assured that this does not mean that the popular and genial doctor is giving up collecting. He is one of the most zealous, dyed-in-the-wool philatelic enthusiasts in this country; and it is a safe bet that he is already actively at work on another collection of some sort.

Charlat's Advertiser calls attention to the fact that the Hon. E. R. Ackerman, the well known Plainfield, (N. J.), philatelist is Acting-Governor of New Jersey during Governor Wilson's absence in the West.

Mr. A. W. Dunning, President of the M. P. A., and known to philatelic fame on many other counts, is home again from his round-the-world trip. He may not be literally at home (Newton, Mass.) at this writing, but he is at least on American soil, having landed at San Francisco some few days since. We believe it is his intention to make some stops on the way home.

**ANSWER TO INQUIRER.**

H. C. H., Ashtabula, O.—In regard to the series of "Philatelic Lessons" being sent out month by month by the New England Stamp Co., as referred to recently in this paper, it is our understanding that they are being distributed gratis. A card of inquiry to the New England Stamp Co., Boston, Mass., will doubtless elicit full information as to this point.

2. There is no American house that publishes a color chart.
  3. The list of Watermarks in the Standard Catalogue is as complete as can be found in any similar work.
  4. The stamps are, as you surmised, German Locals.
- Your suggestions as to instructive articles for beginners are excellent. We have long had in mind various plans for helping and instructing the junior, and hope to be able to bring some of them to fruition in the near future.

**ADVERTISERS.**

**YOU MUST GET YOUR COPY TO THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY OF THE WEEK PRECEDING THE DATE OF ISSUE TO INSURE PUBLICATION ON SUCH DATES.**

**REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY.**

**FREE** 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges. All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage. Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.

**QUAKER STAMP CO.,** 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Over 400 Pages. Trial 4 Months, 10c. Largest Philatelic Magazine Published. **PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, NEB.** Offers:—For one dollar will send choice of Lincoln's Catalog, the only catalog which contains Atlas, Maps, etc., and different from others, with illustrations of U. S. stamps, with the WEST for one year. Or 50c pays for WEST one year and 20 word X notice. Or while they last "Robles' Stamp Hunting." Is fine. Sell at 50c. Is nearly a 300 page book. The WEST is the only paper for over ten years averaging over 100 pages an issue. It will pay you to send for sample copy to-day. It's free.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.**

Gibbons Stamp Circular—June, 1911—Twelve pages—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

Catalogue of Geo. R. Tuttle's 174th Sale—New York, Saturday, June 10th—Geo. R. Tuttle, New York.

A. C. Roessler's Stamp News—June 1, 1911—Eight pages—A. C. Roessler, Newark, N. J.

Catalogue of Bartels' 45th Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, June 22nd—J. M. Bartels Co., New York.

Catalogue of Co-Operative Exchange's 29th Sale—Brooklyn, June 17, 1911—The Co-Operative Exchange, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warren H. Colson's Monthly News Letter—June 1, 1911—Warren H. Colson, Boston, Mass.

Charlat's Advertiser—May 15, 1911—4 pages—L. W. Charlat, New York.

**THE STAMP MARKET.**

By Senex.

Used copies of the 50c Straits Settlements should be on the market by this time, even if they have not already arrived. In view of possible changes no doubt the dollar values will be enquired for.

Recent issues of Bolivia are interesting, the 1909 series is of course dearer than its predecessor of 1901, yet it should prove acceptable to the ever increasing army of collectors of South American stamps.

There may be wisdom in gathering what is lacking in the sphere of Argentine, 1910, since the series of 1911 is already announced. In this matter of changing issues Iceland may lay some claim to one's attention.

A new value which one will have to get accustomed to is the 8c Cuba of 1910; a quotation for this stamp is noticed for the first time, and the catalogue had to be referred to for the purpose of identification.

The 4c Costa Rica, 1910, does not appear to be too plentiful; in this respect it is something like the 3c Ecuador of both 1907 and 1909.

Holland Unpaid are usually a good item; some collectors love to count up the stars in the border, and thus determine the relative value of their purchases.

Fiscally used St. Vincent may possibly be acceptable where postally used copies cannot be had; these are occasionally to be met with at a moderate rate. A fiscally used stamp may fill a gap in the album until such time as a postally used appears, and is not at all a bad sort of consolation.

There is a 40c Swiss (type I, 1909) which is dear; the 3 francs of 1908, apparently quickly superseded by the same denomination of 1909, is also somewhat dear, as also is the 3c of 1907.

The Bulgarian surcharges of a year ago have not seemed so much in evidence lately.

Then there are the new stamps of Chili. An odd copy of the 15c value just to hand, is seen to be an attractive stamp, and there are hosts of collectors who make as full a gathering of this country as they can.

The number of collectors who stop short where the higher values begin is probably smaller than it used to be, and in consequence one would think there should be a gradually increasing demand for such stamps as the 2 1/2 gulden Holland, the 1 gulden Dutch Indies, the sol. values of Peru, 1909, the mark values of German Morocco, and all similar.

Not every collector finds himself able to keep pace with the full and frequent issues of some countries, but there is no reason why an attempt should not be made, and maintained, to keep pace with the lower values, to make "sets" which shall come to a conclusion at the point where undue costliness begins, or inaccessibility forbids. The wants of collectors who follow this method might very well be borne in mind.—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

**The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club.**

CLEVELAND, Organized 1890.  
H. C. Crowell, Vice-President  
J. F. Rust, 904 Citizens Bldg., Sec. Treas.  
O. F. Moses, 7011 Hough Ave., Exch. Mgr.  
Meetings held the first and third Thursdays of the month at Room 202, The Arcade.  
Board of Directors: Messrs. Crowell, Beatty, Rust, Moses, French, Lehman, Larsen.

**Report of Meeting Held May 18, 1911.**

A regular meeting of the club was held on May 18, 1911, at Weber's Cafe on Superior Ave. As announced each member was invited to come for supper, after which the regular meeting was held with Pres. Crowell in the chair and the following members present: Messrs. Crowell, Barnum, Tubman, Whittaker, Guscott, Beatty, Weigel, French, Viets, O. S. Hart, Good, Moses, E. G. Hart, L. Nixon, Waterbury, Larsen, Dresser, Hanford, Rust, Kendel, and W. H. Colson of Boston. Mr. Wallace was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The Board of Directors announced that R. W. Dresser had been elected a member to the club. Pres. Crowell was authorized to write Mr. W. H. Schneider of his election to Honorary Membership. No new business, the usual auction sale was held from which the club's commission amounted to \$2.21. At 10:30 a lunch was served, a departure greatly enjoyed by all.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 p. m.  
J. F. RUST, Secy.

**PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO. SECURES EATON COLLECTION.**

We learn with much interest that the Philadelphia Stamp Co. has acquired the fine and celebrated collection formed by Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy. Commodore Eaton has long been known as one of the most zealous and active of American collectors; and all readers of the old American Journal of Philately will recall his frequent letters in that journal from different parts of the world to which his naval duties had called him. At that time he was Lieutenant Eaton, later on he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and now we are rejoiced to learn that he has reached the grade of Commodore. As he must still be some years below the age limit, there is every prospect that we may yet salute him as Admiral Eaton.

At the time of the Chinese Treaty Port Issue, the then Lieutenant Eaton happened to be in China, and a great part of all that is known to collectors about these issues is due to his indefatigable researches on the spot. In the course of his travels, Commodore Eaton has visited many lands to good philatelic advantage, as his collection, stated to consist of about 20,000 varieties, cataloguing in the neighborhood of \$25,000 will well bear witness. He has what is believed to be the most complete collection extant of the Chinese Treaty Ports issues; and his Uruguay and Japan are stated to be wonderfully fine.

We trust Commodore Eaton is not giving up collecting; but is preparing to conquer some fresh philatelic field.

**DETROIT SOCIETY BANQUETS.**

The Detroit Society is in line with the many other philatelic bodies that believe in once in a while combining Philately with gastronomy. On June 2nd, the Society held a banquet at the Detroit Boat Club, Belle Isle, the hosts of the occasion being Messrs. Ballentine, Bennett, Cady, Smith, Stanton, Newcomb and E. C. Wilson, all members of the boat club as well as of the stamp society. An invitation was extended to the Cleveland and Toledo Societies to be present, and we understand the affair was a huge and shining success. Detroit is certainly holding up its end these days as a philatelic town.

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

Canal Zone 10 on 13, 5c; 200 var. British Colonials, adhesive postage only, postfree for one dollar. Morley K. Knight writes: "Your packet of 200 B. Col. is the biggest bargain I ever saw." You will say the same. Vernon P. Pierce & Co., Manchester, Mich.

U. S. used at 50 per cent. off. Scott's 50, 68, 71, 72, 73, 92, 97, 98, 112, 117, 121, 137, 138, 140, 149, 148, 151, 153, 159, 160, 179, 187, 186, 188, 189, 191, 217, 890, 891, and 892. C. F. Richards, A. P. S. 18, 557 West 148th St., New York.

5 lb. Stamps, Rev., Entires, used, unused, Stps. on Covers, Tax Stps, \$1.35; 10 lb. \$2.35 Express extra. 100 foreign Rev. 20c. M. Tausig, 1207 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

10c brings 100 var., 100 mixed frgn. and 8 diff. Japa. H. Trostorf, 871-14 St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Best Stamp & Postcard Exchange. 25c per year. Published quarterly. Sample for stamp. 985 Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**THE IDEAL FORM OF STAMP COLLECTING.**

(Continued from last week)

"Original research is certainly the most scientific form of collecting, and it is due to the work done in this way by advanced specialists that Philately holds the high position it does to-day. And if there is any tendency, as stated in your letter, to decay advanced specialism, it is a very unfortunate tendency, and is not a point of view, I think, that would be taken up by any serious philatelist. Some collectors are perhaps under the impression that original research can only be undertaken by very wealthy people and is therefore impossible for them. But this is hardly the case. There are many countries which can be collected at a small cost and entires, such as embossed envelopes, postcards, etc., give a very large field for research, and prices are very moderate. The collector must provide himself with a good sound amount of philatelic knowledge by reading one or two of the philatelic papers and handbooks and joining a Society. He will then, I think, find quite a moderate expenditure of money will enable him to do good philatelic work in his particular country. Many of the Manchester Juniors can show scientific collections made on these lines.

"It is surely better Philately to show a fine collection of a less popular country such as Siam or China, than a second-rate one of, say, New South Wales or U. S. A. And I think it is a pity that so many collectors take the latter course, when by taking the former they might come to the front and make philatelic history and at no greater monetary expense to themselves. If a collector is specialising he should, I think, undoubtedly take everything that assists in illustrating the postal history of his subject, such as proofs, essays, postage dues, and most certainly the postcards, wrappers, etc., entire, and not limit the collection in any way."

**EVERY ISSUE OF**

**REDFIELD'S**

is full of REAL stamp bargains. Do not hesitate to send in your orders for anything in this paper.

**WE STAND BACK OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

**THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.**

**FREE** 3 months' trial subscription to the Stamp & Coin Collector for the names and addresses of two stamp or coin collecting friends and two cents to help pay postage.

**STAMP & COIN COLLECTOR.** 400 B. Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Metropolitan Philatelic Association

OFFICERS: A. W. Dunning, President, Newton, Mass. W. H. Hollenbach, Vice-Pres., Reading, Pa. H. A. Davis, Secy.-Treas., 2124 E. 12th Ave., Denver, Colo. Leon V. Cass, Sales Supt., Southern Place, N. Carolina A. S. ...

M. P. A.

H. M. Clark, Auction Mgr., Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, Ill. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. L. G. Quackenbush, Chairman, Oneida, N. Y. H. D. Munger, Perry, Ohio. C. V. Webb, Librarian, Benson, Minn. E. R. Aldrich, Supt. of Information Bureau, Chetopa, Kans. A. E. Bartlett, Exchange Supt., Benson, Minn. RECRUITING COMMITTEE: T. O. Young, Chairman, New Haven N. Y. Boston Collectors' Association, Branch No. 1, M. P. A.; Boston, N. J. W. C. Webb, President, N. J. H. J. Forayne, Secretary.

The Chicago Exhibit

(Continued from Page 1.)

silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

Class II.

SECTION 1. A—Special collection of Confederate stamps. B—Of United States Locals. C—Of United States telegraph stamps. D—Of express franked envelopes of the United States.

SECTION 2. Collection of fifty, or less, rare or interesting covers.

Awards.

SECTION 1. A—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal. B—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal. C—First award silver medal; second award, bronze medal. D—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

SECTION 2. First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

Class III.

SECTION 1. A—Special collection of any country, excepting United States, in North America. B—In South America.

SECTION 2. A—Special collection of any one country in Europe. B—In Asia. C—In Africa. D—In Oceania, except United States colonies.

Awards.

SECTION 1. A—First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal. B—First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal. C—First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal. D—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

SECTION 2. A—First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal. B—First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal. C—First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal. D—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

Class IV

SECTION 1. A—Collection of two or more countries in North and South America. B—Same, twentieth century only.

SECTION 2. A—Collection of two or more countries in Europe, Asia, Africa or Oceania. B—Same, twentieth century only.

Awards.

SECTION 1. A—First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal. B—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

SECTION 2. A—First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal. B—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

Class V.

SECTION 1. General collection of 100 varieties of unused stamps from not less than ten countries.

SECTION 2. General collection of 100 varieties of unused and used stamps from not less than 10 countries.

Awards.

SECTION 1. First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal.

SECTION 2. First award, gold medal; second award, silver medal; third award, bronze medal.

Class VI—Juvenile.

(Limited to Exhibitors under eighteen years of age.)

SECTION 1. A—Best collection of United States and Colonies. B—Of any British Colony. C—Of any other country.

SECTION 2. A—Best collection of 100 pictorial stamps. B—Of portrait stamps. C—Of 100 early issues. D—Of twentieth century stamps.

Awards.

SECTION 1. A—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal. B—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal. C—First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

SECTION 2. A—First award, bronze medal. B—First award, bronze medal. C—First award, bronze medal. D—First award, bronze medal.

Class VII

SECTION 1. Philatelic literature. SECTION 2. Philatelic catalogues and albums.

SECTION 3. Philatelic mechanical aids and appliances.

Awards.

SECTION 1. First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

SECTION 2. First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

SECTION 3. First award, silver medal; second award, bronze medal.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Chicago, May 29, 1911.

1. Exhibits will only be accepted on uniform sheets or cards, but loose-leaf albums will be accepted, with the understanding that the leaves may be removed therefrom for the purpose of being framed; all exhibits to be under glass. The Directors of Exhibit will not under any circumstances handle or mount individual stamps, but, for the purpose of framing, they will attach the sheets or cards having stamps mounted thereon by the owner on to cards of uniform size, in such manner as will not mutilate or deface the leaves or cards. Hence, while no special size cards or sheets will be required of the exhibitor, it is requested that as far as possible the exhibits be submitted on sheets or cards the size of the ordinary album page.

2. Stamp exhibits will be insured against loss by fire or theft without cost to the owner, said insurance to apply while exhibits are in the custody of the Directors of Exhibit, either before or during the exhibition, and after the exhibition until received by the express company or other carrier for the return to the owner, and no personal liability is incurred by the Directors of Exhibit in regard to any loss. Exhibits must be forwarded to Chicago at the expense of the owner, both as to carrier fee and insurance. They will be returned free, including insurance in transit at the same value that was placed on them by the owner in sending to Chicago. Exhibits will be returned to their owners as soon as possible after the exhibition.

3. Notice of the nature and extent of an intended exhibit should be sent on the accompanying blank to Mr. C. E. Severn, Assistant Director of Exhibit, A. P. S., Oxford Building, Chicago, Ill., at the earliest possible date, but not later than July 10th, to assure accurate description in the official catalogue. It can not be guaranteed that descriptions arriving after that date can be fully entered in the catalogue.

4. All exhibits must be delivered in Chicago, between the 10th and 17th of August, 1911, to such address as may be advised the exhibitor by the Directors of Exhibit, either by correspondence or by a supplementary circular.

5. The Directors of Exhibit reserve the right to refuse any exhibit without assigning reason therefor; also in case of insufficient space the right of displaying such part of any exhibit as they may determine.

6. The exhibits entered for competition must be the bona fide prop-

American Philatelic Society

(INCORPORATED)

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 3rd, 1911.

Applications Pending.

Laird, O. E. Clymer, Harvey M. Clark, Addison L. Wortman, Jacques Hancock, Albert Scheffler, E. C.

Application Posted.

Nammack, C. H., 517 53rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Age, legal; Stamp Dealer; references: L. W. Charlat, New York; proposed by Max. F. Bier, No. 2692.

New Stockholder.

3975. Tebbe, August, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Resignations Accepted.

3182. Collingwood, Percy F., Attleboro, Mass. 3750. Dewey, Chas. T., Buffalo, N. Y. 3517. Sisson, C. F., Binghamton, N. Y.

Change of Address.

3626. Logan, Chas. H., from Concord, Mass., to 1216 W. 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 2712. Laird, Benj. W., from Neodesha, Kans., to Box 437, Saleda, Colo. 2627. Blake, Allen H., M. D., should read "117 Elm St., West Somerville, Mass." 3097. Hunter, Thos. C. E., from Wichita, Kans., to care United States Radiator Corporation, 184 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 3889. Campbell, H. G., from London to Dym House, Farnham, Surrey, England.

Membership Summary.

Total membership May 27 ..... 1556 New stockholder ad. June 2 .... 1 1557 Resignations accepted June 2... 3 Total membership June 2, 1911 1554 W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1911.

Applications Pending.

Laird, O. E.

erty of the exhibitor. Exhibitors in (Class VI (Juvenile) must, if required, furnish evidence of age to the satisfaction of the Directors of Exhibit.

7. No exhibitor will be awarded more than one medal in the same class, and no exhibitor can enter the same stamps in more than one class.

8. No awards will be given except medals, as specified in the accompanying Classification of Exhibits, or as may be announced by supplementary circular. Should any one desire to donate special medals they may be accepted at the discretion of the Directors of Exhibit, and if accepted must be of the same design as furnished by the Section of Medals of the general committee. All such will be added to, or form part of the published list of awards, the donors being given credit in the official catalogue of the exhibit.

9. The judges will be appointed by the Official Board of the Committee, and their decision will, in all cases, be final. They shall be at liberty to withhold any award if, in their opinion, an insufficiency of competition or other reasons make it seem desirable to do so. In making their awards the judges will be requested to base the same upon completeness, rarity, Philatelic knowledge and research, condition, arrangement and neatness.

10. No exhibits by any of the judges can be entered for competition.

11. All exhibits which the owners

Clymer, Harvey M. Clark, Addison L. Wortman, Jacques Hancock, Albert Scheffler, E. C. Nammack, C. H.

Convention.

Chicago, Ill., August 22-25, inclusive Nominations.

St. Louis, Mo., Branch No. 4—Nominated for Director, with a recommendation for the office of President, Frederick R. Cornwall, of Mo.

Cleveland Branch No. 30—Nominated for Directors, with the recommendation that they be chosen to fill the following offices: President, Frederick R. Cornwall, of Mo.; vice-presidents, Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Mich., Herbert Bowen, of Mich., C. F. Heyerman, of Mich.; secretary, W. H. Barnum of Ohio; Inter. Secy., L. Harald Kjellstedt, of Pa.

Further nominations to complete above ticket will be given later.

Applications Posted.

Livingston, C. Ludlow, American Consulate, Swansea, Wales. Age, 40; American Consul; references: C. E. Hussman Stamp Co., Scott Stamp & Coin Co.; proposed by W. O. Wylie, No. 1689.

Oglesby, Joseph F., 311 Kathleen St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Age, 31; Letter Carrier; references: Federal Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh, E. Doebelin, A. P. S., No. 96; proposed by Gustav Werner, No. 2644.

Resignation Accepted.

2853. Ams, Chs. M., New York, N. Y.

Resignation Received.

3056. Watts, Jno. S., Newport, R. I.

Error.

The following stockholder was inadvertently omitted from the new membership lists, and he should be replaced on same. 1902. Mason, F. M., P. O. Box 1462, Providence, R. I.

Membership Summary.

Total membership June 3 ..... 1554 Resignation Accepted June 3... 1 Total membership June 10..... 1553 W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

may desire to enter as "Not for Competition" will be so marked in the several classes in which they are eligible.

12. Dealers will be allowed to display for exhibition only (except in Class VII), and their stamps entries will be marked "Not for Competition."

13. No exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

14. All questions that may arise concerning the exhibition not provided for by these rules and regulations will be decided by the Directors of Exhibit.

15. The signature of an exhibitor on the enclosed application blank will indicate that he accepts these rules and regulations.

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# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 2

SMETHPORT, PA., JUNE 24, 1911

Whole No. 210

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10 Turkey	07	5 Fiji	15	20 New Zealand	10
20 "	07	5 Malta	08	10 Salvador	10
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## THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in The Journals of The Hour.

The Stamp Journal.

(The Stamp Journal; Monthly; Published by the Stamp Journal Pub. Co., Florida, N. Y.; Edited by C. P. DeKay; Apr., 1911; 36 pages; May, 1911; 24 pages.)

The Stamp Journal shows no signs of deterioration as the months go by. It is not, it is true, quite the magazine it was in Editor Nast's day; nevertheless Mr. DeKay and his capable corps of assistants are maintaining the paper at a very respectable standard.

The April and May numbers, which reach us together, are full of good readings. Now that Dr. Evans' monograph on "Canal Zone Stamps" is concluded (it has now been published in book form, as referred to elsewhere this week) a new serial feature was required for the S. J.'s pages; and an excellent one has been found—a work by Douglas B. Armstrong, the brilliant English writer, on "The Official Stamps of the United States." This is a subject full of possibilities, both of interest and instruction; and Mr. Armstrong is starting out in a way that shows how great a treat his readers have in store as the work progresses.

Mr. Armstrong also contributes, under the heading "The Story of the Moth" a very readable summary of stamp events abroad.

Other contributors to the two numbers before us are Chas. E. Jenny, J. DeLano Parrott (who is the Stamp Journal's special revenue expert—and a better one would scarcely be procurable), Edgar Nelson, W. R. Ricketts (who continues his valuable lists of philatelic literature), Karl M. Sherman, and A. C. Roesler, who is furnishing a very able monthly Market Letter. Of course, the journal also contains a host of shorter items from the pen of various members of the editorial staff; forming as a whole a feast of reading with which it would take a very captious man to find fault.

The Stamp Lover.

(The Stamp Lover; Monthly; Edited by Fred J. Melville; Published for the Junior Philatelic Society by H. F. Johnson; May, 1911; pp. 20.)

The May number of The Stamp Lover is specially dedicated to the "Penny Black," 1840, of Great Britain, the first postage stamp ever issued, and aptly denominated by Editor Melville "The Queen of Postage Stamps." With his usual felicity of idea, Mr. Melville conceived the notion of collecting for

this special number a series of appreciations of the "Penny Black" from distinguished philatelists in different parts of the world; and these appreciations, printed in the current number, form a most interesting symposium, from which we think we may well cull a few extracts.

We think that Mr. C. A. Howes carries off highest honors in the symposium with the following form:

"All hail to thee, thou herald of a dawn

Of more than peace—of civilizing pow'r,

That broke the bonds which for so long restrained

Communication's spread; bearer of light,

Though dressed in sombre hue; progenitor,

With thy companion garbed in blue of them

That troop in thousands since thy day.

"A piece of paper—graven steel—some ink,

And lo, the 'Penny Label' had its birth!

A little thing, yet with what latent pow'r

To carry good or ill, o'er sea and land,

To forge the bonds of friendship, or of trade,

To scatter broadcast news and knowledge deep,

What mission that, concealed in form so small!

"Three score and ten, the years allotted man,

Have seen the progress that thy advent wrought,

While out from Britain's bounds, where first thou dwelt,

Has gone the Penny Postage, born with thee,

Until the confines of the realm are reached;

Nor will it stop until all nations come

Within the influence of thy tiny sun!"

This is, in dignity of conception, in elevation of tone, and in general beauty and power, the finest poetical production Philately has ever yet, to our knowledge, inspired; and we most warmly congratulate Mr. Howes on his achievement.

In quite different vein is an ode entitled "O Penny Black," by that clever English rhymester, Mr. W. E. Ineson, author of "The Stamp-Fiends Rind" and many fugitive bits of philatelic verse. As a versifier Mr. Ineson follows the play-upon-words ballad style of Tom Hood, with no ill success, as the reader may judge from the two following stanzas of his pres-

(Continued on Page 4.)

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63 1c, blue, unused	.40	504 10c, Agriculture, used	4.50
68 10c, green, unused	2.00	505 12c, Agriculture, unused	6.50
70 24c, red-lilac, unused	20.00	507 24c, Agriculture, unused	3.50
71 30c, orange, unused	5.00	526 3c, Justice, used	.75
97 12c, black, unused	5.00	629 12c, Justice, used	2.00
100 30c, orange, used	4.00	531 24c, Justice, used	12.50
113 2c, brown, used	.20	632 30c, Justice, used	15.00
117 12c, green, unused	4.00	534 1c, Navy, used	3.00
118 15c, brown & blue, unused	12.50	542 24c, Navy, used	4.00
123 1c, buff, used	4.00	543 30c, Navy, used	3.00
128 12c, green, unused	8.00	544 90c, Navy, used	9.00
137 6c, carmine, used	3.50	544 90c, Navy, unused	15.00
158 7c, vermilion, used	3.50	548 3c, Postoffice, unused	.08
141 15c, orange, used	6.50	560 7c, State, used	2.50
155 90c, carmine, unused	15.00	564 24c, State, used	6.00

Remit cash with order, 1/4 of above If your name is not on our mailing list

We Both Lose.

Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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Editor L. J. QUACKENBUSH
General Manager S. F. REDFIELD
Assistant Manager M. E. CONNOLLY

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. J. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the No. of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's."

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO. Smethport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

THE EXHIBITION.

We have placed before our readers in a previous number the full text of the prospectus of the Exhibition to be held in Chicago, under the auspices of the A. P. S., on August 22nd to 26th inclusive.

We have often set down our views as to the part such exhibitions have played in the development of Philately abroad, and have as often deplored the unfortunate and inexplicable lethargy of American philatelists in regard to the exhibition question.

We print elsewhere in this week's issue a communication coming from a number of representative Denver collectors,—and expressing, we understand, the collective sentiment of all A. P. S. members in that city,—presenting the name of Mr. Chas. A. Nast for Director At Large of the A. P. S.

WE HAVE JUST SECURED THE SUPERB STAMP COLLECTION

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Particular attention is called to the splendid collections of Uruguay, Greece, Japan (painted), Luxemburg, Chinese Treaty Ports, etc., etc. This collection of Treaty Ports is the finest in the world.

In three ways: it should have sufficient funds placed at its disposal to permit the carrying out of its plans in the largest and most progressive way; it should have so large a number of exhibits tendered that its only difficulty will be in deciding which ones will best and most adequately represent the philatelic knowledge and ability of American collectors; and, last but not least, it should have the pleasure and satisfaction of having its labors crowded with a large and representative attendance at the exhibition itself.

There should be all possible effort, on the part of every man who has the interest of American Philately at heart, to work up enthusiasm for the exhibition, with this last-named end particularly in view. The funds and the exhibits, we believe, will be readily forthcoming. Without doubt there will also, in any case, be a nice attendance at Chicago.

CHAS. A. NAST FOR DIRECTOR AT LARGE.

We print elsewhere in this week's issue a communication coming from a number of representative Denver collectors,—and expressing, we understand, the collective sentiment of all A. P. S. members in that city,—presenting the name of Mr. Chas. A. Nast for Director At Large of the A. P. S.

to place his name on the official ballot can be readily attended to later.

We do not doubt that the Denver Branch's suggestion will meet with great and widespread acclaim. We do not say universal approval, because there are, or were, some persons in the Society, whose violent dislike of Mr. Nast has been manifested on many occasions—and not always manifested with the most conspicuous decorum.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

Hugh M. Clark closes his auction season this week, his last sale for the season being scheduled for June 24th. We understand his season has been a highly successful one, at which the many friends of this bright and enterprising young Chicago dealer will assuredly rejoice.

A. F. Van Order, who has for some years carried on a successful mail order stamp business from his home in Wilmette, Ill., under the name of the Oulmette Stamp Co., has removed to Newport, Calif., thirty-one miles from Los Angeles, where he will carry on the business under his own name, in place of the company name hitherto employed.

The International Stamp Co. is still at it, its next sale being scheduled for Tuesday, June 27th, at the club rooms of the Columbus Collectors' Club.

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THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO

The Springfield Stamp Club is actively in the field to land the 1912 A. P. S. convention for their city. Thus far we have not heard of any other bidders, but, as far as that goes, any city will probably have a hard time shelving the "live bunch" from Springfield.

A Philatelic society is reported to have been lately formed in Honolulu.

The International Precancel Club is fast forging ahead. Formed but a few months ago, it now has 28 members.

Henry George, of Milwaukee, former publisher of a small stamp journal called the Philatelic Monthly, will again embark in the publishing field July 1st, with a paper as yet unnamed.

EVERY ISSUE OF REDFIELD'S

is full of REAL stamp bargains. Do not hesitate to send in your orders for anything in this paper. WE STAND BACK OF OUR ADVERTISERS. THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**The Reading Table**

(Continued from Page 1.)

ent ode, which are all we dare take space to quote:

"The 'hungry forties' knew not those That hungered after thee, Hence, even used, you're prized to-day, And worshipped—with o. g. Had we—that is, our sires foreseen You rapid, rising feat A bed of roses ours would be,— Had we a few Black 'sheets.'

"O Penny Black! Dear Penny Black! Once worth the humble 'brown,' In mint condition—with full gum (Oh! hold me up—or down!) A time there was—a time that now Can ne'er return, alack! When one could, for a panny bronze, Secure a Penny Black."

In the prose appreciations are brought out a great many points in regard to the first stamp which are worth remembering.

Major Evans, in his contribution, points out with particular felicity, the appropriateness of the original form of the first postage stamps—a form on which no later generation has improved—in these words:

"All philatelists are, I believe, agreed in regarding this stamp as a model of what an adhesive postage stamp ought to be, but perhaps we do not all of us fully realize what a wonderful stamp it was. Being the very first adhesive postage stamp that was ever issued, its designers and producers had no example before them, nothing to guide them in deciding upon the size and shape of the label that would be likely to be most convenient for the purpose for which it was intended. It would, therefore, not have been at all surprising is considerable modifications in the form of the stamp had been shown by experience to be necessary. Nothing of the kind, however, took place, and what is more wonderful still, not only was that original form found convenient and suitable seventy-one years ago, but from that day to this no more convenient or suitable form has yet been discovered.

"So far as the design was concerned it was evident that the most appropriate, we might even say the only appropriate design for a species of paper money was that which appeared upon the coinage of the country, namely, the profile of the sovereign; a beautiful engraving of this was employed, with a background of fine work which rendered fraudulent imitation practically impossible, in those days at any rate. And again the main feature of all the finest designs that have been adopted for postage stamps has been a good head, as a rule in profile."

Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt contributes to the symposium this splendid tribute: "Although my study of the Penny Black of England has been con-

finned to its history, I can never see a copy of this genesis of philately without feelings of admiration and veneration. The simplicity of its design and the beauty of its execution are worthy of the first postage stamp of the world and have served, in connection with its importance, to bring about the universal affection with which this stamp is regarded by every philatelist."

Mons. A. Coyette, one of the foremost of living French philatelists, contributes one of the most felicitous and appreciative letters in the whole galaxy of those received by the Stamp Lover on this occasion: "My opinion of the first English stamp is very clear, and I have no hesitation in stating that it is a genuine work of art.

"One can say of it that it would receive Philately if the latter had any need of being revived, and would enable one to understand its usefulness and pleasure if the latter were still in dispute.

"The 'Penny Black' is of all postage stamps the one which least provokes criticism, the one of which it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that it is a real wonder.

"Everything in it is perfect: the design of the Queen's head and its execution may be justly considered as beyond reproach.

"The frame, intentionally slight, which surrounds it, is happily conceived, and thanks to it, the likeness stands out in true proportion; it is not least to the choice of the black colour that it is such a success. The head appears thus whiter and larger.

"It is evidently the best product of the art of that period, as is shewn by the eye, done after the Greek fashion.

"The continuation of the neck to indicate the bust has a delicious effect; what ingenuity, too, in the drawing and in the details of the diadem.

"From the economic point of view, one cannot think of the great part which this impudent stamp portrait has performed in the world without feelings of genuine emotion.

"What a wonderful agent of wealth and progress it has been for your beautiful country, bearing far and wide, into the most distant parts of your vast Empire, and into the most dissimilar countries, the proof of the commercial and industrial spirit of Old England!

"From the philatelic point of view we can only give to this stamp an endless gratitude.

"Is it not the venerable ancestor, the oldest of all stamps, the forerunner? Is it not the stamp which has given birth to the first philatelist?"

"Would Philately have obtained such speedy and full growth if the 'Penny Black' had been less beautiful? Assuredly, No!"

Consul Sixten Keyser, President of the Swedish Philatelic Society, sends this tribute:

"The oldest of all stamps in the world is the black English penny stamp. This stamp is of the greatest interest from several points of view. It signifies a new era with quite a dis-

tinct system of postage and the introduction of an altogether new science—the philatelic study.

"Not only on account of the altered way of payment and the new basis for charging postage, which up till that date within Great Britain was dependent upon distance, but also for another reason this stamp deserves special attention. It is now more than 70 years since this stamp was invented and it is remarkable that during such a long period there never has been found a better type for a postage stamp. With the exception of the perforation this old stamp is still in all respects a quite modern one. All attempts to find out any other form for a stamp, as oblong, round, triangular, have never been generally accepted. Also the print and the watermark shew the consummate care with which the constructor of this stamp did his work. It is indeed for many reasons that this stamp—the foundation stone of the philatelic science—has the right to be named the 'Queen of Postage Stamps.'"

Many other distinguished philatelists, both European and American, contribute interesting tributes to the symposium; and Mr. Melville is assuredly to be congratulated on his enterprise in providing for his readers so unusual and striking a feature.

**CURRENT AUCTION PRICES.**

**Klein, Inc., First Sale.**

The first sale of the newly established house of Eugene Klein, Inc., brought out many interesting prices, a few of which we quote herewith:

U. S., 1851, 1c blue, strip of five—(cat. \$2.00)—\$2.75.

Carnes Local, No. 2411, sheet of fifteen, including three tete beche pairs, unused, o. g.—(cat. 7.50)—15.10.

British Central Africa, 1891, £1, unused, o. g.—(cat. 22.50)—20.00.

Ditto, 1895, £1, orange and black, unused o. g.—(cat. 25.00)—22.00.

Ditto, 1895, £1 blue and black, unused, o. g.—(cat. 25.00)—21.00.

British New Guinea, 2sh 6d, block of four, unused, o. g.—(cat. 72.00)—66.00.

Crete Due, 1908, 1d red, No. 185a, strip of three, center stamp without surcharge, unused, o. g.—35.00.

Soudan Official, 1904, 1m small surcharge inverted, No. 8136c,—40.00.

Gambia, 1906, 1d on 3s, double surcharge, unused, o. g.—29.50.

Orange River Colony, 1900, 1d brown error, Gibbons' No. 111a, unused, o. g.—21.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 1/2d double surcharge Gibbons' No. 141, unused, o. g.—21.00.

Papua, 1907, small type, 6d, double surcharge, unused, o. g.—32.00.

Somaliland, 1903, 3r, inverted surcharge—26.00.

Bulgaria, 1903, 10 on 15, inverted surcharge, also pair, one without surcharge, used on the same cover with other stamps—21.00.

**Morgenthau's 45th Sale.**

Morgenthau's 45th Sale, held on May 15th and 16th, consisted of just an even thousand lots, which realized

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

Canal Zone 10 on 13, 5c; 200 var. British Colonials, adhesive postage only, postfree for one dollar. Morley R. Knight writes: "Your packet of 200 B. Col. is the biggest bargain I ever saw." You will say the same. Vernon P. Pierce & Co., Manchester, Mich.

U. S. used at 50 per cent. off. Scott's 50, 68, 71, 72, 73, 92, 97, 98, 112, 117, 121, 137, 138, 146, 149, 148, 151, 153, 159, 160, 179, 185, 186, 188, 189, 191, 217, 890, 891, and 892. C. F. Richards, A. P. S. 18, 557 West 148th St., New York.

5 lb. Stamps, Rev., Entire, used, unused, Stps. on Covers, Tax Stps. \$1.35; 10 lb. \$2.35 Express extra. 100 foreign Rev. 20c. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

Bargains in U. S. and foreign. Send for free lists. 13c, 1902, pair, unused, 36c. F. H. Smeper, 212 Parkwood, Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.

a total of \$4164.85. We extract a few interesting prices:

Orange River Colony, 1900, British Occupation V. R. I., First Printing, 1p, brown, error—10.10.

Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, 1sh orange, error—15.50.

Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, 5sh green, without "5"—26.00.

Swaziland, 1889, 5sh slate overprint inverted, used,—10.25.

U. S., New York, 1845, 5c black on bluish on original cover, the stamp uncanceled (cat. \$12.00)—16.50.

U. S., 1862, 2c black on brown, chemical paper (73d) horizontal pair, unused o. g. (cat. 20.00)—16.75.

U. S., 1862, 5c red brown, unused, o. g. (cat. 20.00)—15.10.

U. S., 1869, 30c blue and carmine, block of 9 used (cat. 31.50)—25.50.

U. S., 1887, 2c green, imperf. (212a) horizontal pair, used on piece of original—11.50.

U. S., 1908, 6c orange on bluish paper (328a), block of four, unused, o. g.—8.25.

New York, 1842, 3c blue wove, lightly canceled, on original (cat. 30.00)—21.00.

U. S., 1851, 30c, black on regular paper—26.00.

Lynchburg, 5c blue on original—10.50.

Mobile, 2c black, used on piece of original (cat. 40.00)—12.50.

Barbados, 1861, 6p vermilion, imperf., (20b), used—15.50.

Ditto, 1871, Large Star, 1sh black, block of 4, unused o. g. (cat. 100.00)—37.50.

Bolivia, 1867, 50c blue, unused (cat. 20.00)—10.10.

Canada, 1857, 1/2p pink, block of 4, unused o. g. (cat. 30.00)—20.50.

Ditto, 1859, 12 1/2c blue-green imperf, block of 4—15.50.

Antioquia, 1868, 1p red, unused, o. g. (cat. 25.00)—14.50.

Danish West Indies, 1873, 14c lilac and green, block of 4, unused o. g. (cat. 60.00)—37.00.

Finland, 1882, 20p gray blue, tete beche horizontal pair, lightly canceled (cat. 25.00)—14.00.

French Guiana, 1887, 5c on 30c brown, horizontal pair, lightly canceled (cat. 30.00)—20.25.

Gambia, 1869, 6p blue, unused, o. g. (cat. 11.00)—6.10.

Brunswick, 1853, 3agr. rose, unused (cat. 50.00)—10.50.

Great Britain, 1882, £5 orange, lightly canceled (cat. 12.50)—10.75.

India, 1855, 2a green, unused (cat. 20.00)—9.10.

Lagos, 1885, 10sh brown violet, used—59.00.

**FREE** 3 months' trial subscription to the Stamp & Coin Collector for the names and addresses of stamp or coin collecting friends cents to help pay postage. **STAMP & COIN COLLECTOR** 400 B. Chestnut St., Phila.

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**M. P. A.**

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 W. C. Webb, President.  
 R. J. Forsythe, Secretary.

**REPORT OF SECRETARY.**

**Application for Membership.**

Beals, Claude C., 2531 Tenth St., Boulder, Colo. Age, 34; Publisher; reference: Boulder Natl. Bank; proposed by Rasmus Bartleson.

Smith, Thorn, 325 Ferry Ave., W. Detroit, Mich. Age, legal; of Black & Smith Co., Chemical Engineers; reference: F. C. Heyerman, 22 McGraw Bldg., Detroit; proposed by H. A. Davis.

**Nominations.**

For member of Board of Trustees: Dr. J. M. Holt, Astoria, Ore.

Mr. A. E. Carpenter, 2nd, withdraws his name as candidate for Sales Supt.

**New Member.**

867. Pyke, Harry E., Harrisburg, Pa.

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

**BE FAIR TO ADVERTISERS.**

The International Stamp Co. calls our attention to an annoyance that has doubtless been experienced by almost all dealers who are in the habit of advertising leaders—the practice, namely, of many collectors in ordering from an ad. some one stamp offered at five, eight or ten cents, and enclosing a remittance for just that exact amount, with no additional two cents for postage. If a collector orders some special bargain advertised at a few cents, it would certainly seem as though he would take the rule "postage extra" for granted. Practically all stamp houses print conspicuously somewhere in their price-lists the words "Postage extra on orders less than 25 cents;" and this is, we think, an implied rule in all stamp transactions. It is not always (in fact, it is very seldom,) feasible to repeat this rule in a small ad., and it should not be necessary.

The International Stamp Co. states that hereafter on small orders of this kind they will deduct postage—and no reasonable collector can well object to this. The failure to enclose postage is probably in most cases mere thoughtlessness; but it becomes a matter of quite a little import to the dealer who is compelled to sometimes pay postage on hundreds of such orders in a single month.

**DR. EVANS' "CANAL ZONE."**

We have before, on several occasions, given our estimate of Dr. William Evans' monograph on "Canal Zone Stamps" originally printed as a serial in our enterprising contemporary, the Stamp Journal. It will, however, not be out of place, now that Dr. Evans' work comes to us in book form, to once more state that it is an exceedingly valuable and useful performance.

The issues of the Canal Zone are popular and much collected. Their study presents a great many difficulties and obstacles. These two facts make a careful and authoritative handbook on these stamps a decided

**WHEN YOU RECEIVE A NOTICE FROM US THAT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED PLEASE BE PROMPT IN RENEWING. WE DISCONTINUE ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS WITHOUT NOTIFICATION.**

**Fellow M. P. A. Members:**

At last year's convention a motion was carried to prevent one person from being a candidate for more than one office of the M. P. A. In accordance therewith I withdraw as a candidate for Trustee, preferring to run for Advertising Manager. If elected to the latter office, I shall endeavor to make the department of decided advantage to members individually, and of financial benefit to the Association.

The Capital City Collectors' Club, M. P. A. Branch No. 2, will support Harrisburg, Pa., for the 1912 convention, endorsed by Branch No. 1. Your cooperation is solicited, and will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally,

L. P. MILLER.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 13, 1911.

desiderata; and Dr. Evans' labors will be received with profound thankfulness in many quarters. He has entered with the utmost thoroughness into the intricacies of the handstamped surcharges, the different settings, the inverts, broken letters, and all the rest of the matters for study in these tantalizing but without doubt highly interesting issues.

In its published form it makes a forty-two page booklet, encased in neat paper covers; and deserves, and doubtless will have, a wide sale.

**A. P. S. Notices.**

**Office of the President.**

6643 Normal Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 June 10th, 1911.

To the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of this Society, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may be legally brought before it, will be convened at Chicago, State of Illinois, upon Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m., and upon succeeding days, until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following gentlemen to serve as the Committee on Credentials: W. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., chairman; H. C. Crowell of Cleveland, Ohio; P. M. Wolsieffer of Chicago, Ill.; Chester Myers of St. Louis, Mo.; D. T. Eaton of Mustatine, Ia.

I also appoint the following as the Committee of Arrangements: P. M. Wolsieffer, chairman; H. M. Loth, Iver R. Johnson, H. A. Fowler, Fred Michael, Casper Staub, H. M. Clark, all of Chicago. The convention headquarters and place of meeting will be announced later.

H. N. MUDGE, President.

**Official Notice.**

The following members have been added to the membership of the Section of Finance of the 25th Anniversary Committee: Percy McGraw Mann, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. W. Protzman, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. C. Reymann, Pittsburgh, Pa. That portion of the 25th Anniversary proceedings relating to the stamp exhibition having now been promulgated, the Chairman of the Finance Section, Mr. John F. Rust, requests that in connection with the above appointments the membership have its attention called to the fact that the above committeemen and others of the Finance Section whose names have been previously published will now be pleased to receive subscriptions.

H. N. MUDGE, President.

**American Philatelic Society**

(INCORPORATED)

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Perceval Parrish, Sales Supt., 1204 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
 Harrison W. Craver, Librarian, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 A. O. Burgoyne, Assistant Librarian, 1125 Wightman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Henry Ades Fowler, Attorney, 108 No. 100 Washington St., Chicago.

J. M. Bartels, Counterfeit Detector, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City.  
 W. L. Clement, Examiner Sales Books, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 C. A. Howes, Editor, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17th, 1911.**

**Applications Pending.**

Clark, Addison L.  
 Wertman, Jacques  
 Hancock, Albert  
 Scheffler, E. C.  
 Nammack, C. H.  
 Livingston, C. Ludlow  
 Oglesby, Joseph F.

**Convention.**

Chicago, Ill., August 22-25, inclusive.

**Nominations.**

St. Louis, Mo., Branch No. 4—Nominated for Director, with a recommendation for the office of President, Frederick R. Cornwall, of Mo.

Cleveland Branch No. 30—Nominated for Directors, with the recommendation that they be chosen to fill the following offices: President, Frederick R. Cornwall, of Mo.; vice-presidents, Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Mich., Herbert Bowen, of Mich., C. F. Heyerman, of Mich.; secretary, W. H. Barnum of Ohio.; Inter. Secy., L. Harald Kjelstedt, of Pa.

Further nominations to complete above ticket will be given later.

**Applications Posted.**

Lehmann, Otto, 44 West 128th St., New York, N. Y. Age, 22; Correspondent; references: J. M. Bartels Co., New York; proposed by W. W. Randall, No. 2924.

Curtiss, Wooster B., 12 Stratford Road, Schenectady, N. Y. Age, 42; Electrical Engineer, with General Electric Co.; references: H. B. Boardman, vice-pres. & Treas., Schenectady Trust Co.; proposed by W. H. Barnum, No. 585.

**Applications for Reinstatement.**

1350. Pullen, Jos. H., care Bank of Houma, Houma, La. Age, 47; Cashier, with Bank of Houma; references: Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans; German-American Nat. Bank, New Orleans; proposed by W. H. Barnum, No. 585.

2063. Cabeen, Richard McP., 3434 Forrest Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age, 24; Architect; references: Holabird & Roche, Architects, Chicago; Union Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, No. 38.

**New Stockholders.**

3976. Laird, O. E., Springfield, Ill.  
 3977. Clymer, Harvey M., Pheonixville, Pa.

**Change of Address.**

3547. Van Order, A. F., from Evanston, Ill., to Newport Beach, Calif.  
 2304. Dennett, J. E., from Durham, N. H., to Mt. Vernon St., Arlington, Mass.  
 2796. Perkins, Harry L., from 210 Pearl St., to 38 Huntington St., Hartford, Conn.  
 3885. Koppers, Paul, from M. Gladbach, Germany, to P. O. Box 299, Manila, P. I.  
 3455. Pierson, M. A., from 355 Locust St., to 1008 Sedwick St., Chicago, Ill.

**Errata.**

The following name, erroneously included in the new membership summary list should be stricken therefrom, being no longer connected with the society:  
 Loowy, Benno, 206 Broadway, New York.

**Membership Summary.**

Total membership June 10, 1911 1553  
 New stockholders ad. June 17 2  
 Total membership June 17, 1911 1555  
 W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

The 298th regular meeting, Chicago Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Society, was held in Room 1530 Republic Bldg., on the evening of June

8, 1911. President Rosenthal called the meeting to order with the following members present: Baldwin, Clark, Dahl, Evans, Fowler, Hardy, Johnson, MacDonald, Mudge, Rosenthal, Scheffler, Severn, and Wolsieffer.

E. C. Bailey of Decorah, Iowa, was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

An application of Walter A. Olsen for membership was received and ordered posted.

A discussion of the coming election of A. P. S. officers then ensued.

Various members spoke in the highest possible terms of Mr. Cornwall who has many warm admirers in Chicago. It was unanimously voted that Chicago Branch No. 1 endorse most heartily F. R. Cornwall of St. Louis, Mo., for President of the A. P. S. for 1911-12.

By unanimous vote the Branch recommended to the incoming directors of the A. P. S., the appointment of P. M. Wolsieffer as Sales Supt. for 1911-12.

On motion of Iver Johnson, it was voted that the July meeting be devoted entirely to the discussion of A. P. S. affairs. Henry Ades Fowler was requested to submit in writing at the July meeting, his suggestions of desirable changes in the By Laws.

The entertainment of the evening, in charge of E. M. Rosenthal, consisted of the exhibition of the British Colonial section of his collection of entire covers.

Meeting adjourned 10:30 p. m.

Next meeting, July 15th.

HUGH M. CLARK, Secy.

E. M. ROSENTHAL, Pres.

**Communication.**

June 8th, 1911.

At a meeting of members of the A. P. S., held in Denver, June 5th, it was unanimously resolved that it is the wish of the Colorado members of the A. P. S. that the name of Mr. Charles A. Nast be presented to the Branches of the Am. Phil. Society as a director at large. It was the sentiment expressed by all present that this honor was due our brother and co-worker in Philately in recognition of his valued and distinguished services for the good of the association. The candidacy of Mr. Fredk. Cornwall for the presidency of the society was endorsed without a dissenting voice. No ticket will be named and the suggestion above is left to the option of other Branches.

(Signed) F. W. REID,  
 (Signed) W. A. GREENBAUM,  
 (Signed) CHAS. HUSCHER,  
 (Signed) WM. BEUKMA,  
 (Signed) J. S. DAVIS,

H. A. DAVIS, Chairman  
 Committee of A. P. S. members of The Denver Stamp Club.

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 Treasury, 6c. catalog 25c. for ..... .60  
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 2 pesos rose, used ..... .10  
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Vol. 1A—No. 3

SMETHPORT, PA., JULY 1, 1911

Whole No. 211

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Cuba, 1905, 50c, fine copies, rare, cat. 40.90  
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Yunnan Fou (French Off. in China) 1908, 1c, mint, cat. 12c .20  
Yunnan Fou, 1908, 2c, mint, cat. 12c, scarce .25  
Salvador, No. 154, mint, cat. 20c .25  
Austria Jubilee, 1907, 1h to 2 kronen, 15 var. comp., cat. 30c .70  
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19 Sweden	40 1000	"	1 50	1000	"	Italy	37
20 Spain	25 1000	"	24 50	1000	"	Swiss	42
20 Brazil	14 4000	"	49 00	1000	"	Holland	42
100 Asia	60	Great Bargains	1000	"	"	France	39
100 Africa	65	above	1000	"	"	St. Col's	25
10 Haiti	17	20	1000	"	"	Denmark	47
15 India	64	100	1000	"	"	Spain	52
40 Japan	65	125	1000	"	"	Russia	48
100 U. S.	20	15c	1000	"	"	Seychelles	68
40 Cuba	49	200	1000	"	"	10 Mauritius	15
100 "	2 39	3	1000	"	"	15 Luxembourg	13
127 "	2 24	19	1000	"	"	20 Newfoundland	100
15 Turkey	24	18	1000	"	"	50 Australia	99
15 Liberia	1 00	5	1000	"	"	50 French Col's	34
40 Liberia	2 00	7	1000	"	"	100 "	100
25 Siam	74	15	1000	"	"	100 "	100
100 U. S.	20	40	1000	"	"	200 "	400
40 Spain	11	40	1000	"	"	100 Portuguese Col's	1 10
10 Brazil	65	40	1000	"	"	150 British Col's	60
10 Peru	64	200	1000	"	"	1 29	
500 Foreign	49	1000	"	"	"	1 13	

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UNITED STAMP CO., 1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## KING GEORGE STAMPS WILL SOON REPLACE THOSE OF EDWARD.

New Issue to Appear at Time of Coronation of British Ruler.

There is a nice little souvenir of the coming coronation of King George in store for everybody in this wide, wide world around who wants to possess themselves of one.

When the new ruler of Great Britain, Emperor of India and of the dominions beyond the seas is formally invested with the title of the exalted station to which he succeeded upon the death of his father, the Government is going to put on sale throughout the British Isles a brand-new issue of postage stamps which will go into circulation immediately, replacing the stamps that are now being used and that bear the portrait of Edward VII.

Forthwith the little gummed stickers will be gobbled up by the hosts of sightseers in the English capital and other cities of the islands, and before they have been out of the hands of the Postmasters of John Bull more than a few hours they will be bearing hundreds of thousands of letters and postal cards to the four ends of the earth.

America will get a chance to thoroughly scan a multitude of the new stamps just as soon as the first fleet ocean greyhound can plow its way across the Atlantic with its burden of passengers and the always heavy trans-oceanic mails.

Everybody on this side of the big water who has a friend abroad, or who has business dealings with our British cousins, will soon find themselves possessed of one or more of the King George stamps, and nobody who fails to receive one in the ordinary course of business or social correspondence will have the least difficulty in getting for their own one or more of the new issue.

The stamps are to be issued in the various denominations that are now current in the English mails, the stamp of each value being a distinct color from each of the others. A complete set will be an interesting possession.

The design on the stamp will have as its principal feature the portrait of King George, of course. It will be set in a framework of some geometrical or allegorical design that will be wholly subordinate to the ruler's picture.

It is the custom of the English and some other peoples to honor their living rulers by printing their pictures on the face of their stamps and impressing the same likeness on the obverse of their coins of current circulation.

This is not regarded as an act of impropriety, but to the contrary is considered an essential part of the homage that the people owe their sovereign.

Thus, from the beginning of stamps, some 70 years ago, the English issues bore the portrait of good Queen Victoria. Her picture monopolized the stamps of the British Isles until her death, when the picture of King Edward supplanted it. This, now in turn, most give way to the portrait of the still later ruler, who himself will eventually be succeeded by the next King of the great empire upon whose territory the sun never sets.

Compared with the long series of stamps of the Victorian issues, those of King Edward were few, and they afforded little variety.

Queen Victoria's stamps, however, represented her at every stage of her career from the date of her coronation. As she grew older in the service of her people new stamps were prepared showing the changes that time had wrought. So to-day there is available for the study of the historian and for the edification of those who are otherwise interested varieties of stamps presenting the good Queen in faithful portraits at various periods of her notable history.

The pictures that will be shown of King George on the new British stamps will not be the first of him that have appeared on postal carriers. He has not only been portrayed as a Prince, but actually as a King, the British colony of Newfoundland having stolen a march on the mother country in this respect and issued the first stamp picture of the new ruler after his succession to the throne.

Newfoundland's King George stamp was issued last year, being one of a special set that was gotten out in commemoration of the ter-centenary celebration of the colony.

It is thus a strange ordination of fate that the Western continent should be the first to pay a tribute of this character to a monarch of the other hemisphere—a King George, too, who promises to stand in greater favor with all American peoples than his illustrious predecessor and namesake, whose leaden statue was torn down in an American city once upon a time and moulded into bullets to beat back his soldiers.

The most notable instances of the picturing of Prince George were also the issue of Newfoundland 13 years ago, when the entire royal family was shown on different varieties of a special set. The new Queen, then Princess, was a conspicuous figure on one of the stamps.

The other prominent Prince George (Continued on Page 4.)

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We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. It is free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us. Our lists will interest you.

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63 1c, blue, unused	.40	504 10c, Agriculture, used	4.50
68 10c, green, unused	2.00	505 12c, Agriculture, unused	6.50
70 24c, red-lilac, unused	20.00	507 24c, Agriculture, unused	3.50
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**General Manager**.....S. E. REDFIELD  
**Assistant Manager**.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
 All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
 All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smithport, Pa.

**Exchanges**—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
**Change of Address**—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smithport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smithport, Pa.

## EDITORIAL

### THE M. P. A. YEAR BOOK.

The M. P. A. Year Book is at last out, after many trials and tribulations. It was originally intended to issue the Year Book early this year, but fate interfered in sundry and divers ways and it is only through the heroic efforts of Secretary Davis that the book appears at all. The M. P. A. has had much to contend with during the past year; it is the strongest possible proof of its vitality that it has emerged unscathed from the ordeal and is at the present time probably stronger than ever before in its history. The finances are in a better state than in any previous year, the membership is larger, and the zeal and loyalty of the membership indubitably greater. We have not figured up the membership list, but by a rough calculation it would seem to consist of at least 350 names; and this, after the yearly purging of delinquents, is a fine showing. This membership list occupies 7 of the Year Book's 26 pages. The remaining pages are devoted to the constitution and by-laws, and to the report of last year's convention at Binghamton, including reports of officers.

The book is neatly printed and well arranged and reflects much credit on Secretary Davis, who alone and unaided, has looked after all matters pertaining to its publication.

By the way, we note that a very attractive program has been arranged for the coming convention at Boonton, N. J., the "live wires" of the Boonton Branch evidently being determined that the week shall be one continuous round of pleasure.

### FURTHER A. P. S. NOMINATIONS.

The Cleveland Branch is the first of the A. P. S. Branches to come to the front with a complete (or virtually complete) ticket for the coming election. As previously related in these columns, the St. Louis Branch some weeks ago placed Mr. Frederick R. Cornwall in nomination for President; while the Denver Branch has brought forward Mr. Chas. A. Nast for Director-at-Large. Neither St. Louis nor Denver, however, made any attempt to place a complete ticket in the field, which has now been done by Cleveland as follows:

President, Frederick R. Cornwall of Mo.; vice-presidents, Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Herbert Bowen and Chas. F. Heyerman, all of Mich.; secretary, W. H. Barnum of Ohio; international secretary, L. Harald Kjellstedt of Penna.

Further nominations to complete the ticket will be made later.

The Cleveland ticket is one that we can certainly heartily endorse. We have already stated our warm adherence to Mr. Cornwall's candidacy. The renomination of Secretary Barnum is a move we warmly welcome, as we had feared that this capable

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and popular official would scarcely care to accept another term; while the renomination of International Secretary Kjellstedt, who has for so long served the Society in that post with such distinguished ability, is equally gratifying. The re-election of both men should be a foregone conclusion.

The three gentlemen nominated for vice-presidents are all highly esteemed and well-known residents of Detroit, and Gen. Coolidge in particular is one who deserves the highest honors at the hands of his fellow philatelists.

The Chicago Branch at its latest meeting heartily endorsed Mr. Cornwall for President, and also recommended to the incoming directors the appointment of P. M. Wolsieffer as Sales Superintendent for 1911-12. We presume that this means that Mr. Percival Parrish, the present efficient incumbent, who has made a highly commendable record during the two years he has been at the head of the Sales Department, does not desire re-appointment. The work of this office is exceedingly onerous, and the compensation, after paying for the clerical work involved, not great enough to make any busy man very desirous of retaining the office. The Society has been very fortunate in securing men willing to take charge of this department at great sacrifice to their personal interests; and it is strong testimony to the affection which this grand old Society inspires that men like Mr. Parrish and Mr. Wolsieffer have in years past been willing to assume the Sales Department burden. Mr. Wolsieffer, we need scarcely remind our readers, during his former incumbency as Sales Superintendent, did a vast deal to increase the practical efficiency and success of the Department. In fact, the general plan and system under which the Sales Department is at present conducted, is very largely Mr. Wolsieffer's work. If Mr. Parrish does not desire re-appointment, Mr. Wolsieffer is the ideal man for the place and the Society would be exceptionally fortunate in securing his services.

### THE COMING STAMPS OF KING GEORGE.

From the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly."

Our next number is due Coronation week, and by the time it reaches our readers—it should be posted on the Wednesday of this occasion, owing to the extra holidays—the new stamps will be due, and (if a post-office can be found open!) obtainable by enthusiasts.

Copies of those values of the current series which appeared on the 1st January, 1902, were obtainable by favour for press purposes, some ten days previously, in fact, copies were shown at a meeting of The Royal Philatelic Society on the 26th December.

Whether the authorities will be equally obliging on this occasion we cannot say, but we shall try our best to obtain copies for description, if not for illustration, in time for the Coronation number; our readers must perforce "wait and see," bearing in mind the old proverb as to non-expectation obviating a possible disappointment. Personally we have no idea as to what the designs will comprise, beyond our philatelic Sovereign's portrait, and (according to rumour) some emblematic dolphins and possibly Tra-

fargar Square lions; but the high position of the artists leads up to hope that His Majesty had a really fine series of designs from which to make the final selection. However, we are not so sanguine as to expect that everyone will be pleased, and there is sure to be some adverse criticism, and probably questions addressed in the House to a worried Postmaster-General.

Presumably, papers similar to those at present in use will be employed for the new stamps; and indeed there seems no occasion to change them.

The perforation, however, is a point which, we believe, has received anxious consideration. It is said there have been complaints as to the stamps separating too easily in one direction, and only with trouble along the cross-lines. Rumour has said little except that there will probably be a change, possibly to a compound of two gauges, neither of which will correspond with that in use at present. It should be remembered that the large postage and fiscal stamps were, prior to the entire manufacture being taken over by the contractors, perforated at Somerset House, by a machine gauging 15 1/2 x 15, a selection doubtless made for good reasons.

However, Coronation Day is now not far off, and we shall soon all be in the position of critics—our columns are open for expression of opinion.

Various reforms will be introduced simultaneously with the issue of the new stamps. First of all, letter-cards and thin post-cards are to be sold at face; naturally, there has been some outcry by the stationery trade, but it must be remembered that, previous to 1894, only official post-cards could be used. Moreover, the enormous profits on the material, at present made by the Post Office, cannot be justified.

As a slight set off, the official post-cards will not in future be sold in entire sheets, and any printer desiring this convenience must supply the cards for stamping, which will, however, always be carried out free of expense beyond the amount of the duty.

There will be a beneficial alteration, also, in the handy stamp booklets. At present they cost 2s each, which includes a premium of 1/2d; in future, each will contain two shillings' worth of stamps, the advertisements covering the cost of manufacture of the booklets.

In the meantime, there seems to be a decided run on "A 11," and doubtless the lady-clerks at the post-offices have been the recipients of many persuasive requests for "A strip of three from the bottom row with full margins," a request which many will fail to understand, if we may judge from our own experience some months ago. We, when purchasing some stamps, noticed a sheet of Twopence, on which one of the side Jubilee-lines had failed to print, and asked the young lady on the other side of the counter for the side strip. With a bewitching smile, she tore off the margin and handed it to us! What could we do but thank her and depart, more in sorrow than in anger?

Meanwhile, don't forget, ye enthusiasts, that there are four marginal varieties of "A 11," (1) perforated; (2) imperforate; (3) vertically perf. x horizontally imperf., and (4) vertically imperf. x horizontally perf.

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The Magazine which does things. TWO SERIALS now running. "Provisional Proprietaries of The United States," by C. A. Nast. Rasmus Bartelson's translation of "Specimen Stamps," by Hugo von Zobeltitz.

Others to appear shortly "Philately For Physicians," by Dr. J. M. Holt. "Straws," by Robt. E. Ramsay. "Philatelic Insurance," by Paul Mason. "The U. S. 1c of 1890-98" by B. W. E. Poole. "Non-support of Philatelic Journalism," by A. Former Publisher. "Philatelic Parasites," by Dr. Holt. Etc., Etc.

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### PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.

Of the making of Portuguese Colonials, as St. Paul said of books, there seems to be no end. A notable percentage of the space devoted to chronicles of new issues is occupied by those of Portugal and her dependencies. We do not pretend to list all of them, but the following have recently been reported:

Macao. Under date of April 27th, Messrs. Graca & Co. send us the 1/2 avo gray with the regulation overprint. They inform us that this is the only Macao stamp that has been overprinted up to that date. It was put on sale April 21st and the entire invoice of 30,000 copies was exhausted in three days.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands. A set of 10 values, from 2 to 300 reis, with portrait of Dom Manoli, is reported as ready for issue.

Mozambique. A similar set to the foregoing, of the same design and with the addition of a 500 reis stamp, is about to be issued.

Mozambique Company. The complete 1907 set has been overprinted at Lisbon. It is stated that the Company has been authorized to overprint any stamps of their series that may be in Africa and that local overprints have been applied but we have no particulars as to the denominations, colors, etc.

Congo. We have seen a number of stamps of Angola, issue of 1898-1900, with the original name covered by a black bar, the word "Congo" in black at the top and "Republica" diagonally in red across the stamp. We have seen the 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 15 reis, also the 200 reis with the old value obliterated and the figures "25" printed in the lower right corner. All this work was done locally.

Portugal and Azores. The Monthly Journal gives handsome reproductions of four of the designs submitted in the recent competition, all of which seem to have been inspired by the "Sower" of France. The design which won the first prize for the stamps of Portugal has a half-length female figure wearing the Phrygian cap and carrying a sickle and sheaf of wheat. The winner of the second prize also shows a female figure, this time guiding a plough. The design which has been approved for the stamps of Azores is striking and artistic though unconventional for a postage stamp. It shows a man digging with a spade and is remarkable for the tremendous muscular development of the figure and the extreme scantiness of the drapery.

It is reported that the mint is so busy preparing these new stamps for Portugal and the Azores that they have not time for overprinting the old issues and some of them may be re-issued without overprint.

Counterfeits of the "Republica" overprint have already appeared, so far we have only seen them in imitations of the inverted and double overprints.

—S. S. & C. C. Circular.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.**

H. L. Lindquist of Chicago is, it is stated, shortly to resume publication of the Collectors' Journal. The monthly in question is one which American collectors will be glad to welcome once more, as in its previous career, it made an excellent record in every way.

We learn from our Boston contemporary of the marriage of Clarence P. DeKay, widely known to stamp folks as Editor and Publisher of the Stamp Journal, and Miss Elizabeth Durkee Vail, both of Florida, N. Y. We extend sincerest good wishes. By the way, the same item conveys the news that Mr. DeKay has recently been promoted to the post of Cashier of the Florida National Bank, an institution with which he has for some years been connected, so that there is double cause for congratulation.

The International Stamp Co. must certainly be counted as indefatigable advertisers; for scarcely a fortnight passes by that we are not called on to record some bit of advertising bearing their name. The latest is a series of attractive blotters, intended to advertise "Stamps," their bright little house organ. These blotters are adorned with photographs of captivating young women and should be in especially great demand among young and susceptible philatelists. We would recommend that a large supply be sent those two gallant Chicagoites, Messrs. Severn and Fowler.

At least three American collectors are to exhibit at Vienna, according to the Philatelic Gazette. Presumably Mr. Bartels, who is himself to go to Vienna, will take these exhibits with him, as he has previously announced his willingness to undertake the conveyance of any American exhibits which might be entrusted to his care.

The Southern Philatelic Association will hold its annual convention in Galveston on August 11th and 12th.

An English dealer has published an album restricted entirely to the stamps of King Edward VII. This would make rather a practical specialty and it would not be surprising if many collectors, particularly in England, took it up.

The June number of the Stamp and Coin Collector, published by A. H. Kraus of Milwaukee, Wis., has reached our table. This new monthly is one of the neatest and most creditable little papers that we have seen for some time, and we wish its publisher all possible success. The current number has sixteen pages, and the reading matter is well selected.

The Stamp and Coin Collector above mentioned, makes some interesting suggestions as to designs for the proposed Panama-Pacific Exposition stamps, as follows:

- 1 cent—The Giant Geyser at Yellowstone National Park.
- 2 Cents—The Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco harbor.
- 4 Cents—The Grand Canyon of Arizona.
- 5 Cents—The locks at Gatun Dam, Panama Canal, showing large steamer enroute.

**FREE** 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges. All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage. Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.

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6 Cents—The big trees of California.

10 Cents—The Bridal Veil Falls in Yosemite Valley.

These suggestions are assuredly good ones, and their author might do well to bring them to the attention of the Post Office Department.

Mr. Hugh M. Clark, the live Chicago auctioneer, favors us with a priced catalogue of his 18th Sale, which was mainly devoted to U. S. Postage and Revenues. Good prices seem to have been attained throughout the Sale, particularly in Imperforate Revenues, which realized a general average of about three-fourths of catalogue.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Collectors Monthly," a paper published by Jno. B. Gardella of Oakland, Calif., and mainly devoted to Minerals, Relics, Coins and Curios. It is a neatly printed twelve-page and cover periodical and, so far as we may judge, its reading matter seems well calculated to interest lovers of the hobbies to which it is devoted. A slight philatelic flavor is imparted by the appearance of a few "Stamp Notes," from the pen of that well known contributor, Mr. Chas. E. Jenney. We copy a couple of these "Notes," as follows:

"Neatness and method add more value to a collection than scarcity of the single specimens, as a rule. This should always be remembered. The pursuit of the desired specimens brings the interest to the collector, but its interest to those who look over his collection lies in the care and notation he has employed. Stamps acquired from sources of more than ordinary interest should have this information written on the space they occupy, for the information of others. Or if a variety is obscure and not likely to be noticed this fact should be recorded beneath it.

"How many of the towns and cities famous in history, will the postmarks on your common European stamps show? Look them over. The stamps are not the whole thing; when and where it was used is not the least part of the real interest in a collection. I have little sympathy with the collector who collects only unused specimens. He is an art collector, not a collector of historic souvenirs. I know of one collector who spends all his energies in gathering a collection of stamps showing the full postmark of the town where it was used, with date. This is not a bad idea, and requires some patience in the case of certain countries. For instance, in this country it is the instruction of postmasters not to strike the own name on the stamp but to cancel it with a separate mark or 'dauber.'"

The Philadelphia Stamp Club Bulletin still continues on its winning way. The June number, just received, is of the excellence that has characterized this splendid little club organ from the start; and once more we must warmly congratulate the Phil-

adelphia Club on possessing so bright and clever a periodical.

Mr. J. Homer Leidy, the new Secretary of the P. S. C., is the prominent collector to this month figure in the Bulletin's illustrated series. The club poet is still busy, as witness this effusion:

"The chap who owns the P. S. News Percy McG.— McGraw  
We hope these lines he will peruse  
Percy McG.— McGraw  
And when he does, why here's his health,

We hope his paper brings him wealth.  
We all cry Graw! Graw!  
Percy McG. McGraw."

and this:

"Bock signs as 'side lines'  
Would make a fine collection,  
You'll see the geisbock's beaming face

In every old direction  
And so we give this little hint  
For benefit of you, sir,  
Take our advice and specialize  
Milwaukee's fame producer."

**PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS.**

From the S. S. & C. C. Circular.

Just at present the subject of Philatelic Exhibitions is interesting stamp collectors in many parts of the world. The exhibition to be held in Vienna in September is of course the big show. It will doubtless attract all the great specialists of Europe and many from other parts of the world and it is confidently expected to be the finest display of philatelic treasures ever held.

The exhibition to be held in Chicago is, of course, of the greatest interest to collectors in this country. The exhibition will take place at the time of the Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society and will be one of the features marking the 25th Anniversary of the Society and the 20th anniversary of the Chicago Philatelic Society. A handsome folder announcing the exhibition and giving the classification of exhibits and the rules and regulations has just been mailed to members of the Society and others. The Committee in charge have been assured of the hearty co-operation of many of our leading collectors and the prospects for a successful display are most encouraging. Owing to the limited space at their disposal and the brief time between the announcement and the date of exhibition, the Committee have wisely decided to limit the scope of the exhibition and make it a national, rather than an international, one. With this in view, the leading positions in the classification have been given to countries of the Western Hemisphere, with the United States in the foremost place, as a matter of course. Other countries have not been neglected and an extensive list of awards is offered, including thirteen gold medals. There will be ample chance for collectors in all fields and abundant prizes to tempt competition.

An unusual feature of this exhibition is the freedom from expense to

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

Canal Zone 10 on 13, 5c; 200 var. British Colonials, adhesive postage only, postfree for one dollar. Morley R. Knight writes: "Your packet of 200 B. Col. is the biggest bargain I ever saw." You will say the same. Vernon P. Pierce & Co., Manchester, Mich.

U. S. used at 50 per cent. off. Scott's 50, 68, 71, 72, 73, 92, 97, 98, 112, 117, 121, 137, 138, 146, 149, 148, 151, 153, 159, 160, 179, 185, 186, 188, 189, 191, 217, 890, 891, and 892. C. F. Richards, A. P. S. 18, 557 West 148th St., New York.

5 lb. Stamps, Rev., Entire, used, unused, Stps. on Covers, Tax Stps., \$1.35; 10 lb. \$2.35 Express extra. 100 foreign Rev. 20c. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

100 Diff., also 5 unused stamps catalog value 25c, all for 10c. Charles P. Speck, Saco, Maine.

Selections of fine stamps sent on approval at 50 per cent. discount, references required. M. Bedual, 156 St. Andre St., Montreal, Quebec.

the exhibitors. The prospectus announces that exhibits will be insured free of cost to the owners and, since nothing on the subject is said, we infer that no charge will be made for space in the frames and cases. This is quite unusual and adds two heavy items to the expenditure of the Committee in charge. We trust we will not be regarded as meddling if we say a few words on the subject of finances. Members of the Society and others interested should remember that such affairs involve a very heavy monetary outlay. We have not seen in the press any appeals for funds and we have heard very little of personal solicitation, yet all should know that money and plenty of it will be needed and should not hesitate to come forward and offer what they can afford. Committees have been appointed in a few cities but they do not reach the scattered members. Everyone who has the welfare of the Society at heart and desires our first Philatelic Exhibition to be a success, should feel it his duty and privilege to contribute. Only the other day we heard one wealthy member who said he had not given anything because he had not been asked. This seems a very weak excuse. There is more credit and satisfaction in giving unsolicited than in doing it because you are ashamed to refuse a request. Those who intend to exhibit should remember the liberality of the Committee in saving them insurance and rental of space they occupy with their displays. We wish the exhibition every measure of success and hope the members will send their stamps for the display and that as many as possible will attend the Convention and exhibition. We do not have an opportunity like this every year.

**NEW ARGENTINE SET.**

A new set of stamps depicting the principal industry of the country, agriculture, is now in preparation. Mr. H. Kollé, of Buenos Ayres, informs us that the design will be somewhat similar to the current French issue. Nearly all denominations of the Centennial Series were exhausted early in April and the old regular issue is again on sale.—The Philadelphia Gazette.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.**

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular—June 15, 1911—8 pages—The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

"Stamps"—May 31, 1911—8 pages—The International Stamp Co., Columbus, Ohio.

**FREE** 3 months' trial subscription to the Stamp & Coin Collector for the names and addresses of two stamp or coin collecting friends and two cents to help pay postage. **STAMP & COIN COLLECTOR.** 409 E. Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.



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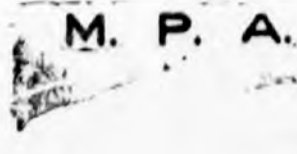
We give, absolutely free, to each new three months subscriber a copy of a mighty interesting little book entitled "Fifty Ways For A Boy To Make Money." Every ambitious boy will want a copy of this really valuable book. No less than fifty different practical ways for boys to earn money are described in this book. Do not put this off but send in your 25c to-day. The book will be sent to you by return mail and your subscription to the Boys' Magazine will be entered at once.

**THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO., 630 Main St., Smethport, Pa.**  
(The Boys' Magazine is on sale at all news-stands at 10c a copy.)



Metropolitan Philatelic Association

OFFICERS: A. W. Dunning, President, Newton, Mass. W. H. Hollenbach, Vice-Pres., Reading, Pa. H. A. Davis, Secy.-Treas., 2124 E. 12th Ave., Denver, Colo. Leon V. Cass, Sales Supt., Southern Pines, N. Carolina A. S. Matter, Int. Secy., 4316 Forest Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. H. A. Whipple, Atty., N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb. C. F. DeKay, Adv. Mgr., Florida, N. Y. A. C. Stewart, Count. Det., Toledo, Ohio. W. C. Webb, Fraud Investigator, R. H. No. 1, Bounton, N. J. OFFICIAL JOURNAL: Redfield's Stamp Weekly.



H. M. Clark, Auction Mgr., Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, Ill. BOARD OF TRUSTEES: L. G. Quackenbush, Chairman, Ononda, N. Y. H. D. Munger, C. V. Webb, Librarian, Perry, Ohio. E. R. Aldrich, Supt. of Information Bureau, Hennepin, Minn. A. E. Bartlett, Exchange Supt., Clotopa, Kans. RECRUITING COMMITTEE: T. O. Young, Chairman, New Haven N. Y. Bounton Collectors' Association, Branch No. 1, M. P. A., Bounton, N. J. W. C. Webb, President, H. J. Forsythe, Secretary.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Applications for Membership. Moulton, L. J., Boulder, Colo. Age, 35; Asst. Cashier First Natl. Bank; reference: Any Bank, Boulder, Colo.; proposed by H. A. Davis.

New Member. 868. Roberts, Reginald, Manchester, England.

Resignation Received. 638. Moore, L. E., Searcy, Ark. The fourth annual publication of the Association known as The Yearpers and books. Have you not some Book, was mailed to every member in you can donate to the library? Ev-good standing June 12th. Any erroneous philatelic paper you send can be or omissions found will be corrected either for our files or in ex- if same is communicated to the Sec- change for papers we need with oth- rary. The following corrections should be made:

On page 20 in the membership list A. J. Bear should be A. J. Baer; on page 21 the address of Henry Adesness will be repaid by a notice each month in my reports. The following on page 23 draw a line through the publications have been received. name of L. Earnest Moore, he having resigned.

Please look up your membership card and if it expires July 1st, as many do, please send in your dues promptly.

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

Dear Fellow Members: Am glad to note that I have been nominated for Exchange Manager of M. P. A. and wish to thank responsible parties. I will not take up your time, but as I had a great deal of experience in the Exchange line, I feel confident that if elected I can improve the Department, will do my best to do so. As I hold an auction at Bounton, Aug. 18, I will be there, and hope to see many new faces. Thanking one and all in advance

for their hearty support, I am Fraternally yours, AUGUST MACK.

Report of the Librarian. Perry, Ohio, June 17, 1911.

Dear Fellow Officers and Members: It is my pleasure to again present the monthly report of conditions in the library. Donations of papers and books have been few this last month.

A falling off which I keenly regret. What we need is more philatelic paper you can donate to the library? Ev-good standing June 12th. Any erroneous philatelic paper you send can be or omissions found will be corrected either for our files or in ex- if same is communicated to the Sec- change for papers we need with oth- rary. The following corrections should be made:

To All Philatelic Publications.

Put the library down as a regular recipient of your paper and the kind-ness will be repaid by a notice each month in my reports. The following publications have been received. Philadelphia Stamp News The Southern Philatelist, and The Vest Pocket Philatelist.

The following have donated money to bind the library:

- Daniel J. Kalb .....\$1.00 W. H. Hollenbach ..... .15 Victor Boyer ..... .10

Mr. Hollenbach and Mr. Dunning donated the stamps which brought \$11.05 at the auction last winter. There is now \$12.30 in the library fund. This will not bind the library or make more than a good start. Haven't we a few more in the society who are interested?

Hoping I may hear from many soon, I remain,

Fraternally, C. V. WEBB.

King George Stamps Will Soon Replace those of Edward.

(Continued from Page 1.)

issue was of the half-penny stamp of the Canadian ter-centenary set in 1908. On this stamp was shown both the Prince and his Princess.

Postage stamp pictures of sovereigns and historical characters are generally sought after by the historian and others interested in preserving the most authentic records of events, as particularly in the case of royalty is an effort made to procure for stamp purposes the most exact representations of the persons pictured. The pictures of Victoria and Edward, for instance, are said to have been made with the most exacting solicitude for faithfulness to the original.

Here in our land of the free and home of the brave there is no such thing as the picturing on our stamps of our living heroes. We modestly wait until they have passed to the great beyond and thus save them from the vanity of knowing how much we care for them. As long as they are in the land of the living we like to take an occasional whack at them with a cartoon, or if they are not proper subjects for cartoons we print pictures of them that were photographed as they made speeches from the rear platform of a cannonball express or as they presented diplomas to some sweet girl graduates.

It is true that during the Civil War WHEN YOU RECEIVE A NOTICE FROM US THAT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED PLEASE BE PROMPT IN RENEWING. WE DISCONTINUE ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ON EXPIRATION.

the stamps of the Confederate States bore the portrait of Jefferson Davis, but Uncle Sam has never broken his rule against printing stamp pictures of living celebrities.

Incidentally and in regard to the new issue of stamps that is to be gotten out by the British in honor of King George, the new ruler, is an enthusiastic stamp collector. In his early youth he took a fondness for collecting stamps and to-day he has one of the most valuable collections in the world. He is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society and its honorary president. He takes a living interest in the science of collecting and has frequently loaned large sections of his enormous collection to be exhibited to the people of his domain. Thousands have attended the stamp exhibitions at which the King placed his philatelic wonders at the disposal of the public.

His latest accession will be the first stamps of his own land bearing his picture, and he will doubtless regard these with as much interest and as much satisfaction as hosts of other individuals who are waiting eagerly for the new issue.

W. DWIGHT BURROUGHS.

CHICAGO CONVENTION—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society: Supplementing my official notice of June 11th, 1911, announcing the twenty-sixth annual convention at Chicago, this is to advise that the convention headquarters and place of meeting will be at the Hotel La Salle. Hotel: European plan; rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day with detached bath, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day with private bath. H. N. MUDGE, President.

American Philatelic Society

(INCORPORATED) BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. N. MUDGE, President, 6643 Normal Ave., Chicago. Board of Vice-Presidents: FREDERICK E. CORNWALL, Chairman, 806 Commercial Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. CHESTER MYERS, Clerk, 300 South 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. ADALBERT STRAUSS, St. Louis, Mo. Percival Parrish, Sales Supt., 1204 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Harrison W. Craver, Librarian, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. G. Burgoine, Assistant Librarian, 1123 Wigham St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Henry Ades Fowler, Attorney, 105 No. 100 Washington St., Chicago.

W. H. BARNUM, Secretary, 1812 East 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio. DR. W. P. WHERRY, Treasurer, 471 Brandies Block, Omaha, Neb. L. H. KJELLSTEDT, Int. Sec., Scranton, Pa. GEN. C. A. COOLIDGE, Detroit, Mich. H. J. CROCKER, San Francisco, Cal.

Appointive Officers

J. M. Bartels, Counterfeit Detector, 92 Nassau St., N. Y. City. W. L. Clement, Examiner Sales Books, Philadelphia, Pa. C. A. Howes, Editor, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1911.

Applications Pending. Nammack, C. H. Livingston, C. Ludlow Oglesby, Joseph F. Lehmann, Otto Curtiss, Wooster B.

Convention. Chicago, Ill., August 22-25, inclusive.

Nominations. St. Louis, Mo., Branch No. 4—Nominated for Director, with a recommendation for the office of President, Frederick R. Cornwall, of Mo.

Cleveland Branch No. 30—Nominated for Directors, with the recommendation that they be chosen to fill the following offices: President, Frederick R. Cornwall, of Mo.; vice-presidents, Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Mich., Herbert Bowen, of Mich., C. F. Heyerman, of Mich.; secretary, W. H. Barnum of Ohio; Inter. Secy., L. Harald Kjellstedt, of Pa.

Director-at-Large, Nast, Chas. A., of Colo. Nominated by Denver A. P. S members.

Further nominations to complete above ticket will be given later.

Applications Posted. Tracy, Franklin, W., 1131 South 6th St., Springfield, Ill. Age, 14; Student; references: First National Bank of Springfield, Ill.; guaranteed by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tracy (mother); proposed by W. H. Barnum, No. 585.

Murtaugh, Mark M., Bank & Trust Bldg., Twin Falls, Idaho. Age 41; Consulting Hydraulic Engineer; Private Practice; references: W. H. Greenhow, P. M. of Twin Falls; George Herriott, Attorney, Twin Falls; proposed by P. M. Wolsleffer, No. 38. Moore, Waldo C., Lewisburg, Ohio. Age 36; Banker; with The Peoples' Banking Co.; references: G. M. Kumer, Publisher, Lewisburg; Riley-Somers Hardware Co., Lewisburg; proposed by Ben G. Green, No. 2094.

New Stockholders. 3978. Clark, Addison L., Gilboa, N. Y. 3979. Hancock, Albert, Chicago, Ill. 3980. Scheffler, E. C., Chicago, Ill.

Deceased. 1799. Warner, Edward L., Evanston, Ill.

Change of Address. 3460. Stern, Joseph, from 393 E. 153rd St., to 401 E. 154th St., New York. 129. Gurdji, Vincent, from New York to 255 Rich Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 2582. Mizerá, Jos., from 1232 Racine Place to 2622 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Membership Summary. Total membership June 17, 1911 1555 New stockholders ad. June 24 3 1558 Deceased 1

Total membership June 24, 1911 1557 W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

Bids for Printing.

Bids are hereby solicited for printing the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, published by The American Philatelic Society, in accordance with the following specifications:

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST is a quarterly publication, the first number to be issued prior to Nov. 1, 1911, and to contain a copy of the charter and by-laws as last amended, a full report of the last annual convention, the rules and regulations of all departments which may not be included in the general by-laws, a list of all branch societies and affiliated socie-

ties, the names and addresses of all officers of the society and such literary matter as may be deemed advisable.

The second number to be issued about Feb. 1, 1912, and to contain a list of all members, arranged alphabetically, geographically and numerically, with such literary matter as may be deemed advisable.

The third and fourth numbers to be issued about May 1 and August 1, 1912, and to contain chiefly literary matter.

Advertising to be carried in all four numbers.

Two thousand copies to be printed and bound, page size 7 1/4 x 10 1/2 inches, to be uniform in style and typography with previous numbers, samples of which will be furnished on application.

Inside stock to be on a basis of 32x 44-80 lb. Eastern S. & S. C. Book. Cover stock to be on a basis of 22x28-80 lb. of good quality, not less than 10c per lb. Samples of both inside and cover stock must be submitted with bids.

Bids for inside matter, to be at so much per page.

Basis for quotation, 240 pages.

Quote on one full page insert, half tone cut of convention group, to be printed on No. 1 enameled book, basis 32x44-140 lb.

Quote on one full page transparency, to cover above half tone, to contain a key chart of the convention group.

Quote on an additional 100 copies.

One hundred additional copies of the by-laws to be printed and bound suitably and twelve additional copies of the membership lists to be printed on good quality writing paper interleaved with ruled writing paper, ruled 16 point.

Manuscript will be principally typewritten and printed copy.

Quote separately on addressing, wrapping and mailing at so much per thousand. Stenciled mailing list to be furnished by the society.

Work to be finished within thirty days after receiving copy for same.

Triplicate proof to be furnished with the Mss. in as many sections as desired and all Mss. to be returned when work is completed.

The Board of Directors, by whom the contract will be awarded, reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will not be received after the 12th day of August, 1911.

MAIL ALL BIDS TO W. H. BARNUM, SECRETARY, 1812 EAST 105th ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

Departments Unused O. G. Fine

- Agriculture 3c, catalog 40c, for .....\$0.15 Justice, 1c, catalog \$1.50, for ..... .60 Justice, 3c, catalog \$2.00, for ..... .50 Postoffice, 6c, catalog 25c, for ..... .09 Treasury, 6c, catalog 25c, for ..... .09 Treasury, 15c, catalog 50c, for ..... .18 Treasury, 50c, catalog 60c, for ..... .25 Treasury, 90c, catalog \$2.00, for ..... .35 War, 7c, catalog \$2.00, for ..... .35 Jos. F. Negreen, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

NICARAGUA 1909, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50 and 1 peso, all used .....\$0.25 2 pesos rose, used ..... .10 ARARAT STAMP CO., 45 Beaver St., New York.

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Vol. IX—No. 4

SMETHPORT, PA., JULY 8, 1911

Whole No. 212

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and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!

**We Sell** 100 fine So. & Cent. Am. var. (cat. over \$8.00), \$1.00. Packet of 200, 100 diff. scarce stamps, cat. \$10.99, \$1.50.

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This Sale consists of a fine collection of Foreign stamps, including some countries almost complete. Nearly all 19th Century. Many fine Sets and Single Stamps, offered in small attractive lots. Also several hundred first class

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Books of the most popular countries are now ready and more constantly being made up. The West Indian group of Twenty colonies are ready.

We make a specialty of British Colonials and Twentieth Century stamps. We are also in the market to purchase a collection or two of these stamps.

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Henry Ades Fowler, President,  
Title & Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.

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15 Canadian and 10 India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list. Postage Two Cents Extra. When possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets. Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered—no two stamps alike in any set, all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are cheap. All different, in good condition. Agents Wanted 50¢

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20 Africa	09 1 Iceland	5 Zanzibar	15 15
20 Asia	04 15 Switz	10 Indo-China	15 15
10 Capes	04 10 Bolivia	07 100 Australia	05 05
5 China	05 5 St. Lucia	07 100 Br. Colonies	19 19
10 Cuba	09 1000 Foreign	20 French	05 05
25 China	20 200 Foreign	10 1000 Mixed	18 18
20 Italy	10 300 Foreign	25 1000 Hinged	05 05
5 Cyprus	08 10 Ecuador	07 100 S. America	40 40
5 Hawaii	10 5 Borneo	10 10 Gold Coast	20 20
10 Costa	15 10 Peru	10 10 Nicaragua	08 08
10 Turkey	08 0 Fiji	15 20 New Zealand	10 10
20 "	01 5 Haiti	08 10 Salvador	10 10
40 "	45 20 Russia	10 10 Australia	09 09
10 Chili	08 20 Spain	11 10 Queensland	05 05
4 Congo	02 4 Haiti	10 10 Roumania	05 05
20 Persia	20 4 Azores	05 25 Bulgaria	15 15
10 Persia	20 5 Borneo	08 25 West India	15 15
10 Cuba	05 50 U.S.	08 50 Canada, 1893	05 05
20 "	05 500 Foreign	20 5 Mauritius	04 04

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because they are the same book that ordinarily sells for \$3.50 to \$5.00. Our manufacturers omitted some gilding and we rejected them. That's all the matter with them. Better get one before they are all gone. Only a few left.

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## NOTES ON CONFEDERATES.

By E. R. Aldrich.

Some years ago Emil J. Rahl numbered among his treasures a most interesting cover which had in the upper right corner the inscription: "Confederate States of America—Executive Department—Official Business," but as was evidenced by the presence of a pair of London print five cent stamps, this was not a frank, in fact while we meet with this and similar inscriptions which may look like franks, I can find no evidence that they were even used as such, as I know of no case where the stamps are absent. The cover was addressed to "Hon. Alexander Stephens, Vice President," and was endorsed on the reverse in the handwriting of Stephens' secretary, "from his excellency, President Davis."

The Seybold collection contained one, as far as known, unique cover, being the 2c dark blue of Memphis used for local postage. It is doubtful if another specimen of a drop letter with postage paid by this Confederate local exists.

In the same collection was a cover with a fine specimen of the 2c red New Orleans, cancelled "New Orleans, Mar. 22." This stamp is much more common unused than used, and single specimens used on drop letters like this are almost unknown.

An interesting pair of the first issue five cent exists in a western collection, the cancellation being the pen written words, "We are a free people."

An interesting envelope issued from the press of J. W. Randolph of Richmond in the early years of the war, depicts a pair of cavalymen with the poetic inscription:

"On, on to the rescue, the vandals are coming,

Go meet them with bayonet, sabre and spear;

Drive them back to the desolate land they are leaving,

Go, trusting God, you'll have nothing to fear."

The largest used block of the small ten cent stamp that I have noted is a block of eight with the cancellation, "Richmond, Va., May 7, 1863." Even used pairs of this stamp are uncommon and blocks of any size are very seldom met with.

I recently saw an entire sheet of the 2c red brown. It consisted of two panes of 100 stamps each and had neither imprint nor plate number. The owner had had it for a number of years and valued it highly. At the present catalogue value the sheet would be worth \$50.00.

The 2c red-brown is a stamp not frequently met with in used shape. As on letters it would only be used

on drop letters, the few used would seldom be saved and as five would have to be used to frank an ordinary letter, they would only be employed when the 10c values were not available.

The Seybold collection contained only a single cover with the 2c red-brown and then in the strip of five shape. It was postmarked at Mill-edgeville, Ga., Oct. 13. All the stamps are penmarked, although three also show a "paid" cancellation.

Years ago I picked up a similar specimen, said by one who has seen both to be even finer than the Seybold one. In mounting I only retained a portion of the original so that I have no date now except that furnished by the stamps themselves. Three postmarks appear across the face of the strip, they being that of Carthage, N. C., Aug. 9.—The Southern Philatelist.

## AUSTRALIA TO HAVE A PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

Though we had read some months ago one or two intimations in European papers that Australia would this year hold a philatelic congress, we had nothing further in regard to the matter till the other day we received a copy of the Australian Stamp Journal, and found therein an account of the progress thus far made on the undertaking. Our Australian friends, it seems, are to hold not only a Congress but an Exhibition; and Australian collectors seem to be taking hold of the matter with a vim and earnestness that augurs well for success. Thus far a total of £116 19s (about \$585) has been subscribed toward the expenses by Australian dealers and collectors and from this excellent start there would seem to be no doubt that the sines of war will be forthcoming. The full arrangements are, we gather, not yet made; but various committees from the leading Australian societies are working on these matters and everything, it is reported, is going along finely. The Congress and Exhibition will be held at Sydney from the 12th to the 21st of October.

## LINCOLN ON HIGHER DENOMINATIONS.

The Philatelic Gazette says: "The Gazette would not be at all surprised to learn at no distant date that orders had been given to place the head of Lincoln on the higher denominations of the present series, to distinguish the lower values more readily in artificial light. The uniform design has not given satisfaction and something definite regarding a change is expected soon. No doubt the numerals will be added to the 1c and 2c stamps, thus creating a new series.

# Sterling Stamp Co.

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GOOD UNITED STATES at 75 % Discount.

Cat. No.	Cat. Price	Cat. No.	Cat. Price
35 10c, green, unused	\$15.00	157 2c, brown, unused	1.50
36 12c, black, used	2.00	166 90c, rose carmine, unused	5.00
50 10c, green, unused	2.50	84 2c, black, 12x14, used	7.50
52 24c, lilac, used	4.00	502 3c, Agriculture, used	2.50
63 1c, blue, unused	.40	504 10c, Agriculture, used	4.50
68 10c, green, unused	2.00	505 12c, Agriculture, unused	6.50
70 24c, red-lilac, unused	20.00	507 24c, Agriculture, unused	3.50
71 30c, orange, unused	5.00	526 3c, Justice, used	.75
97 12c, black, unused	5.00	529 12c, Justice, used	2.00
100 30c, orange, used	4.00	531 24c, Justice, used	12.50
113 2c, brown, used	.20	532 30c, Justice, used	15.00
117 12c, green, unused	4.00	534 1c, Navy, used	1.00
118 15c, brown & blue, unused	12.50	545 24c, Navy, used	4.00
123 1c, buff, used	4.00	543 90c, Navy, used	3.00
128 12c, green, unused	5.00	544 90c, Navy, used	9.00
137 6c, carmine, used	3.50	548 90c, Navy, unused	15.00
138 7c, vermilion, used	3.50	548 3c, Postoffice, unused	.08
141 15c, orange, used	6.50	560 7c, State, used	2.50
185 90c, carmine, unused	15.00	564 24c, State, used	6.00

Remit cash with order. 1/4 of above prices. Postage extra order less than \$1.00. If your name is not on our mailing list

We Both Lose.

## \$1.00 STAMP FREE

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. Free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.

- No. Cat.
- 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black\* fine ..... .75
- 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10c gray\* No. 23a ..... 1.00
- 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\* ..... .75
- 4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\* ..... .50
- 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... .50
- 6. Soruth (India) 1s green\* No. 11 ..... .95

You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.

1909 U. S. IMPR. CHEAP. Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.

1c 1909 .05 with line between ..... .07  
2c 1909 .10 with line between ..... .11  
3c 1909 .15 with line between ..... .18  
4c 1909 .19 with line between ..... .25  
5c 1909 .23 with line between ..... .30

We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face. Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 imp. as cheap as anyone.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,  
Glastonbury, Conn.

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10 varieties precancelled, 10c.  
50 blank approval sheets, 10c; 100, 19c.  
10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.  
5000 hinges, 30c; 10000, 40c.  
10 diff. foreign coins, 15c; 20 diff., 25c.  
100 diff. foreign coins, nice lot, \$2.00.

DEALER'S STOCK ALL FOR \$1.00.

3 50 var. packets, 3 100 var. packets, 1 150 var. packet, 5000 die 100 hinges, 5 millimeter scales, 1000 mixed stamps, 25 blank approval sheets, 10 blank approval books, 1 50 var. U. S., 1 100 var. U. S., 1 stamp button, 1 dime album.

25 stamps to sell at ..... 1c each  
25 stamps to sell at ..... 2c each  
15 stamps to sell at ..... 3c each  
10 stamps to sell at ..... 5c each  
Retail value \$3.55. Postage 5c extra.

TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.

## COINS 1c EACH

10 different countries 10c, 25 diff. 2c diff. \$1.00; 10 diff. small silver coins 50c, 20 diff. \$1.00. SUMMER PRICES. 1000 mixed coins \$5.00.

T. J. BALDWIN,  
Room 319, 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

## ROUMANIA 1906

1B TO 2L  
CAT. L.11  
—for—  
10c, POST FREE.  
Lightly Cancelled.  
EDWIN W. FUSS,  
217 Summer St., Newark, N. J.

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We have only a small number but offer for quick selling complete unused sets of SALVADOR 1907, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 24, 26, 50, 100c., catalog \$2.53, for only 54c, also 1908 Officials unused, complete, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24, 50, 100c, catalog \$2.33, for only 49c.

Still selling fine used copies of Lincoln, Alaska, and Hudson imperforate for only two cents each.

STAMPS, our clever little chronicle, is worth your while. Better send for a copy. Teaser, 1879, 6c, no gum, cat. 1.75, only 33c

INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,  
18 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

## Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
 United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year  
 Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.  
**ADVERTISING RATES**  
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 1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

**Editor**.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
**General Manager**.....S. F. REDFIELD  
**Assistant Manager**.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
 All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
 All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

**Exchanges**—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
**Change of Address**—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1905, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smethport, Pa.

## EDITORIAL

### THE A. P. S. ELECTION.

The official ballot for the A. P. S. election is out. It is rather a surprise to receive it; for so little has thus far been said about candidates that we scarcely knew beforehand that there was as much as one complete ticket in the field. The situation in this respect this year has been a curious one. Where usually long before this time the members are well apprised who are the nominees for the various offices, and the stamp press is full of animated discussion as to the respective merits of the various candidates, this year's nominations have largely hung fire till almost the last moment before the appearance of the official ballot; and there has been scarcely any canvassing of possible candidates in the philatelic press. We will have to candidly confess that we do not quite like this. It smacks something too much of general apathy. No matter how good may be the nominations made by one A. P. S. Branch (or by one or two branches in conjunction) it is somewhat of a reflection on the general zeal and earnestness of the membership that several branches should not bring forward "favorite sons" for office. With but one set of candidates in the field, there is no chance for much enthusiasm—as is well shown by the attitude of our principal stamp periodicals. Our Boston contemporary, aside from a brief eulogium on Mr. Cornwall, has had scarcely a word to say in regard to the nominees. It has printed the nominations in the space devoted to A. P. S. official matter, and that is all. The Philadelphia Stamp News has made brief reference to two or three of the candidates; the monthlies have as yet had little or nothing to say. We ourselves have attempted to stir up some interest by our articles of the past three weeks on the various nominees; but, truth to tell, it is a difficult matter to warm up much when there is no contest and one set of candidates has a walkover.

We trust the gentlemen whose names appear on the official ballot this year will not misconstrue the meaning of the above. We have the highest respect for them individually and collectively. Each and every one of them is splendidly qualified for the office he is nominated to fill; and it is absolutely certain that, even were there an opposition ticket in the field, nothing could shake our allegiance to at least four of the present nominees. Nevertheless we miss the life and glitter of a contest; and greatly fear that the attendance at and interest in this year's convention will not be as great as it would have been had it been preceded by a spirited electoral campaign.

To be perfectly candid about it, it seems to us that the A. P. S. is getting into rather of a rut and that it

## THE EATON COLLECTION A WINNER

Although we have only had this splendid collection of 20,000 varieties, catalogued in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a few weeks, numerous requests have poured in from prominent collectors all over the country for portions of the collection on approval. Five members of our office force have been occupied cataloguing and pricing the collection and work has only just been completed. We now wish to have every dollar's worth of the stamps in circulation. The catalogue number and value of each specimen as well as a very attractive net price is given. The Japanese, cataloguing over \$1,000 together with the valuable Corea has been submitted to a Pacific Coast collector; Greece, the Chinese Treaty Ports, Brazil and Luxemburg to other Pacific Coast collectors; Uruguay to a Lakewood collector; one volume of about \$3,000 worth to a New York collector; another volume cataloguing upwards of \$2,500 to a Long Island man; besides numerous smaller selections to collectors in different parts of the country.

If you are a real buyer of fine things at attractive prices, send to us immediately for what you wish to see. It is a great chance to secure nice specimens, fine shades and "hard to get" varieties at attractive prices.

The July Stamp Drummer is just out. It is full of stamp talk and special stamp offerings. Free for the asking.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO.,  
 Percival Parrish President,

1204 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

needs animating and shaking up. And we very much fear that at the door of ourselves and some of our confreres of the philatelic press must be laid a good deal of the blame for this condition. Now that we look back over the year we realize with chagrin and regret that we ourselves have not done as much for the A. P. S. in this paper as we expected to and hoped to. We have regularly printed the weekly reports and have commented, to the best of our ability, on all A. P. S. developments during the year that we deemed of importance and interest. But we have not, we fear, been wholly successful in imbuing our readers with the energy and enthusiasm for the A. P. S. that it so essential should be fostered by the philatelic periodical press. Nor can we exempt our two weekly contemporaries from the same charge. The Boston weekly has during the year given little evidence of knowing that such an organization as the A. P. S. exists. Our friend Mr. Wylie could not of course be wholly unaware that the organization still lived—for on the last page of his paper appeared, now and then, when the advertising to which that page is mainly allotted, was not quite as plentiful as ordinary, the A. P. S. official reports. A grim and deathly silence in regard to the A. P. S. has, however, been maintained on the editorial page—up to very lately, when the Managing Editor being absent in Europe, Brother Severn has permitted himself a little more freedom in this regard. We speak of these things not in anger but in sorrow. It seems a small and pitiful piece of business for a great and representative periodical to pout and sulk over a fancied slight. And certainly it is highly detrimental to the best interest of organized Philately.

Our Philadelphia contemporary, likewise, has been rather infrequent in its mention of the A. P. S. during the year; and all in all the body can certainly complain of unmerited neglect in the offices of philatelic opinion.

It seems to us that it would be an excellent thing if some properly qualified member of the Society would volunteer to act as Press Agent, and regularly send out matter to the principal philatelic journals—yes, and to the lesser ones as well. An energetic man, who was also a ready writer and well versed in the art of turning to good account in a publicity way all that goes on in an organization of this kind might, it seems to us, do a great deal to keep the Society in the public eye. Stamp Editors are busy men and are very glad as a rule to print any interesting and well-written "copy" that comes in to them; and an active and ingenious press agent could undoubtedly get a great many A. P. S. "write-ups" in these papers.

Neither the Educational Committee nor the Recruiting Committee quite covers this ground; and we think our suggestion is really worth some attention at the hands of the powers that be.

We are still in favor, as we long have been, of the maintenance by the Society of its own monthly or weekly periodical. Whether or not it will be found feasible to establish such a periodical this year we do not know. Probably the venture will hardly be attempted this year; and the most we can hope for is the continuance of the Quarterly, which under Mr.

Howes' capable and experienced management should certainly in the near future realize the long deferred hopes of those who fought so hard for its establishment. The question of official organ this year seems to be in a somewhat mixed condition. Our Boston contemporary has apparently made no tender whatever for the organship, as its name does not appear on the official ballot sent out. "Redfield's" and the Philatelic Gazette have offered to print the Society matter gratis. The Philadelphia Stamp News offers to pay a bonus of \$100 for the exclusive privilege of publishing the official matter; while the Stamp Journal offers a smaller bonus for the same privilege. It is quite possible that our Boston contemporary has some plan in view for securing the official organship at the annual convention. Otherwise it is hard to explain its absence from the lists. We ourselves would be inclined to think, as we have for some time past, that the day for the individual official organ has gone by, and that, pending the time when the society can establish its own monthly or weekly, the wisest plan is for all the weeklies to unite in publishing the Society's official matter free of charge. However, the Philadelphia Stamp News has made the Society a very attractive offer and if it is deemed best to return to an exclusive official organ, we for our part shall certainly be the first to offer congratulations to Mr. Mann.

In regard to the nominees for office, we have in previous numbers expressed our satisfaction at the choices for President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and International Secretary. No announcement had previously been made of any nominee for the Secretaryship. This omission has now been filled by the nomination for that post of Mr. L. C. Hassler of Louisville, Ky., an old and esteemed member of the organization, whose nomination we can assuredly most heartily endorse.

For Directors-at-Large three names are offered: Messrs. Chas. A. Nast, Henry J. Crocker and Wm. C. Stone—all men of the highest philatelic standing and reputation. Whichever two of the three may be chosen, the Society will have chosen well.

### CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS.

In connection with the coming convention of the American Philatelic Society at Chicago, President Mudge announces the following appointments: Committee on Credentials: W. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., chairman; H. C. Crowell of Cleveland, Ohio; P. M. Wolsieffer of Chicago, Ill.; Chester Myers of St. Louis, Mo.; D. T. Eaton of Muscatine, Ia.

Committee of Arrangements: P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman; H. M. Toth, Iver R. Johnson, H. A. Fowler, Fred Michael, Casper Staub, H. M. Clark, all of Chicago.

### CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

The new firm of Eugene Klein, Inc., is certainly doing well in its initial ventures in the auction field. At its First Sale, stamps catalogued \$2800 realized \$1667, or 59 per cent. of catalogue; while at its Second Sale, stamps catalogued \$7000 realized \$3,167, or 45 per cent. of catalogue. The local attendance at each sale was between 35 and 45; while the number of out-of-town bids was 126 in the First Sale and 159 for the Second

## EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST

"The Periodical with an Individuality."  
 Now in its second volume.  
 The Magazine which does things.  
 TWO SERIALS now running. "Provisional Proprietaries Of The United States," by C. A. Nast. Rasmus Bartelson's translation of "Specimen Stamps," by Hugo von Zobeltitz.  
 Others to appear shortly "Philately For Physicians," by Dr. J. M. Holt. "Straws," by Robt. E. Ramsay. "Philatelic Insurance," by Paul Mason. "The U. S. 1c of 1890-98" by B. W. H. Poole. "Non-support of Philatelic Journalism," by A. Former Publisher. "Philatelic Parasites," by Dr. Holt. Etc., Etc.  
 Regular Features—Philatelic Bureau for "Shut-ins." "Just For Boys." U. S. Revenue Notes. Press Review. Foreign Press Review. New Issue Notes. List of Permanent Additions to 1911 Catalog.  
 Large foreign circulation.  
 Subscription 35c per yr. in U. S.; 50c foreign.  
 Advertising rates, 75c per inch.  
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 EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST,  
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**FREE** 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges  
 All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage.  
 Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.  
 1805 Adams St.,  
**QUAKER STAMP CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.**

Sale. Mr. Klein is certainly to be congratulated at so successful a debut in the auction field.

Our Boston contemporary records the death of Victor DuPont, Jr., of the famous DuPont Powder Co., who was it seems a very enthusiastic stamp collector. It is stated, on how accurate authority we know not, that Mr. DuPont possessed one of the finest collections in this country. Another case of the quiet, unknown collector.

From the same source we learn that Senator E. R. Ackerman of New Jersey will be one of the exhibitors at the Vienna Exhibition, showing his special collection of Canal Zone stamps. Senator Ackerman, by the way, is Acting Governor of New Jersey, by virtue of his position as President of the State Senate, during Governor Woodrow Wilson's absence from the state.

There is no let up in the Summer Auction activity in Chicago. P. M. Wolsieffer is out with a catalogue of a Sale for July 8th.

Mr. Cleveland Bundlie of East Grand Forks, Minn., wishes us to announce that he is a candidate for the office of International Secretary of the M. P. A. Mr. Bundlie corresponds in English, Norwegian and Swedish and would appear to be well qualified for the office.

The New Yorker, published by Stryker & Oldehoff, Westfield, N. J., now appears as a purely philatelic paper. The current paper contains contributions from L. G. Dorpat, Geo. H. Hosmer and other well-known writers.

It is rumored that Geo. W. Linn of the Stamp Collector will publish in book form, on its completion as a serial, the Check List of United States Stamps, compiled by a committee of Cleveland collectors. The work is one which promises to be of really great value, and we are very glad to learn of Mr. Linn's decision.

Toronto has a new stamp monthly, published by G. H. Crouch and called the International Collector and Victor Stamp News. As the latter portion of the title would imply the new journal succeeds to the subscription list and good will of the Victor Stamp News, a Toronto publication discontinued some time since. No. 1 of the new venture, while naturally somewhat crude, is not unpromising. In any event, we wish it good luck.

A Richmond, Va., reader inquires if there is any philatelic society in that city. We have no record of any. Why can't some of our Richmond friends "get busy" and start such a body.

# ABSOLUTELY FREE

Gibbon's Stamp Circular is a little monthly paper that has a mailing list of about 3700 names. It is published on the first of every month and is generally conceded to be the best "house organ" in America. It costs one cent per copy--twelve cents per year or in other words "free for the cost of mailing." The July number will contain an unused copy of the new British

## Half Penny With King George's Head

That is going some. We want every reader of Redfield's to see this paper so we mail this special number free with the stamp in it to anyone sending us a postal card with his name and full street address on it.

**This Ad. Will Only Appear Once.**

**STANLEY GIBBONS Inc.**  
**198 Broadway, New York**

### The Pittsburg Philatelic Society PITTSBURGH, PA.

#### OFFICERS.

President.....Arthur J. Briggs  
 Vice-President.....Charles Ek  
 Secretary.....Louis Bohn, Crafton, Pa.  
 Treasurer.....W. S. Coe, Crafton, Pa.  
 Auction Manager.....Louis Bohn  
 Official Journal.....Redfield's Stamp Weekly

#### Minutes of Meeting of June 6.

On Tuesday evening, June 6th, was held the regular meeting of the Pittsburg Philatelic Society in their room, 417 Wood St.

President Briggs called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Roll call showed 19 members present.

Correspondence. Communications from Redfield's Weekly and Philatelic Gazette were read and filed.

No deferred business.

New Business. Letter from the Philatelic Gazette was read and the Secy. was instructed to reply to same at his convenience, which was seconded and carried.

Mr. O. C. Reymann gave the members present a very interesting talk on the coming Stamp Exhibition to be held this fall in Chicago, and the philatelists of this vicinity are supporting the cause very liberally. The fact that our next meeting falls on the 4th of July, it was decided to hold it the following Tuesday, July 11th, and as our room could not be obtained for that evening. Mr. Wm. G. Kirchenbower extended a cordial invitation, offering the society the use of his home for this meeting, which was accepted with thanks. To reach Mr. Kirchenbower's residence on 6750 Simen Ave., all members and visitors are instructed to use the Fifth and Hamilton Ave. cars and get off at Simen Ave., and walk one block to your right. Every member is requested to attend.

After a small auction sale, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, July 11th, at the home of Mr. Wm. G. Kirchenbower, 6750 Simen Ave.

LOUIS BOHN, Secy.

#### Treasurer's Report.

Bal. on hand May, 1911 .....	\$14.50
Dues, Com., etc., June .....	4.44
	\$18.94
Paid out, notices .....	.75
Bal., June, 1911 .....	\$18.19

W. S. COE, Treas.

Over 400 Pages. Trial 4 Months. 10c. Largest Philatelic Magazine Published. PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, NEB. Offers:—For one dollar will send choice of Lincoln's Catalog, the only catalog which contains Atlas, Maps, etc., and different from others, with illustrations of U. S. stamps, with the WEST for one year. Or 50c pays for WEST one year and 20 word X notice. Or while they last "Robbie's Stamp Hunting." Is fine. Sell at 50c. Is nearly a 300 page book. The WEST is the only paper for over ten years averaging over 100 pages an issue. It will pay you to send for sample copy to-day. It's free.

### S. P. A. ISSUES YEAR BOOK.

The Southern Philatelic Association, which under the capable management of Secretary R. L. Doak, has been making great strides of late, has just gotten out its third annual year book. This should not be taken to mean that the S. P. A. is only three years old. On the contrary, this society has been in existence, if memory serves us rightly, for fifteen years or more. In that space of time it has undergone many vicissitudes and many changes. Originally it was what its name would imply; a society composed of almost entirely of collectors residing in the Southern states; and on this basis it met with a considerable degree of success for some years. With loss of interest on the part of some of its chief workers, and the disappearance from the field of the few Southern stamp journals that could have served it as official organ, the Society fell upon evil days; and for a number of years barely kept alive, with a mere handful of members. Some four or five years since the present Secretary, Mr. R. L. Doak of West Lafayette, Ohio, took up the apparently almost hopeless task of rescuing the organization from the Slough of Despond. No one expected that his efforts would be other than fruitless. But with a dogged determination to know no such word as fail, Mr. Doak went ahead with his task, and to the surprise and confusion of the doubting Thomases, "made good" with a vengeance. Ever since Mr. Doak became the man at the helm, the S. P. A. has steadily gained ground, until it is at present a prosperous and flourishing organization of close to four hundred members. This has been largely accomplished by transforming the S. P. A. from a sectional into a national organization. The name "Southern" is now really a misnomer, as over two-thirds of the members and almost all the officers and chief workers reside

North of Mason and Dixon's line. The name of an organization is, however, of small importance, so long as it is doing good work in its chosen field; and the S. P. A. certainly deserves this latter commendation.

Its Year Book consists of 28 reading pages and several pages of advertisements, enclosed in a neat cover. Its contents include the Constitution of the Society, rules and regulations of the different departments, account of the proceedings of last year's convention at Kansas City, and the membership list, as revised up to May 1st last.

### SENATOR ACKERMAN GIVES AWAY COLLECTION.

Senator Ernest R. Ackerman of New Jersey, has just given away a collection. No, dear reader, not his famous stamp collection, but a very interesting and valuable collection of Continental paper money. This clipping from a Trenton newspaper, sent us by Mr. E. B. Sterling, may not be without interest to some of our readers:

Through the generosity of Acting Governor Ernest B. Ackerman, the New Jersey State Museum already the depository of wealth of material of historic and economic value, is to be enriched by a splendid collection of Continental paper money. Acting Governor Ackerman has presented the collection to the museum and Curator S. R. Morse has accepted it for the state.

The collection consists of 110 pieces and is one of the finest in the world, as it is complete in every detail as issued to the people, with one exception. It lacks the six-dollar note of the tenth issue, dated Philadelphia, September 26, 1778. This Mr. Ackerman still hopes to obtain and place with the collection. The collection will be mounted in suitable frames for proper display in the museum and will be

### TRADE COLUMN

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

Canal Zone 10 on 13, 5c; 200 var. British Colonials, adhesive postage only, postfree for one dollar. Morley K. Knight writes: "Your packet of 200 B. Col. is the biggest bargain I ever saw." You will say the same. Vernon P. Pierce & Co., Manchester, Mich.

U. S. used at 50 per cent. off. Scott's 50, 68, 71, 72, 73, 92, 97, 98, 112, 117, 121, 137, 138, 146, 149, 148, 151, 153, 159, 160, 179, 185, 186, 188, 189, 191, 217, 890, 891, and 892. C. F. Richards, A. P. S. 18, 557 West 148th St., New York.

5 lb. Stamps, Rev., Entire, used, unused, Stps. on Covers, Tax Stps., \$1.35; 10 lb. \$2.35 Express extra. 100 foreign Rev. 20c. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

100 Diff., also 5 unused stamps catalog value 25c, all for 10c. Charles P. Speck, Saco, Maine.

known as the Ackerman Currency Collection.

This collection was formed by the late Harmon A. Chambers, of Philadelphia, a collector of notes, who gave the greater part of more than eighty odd years of his life to the collection of paper money, autograph letters and historical matters generally relating to Pennsylvania. This set, all in fine condition, was the one Mr. Chambers had selected as his best. Acting Governor Ackerman obtained the set some years ago when the Chambers collections were disposed of. Mr. Ackerman has added many choice notes to the set since he has owned it.

Acting Governor Ackerman has long been known as one of the most noted living philatelists. His collection of postage stamps of the United States and various foreign countries is superb. While he has long been known as a famous collector of stamps, few of his friends knew that he was also a collector of coins and paper money. Curator Morse said to-day that the value of this collection as an educational exhibit is beyond comprehension and the state was indeed very fortunate in obtaining it. He declared that the gift was another demonstration of the liberality of New Jersey citizens and their desire to make the state museum one of the finest in the country.

Continuing, Mr. Morse insisted that the state should no longer delay making provision for increased museum accommodations that the great and valuable collections may be properly safeguarded and displayed. He said that he was in touch with other citizens who would, doubtless, contribute collections to the museum as the final resting place for them if the state provided adequate facilities for properly displaying them.



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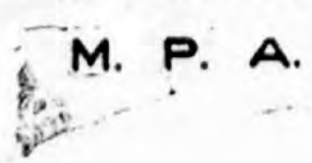
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REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Applications for Membership. Curtiss, Wooster B., 12 Stratford Road, Schenectady, N. Y. Age, 42; Electrical Engineer; reference: H. B. Boardman, V. P. and Treas., Schenectady Trust Co., proposed by H. A. Davis. New members. 869. Newton, Chas. E., Hartford, Conn. 870. Mann, Percy McGraw, Philadelphia, Pa.

Additional Nominations. For Trustee—A. W. Weigel, Cleveland, Ohio. For Auction Mgr.—H. Wendt, Manilla, Ia. For Sales Supt.—A. S. Matter, Cincinnati, Ohio. For Counterfeit Detector—J. M. Bartels, New York. For V. President—Frank Bescher, Kansas City, Mo. H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Catalogue of Wolsieffer's 115th Sale—Chicago, July, 8th—P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago.

"THE STAMPS OF MARS."

The above is the title of a whimsical bit of philatelic fiction perpetrated by Mr. L. P. Miller of Harrisburg, Pa., and printed in small pamphlet form by the Aurand Printing House of Beaver Springs, Pa. The tale relates the adventures of one Obediah Doodle, an American philatelist who visits Mars, and finds that the Martians have postage stamps and are very devoted philatelists. Though on the whole a crude and rather tiresome extravaganza, it is not without a certain degree of cleverness.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

THE STAMP LOVER.

(The Stamp Lover; Monthly; Edited by Fred J. Melville; published for the Junior Philatelic Society by H. F. Johnson; June, 1911; pp 16.) The Stamp Lover for June has as its principal feature a very interesting report of the "Penny Black Banquet," held on May 8th. As our readers will recall, from previous references we have made to this Banquet, it was intended to fittingly celebrate the fifty-first birthday of the postage stamps and at the same time to formally launch the propaganda campaign for the big Exhibition which the Junior Philatelic Society proposes to hold in London next year. As is invariably the case with the Junior Society's undertakings, this banquet proved a huge success, and the Stamp Lover's account of the affair is very entertaining reading, indeed. The members and guests present must, from the list given, have totalled considerably over one hundred; and included not only many names famous in Philately, but many men of distinction in other fields. Mount Brown, the pioneer cataloguer, who though long since tired from active participation in stamp collecting, is still, in a hale and hearty old age an interested looker-on in Vienna, was there. So were Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, and other notables too numerous to mention; and the evening seems to have been rarely successful from every viewpoint. Of course, a great deal was said about the big London Exhibition of next year, and such hearty promises of financial support were received that the J. P. S. will evidently not have to worry much over the sinews of war, whose raising, in events of this kind, is often so burdensome a task. The rest of the Stamp Lover is, as always, good. There is no stamp journal anywhere from whose reading

we derive greater pleasure.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

(The Stamp Collector; Monthly; Published and Edited by Geo. Ward Linn, Columbus, Ohio; June, 1911; pp. 24.)

That trim and debonair little magazine, the Stamp Collector, is month by month becoming a greater source of enjoyment. The June number is, we think, an improvement over any of its predecessors—not so much typographically (for the Stamp Collector has all along been the epitome of neatness and good taste in that particular) as a literary quality. Mr. Linn has this month provided his readers with a number of unusually attractive articles. First of these perhaps in interest is "Some Notes on the Early Hawaiian Postal Administration" by Warren H. Colson. Mr. Colson as all the stamp world know, is quite a Hawaiian fancier, and has handled many a good Hawaiian stamp in his time. His enthusiasm has even led him to visit Hawaii and study matters on the spot. The "Notes" he this month contributes are of a random nature, but full of interest and information; and still further zest is added to the article by a very striking frontispiece, a photographic reproduction of a block of five of the picturesque and rare 2c "Numeral" of 1859. Wm. C. Stone, enthusiast of enthusiasts, who after thirty years of collecting is still forever finding some fresh branch of philatelic study and plunging into it with the ardor of perpetual youth, writes on "Tin Foil Tobacco Wrappers," explaining his method of collecting and system of classifying them.

The "Reference List of United States Stamps" to which we referred last month in terms of such warm praise, is continued; and is certainly one of the best and most practically useful features any American stamp journal has ever placed before its readers. Our old friend Julian Park, who has not, alas, been heard from in the philatelic press for some time, comes to life again with a scholarly and very appreciative review of the Philatelic Literature Society's lately published work on the Earl of Crawford's Library.

Articles on the coming Chicago Exhibition, the Auction Market, and "Uncatalogued Varieties" complete this section of the periodical. We must not, however, omit to mention the short and chatty news letters from important philatelic centers which form so taking a feature of the Stamp Collector. This month are printed Letters from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Louisville; and each and all are good and pleasant reading.

THE AUSTRALIAN STAMP JOURNAL.

(The Australian Stamp Journal; Monthly; Published by J. H. Smyth, Ltd., Sydney, Australia; Edited by

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1911.

Applications Pending. Livingston, C. Ludlow. Oglesby, Joseph F. Lehmann, Otto. Curtiss, Wooster B. Tracy, Franklin W. Murtaugh, Mark M. Moore, Waldo C.

Convention. Chicago, Ill., August 22-25, inclusive.

Nominations. St. Louis, Mo., Branch No. 4—Nominated for Director, with a recommendation for the office of President, Frederick R. Cornwall, of Mo.

Cleveland Branch No. 30—Nominated for Directors, with the recommendation that they be chosen to fill the following offices: President, Frederick R. Cornwall, of Mo.; vice-presidents, Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Mich., Herbert Bowen, of Mich., C. F. Heyerman, of Mich.; secretary, W. H. Barnum of Ohio; Inter. Secy., L. Harald Kjellstedt, of Pa. Treasurer, Hassler, L. C., of Ky. Director-at-Large, Crocker, H. J., of Calif.; Stone, W. C., of Mass.

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Nominated by Detroit Branch, No. 25; Director-at-Large, Nast, Chas. A., of Colo.

Further nominations to complete above ticket will be given later.

Applications Posted. ALBMAN, Chas. L., Third & Court

J. H. Smyth; May, 10, 1911; pp. 16.)

The Australian Stamp Journal which has now reached its seventh number, is fast developing into a magazine which Australian collectors should, of a certainty, cordially support. It is not, as yet, very large, as philatelic periodicals go; but none of its space is wasted, which is a far more important consideration than mere size. Every inch of its space contains something of interest to Australian collectors. No attempt is made—and in this particular Editor Smyth, we think, acts very wisely—to cover the stamp news of the whole world or to print articles dealing with other than Australian stamps. Mr. Smyth evidently proceeds on the theory that almost every Australian collector takes at least one or two English stamp papers. He is, therefore, making his paper purely Australian in contents; a policy which we feel sure will prove a winning one in the long run. Perhaps instead of Australian we should have said Australasian; for the stamps of New Zealand and of the many small islands of the South Pacific come also within its purview. So many of these latter are so closely connected in an administrative way with Australia and New Zealand that they naturally possess, to the philatelists of these two countries, an interest that has an almost local flavor. Thus, in the number before us, we find articles on the stamps of Gilbert and Ellice and on the New Hebrides; both of which contain information that would not be likely to reach the European stamp press. In fact, the Australian Stamp Journal seems likely, in future, to be relied on by European editors and new issue compilers, to a very large extent for their Australian information, and will thus be doing useful public philatelic service as a news agency, in addition to the good work it is doing in directly stimulating Australian Philately itself.

Ave., Des Moines, Iowa. Age, 30; Cashier, with Todd & Kraft Co. (Wholesale Fruits); references: Todd & Kraft Co.; proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, No. 38.

Coleman, Harold M., Devore, Calif. Age, 21; Telegraph Operator; references: N. J. Hudson, Transp'n Inspector, Santa Fe Ry., Los Angeles, Calif.; proposed by James Guy, No. 2141.

New Stockholder. 3981. Nammack, C. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Change of Address. 1717. Champagne, T. J., from 11 Richellou Ct., to 10 Langdon St., Springfield, Mass.

2376. Niemann, Geo., address should read "4518 Congress St., Chicago, Ill."

Resignations Received. 226. Eaton, Comdr. W. C., Hamilton, N. Y. 477. Bowen, Chas. W., Providence, R. I.

Change in Membership List. The following old stockholders should be added to the membership list:

3179. Paulson, Frithiof, 6245 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill. 2663. Howard, Howard R., Apartado 46, Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico.

Membership Summary. Total membership June 24, 1911 1557 New stockholder ad. July 1 . . . . . 1 Old stockholders ad. to 1st July 1 2

Total membership July 1, 1911 1560 W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

Total membership July 1, 1911 1560 W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

The paper (or this month's number at any rate) is mostly made up of short notes on various matters connected with Australasian stamps. One very interesting article, however, "Philately As I Saw It In New Zealand," by Wilfrid E. Johnson, deals with the principal collectors and collections of New Zealand and is certainly calculated to give one new respect for the progress of philatelic aptness and culture in that country.

The reports of philatelic societies certainly show that there are some live and wide-awake stamp bodies in that part of the world. The Sydney Philatelic Club, the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, the Philatelic Society of South Australia, the Philatelic Society of Victoria, and the Prahan Philatelic Society, all seem to be going excellently well, not only in attendance at their meetings, but in the ability and interest of the papers and displays given thereat.

All in all, one cannot read the Australian Stamp Journal without feeling that all's well with Philately in Australia. Which is, of course, good news to philatelists in all other parts of the world, as well.

Departments Unused O. G. Fine

Table with 2 columns: Department and Price. Agriculture 3c, catalog 40c, for \$0.15. Justice, 1c, catalog \$1.50, for .60. Justice, 3c, catalog \$2.00, for .50. Postoffice, 6c, catalog 25c, for .09. Treasury, 6c, catalog 25c, for .09. Treasury, 15c, catalog 50c, for .18. Treasury, 30c, catalog 80c, for .25. Treasury, 90c, catalog \$2.00, for .60. War, 7c, catalog \$2.00, for .65. Jos. F. Negroen, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

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SMETHPORT, PA., JULY 15, 1911

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## STAMP COLORS.

Scientifically and Practically Considered.

Extracted from the Report of a Paper Read by Mr. R. A. Mannings Before the Manchester Philatelic Society on 3rd March, 1911.

This has always been a subject of difficulty to stamp collectors, and in spite of all the color charts and works on the subject issued, there is as yet no absolutely certain guide for the exact classification of varieties in color.

I preface my paper with what I may term "a few elementary facts," the first of which is that "Color" is not a property of the substance which is said to possess it, but is merely a sensation produced in the brain by the apparatus of the eye when the light, which is being omitted by or reflected from the substance, falls upon the retina. Color therefore has no real existence save in the brain of the observer, proof of this lies in the fact that an object which is carmine in daylight looks scarlet in yellow light, gray in green light, while in the dark it is black, the color varying according to the conditions under which it is viewed, and as the substance itself undergoes no change when placed in different lights, we conclude, firstly, that no specific color can be definitely associated with it, and secondly, that light is necessary for the production of color.

By means of a diagram of the spectrum, the appearance of a narrow slit of white light viewed through an arrangement of prisms showed the emergent colors to range from red, which is the least refracted, through orange, yellow, green, and blue to violet, which undergoes the greatest refraction. These colors may be combined to make a white light as demonstrated by means of a disc painted as nearly as possible with the primary colors of the spectrum and made to whirl rapidly round its center, the result being that the circle will appear white.

The purity and brilliancy of these spectral colors cannot be approached by means of pigments. A pigment color is always a mixture of several colors, the predominance of one or more of which over the others imparting to the pigment its characteristic hue—in other words there are few, if any, substances which reflect only a single colored element of the white light which falls upon them and absorbs the rest. A stamp which we call green in color absorbs all the constituents of the white light falling upon it except the green ones and

some of those in the immediate neighborhood in the spectrum, which are reflected back to the eye—its color in a white light is therefore called green. If we look at it by a red light which has no green in its composition, it is obvious that there is no green light for the stamp to reflect, and it cannot in consequence send any green light to the eye. It has not the property of reflecting any other kind of light, and therefore appears to have no color at all—that is to say, it looks what we call black. Black is not a color, on the contrary it is the absence of color.

The number of color names in ordinary use among stamp collectors is about 240 and includes double and treble barreled names also names produced by adding the words pale, light, dark, deep, dull, bright, milky, etc., as prefixes.

In the 340 odd color names given in Stanley Gibbons' 1911 foreign catalogue are:

93 reds, 72 browns, 38 greens, 36 blues, 26 grays and blacks, 25 lilacs and violet, 21 yellows, 20 purple and mauves, 12 orange.

The color names in general use are derived mainly from the names of objects possessing the colors and from the names and districts from whence color pigments are derived. Among classes of objects giving or suggesting names to colors may be mentioned:

Flowers and fruits: mauve, rose, lavender, hazel, chestnut, cerise and marone; minerals and precious stones: emerald, amethyst, garnet, malachite, turquoise and ruby; insects and vermin: puce, vermilion, and crimson; plants: such as indigo, and madder; metals: gold, cobalt, bronze, copper and cadmium; skin and flesh: buff, chamois, carnation and carnelian; fish: as salmon and sepla; cloths: scarlet and drab; and persons: as Vandyke, Brown, Perkins' Mauve.

Among Color names derived from towns or districts are Gamboge, Sienna, Havana, Magenta, Solferino, Venetian and Turkey-red, Tyrian purple, etc.

Shades may arise in various ways: from a strictly philatelic point of view the only collectable shades are such as arise through different printings. The printer does not quite succeed in matching the exact shade of ink with which he printed a previous supply and a "Shade" is the result. Other causes of variation may occur after the stamp has left the printer's hands, a hot or damp climate, a sea voyage, prolonged exposure to bright light or impure air, chemical action or immersion in water, etc.

(Continued on page 4)

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71 30c, orange, unused	5.00	520 3c, Justice, used	.75
97 12c, black, unused	5.00	529 12c, Justice, used	2.00
100 30c, orange, used	4.00	531 24c, Justice, used	12.50
113 2c, brown, used	.20	532 30c, Justice, used	15.00
117 12c, green, unused	4.00	534 1c, Navy, used	1.00
118 15c, brown & blue, unused	12.50	542 24c, Navy, used	4.00
123 1c, buff, used	4.00	543 30c, Navy, used	3.00
128 12c, green, unused	8.00	544 90c, Navy, used	9.00
137 6c, carmine, used	3.50	544 90c, Navy, unused	15.00
138 7c, vermilion, used	3.50	548 3c, Postoffice, unused	.08
141 15c, orange, used	6.50	590 7c, State, used	2.50
153 90c, carmine, unused	15.00	564 24c, State, used	6.00

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Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
 General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
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 All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Onida, N. Y.  
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Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smithport, Pa., under the No. of March 5, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment, and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smithport, Pa.

## EDITORIAL

## THE KING GEORGE STAMPS.

The long and eagerly awaited stamps of King George the Fifth have by this time, probably, been seen by almost all of our readers. We ourselves are indebted to Mr. Douglas B. Armstrong for our first sight of the new issue; and must also record our thanks to a number of other friends across the water who kindly sent us copies. We cannot say that we are able to quite go into raptures over the new stamps. Our expectations may have been unduly high—as, indeed, has very probably been the case with philatelists the world over. A change of design in British stamps is, from its infrequency, from the large number of stamps that will eventually be effected, and from the great popularity and prestige of British stamps among collectors, a very great event. In this case, interest was greatly heightened by the fact that the King whose portrait was to adorn the new stamps is himself a philatelist and would naturally use every effort to make the first stamps of his reign of the highest possible excellence as to balance and beauty of design. Hence has arisen a feeling—very general among philatelists—that these new stamps would be supremely fine alike in conception and execution; would, in fact, attain the highest plane of artistic dignity and beauty ever reached in postage stamp production.

This anticipation has not been realized. We do not consider the new stamps in any way superior to their predecessors of King Edward's reign. The general effect is not a whit more pleasing. Whoever designed these stamps has fallen into the great and grievous error that seems to be the besetting sin of stamp designers—the error, namely, of over-loading the work with ornamentation. The frame surrounding the portrait of King George on these new stamps is entirely too elaborate. The dolphins, so far from adding any element of beauty or finish to the design, greatly weaken it. The whole lower portion of the stamp is, when one does not hold the stamp very closely to the eyes, a vague, and confused mass of ornament. There is nothing bold or striking about the frame. On the contrary it is weak and wobbly and utterly fails to realize its great and chief utility—that of setting off and bringing out the beauties of the central portrait. The frame of a stamp portrait should be severely subordinated. It should not be sufficiently obtrusive to confuse the eye and withdraw attention from the central feature. In the present case the framework takes up so much space that the King's head seems small and cramped for room. Had the ornamental framework been repressed within proper limits, the portrait oval could have been larger and more space interposed between the head and the outline

## THE EATON COLLECTION A WINNER

Although we have only had this splendid collection of 20,000 varieties, cataloguing in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a few weeks, numerous requests have poured in from prominent collectors all over the approval. Five members of our office have every dollar's worth of the stamps and value of each specimen as well as a very anese, cataloguing over \$1,000 together, omitted to a Pacific Coast collector; Greece, Luxembourg to other Pacific Coast collector; one volume of about \$3,000 worth to a aloguing upwards of \$25,000 to a Long Is sections to collectors in different parts of the country.

If you are a real buyer of fine things diately for what you wish to see. It is a shades and "hard to get" varieties at at The July Stamp Drummer is just out. stamp offerings. Free for the asking.

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of the oval—which could scarcely have failed to make the head "stand out" better.

It is, however, of no avail to point out what might have been. The new stamps may seem better on better acquaintance. And in any case, we are glad to see them.

## THE BIRMINGHAM CONGRESS.

We are indebted to the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly for the following synopsis of the Third British Philatelic Congress, held at Birmingham on June 7th and 8th.

Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

The delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain foregathered at Birmingham on June 7th, and we fancy that every individual representative will have returned from the convention with the feeling that the arrangements made for their reception and comfort reflected the highest credit upon the Birmingham Philatelic Society generally and the Committee of Organization in particular. Mr. R. Hollick, President of the B. P. S., and Chairman of the Congress, and Councillor G. Johnson, Hon. Secretary, with their Colleagues and helpers in the work of organization have deserved well of the philatelic community for the splendid results achieved.

First Day: "Philatelic Terms" Report.

The Chairman, Mr. R. Hollick, having given the delegates a very cordial welcome to Birmingham, Mr. C. J. Phillips, in the absence through illness of Major E. B. Evans, presented the report of the Committee on Philatelic Terms appointed by the Second Congress. The Committee submitted a tentative list or glossary of terms which it was suggested should be universally accepted and adopted by philatelists and writers on Philately.

Mr. Bellamy (Oxford P. S.) criticised the list on the ground that it embodied so many French words. Mr. Grindall (Birmingham) suggested the addition of a currency table. Mr. Phillips, replying on the question of the use of French words, held that many of these had been in general philatelic use for forty years, and that it would be an advantage to retain them. After an interesting debate the Congress referred back the Committee's report for revision, the understanding being that the Committee will issue copies of the suggested Standard Glossary of Terms to all Societies with a view to their suggesting revisions and emendations.

Mr. Widdowson on Stamp Engraving.

The delegates then settled down to the hearing of an interesting paper by Mr. J. B. Widdowson (Leicester P. S.) on the subject of Postage Stamp Engraving.

Second Day: The "Forgeries" Report.

The report of the Committee on Forgeries appointed by the Second Congress was presented by Mr. Charles J. Phillips in the absence of Major E. B. Evans. The Committee, the report set forth, had considered that the best action it could take would be to approach the authorities of all stamp issuing countries with representations as to the prevalence of stamp forgery. Accordingly a letter was drafted, and copies of the same in English and French were sent to the governments of all stamp issuing States. From the replies that had been received, most

of them favorable, and many of them asking for further facts and evidence on the subject, it was considered that either the existing Forgeries Committee or a new Committee to be appointed in its stead, could usefully collect further evidence and information and submit the same to the various government authorities.

An interesting debate followed, and in the end the report was adopted and the Committee on Forgeries re-appointed.

A debate on "The Linking Up of Societies" was opened by Mr. C. J. Phillips who announced himself to be opposed to the idea of Federation. This discussion, like that which followed it on the Color Question, can only be described as abortive.

## The Annual Congress Approved.

A Resolution for a Triennial instead of an Annual Congress was to have been moved in the name of the Royal Philatelic Society by Mr. M. P. Castle, and this was an item on the agenda eagerly anticipated, and the opinion was expressed by many delegates that the voting should be at least five to one against the resolution. In the event, however, Mr. Castle's motion was dropped, and the Annual Congress stands affirmed as a permanent fact in British Philately.

The Permanent Congress Committee.

The concluding business item on the Congress agenda was a resolution by Mr. Franz Reichenheim (Herts P. S.) to elect a Permanent Congress Committee. The full text of the resolution, which was prefaced by an interesting speech by Mr. Reichenheim pointing to the necessity for a permanent committee to deal with matters cropping up from one Congress to another, read as follows:

1. That a Committee of seven be appointed to act as a Permanent Committee from one Congress to another with power to add to their number. Four members to form a quorum.

2. That the headquarters of this Committee be in London.

3. That the members should elect from among their number a Chairman and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

4. That any vacancy that may be created for various reasons during the session should be filled up by the other members of the Committee.

5. That the members of this Committee be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring members being eligible for re-election.

6. That the majority of votes of those present should decide every question brought before this Committee. In case of an even number of votes, the Chairman to have the casting vote.

7. That every Society of Great Britain and Ireland willing to support the holding of Philatelic Congresses should pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale:

Societies of less than 100 members, 5/- per annum; societies of 100 members but not more than 200 members, 10/- per annum; societies of more than 200 members, 15/- per annum.

8. That accounts should be submitted to every Congress and should be properly audited by auditors appointed by the Congress. Accounts to be published in the Philatelic press and copies to be sent to every contributing society.

The resolution was cordially sup-

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## The Appointed Seven.

The philatelists elected to serve on the Permanent Congress Committee are: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. I. J. Bernstein, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, Charles J. Phillips, and Franz Reichenheim. The last-named gentleman will act as Honorary Secretary during the first year.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

Mr. W. W. Randall, Editor of the Philatelic Gazette, calls our attention to the fact that an item we recently clipped from "The Stamp and Coin Collector" on the supposition that it was original with that paper, really originated with the Philatelic Gazette. As there was nothing about the item as it appeared in the "Stamp and Coin Collector" to indicate that it was borrowed, we naturally supposed it to be original. The item concerned the proposed Panama-Pacific Exposition stamps and was as follows:

The Stamp and Coin Collector above mentioned, makes some interesting suggestions as to designs for the proposed Panama-Pacific Exposition stamps, as follows:

1 Cent—The Giant Geyser at Yellowstone National Park.

2 Cents—The Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco harbor.

4 Cents—The Grand Canyon of Arizona.

5 Cents—The locks at Gatun Dam, Panama Canal, showing large steamer enroute.

6 Cents—The big trees of California.

10 Cents—The Bridal Veil Falls in Yosemite Valley.

These suggestions are assuredly good ones, and their author might do well to bring them to the attention of the Post Office Department.

## NEW BAVARIAN ISSUE.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, under the head "Bavaria" says:

"Truly, the glory has departed from this once philatellically straightforward country.

"We are indebted to Messrs. Bright & Son, for two large and gaudy labels, showing profile bust to left of Prince Luitpold within a circular wreath of flowers, upheld by two Cupids "proper." The wreath is tied at top and sides with yellow ribbon, and two bands of that color are dated 1866 and 1911 respectively in black. At the foot, is a tablet lettered "Bayern," at each end of which is the value '5' or '10' pfennige.

"The design of each stamp is printed in black on—save for the yellow portions—green for the lower value and red for the higher.

"We are told the stamps will be available for inland postage till the end of the month only."

**THE ARGENTINE "SARMIENTOS."**

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly has a letter from A. H. Davis of Buenos Ayres on the new "Sarmientos" stamps, which is, we think of sufficient interest to reprint in full, as follows:

"The 5c Sarmiento Commemorative, a specimen of which I enclose, was issued yesterday. As I had been informed that only 100 were to be supplied to each applicant, I arranged with a friend in the post office for him to reserve me 2,000; and when I went, soon after opening time to get my stamps, I found the place besieged by a noisy crowd of lunatics all clamoring to be served at once. With difficulty I managed to get into the building, but my friend informed me that he could not carry out his promise as, so great had been the demand, the authorities had given orders that only five were to be handed out to each person; and as I could not get near the counter, I got no stamps at all! I actually saw boys get their allowance of five, turn round, and sell them to bystanders at double face, and then apply for more. One man told me he had fourteen boys in the building, who were buying all they could, and that he was paying double face. Outside, people were selling the stamps at 20c and 40c each. The specimen I enclose cost me 40c, because I tried some of the branch offices first, but without success, and when I returned to the G. P. O. I found I had to pay this price or go without "Sarmiento" altogether. The crowd around and in the building finally got so rowdy that the services of the police were requisitioned to keep order, but, as organized rushes were made from time to time, their presence only made matters worse, because they had a hard struggle to keep their footing, and had anyone fallen they would have been seriously trampled on. The office opened at 7 a. m. and at 1 p. m. the word was given out that the stock was exhausted; and the crowd gradually dispersed; but right on until late in the evening people were selling these stamps outside at enormous profits, even reaching to 80c when a very enthusiastic would-be purchaser arrived. The curious thing about it all is that a very small proportion of these people are stamp collectors! They only wanted to have the stamp as a memento, and a very large number of these stamps were used on picture postcards, many of which were postmarked by obliging postmen, as people did not like to send their hardly-acquainted treasures through the post in the ordinary way. I understand that 400,000 were printed, certainly not a large number, taking into consideration the size of the country. I have no doubt 'backstairs' purchases were made, and that many people acquired all they wanted, but of course to get them they would have to pay heavy premiums. I daresay very few will go abroad, as people here will be willing to pay such ridiculous prices for them. The stamp has been lithographed by the Casa de Moneda, on smooth white paper, watermarked sun, in two colors, sepia frame and black center, perf. 13½; the sheet contains 50 stamps—five rows of 10."

The design of the stamp, which Mr. Davis kindly encloses, is not beautiful, an attribute which commemoratives should possess to make them "go down" more easily—a three quarter bust to right, of a severe-looking elderly gentleman in black, within a bistre frame, lettered at the top "Republica Argentina" and below in two lines "Sarmiento—1 er Centenario" with the value in each lower corner.

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.**

We are in receipt of interesting clippings from Clifford E. Breese, Cleveland Bundle, W. C. Simmons, E. B. Sterling and Frank White.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.**

A. C. Roessler's Stamp News—July 1, 1911—8 pages—A. C. Roessler, Newark, N. J.

Mekeel's News and Trade Circular—No. 34—8 pages—C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.

**JULES BERNICHON DEAD.**

Mekeel's News and Trade Circular records the death of Jules Bernichon, the famous Paris dealer. M. Bernichon was a dealer of world-wide fame and his business was probably the largest of that of any stamp house in France. He has been a frequent advertiser in American publications.

**A FEW "DONT'S."**

A few dont's for beginners in blank albums.

- Don't crowd your pages.
- Don't forget to dampen off old hinges in re-arranging.
- Don't hurry.
- Don't mind the catalogue prices. Aim at completeness and a correct and lucid arrangement.
- Don't fail to add notes if needed. Your memory may be good. Notes are better.
- Don't mind if some one calls you a "bloater." Shades, cancellations, etc., have a place.
- Don't work with your hands dirty. Don't get discouraged. The best collectors have "begun" many times.—Frank L. Coes, in P. J. of A.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.**

Mr. Cleveland Bundle, of East Grand Forks, Minn., whom we have often had occasion to mention in these columns as an exceptionally energetic philatelic worker, is agitating the formation of a Minnesota Philatelic Society. Mr. Bundle has been corresponding with a number of prominent Minnesota philatelists and his project has thus far met with much encouragement. He would like to hear from all Minnesota collectors who would like to join such a society. It is desired to secure at least twenty charter members to start with, and there should certainly be no trouble in securing that modest number among all the live collectors of which Minnesota boasts. We sincerely trust Mr. Bundle's efforts may be crowned with success.

Mr. W. C. Webb of Boonton, N. J., wishes us to announce that he is now sole owner of the Webb Stamp Co., and that Mr. T. H. Webb of Hanover, N. J., is no longer in any way connected with the above named concern.

One of our subscribers wishes information in regard to Mr. J. L. O. Perry of Willow City, Texas, stating that the party in question is extremely slow in making approval returns.

The Federal Stamp Co., of Astoria, Ore., was the first firm to advertise the new King George stamps—showing that this house, despite its out-of-the-way geographical location, is up-to-the-minute in its offerings.

Henry George, of Milwaukee, has gotten out No. 1 of the "Best Stamp and Post Card Exchange"—a small eight-page sheet. It is not without interest, as there are articles therein by our old friend, Rev. L. G. Dorpat—always an interesting writer—and by J. Clifford Safley, one of the best writers among the younger clan.

The Southern Philatelist, of Shreveport, La., puts forth an excellent number for June. Specially commendable features are some "Notes on Confederates," by our old friend, E. R. Aldrich, and a "Queries and Answers" Department, conducted by that well known and very capable philatelist, Mr. L. G. Dorpat.

The Southern Philatelist, above mentioned, mentions the recent formation, at Honolulu, of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, which starts out with over twenty charter members—certainly an encouraging start.

It is reported that Argentina has contracted with an American engraving house for a new series of stamps to replace the present commemorative set. By an American engraving house the American Bank Note Co. is undoubtedly meant, though it is rather strange that the work should not be given to the South American Bank Note Co. of Buenos Ayres, which has ever since its formation printed the Argentine stamps, as well as many other South American issues.

**THE BRITISH CROWN ON POSTAGE STAMPS.**

There recently appeared in a French philatelic journal an article on "La Couronne de Victoria" in which the writer describes accurately enough the State crown—with its wealth of jewels, but unfortunately illustrates his remarks with engravings of the diadems represented on the Indian stamps of 1855 and 1860, which not only bear no resemblance to the Crown itself, but are, as far as I know, merely inventions of the stamp designer. At first sight it may seem a simple matter to point out a stamp on which the Crown is accurately shown, but it is perhaps not quite so easy as one might think.

To begin with, we are met with the question, what is the Crown of these realms?—and if the answer is, the crown with which the King is crowned at Westminster, then we shall not find it represented on any postage stamp whatever. This crown is the State Crown, containing among its jewels the Black Prince's ruby and the smaller of the two Cullinan diamonds, and the arches are formed of foliage without any depression below the orb. It is sometimes called the Imperial Crown, but this designation is, I believe, incorrect, or at least equally ap-

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If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

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**pllicable to St. Edward's Crown.**

St. Edward's Crown is the official crown of England, the one at present in use having been made for the coronation of Charles II; its arches are formed of jeweled bands curving deeply downward at the point of intersection below the orb. The marginal note to the rubric of the coronation service of Queen Victoria indicates that it was to be used for the crowning, but it was the State Crown that was actually used, in spite of the statements of many contemporary chroniclers.

A similar note appeared in the coronation service of King Edward VII as ordered for June 26th, 1902, but it was deleted from the revised form used at the postponed coronation on August 9th of that year, and the State Crown was again used.

The 1 shilling stamp of Nova Scotia together with stamps of New Brunswick (1851), and Newfoundland (1857) shows St. Edward's Crown, not very realistically, but rather heraldically, as shown in representations of the Royal Arms. Other instances of its use do not appear to be very numerous, the first issue of Natal, the 5s Victoria of 1868, and the 1d Fiji of 1891 being the only examples we recall at this moment, though, no doubt, a longer list could be compiled. In the case of the Victoria stamps of 1852 and 1856 the crown is clearly also St. Edward's Crown, and thus its representation as being worn is, as we have said, historically incorrect.

In 1880 a new type of watermark was introduced for the British stamps and is known to philatelists as an "Imperial Crown." Whether this description is official or not, it is certainly inaccurate, as, if it represents anything at all, it represents St. Edward's Crown with the depressed arches, and is, in fact, merely an elaborate edition of the "Small Crown" of 1840.

Reference may here be made to the "Gothic Crown" shown on the British Honduras stamps, the 5s stamp of New South Wales, and the 3d Victoria of 1873, as well as on the Jubilee postcard and envelope issued in 1890 at the Guildhall and South Kensington. This does not represent a real crown, but is a form conventionalized for artistic purposes and used with the sovereign's authorization. As far as the "Gothic Crown" of Queen Victoria is concerned, it is correctly shown without the interior cap on the stamps just mentioned. Whether the "Gothic Crown" of Edward VII should show the cap or not, I do not know, and perhaps some reader can inform me. In the Leeward Islands stamps of 1902 there is no cap, but in most of the Edwardian stamps, including those of Great Britain, a cap is shown, and this, I suppose, is correct.—B. T. K. Smith, in Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular.



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W. L. Clement, Examiner Sales Books, Philadel-  
phia, Pa.  
C. A. Howes, Editor, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR  
WEEK ENDING JULY 8th, 1911.

## Applications Pending.

Lehmann, Otto  
Curtiss, Wooster B.  
Tracy, Franklin W.  
Murtaugh, Mark M.  
Moore, Waldo C.  
Altman, Chas. I.  
Coleman, Harold M.

## Convention.

Chicago, Ill., August 22-25, inclu-  
sive.

## Application Posted.

Brisley, Chas. L., 485 24th St., De-  
troit, Mich. Age, 31; Railroad Clerk;  
references: Jacob Kellar, 234 Rand-  
olph St., Detroit; proposed by Her-  
man W. Boers, No. 2754.

## New Stockholders.

3982. Livingston, C. Ludlow, Swan-  
sea, Wales.  
3983. Oglesby, Joseph F., Pitts-  
burgh, Pa.

## Resignation Accepted.

3056. Watts, John S., Newport, R.  
I.

## Resignations Received.

3032. Renschel, E., Seattle, Wash.  
3673. Moore, L. Ernest, Searchy,

big number contains many shorter ar-  
ticles, notes, bits of editorial com-  
ment, etc., which, did space permit,  
would furnish not a little food for  
further review.

But to do justice to such a number  
as this is absolutely impossible—es-  
pecially when the thermometer hovers  
around 100 in the shade, as it  
does as we write. We can therefore  
only refer the reader to the P. J. of  
A. Itself, which certainly merits the  
support of collectors in a greater de-  
gree than any other American stamp  
periodical now in the field.

## ANSWER TO INQUIRY.

B. M. C., New Ipswich, N. H.—To  
sell the Hudson-Fulton, Lincoln and  
other stamps you mention, communi-  
cate with any of the stamp dealing  
firms advertising in this paper.

## Stamp Colors

(Continued from page 1.)

In judging the color of a stamp it  
is important that allowances should  
be made for the conditions under  
which the specimen is seen; firstly  
there is the character of the light  
by which the stamp is shown, dif-  
fused daylight is, of course, the best.  
The direct rays of the sun in the lat-  
ter part of the day are apt to produce  
a yellowish tinge. Gaslight contains  
yellow rays in abundance, but this  
may be obviated by the use of a blu-  
ish tinted globe or a shade with blue  
lining, the excess of yellow rays of  
the illuminant combining with the  
blue complimentary color of such a  
globe or shade, and producing a more  
or less white resultant light. The  
electric arc and acetylene gas give  
a fairly white light, in some cases  
even tinged with blue or violet. An  
incandescent gas mantle yields a  
light much less yellow than that of  
an ordinary burner. Electric incan-  
descent lamps give a yellowish light,  
but if the current is strong the yellow-  
ness is considerable less.

As we are often under the neces-  
sity of examining and working at our  
stamps by artificial light, it is well to  
know approximately the effect which  
yellowish light has upon colors, pale  
yellow becomes almost invisible and  
orange much yellower, purple inclines  
to magenta, and violet to purple,  
while blue assumes a violet tinge and,  
at the same time becomes duller,

## Change of Address.

3613. Martin, F. J., from Saginaw,  
Mich., to 201-3 Central Office Bldg.,  
218 W. 3rd St., Davenport, Iowa.

## Change in Membership List.

The following old stockholders  
should be added to the membership  
list.

3082. Kelle, H., care Freiz & Co.,  
Casilla de Correa 1527, Buenos Ayres,  
Argentine Republic.

3125. Knight, Matthew R., Bay-  
field, N. B., Canada.

## Ballot Notice.

All ballot and proxy blanks have  
been mailed, and if any members  
have failed to receive same, kindly  
notify me at once and duplicates will  
be sent.

## Membership Summary.

Total membership July 1 1911	1560
New stockholders ad. July 8	2
Old stockholders ad. to list ...	2

Resignation ac. July 8	1564
.....	1

Total membership July 8	1563
W. H. BARNUM Secy.	

## THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in The Journals Of  
The Hour.

## EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST

(Everybody's Philatelist; Monthly;  
Published and Edited by Jno. Milton  
Holt, Astoria, Ore.; June, 1911; pp.  
16.)

The June "Everybody's" is a some-  
what lighter number than common;  
the number of pages being less than  
usual and the contributions scarcely  
as a whole, up to the usual quality.  
However, it would be a very grouchy  
philatelist, indeed, who could com-  
plain of "Everybody's," which has  
ever since its inception supplied so  
new and individual a note to Ameri-  
can stamp literature, and in so many  
ways done such splendid work in the  
cause of American stamp collecting.  
What we chiefly miss in the number  
before us are the contributions of our  
friend Nast, whose trenchant articles  
have been quite the feature of "Ev-  
erybody's" ever since he became con-  
nected with that journal. With a big  
staff of associate and contributing  
editors including many well known  
names, Everybody's pages have been  
mainly filled by Mr. Nast. This  
month he is only represented by a  
short editorial on the Travers case,  
in which, we are happy to note, he  
takes the same ground as ourselves  
in regard to Mr. Steinmetz' connec-  
tion with the matter—namely, that  
all the reasonable inferences to be  
drawn from Mr. Steinmetz' character  
are utterly opposed to his being  
guilty of anything more than a very  
technical infringement of the law, and  
that, whatever may be the legal as-  
pects of the case, Mr. Steinmetz has  
done nothing which is morally culpa-  
ble.

The "Foreign Press Review" of Mr.  
Rasmus Bartleson is a very pleasant  
and interesting feature of our con-  
temporary. Scarcely any American  
papers now review foreign stamp pe-  
riodicals, which makes Mr. Bartleson's  
efforts all the more welcome. Among  
the papers reviewed are "Scandina-  
visk Filatellisk Tidsskrift," the only  
stamp journal in Denmark; "Tara-  
paca Filatelico," the only Chilean  
stamp paper; "Madrid Filatelico," the  
leading Spanish journal; and "Der  
Deutsche Philatelist"—so it may be  
seen that Mr. Bartleson covers quite  
a range of countries.

An article on "Specimen Stamps"  
(continued from the April number)  
is both interesting and valuable. Mr.  
Robert E. Ramsay contributes some  
more of his entertaining "Straws."  
And there are numerous short notes  
and paragraphs to fill out the month's  
quota.

We see, by the way, from "Every-  
body's" heading, that Dr. Holt is now  
a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic So-  
ciety.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF  
AMERICA.

(The Philatelic Journal of Ameri-  
ca; Semi-Monthly; Published by the  
Stamp Security Co., St. Louis, Mo.;  
Edited by Charles Haviland Mekeel;  
August 1, 1911; pp. 112.)

The Philatelic Journal of America  
is with us once again. After some  
months of torpor, it leaps into the  
arena once more with a strength and  
vigor that might almost make one  
wish that some other stamp journals  
would take an occasional vacation—  
provided they could "come back" in  
anything like the force the P. J. of A.  
displays on this occasion. The num-

ber before us is superb, amazing, stu-  
pendous. We might exhaust all the  
adjectives at our command and yet  
not begin to do justice to this sur-  
prising number. To begin with, it  
contains 112 pages: just think of it,  
112! In the whole history of philate-  
lic publishing, there have been but  
one or two cases where a larger num-  
ber than this has been issued by any  
stamp periodical.

The P. J. of A. itself, along about  
1890, issued a number exceeding this  
one in size; as did also the Pennsylv-  
ania Philatelist (C. W. Kissinger's  
once famous journal) a few years  
later. With these two exceptions, if  
memory serves us rightly, the num-  
ber before us is the largest on record.  
Nor is the number less noteworthy  
from either a mechanical or a philate-  
lic standpoint. Typographically the  
number is superb. The quality of pa-  
per used is fine; the illustrations nu-  
merous and excellent; and the en-  
tire magazine has a luxurious, high-  
class look seldom, alas, seen in philate-  
lic publications. The philatelic val-  
ue of the number is likewise extreme-  
ly high. In fact, the number contains  
enough in good and unusual matter  
to fully recompense the reader for a  
full year's subscription.

The stamps of Uruguay and their  
leading American student, Mr. Chas.  
Lathrop Pack, hold the center of the  
stage this month. Twenty-seven pages  
are devoted to illustrations of the  
Pack Uruguays, with running com-  
mentary by that gentleman himself,  
supplemented by a series of extracts  
and references from Mr. Griebert's  
book on Uruguay. We have before  
referred to Mr. Pack's remarkable ex-  
ploits in the plating of Uruguays;  
and it would only confuse the reader  
did we attempt now any further ana-  
lysis of his work in this direction.  
The notes in this number of the P. J.  
of A. largely refer to plating prob-  
lems, some of which have been men-  
tioned and overcome, and others of which  
still await solution; and will be read  
with intense interest by all who have  
a zest for philatelic research of the  
most technical order. A portrait of  
Mr. Pack serves as frontispiece to  
the number and a short biographical  
sketch serves to further introduce  
him to the P. J. of A.'s readers.

A very fine monograph, printed en-  
tire in this number, is that of Mr.  
Bertram W. H. Poole on "The Post-  
age Stamp of Liberia." As a writer  
of popular philatelic handbooks, Mr.  
Poole is scarcely second to Mr. Mel-  
ville himself; and in Liberia he has  
found a very attractive subject, which  
he treats in a way that will, we feel  
sure, win the encomiums of all dis-  
cerning critics. This feature occu-  
pies 27 of the P. J. of A.'s pages and  
is copiously illustrated. It is, we be-  
lieve, to be issued in handbook form  
as the first of a series of popular  
priced stamp books Mr. Mekeel is  
to put out this Fall.

Mr. Charles Byron Bostwick, well-  
known as a Cayman Islands special-  
ist, contributes two short articles to  
the number:—one on "The Cayman Is-  
lands, 1d on 4d Fiscal" and the other  
on "Jamaica Stamps Used in the Cay-  
man Islands"—both of which repre-  
sent much thought and research.

Editor Mekeel himself supplies a  
series of notes on his favorite sub-  
ject, "Early Mexican Issues," with  
many illustrations, which will prob-  
ably make a broader popular appeal  
than any of the other more highly  
specialized articles we have noted.

Besides these ambitious flights, this

green generally becomes bluer and is  
with difficulty distinguished from  
blue, but much depends on the ab-  
sorptive quality of the pigment used.  
Greenish-blue pigments, for example,  
sometimes owe their color to their  
absorption of the red, orange and  
yellow rays, and their reflection of  
the green, blue and violet.

Next there is the question of dis-  
tance from the eye; a current penny  
British stamp looks much rosier in  
color when a yard from the eye than  
it does at a distance of ten inches,  
owing to the fact that in the center  
of the retina of the eye here exists  
what is known as the yellow spot,  
where sensitiveness of vision is great-  
est, this spot contains a brown pig-  
ment which absorbs part of the light  
falling upon it—to which fact, of  
course, it owes its color. When the  
stamp is viewed at a distance of a  
yard the whole of its image falls with-  
in the yellow spot and sustains its  
full absorbent effect—when at a short  
distance a portion of the image falls  
outside the yellow spot, the full ab-  
sorbent effect is not experienced, and  
the color therefore losing fewer of its  
red rays appears redder.

With regard to "Successive and  
Simultaneous Contrasts" and "Color  
Fatigue," portions more applicable to  
philatelists, I recommend them, when  
they find the eye to become confus-  
ed after examining a number of  
shades, to rest it by means of a card  
tinted with some quiet color such  
as gray of dull green.

In bi-colored stamps it is advisable  
to conceal one of the colors with a  
strip of paper while judging the oth-  
er, but stamps on colored paper are  
more difficult to deal with, as in most  
cases the ink is of sufficient transpar-  
ency to show the color of the under-  
lying paper and its color thus appears  
modified by that of the paper.

The collector often when working  
with an illuminant which is none the  
best, sees what appears to be shades  
among a lot of precisely similar  
stamps spread out on a table, and I  
may aptly express the situation by  
saying that "The cold gray dawn of  
the morning" has often brought dis-  
illusionment to the collector who has  
retired to bed happy in the belief that  
he was the possessor of uncatalogued  
shades.—Stamp Collectors' Fort-  
nightly.

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Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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Vol. IX—No. 6

SMETHPORT, PA., JULY 22, 1911

Whole No. 214

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 40 Sweden 40 2500 " 7 43 1000 " Italy 27  
 10 Yam 25 2000 " 34 60 1000 " S. S. 43  
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## ON TO CHICAGO.

It is now but about a month to the dates selected for the 26th Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society and for the big Anniversary Stamp Exhibition to be held in conjunction therewith. Hence it is high time for those of us who are most anxious to see this Summer's gathering the biggest in the Society's history to begin boosting the Convention and Exhibition with all our might and main. We expected, truth to tell, that long ere this our Chicago friends would have flooded us with press matter relating to the double celebration and that we would only have had to choose which to print of numerous eloquent and glowing articles, descriptive of the glories awaiting the visitor. But nothing of this kind has happened, so we must even do the thing ourself, for the present at least. Mr. Harry L. Lindquist is the Publicity Chief of the week and promises much good "press stuff" a little later. But time and tide wait for no man and we deem it best to begin our own booming now before our readers have irrevocably decided on the place and time of their Summer vacations. Reader, if thou hast not yet decided where to spend that week or so that is to form your Mid-Summer respite from business cares and worries, ponder seriously the attractions of Convention Week at Chicago. We will not make any attempt to paint the glories of that city itself, which is on its own account sufficiently worth visiting to justify whole columns of eulogium. The incentive which weighs most on this present occasion is the surety that a great many of the best stamps and a great many of the best stamp collectors in America will be in Chicago that week. To the usual features of convention week is this year to be added one that ought to prove extraordinarily magnetic—viz., a public stamp exhibition of national scope. Last year at Detroit the members of the Detroit Philatelic Society got together a very creditable display which was put on view in the Art Museum during the week of the convention and proved very interesting to the convention visitors. This exhibition was, however, of purely local production, whereas the one now in course of preparation is to embrace, it is hoped and expected, a rich and representative selection from the best collections throughout the country. It is not possible as yet, of course, to say just how extensive and complete will be the showings in the various classes arranged for. But there is no question whatever that the Exhibition will

be a large and interesting one; and that to all save a very few experts, it will be replete with the interest that attaches to stamps seldom seen. We are given to understand, unofficially, that some of the very biggest collectors in America have promised for the occasion some of the most attractive and unique of their treasures. There will without doubt be stamps on view which the ordinary collector would scarcely have the opportunity of seeing once in a lifetime. The Exhibition, it is entirely safe to say, will be to every earnest, enthusiastic collector who views it at once a pleasure, an education and an inspiration—particularly to the isolated collector—he who, living in a small town, but seldom sees any better collection than his own—will it be a course of study in the higher branches of applied Philately, as practiced by the best qualified American philatelists. The mere study of methods of arrangement and classification used by the best collectors, the comparison of the different styles and methods of collecting which they fancy, is in itself a privilege which will be worth much to almost every collector. There is no need to descant at length upon these matters. The Exhibition is certain to be, a great drawing card. But even the Exhibition is, to our mind, scarcely as enticing an attraction as the convention itself—more particularly its social aspects. The convention sessions are by no means devoid of interest, but the real enjoyment is, in the main, outside the convention hall—in the hotel lobbies where the stamp men congregate, in the excursions and entertainments of the week, in the numerous little social "asides" that are bound to be plentiful when a host of good fellows get together. We have not yet seen the program of entertainment which our Chicago friends have arranged. But we know enough of Chicago hospitality to be sure that there will be "something doing" every day of convention week from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same—perhaps sometimes even a little later. And let us not forget how strong is the spirit of fraternity among stamp collectors on such occasions. Let no man fear that, knowing personally few or none of those who are to be present, he will feel like a stranger or outsider. The collector who goes to the Chicago convention an utter stranger to everyone there present will in twenty-four hours time feel as if in the midst of old friends. There is nothing stiff and formal about these

(Continued on page 4)

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 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... .50  
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50 10c, green, unused	2.50	84 2c, black, 12x14, used	7.50
82 24c, lilac, used	4.00	502 3c, Agriculture, used	.25
83 1c, blue, unused	.40	504 10c, Agriculture, used	4.50
88 10c, green, unused	2.00	505 12c, Agriculture, unused	6.50
70 24c, red-lilac, unused	20.00	507 24c, Agriculture, unused	3.50
71 30c, orange, unused	5.00	326 3c, Justice, used	.75
97 12c, black, unused	5.00	329 12c, Justice, used	2.00
100 30c, orange, used	4.00	531 24c, Justice, used	12.50
113 2c, brown, used	.20	532 30c, Justice, used	15.00
117 12c, green, unused	4.00	534 1c, Navy, used	1.00
118 15c, brown & blue, unused	12.50	542 24c, Navy, used	4.00
123 1c, buff, used	4.00	543 30c, Navy, used	3.00
128 12c, green, unused	8.00	544 90c, Navy, used	9.00
137 6c, carmine, used	3.50	544 90c, Navy, unused	15.00
138 7c, vermilion, used	3.50	548 3c, Postoffice, unused	.08
141 15c, orange, used	6.50	560 7c, State, used	2.50
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THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO. Smethport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

FOR DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE.

The only feature of interest in the present A. P. S. political campaign (if the word campaign may properly be used in a year in which the election of officers is accompanied by scarcely any contest) is the candidacy of Mr. Chas. A. Nast for Director-At-Large.

It may as well be openly said that whatever opposition there may develop to Mr. Nast will be very largely the result of personal pique at the attitude taken by that gentleman in some previous A. P. S. campaigns.

We sincerely trust, however, that the bulk of the A. P. S. membership will not allow itself to be in any way misled by any efforts brought to bear against Mr. Nast by persons still disgruntled over the effects of some of his former activities.

THE EATON COLLECTION A WINNER

Although we have only had this splendid collection of 20,000 varieties, cataloguing in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a few weeks, numerous requests have poured in from prominent collectors all over the country for portions of the collection on approval.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO., Percival Parrish President, 1204 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

that movement and begun unceasing and bitter warfare against the "vested interests" of the Society. The details of that battle, and the results thereof, are fresh in the minds of members of the Society.

But whether the opponents of Mr. Nast come out in the open, or whether they conduct a still hunt against him, he should certainly receive the support of every lover of fair play, a free field and no favor.

The office of Director-at-Large is mainly honorary. It is not probably counted by the majority of members as of very great importance.

OF WHAT SHOULD A COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS CONSIST?

By E. T. Phillips.

A Paper Read Before the Northampton Philatelic Society, November 23rd, 1910.

Philately now-a-days means the collecting and studying of stamps that frank general letters through the post; but long before the issue of the first adhesive label for postal purposes, it was seen, that if ever the labels were issued, there would probably be persons ready to collect them, and I cannot do better than quote

you a part of a sentence from Mr. Hendy's "History of the Postmarks of the British Isles:"

"Richard Cobden, M. P. for Manchester, when examined before the Select Committee on Postage, on May 7th, 1838, said, 'I have an impression that a vignette stamp, probably three-quarters of an inch square, to be affixed to the outside of a letter, would be a very convenient plan.'

You see, by the words that I have emphasised, that an idea was about that people would purchase these labels to look at and keep, and not for the work that would be executed for the money paid.

In "Gibbons' Monthly Journal" for March 31st, 1900, there appeared a letter from Mr. E. Heginbottom, B. A., on the question of collecting these unused labels for postage, in which he says:

"Rowland Hill intended stamps to frank letters and not to be placed in albums before doing their work, and be thus called postage stamps—they were essentially made for the purpose of franking letters at a reduced cost to the public of a penny for a certain scale of weight."

Now I am not going to argue tonight that you must not collect these unused labels issued for postage, but I am going to argue that these unused labels are not "postage" stamps at all, and that until used for the purpose intended, they cannot be postage stamps.

In order to explain what I mean, I will quote you the definition of the words "Postage" and "Stamp," and also the compound term "Postage-Stamp" as defined by Nuttall in his dictionary:

- 1. Stamp.—He defines a "Stamp" as a stamped label to frank a letter. 2. Postage.—The price paid for conveyance by post. Post.—An established system of letter carrying, and 3. Postage-Stamp.—As an adhesive stamp of different values affixed to letters, etc., etc., to be sent by post.

Taking these words in the same order as quoted above, (1) we find that a stamp kept unused does not frank a letter; (2) the price paid for the unused label is for conveyance by post, and not for the intrinsic value of the label; (3) and if kept unused it has not been affixed to letters, etc., to be sent by post, and therefore cannot be a postage stamp.

Now the unused label, not having fulfilled any of the above conditions, cannot lay claim to anything connected with the conveyance of letters by post, except that it was issued for the purpose of postage, and could still be used, unless demonetized.

If the unused label is a postage stamp, why is it necessary that some of each issue must actually pass through the post before the unused remainder can be classed as a postage stamp?

No doubt you will say it is necessary for some of them to pass through the post, in order to prove that the issue of the label is official.

But if the issue of the label is official, and the whole supply is bought up unused, as repoft says some issues have been (no postmarked copies being known), they cannot then be postage stamps, as, according to your rule, "Some of them must pass through the

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post." They were issued for postal purposes, but never put to practical use.

You might liken the unused postage label to the printed form or label kept by business firms for use as receipts.

These printed forms would not be recognized as receipts before use, neither would the fact that some of them had been used entitle the unused remainder to be called receipts but owing to the receipt forms bearing the name of the firm they are issued by, they would be recognized as bona-fide receipts by their customers when used as such.

It is also usually understood that the label authorized for postage in any particular country can only be used by the residents of that country, and the postage labels, similar to the receipt form, either bears the name of the country or some other distinguishing feature, in order to be easily recognized as a bona-fide label belonging to the country of issue.

Therefore, if the bona-fide label for receipts cannot be recognized as a receipt till used, surely the bona-fide label for postage cannot be recognized as a postage stamp till used.

A person, comparatively speaking, does not buy the receipt, but accepts it to show that he has paid all dues and demands, and this is the same with the unused postage label, it is a receipt for money paid for something done or to be done.

Respecting the labels issued for both Postal and Fiscal purposes, viz., those inscribed "postage and revenue," it is curious to notice the number of collectors who never scruple to include these, in unused condition, in a collection of postage stamps; doubtless forgetful of the fact that in the unused state they are as much a "fiscal" as anything else, postage being only one of the uses to which they can be put.

Until the label is used for one of the purposes intended, it simply remains a label issued for either postal or fiscal purposes.

Collectors of "fiscals" are very particular about the stamps included in their collections; there must be no doubt about it being a fiscal; and I venture to say that very few "fiscalists" would collect even single copies of "postage and revenue" labels in unused condition as fiscals, as there is nothing to show that they have been used fiscally.

Neither can I imagine a collector of fiscals including sheets of these unused postage and revenue labels in his collection, although, from a so-called postage stamp collector's point of view, he would be quite justified in doing so.

Therefore, if the fiscalist only includes the postage and revenue series in his collection, when they are so marked as to show that they have been used fiscally, then the collector

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of postage stamps should only include the postage and revenue series when they are so marked as to show that they have been used postally.

Take another example:—A label issued solely for fiscal purposes has been authorized or allowed to be used for postage. When so used it becomes a postage stamp.

But what is the status of the still unused remainder?

Until used no one can tell which one will be used fiscally, or which one postally, and they are, practically speaking, the same as the stamps inscribed postage and revenue.

But the collector of postage stamps calls the unused postage and revenue labels "postage stamps," because they are available for postage.

Therefore, according to this rule, the unused fiscal, being available for postage, must be a postage stamp also. But do collectors of unused postage and revenue labels also include, in unused condition, these revenue labels and call them "postage stamps?" I am afraid they do not, as they would say "there is nothing to show that they have been used postally."

But what about the unused postage and revenue labels and also your rule that "if some are used for postage the remainder are the same?"

What a stamp really is depends upon the use to which it is put.

Until any stamp is used for the purpose intended or allowed, it simply remains an "unused label," and is not entitled to be called a "postage stamp" any more than the unused receipt form is entitled to be called a receipt.

The postmarked copy cannot be ignored, as you depend upon it for catalogue rank, and in most cases you depend upon the postmark for the date of issue.

The postmarked copy also decides the use of fiscals for postage, and is, in many cases, the only distinguishing feature of the "used abroad" series of Great Britain, which are now so popular.

There is also the unsurcharged bisected stamp, such as those of Nevis. This variety obviously cannot be collected unused, and a postmarked copy on original is necessary.

Respecting the "cancelled to order" variety of label, this rubbish should never be included in any collection of stamps. In fact, these labels should never be bought under any consideration, as they have never been postally used, and cannot be used if required, whereas many an unused label can still be used, and is worth face value for this purpose.

In concluding my remarks on the unused postage label, I have an idea that if collectors would not purchase new issues unused, it would be a great help towards putting a stop to

the quantity of labels that have the suspicion of being issued simply because there are collectors of these things.

An instance of this kind has just occurred in our own country. A stamp, issued to commemorate the South African Union, is being sold at the office of the High Commissioner in London. The stamp sold here has never been to South Africa, nor even been to a post office. Why are these labels being sold here? Simply because there are collectors of these things and not because they are required for postage, postage being only an excuse to dip still farther into the pockets of that patient sufferer, "the collector of unused labels."

The intrinsic value of an unused label is very small, and if sold at face value is the means of a country making a large profit from collectors.

If every purchaser of these new issues purchased only for the benefit derived from using them postally, the revenue from the sale of these labels would be greatly reduced, and the temptation to create unnecessary issues would be greatly diminished, and also help to do away with the practice of the selling of "remainders."

Collectors of anything other than postage labels are very chary of collecting things that have a suspicion of being created for them only. A collector should only collect things that come into being on their own account, as it were, and not on his.—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

**SOME AMERICAN EXHIBITORS AT VIENNA.**

**J. Murray Bartels in the Philatelic Gazette.**

Henry J. Crocker, whose world-famous collection of Hawaiian stamps is considered one of the most wonderful specialized countries of any in existence has won gold medals wherever shown and captured the championship prize in London some years ago. It will not be exhibited in competition anywhere this year, but the greatest rarities will go to Vienna next month. The so-called "Missionary" issue will make a grand display. The first page is devoted exclusively to the finest known copy of that great stamp among the rarities of the world, the "2 cents" (lightly cancelled), a copy of which sold at Paris for more than \$5,000. This is followed by no less than seventeen other "Missionaries," including the two types of all three varieties. Some of these are on original covers and a few are unused. The most wonderful thing in this lot is a strip of three of the 13c "Hawaiian Postage" used on original cover—absolutely unique.

The first issue is followed by reconstructed sheets of the 13c dark red and 13c dull rose. Some of the finest numerals are included in the exhibit, among them a reconstructed sheet of the 1c blue on bluish white, the 2c black on grayish printed on both sides and that famous unused black of six 2c blue on bluish white in im-

maculate condition. The 1c black on laid paper is shown in a pair with one stamp on which only HA of the inscription at left appears.

Another exhibit of Mr. Crocker is a selection of one hundred and thirty rare stamps from one hundred different countries. Among these are many famous rarities in magnificent condition. If more space were at our command we would certainly give the whole list, but we feel compelled to select what might be considered the most noteworthy.

A 10c and 20c St. Louis on a piece of one cover worthily represent the U. S., both in very fine condition; of other countries we find: Uniontown 5c green on bluish on cover; Canada 12p unused, grand o. g. copies of the shilling of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland of the latter country also the rare 6½p orange; British Columbia 5c imperforate all unused; Cape of Good Hope 4p error in red. Reunion first issue, the two used on one piece of cover; New South Wales 1851-53, 6p brown, unused, very fine; Victoria 1868 5 sh blue on yellow, unused; Saxony, ½ngr error, unused; Baden 1862 3 kr perf 13½, unused; Mecklenburg-Schwerin 4-4s dotted background, roulette unused; Brunswick Isgr black on yellow, rouletted a superb used copy on piece of cover; Alsace Lorraine 5c inverted network, unused; Switzerland, the double Geneva, very fine; Tuscany, 3 lire, unused; Sweden error "Tretio;" France, several tete beche pairs, unused; Naples ½t arms, unused; West Australia 2p error in violet, unused. The total value of Mr. Crocker's exhibit is in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

Senator E. R. Ackerman of New Jersey, will show his splendid collection of Norway, which has won prizes in Europe before. It is especially strong in blocks, including numerous shades of most stamps. Practically everything is unused. Of the rare variety of No. 1 with the double foot we find the finest known copy with wide margins and full gum. With 1856-57 begin numerous blocks of each value in shades, which can be said of all subsequent issues. There are also some full sheets including Return Letter Stamps, black on green on which the last five stamps are the rare variety "hindloest."

Senator Ackerman also exhibits his fine Canal Zone collection in two volumes. This is practically complete in all minor varieties. There are over twenty full sheets, which are each mounted in two sections. All varieties are carefully noted in neat lettering. The whole collection is beautifully mounted and carefully studied. Numerous blocks, include generally the important varieties. The collection is also strong in used stamps. Many varieties, especially of the different 5c printings are unknown except used. Of the first issue 2c (only 25 sheets issued) five blocks are shown, including one with Canal Zone inverted on all stamps. The printing on United States stamps is strong in plate numbers (strips of three or

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blocks), in fact, the best in this respect. The 1c green is shown in four sheets, representing the four printings. The 2c rose with L of Canal sideways, a great rarity is shown in a block. The complicated 5c stamps are well represented in the various settings on the several Panama printings, including four full sheets. Some of these printings are scarcely known except used. The variety with Canal Zone double is shown unused. "Zone" antique on the 5c bright rose carmine overprint appears unused and used, in either shape extremely rare. There are a dozen copies of the rare 8c on third Panama issue, of which only four sheets were printed. Of the 8c with red brown surcharge there is an entire sheet of the fifth setting showing the rare varieties of antique type. Only about eight sheets were printed. The block of four of the 10c with Panama surcharged double is extremely rare. The head issues show the numerous shades and varieties in blocks.

Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, has long since ranked with the highest in American Philately. His willingness to give others an opportunity to inspect his wonderful specialized collections in various parts of the world has been displayed by his readiness to patronize stamp exhibitions in foreign lands. He is planning to send no less than twelve volumes to Vienna, which make a very strong exhibit.

E. F. Sawyer's Gambia collection will form another one of the exhibits at Vienna. Many readers may wonder how a collection of this little colony can fill 100 pages, but such is the case. These issues were printed in attractive little sheets of which Mr. Sawyer has a splendid showing, going into the different shades and printings. The imperforate issues are represented by 32 copies including a fine strip of three unused 2p with watermark. Of the 1880 1sh green there is a block of four. While there are no great rarities of Gambia, it is one of the cleanest and most attractive countries to collect. The Sawyer collection is beautifully mounted and lettered by the artistic hand of the owner who displays excellent taste in making a fine showing which such material as he was able to acquire. Special attention has also been paid to used stamps which are often very attractive with their neat cancellations in red or black.

C. A. Howes' Korea. Korea is neither a large nor important country. In a philatelic sense, yet Clifton A. Howes, of Boston, is sending over a marvelous specialized collection. The way in which it has been worked out displays an extensive knowledge of the subject not only from a philatelic standpoint, but historical, geographical and linguistic one as well. Extensive notes giving much information take up a good deal of space on most of the pages which have been neatly lettered by pen.

Cataloguers will find something new in the red surcharges of 1897. These latter were printed for the larger towns, but in small places postmasters were required to apply these "Tai Han" characters in manuscript, generally done with a brush. These latter are very rare, and as yet uncatalogued.

The Philippines of J. Murray Bartels. This collection was started by the writer about the time the United States became in-



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### REPORT OF SECRETARY.

#### Applications for Membership.

**Metzler, Arthur M.,** 506 W. Clark St., Champaign, Ill. Age, 18; reference: Metzler & Schafer Co., Champaign, Ill.; proposed by H. Wendt.

**Foster, John Harold,** 515 State St., Watertown, N. Y. Age, 23; Clerk; reference: G. D. Foster, Watertown, N. Y.; proposed by T. O. Young.

**Clarke, John Lee,** 509 Roma Ave., Albuquerque, N. M. Age, 35; Merchant; reference: R. G. Dunn & Co., Bradstreets; proposed by Thos. M. Riley.

#### New Members.

**871. Beals, Claude C.,** Boulder, Colo.

**872. Smith, Thorn,** Detroit, Mich. **H. A. DAVIS,** Secy.

Fellow Members of the "M. P. A.":

I am once more "in your midst," af-

ter a very interesting, though very fatiguing circuit of the world. And on my return I find the "M. P. A." in such a good and flourishing condition that I think your thanks, as well as mine, are due to your present Vice-President (who will part with his "vice" next year, I hope); your Secretary, who is willing to bear the load for another year; and to other officers and members whose sturdy shoulders have been at the wheel this past year. And while perhaps this is not the place to mention it, I cannot refrain from voicing my earnest hope that you will bestow upon your Superintendents of Exchange and Sales the deserved honor of re-election to their respective posts. With kind regards to you, one and all, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

**A. W. DUNNING,**  
 Newton, Mass.

terested through Dewey's victory at Manila. Since then a steady growth has been in progress and now nearly three of Kohl's handsome albums are required to hold it.

The strongest feature of this collection is the immaculate condition of the specimens which are nearly all unused, the wonderful display of shades of all issues and the careful study which has been devoted to the numerous types of surcharges.

The old Spanish issues beginning with the 1854 set are complete. An exceedingly fine unused copy of No. 1 represents a degree of rarity which few appreciate. I feel rather sure that no unused copy of this stamp has been sold at auction in this country since the Spanish War. A fine unused copy of the 1r error CORROS was the latest important addition to the collection. There are several shades of the 5c red of 1855 unused. The variety with the unbroken circle is the famous copy illustrated in the Advanced Collectors' Catalogue, formerly in the Hunter and Wm. Alexander Smith collections. Numerous blocks and singles on several varieties of paper make a strong showing in the 1859 issue which includes a full sheet of 56 of the 10c rose. The next following issues are all strong in shades. The provisionals overprinted *Habilitado por la Nacion* include not only the 1 real blue of the first issue but the 2 reals green (Scott 38A) which the only other known copy is in the La Renotiere collection in Paris. This great rarity, easily the gem of the collection, is a superb used copy with a light dot cancellation. A splendid unused copy of the 1r violet is also shown. The surcharged issues of 1880-88, have been most carefully studied according to types and contain much that is not generally known. In some cases there are several genuine types which are shown complete. Less attention has been paid to the position of overprints applied by hand so the inverted and double surcharges are not a strong feature in this collection. The "Recargo de Consumos" 2 4-8c surcharge has been worked out for the first time. There are seven different types of which six are represented by most of the values.

A few friends who have seen the collection have found more to admire in the U. S. section than in the Spanish issues. Beginning with single copies of which there is a line of different shades devoted to each stamp we find the date of first issue noted in each case. These are followed by blocks of four under which is marked

the correct name of the color or shade. Later we find strips of three from bottom of sheet with imprint and plate numbers, making a division according to printings possible. The date of each is carefully noted forming one of the most interesting features of the collection. The special printings for the Buffalo and St. Louis Expositions are among the finest things shown. Some of these are in blocks with plate number attached. Only four to seven copies of several of them exist. The \$5 stamp in a rich lark green shade shows plate number 288, which number is unique. Only one sheet was ever printed from this plate and that was done after it had been cancelled for destruction. The postage due stamps are followed by a great display of official stamps, mostly hand-stamped or over-printed O. B. for "Official Business." The printed ones in various colors are all unused while those made by rubber stamps are nearly all used, many of them on pieces of original covers showing full postmarks. Of the latter there are over 80 types. In most cases it is stated where they were used. For much of this information I am indebted to Mr. F. Weik, another specialist in Philippine stamps. Several pages of forgeries, very valuable for reference, especially the surcharges follow both sections of the collections. There are also some pages of proofs, assays and other items of interest.

It is with no small feeling of gratitude and appreciation that the writer has had intrusted to his care such philatelic treasures as have been but briefly described in the foregoing notes. These exhibits will worthily represent the best of American philately at which will probably prove to be the finest philatelic exhibition the world has ever seen. It is unfortunate that the Chicago Exhibition will be held at a time when these fine collections will necessarily be out of the country. My trip to Europe will consume about two months, from the middle of August to the middle of October, and I hope to send some good stamp news to The Gazette, as well as a special account of the Vienna Exhibition.

#### RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Price List—20 June, 1911—No. 38—pp. 36—Richard Borek, Brunswick, Germany.

Catalogue of Fink's 2nd Sale—Stamps, Coins, Curios, etc.—Dayton, O., July 25, 1911—Alvin J. Fink, Dayton, Ohio.

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**J. M. Bartels,** Counterfeit Detector, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City.  
**W. L. Clement,** Examiner Sales Books, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**C. A. Howes,** Editor, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1911.

#### Applications Pending.

**Tracy, Franklin W.**  
**Murtaugh, Mark M.**  
**Moore, Waldo C.**  
**Altman, Chas. I.**  
**Coleman, Harold M.**  
**Brisley, Chas. L.**

#### Convention.

Chicago, Ill., August 22-25 inclusive.

#### Application Posted.

**Smith, Mrs. C. S.,** 316 B. St., Marysville, Calif. Age, legal; Stationer; firm, Smith's; references: C. O. Taylor, Asst. Chief, M. F. D.; A. L. Brown, Marysville; proposed by Edward Howard, No. 2370.

**Hubard, Tazewell T.,** Box 793, Norfolk, Va. Age, 44; Attorney; firm, Hubard & Hubard; reference: Bank of Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.; the Citizens Bank, Norfolk, Va.; proposed by Robert E. Ramsey, No. 3829.

#### New Stockholders.

**3984. Lehmann, Otto,** New York, N. Y.

**3985. Curtiss, Wooster B.,** Schenectady, N. Y.

#### Reinstated.

**1350. Pullen, Jos. H.,** Houma, La.  
**2063. Cabeen, Richard McP.,** Chicago, Ill.

#### Resignations Received.

**3633. Hodge, F. W.,** Garrett Park,

### On To Chicago.

(Continued from page 1.)

affairs. No introductions are needed, except the badge or button the Committee provides. That is the open sesame to acquaintance with all the delegates. If any collector can by any possibility spend a pleasanter week elsewhere than in Chicago during the Convention we should like to know what sort of philatelic elysium he has discovered.

#### CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

The current Vest Pocket Philatelist contains the following tribute to Mr. Chas. A. Nast, every word of which we can heartily endorse:

"Colorado A. P. S. members want to see Mr. Chas. A. Nast a member of the next Board of Directors.

"There is not a man living to-day who is more deserving of this honor. Many of the privileges A. P. S. members enjoy to-day are the result of Mr. Nast's untiring effort. His famous articles in the philatelic press on "What the A. P. S. should do at Columbus, Atlantic City and Detroit" bear witness to agitations which have accomplished the passing of laws which has raised the standing of our A. P. S. not only for the benefit of its members but in the eyes of our brothers and societies abroad. Mr. Nast's work has been energetic and unselfish for needed reforms. As a member of the Directorate, he would be an additional credit to the Society."

From far away New Zealand again comes that live little sheet "The New Zealand Collectors' Exchange," which has combined its February, March and April issues in one issue. For anyone desiring exchange with Australasian collectors, this is an extremely valuable medium.

#### A LIVE BOY'S SOCIETY.

(From The Boys' Magazine.)  
**Mr. Arthur Mallett,**  
 Care Boys' Magazine,  
 Smethport, Pa.  
 Dear Sir:

**Md.**  
 1143. Caldwell, Dr. S. L., Colorado Springs, Colo.

3087. Bacheller, E. F., Lynn, Mass.

#### Deceased.

1502. Carroll, Jas. J., Baltimore, Md. Died July 7, 1911. (Reported by Harry M. Lindsay, No. 2721.)

#### Change of Address.

1717. Champagne, T. J., from 10 to 23 Langdon St., Springfield, Mass.

2470. Leonard, Harry, from Cul-ebra, Canal Zone, to General Delivery, Jacksonville, Fla.

#### Membership Summary.

Total membership July 8, 1911 1563  
 New stockholders ad. July 15 2  
 Reinstated July 15 2

Deceased 1

Total membership July 15, 1911 1566  
**W. H. BARNUM,** Secy.

#### Official Notice—Credentials Committee.

Mr. Wm. C. Stone having resigned from the Credentials Committee account of his nomination for a Director, Mr. D. T. Eaton is hereby appointed Chairman of that committee. Mr. A. W. Batchelder of Boston is appointed a member of the Credentials Committee to fill vacancy.

H. N. MUDGE, President.

In the March issue of The Boys' Magazine, you said you would like to hear from the stamp societies of boys.

There were a number of boys in Superior who collected stamps, but we had no society of stamp collectors. So, one day, the idea came to me that we should have a stamp society to represent Superior on the Philatelic map, and I immediately wrote postals to the various collectors I knew of, asking them to come to a meeting to be held at my house for the purpose of organizing a stamp society.

At the first meeting there were only four present, but we were not discouraged and called a meeting a week from that night. At the second meeting there were fourteen present. The spirit seemed to be in every one.

We drew up a constitution, etc., and at the present time we are running along fine.

It is our intention to bring the free exhibition slides that will be loaned to any society by the Chicago Philatelic Society to Superior next fall in order to demonstrate to the people of Superior the remarkable extent of stamp collecting.

We do not want the membership of the society to increase any more at present but there are plenty of boys in this city who would be glad to belong.

At each meeting we have stamp contests which add an interest to the meetings.

Two of us boys have easy access to typewriters and we typewrite a society paper once a month which is read with interest by the other boys.

We have a mediumly large library, containing two catalogues, about ten books dealing with stamps and about one hundred and fifty copies of stamp magazines. Every month we add a copy of The Boys' Magazine, which I donate.

We have ordered our pins but they have not yet arrived.

I should like to hear from other societies and get suggestions for the betterment of our society.

Hoping this letter may interest others, I remain,

Yours in Philately,

Box 117. **DOWSLEY CLARK**  
 Secy. Superior Philatelic Society.



# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 7

SMETHPORT, PA., JULY 29, 1911

Whole No. 215

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and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!  
**We Sell** 100 fine So. & Cent. Am. var. (cat. over \$5.00), \$1.00. Packet 620, 100 diff. scarce stamps, cat. \$10.00, \$1.50.  
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 18 Chili 07 100 S. A. 06 10 Newfoundland 06  
 19 Mexico 09 10 Brazil 05 19 Wurtemberg 06  
 20 Africa 06 8 Iceland 05 5 Zanzibar 15  
 21 Asia 04 15 Switz 04 10 India-China 15  
 22 Egypt 05 10 Bolivia 07 100 Australia 05  
 23 China 04 4 St. Lucia 02 100 Br. Colonias 19  
 24 Tunis 09 1000 Foreign 1 90 50 French 85  
 25 China 30 300 Foreign 10 1000 Mixed 18  
 26 Italy 19 300 Foreign 25 1000 Hinges 05  
 27 Cyprus 05 10 Ecuador 07 100 S. America 40  
 28 Hawaii 19 4 Havana 10 10 Gold Coast 30  
 29 Crete 15 10 Peru 04 10 Nicaragua 09  
 30 Turkey 08 4 Fiji 15 30 New Zealand 10  
 31 " 07 3 Malta 06 10 Salvador 10  
 32 " 05 20 Russia 10 50 Australia 06  
 33 Chili 05 40 Spain 11 10 Queensland 05  
 34 Congo 05 4 Hayti 05 10 Roumania 05  
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 36 Persia 09 6 Hesse 05 25 West Indies 15  
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## THE EDWARDIAN STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Latest of The Melville Stamp Books.

It has been some little time since we have been gladdened by the arrival of a new Melville Stamp Book, and we had almost begun to fear that Mr. Melville and his publisher, Mr. Peckitt, had discontinued that unique and admirable series of little hand-books. But lo and behold, this week there does come to our table another of these much prized little volumes; and one so excellent alike in manner and matter as to almost compensate for the recent long interval between issues. Mr. Melville has this time chosen a subject full of fascinating possibilities—viz., the King Edward Stamps of Great Britain—and it goes without saying, to all who know this author's accomplishments, that he has utilized these possibilities to their fullest extent. Few, if any, of the entire series of Melville Stamp Books approach this one in general interest and ability; and taken in connection with the author's two previous books on the stamps of Great Britain, Mr. Melville may fairly claim to have supplied the most readable and perspicuous history of the stamps of his country that has ever been written. The work before us deals adequately with every step and process in the history of the Edwardian stamps, from the first essays made for their design; and is especially full and complete in its account of the preliminaries of production—especially interesting in the case of the Edwardian stamps, because of the peculiar circumstance that Great Britain had never before been called upon to change its design. In this connection, we cannot forbear reproducing a portion of Mr. Melville's introductory note, as follows:

"Since postage stamps became the universal talisman which waft our letters whithersoever we will, they have come, by reason of the changes of their designs, to denote the periods in the history of the countries which gave them birth.

"This interesting feature, which contributes no small part of the pleasure to the stamp-collecting student, was not very pronounced in the stamps of Great Britain during the nineteenth century. The reason being that, having established the notable precedent of displaying on our postage stamps the portrait of our Sovereign and having been blessed with the period of progress and prosperity known to the world as the Victorian era, the longest reign in history, our country has not had occasion to change its stamps on national grounds. The alterations from 1840 to 1901 were therefore purely technical changes—we might have

said technical improvements, but the lovers of the classic stamps of long ago would have challenged the term, and with some justice. However, the stamps issued on New Year's Day, 1902, marked in our albums a new epoch in our national history. For over sixty years our postage stamps, the output of which increased greatly in each successive year, bore the portrait of Queen Victoria as she was in the days of her girlhood. The Queen herself, in the course of a long and memorable reign, was subject to the changing hand of Time, but the Queen's head of the postage stamp retained its youthful grace and charm until the end.

"So long a reign was hers, that no precedent existed in this country for the changes required in our postage stamps consequent upon the accession of King Edward VII. The postage stamp came in the dawn of the Victorian era, a mere square inch or so of paper which, trifling though it was in itself, was to revolutionize the postal service in every civilized nation, and was destined to follow world-progress to the uttermost parts of the earth. The use of the royal portrait had been general on coinage for many countries, and as some consider the postage stamp to be a form of currency, it was thought in 1901 that the numismatic rule—by which the royal profile is turned in the direction opposite to that of the immediate predecessor—might be followed in the new stamps. As we have said, however, the postage stamp was a product of a new era; and as such there was no precedent: indeed, on all the postage stamps of King Edward's reign the portrait is turned to the left, like that of his royal mother.

"First issued on January 1, 1902, the stamps of King Edward have had a currency all too short; the reign, memorable as it must be in the history of the nation and of all Europe, was, by the very reason of the historical length of the preceding reign, limited from the first. It was destined to continue for just over nine years, and so already we have to turn over a new leaf in our stamp albums and prepare it for the reception of the postage stamps of the reign of King George V.

"Having thus to write 'finis' on the pages where we have displayed the stamps of our late beloved Sovereign it has seemed proper to write the history of these stamps as it is known to us."

This is finely put, and we congratulate Mr. Melville on the felicity both of the thought and of the language. We cannot, of course, here give a full synopsis of Mr. Melville's narrative. Suffice it to say that it derives special and unique interest from the

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We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. It's free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us. Our lists will interest you.

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**UNITED STAMP CO.,**  
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Redfield's Stamp Weekly

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Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH
General Manager.....B. F. REDFIELD
Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY
All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.
Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.
Smethport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

THE M. P. A.

That very useful and worthy organization, the Metropolitan Philatelic Association, is approaching the close of another successful year. Its present condition and future prospects are, we think, matters of sufficient general philatelic moment to justify some attention here. The work that the M. P. A. is doing is, we believe, scarcely held at its true merit by the majority of collectors. It fills the functions of a national junior stamp society. It brings together and makes acquainted some hundreds of young collectors who otherwise would have small chance of getting in touch with other collectors of their own class. It provides them with means of exchanging duplicates, under competent supervision; of comparing notes with each other as to the thousand and one details of collecting practice; of procuring information and practical help from the older collectors in charge of the various departments. Above all, it diffuses a spirit of activity and zeal among the younger collectors which could not be as effectively disseminated through any body composed of older men. The M. P. A. is therefore, in our view, emphatically a body to be supported and encouraged to the utmost possible extent, and we are glad to see so many older collectors taking hold with a vim to assist the young fellows in building up the society.

We note in the Official Bulletin sent out with the ballots for this year's election, a large number of proposed amendments to the M. P. A. constitution, to be brought before the coming convention for consideration. These amendments are, in the main, intended to simplify the workings of the Association, by doing away with some of the cumbersome official machinery at present in use; and we heartily endorse them. The plan is to do away entirely with the Board of Trustees and turn over the duties hitherto performed by that body to the Board of Directors—the latter to consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, International Secretary and two Directors-at-Large. This is as it should be. The Board of Trustees is an entirely unnecessary appendage and the sooner it is done away with the better. During the past year this Board has existed in name only. Supposedly composed of three members, two of those elected to the Board last year have during the year ceased to be members of the Association, and under these circumstances, the Editor of Redfield's (the third member of the Board), has scarcely felt like taking upon himself the decision in various matters brought before the Board this year—particularly, the famous and complicated Clark-Kendall case. On two or three other cases, only a shade less vexatious, he has ventured to act as

THE EATON COLLECTION A WINNER

Although we have only had this splendid collection of 20,000 varieties, cataloguing in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a few weeks, numerous requests have poured in from prominent collectors all over the approval. Five members of our office force have been occupied cataloguing and pricing the collection and work has only just been completed. We now wish to have every dollar's worth of the stamps and value of each specimen as well as a very attractive net price is given. The Japanese, cataloguing over \$1,000 together, admitted to a Pacific Coast collector; Greece, Luxembourg to other Pacific Coast collector; one volume of about \$3,000 worth to a New York collector; another volume cataloguing upwards of \$2500 to a Long Island man; besides numerous smaller selections to collectors in different parts of the country.
If you are a real buyer of fine things at attractive prices, send to us immediately for what you wish to see. It is a great chance to secure nice specimens, fine shades and "hard to get" varieties at attractive prices.
The July Stamp Drummer is just out. It is full of stamp talk and special stamp offerings. Free for the asking.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO.,
Percival Parrish President,
1204 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

judge, though with some misgivings as to the propriety of one man usurping the functions of a board supposedly composed of three members. It would certainly be far more expeditious and satisfactory in every way if the active officers of the Association (namely, the President, Secretary and one or two others) were to have the adjustment of matters such as those brought before the Board this year. A division and delegation of authority is always a mistake in a small society. Too many cooks spoil the broth. We venture to say that if the Clark-Kendall matter, and other embroilments growing out of the unfortunate mixup in the Exchange Dep't last year, had been left for Secretary Davis and Acting President Hollenbach to settle, they would long since have been satisfactorily disposed of. This is not to say that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees (none other than the writer of these lines) should be entirely exonerated from the charge of neglect of duty. He has unquestionably been remiss in not earlier reaching the conclusion that the Clark-Kendall case, and various complications springing therefrom, were best turned back to the higher officers for decision. It may, by the way, be noted in passing that the mass of documentary evidence submitted by the two litigants in the Clark-Kendall embroglio would, if printed, make a book of two or three hundred pages, and that no attorney would undertake to render a decision on the case for less than \$100.

Among the other amendments offered are many that in various ways will facilitate and safeguard the operation of the various departments of the Society; and we congratulate the committee draughting them (to-wit, Messrs. A. W. Dunning, W. H. Hollenbach, W. C. Webb and H. A. Davis) on the sanity and thoughtfulness which has very evidently predated their work.

As to the nominations for next year's officers, there is little to be added to what we have previously said on this subject. Messrs. Hollenbach and Davis are unopposed for President and Secretary respectively, and the Association is to be congratulated that these two staunch and able workers are to be at the head of its affairs during the next fiscal year. President Dunning heads the list of nominations for Trustees and will be of invaluable advisory aid to the Board of Directors, whether he acts as chairman of the Trustees, under the old system, or as one of the Directors-at-Large under the new plan.

The minor nominations are all good and the Association is sure to be well officered this year.

(THE EDWARDIAN STAMPS.)

fact that not a little of its information is derived from data collected by the present King George V when Prince of Wales. The then Prince, naturally, as a philatelist, took the deepest interest in the various steps which resulted in the final production of the "King's Head" as we know it, and was able to set down the artistic genesis thereof with a fulness and intimacy of detail that would scarcely have been possible to a less favored writer. Of this data, as published in the London Philatelist, Mr. Melville has freely availed himself and to good purpose. The illustrations add greatly to the interest of this portion of the work. They include reproduc-

tions of a number of essays, including one of the chosen designs, with the autograph approval of King Edward, a proof from the temporary plate, and many other unique pieces. The frontispiece is a portrait of Herr Emil Fuchs, the Austrian sculptor responsible for the Edwardian head.

THE NEW BRITISH STAMPS.

Universal Condemnation.

(From the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.)

From The Evening Express (Aberdeen) of the 27th June, kindly sent us by a correspondent, we extract the following criticism by a well-known philatelist, which embodies most of the objections raised in the daily press:

The new stamps issued for the new reign have appeared. The only denomination on sale at the Post Offices are the penny and the halfpenny. Philatelic opinion does not seem favorable to the stamps, so far as issued. Mr. W. Edmund Bell, solicitor, Aberdeen, (who is librarian to the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society), interviewed on the subject, expressed his disapproval of the stamps. The issue, said Mr. Bell, had been looked forward to by philatelists all over the country with great expectation. They thought that fine stamps would be issued on this occasion, as King George is an ardent and active philatelist; one who is well informed in philately and has contributed very valuable articles and papers to philatelists in London. Being well read in philately, and being an active collector, who takes much interest in his very valuable collection, it was thought that a special endeavor would be made, in view of the King's interest in stamps and stamp collecting, to place really fine stamps on issue. But the penny and halfpenny stamps, now issued, are, to philatelists, most disappointing.

The designs were congested and faulty—especially is this so in the case of the penny stamp—while the whole "get up" and finish, or want of finish, gives one the impression that cheapness has overridden art in the issue. As to the halfpenny stamp Mr. Bell said the color was good—certainly better than the color of the penny stamp, and the King's head appears much more prominently and distinctly on the halfpenny than on the penny. The reason for this is that the halfpenny stamp is not so congested and ornamental as the penny—it has not been attempted to crowd into the small space so much design as in the higher value. The head is, however, small, and the neck ends too abruptly; and the head is the most important thing in such a stamp. It should, therefore, be prominent in the design.

While the halfpenny stamp is indifferent, the penny is altogether unworthy of the country, and has more the appearance of, say, an Italian than of a British production.

The red coloring of the penny stamp is bad, while the shading is far from satisfactory. The King's head is even less distinct in the penny than in the halfpenny, and has an even more cramped appearance, the neck, as in the lower value, being abruptly cut off. There are, on either side, figures 1 (indicating 1 penny); these appear to be out of proportion to the space available—they are too

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large. There is also a lion couchant, whose head and mane run into the design on the frame, so that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other—the lion's head from the stamp frame—and it is only on close inspection that it is seen to be a lion. The lion is too big. The result, said Mr. Bell, of endeavoring to introduce a great deal of detail into the penny stamp is that we have a cramped, crowded, and inartistic production.

The Daily Graphic of the 28th June gives the views of Mr. Henniker Heaton, known all over the English-speaking world, and especially to philatelists, as the great postal reformer:

"The Coronation stamps of King George will do more to undermine Monarchy than any Anarchist plot that could ever be conceived against our popular Sovereign." This strong expression of opinion was uttered by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton yesterday in a conversation with a "Daily Graphic" representative.

The pioneer of many postal reforms is deeply interested in the controversy which is raging round the new stamps, and he hasn't a good word to say for them.

On the accession of King George, Mr. Henniker Heaton urged the appointment of a committee, with the greatest philatelist in the person of Lord Crawford as chairman, but the suggestion came too late, for an able Australian artist, Mr. McKennal, had been selected, and this gentleman had failed, as Mr. Fuchs had failed, to work into the small space of a postage stamp a great design. Mr. McKennal had almost crowded King George out of the picture. There was too much embellishment in proportion to the portraiture.

For years the philatelic societies have been urging that the name of the country should be printed on the stamps. Great Britain is the only country which omitted to do this. To the Imperial Conference Mr. Henniker Heaton sent a beautiful design for a British Empire stamp. In the center was a portrait of the King by Messrs. Downey, and this was surmounted by the words "British Empire," while underneath appeared the name of the country, colony, or dependency which issued it. The design had been approved by the greatest critics, but the Imperial Conference did not see fit to adopt it. He was hopeful, however, that some parts of the British Empire would accept the design.

Some years ago Mr. Henniker Heaton sent to King Edward two hundred letters from well known people in Society, asking that one set of stamps should bear the portrait of Queen Alexandria.

"I received," said Mr. Henniker Heaton, "what I consider to be a wise and most perfect reply. His late Majesty said that entirely apart from

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himself as Sovereign, he thought that the portrait of the Sovereign alone should appear on every stamp, just the same as it did on every coin. On receipt of the reply, I remembered that many stamps were without the King's portrait. One Colony, for instance, had a baby printed on it to represent the Prince of Wales, a South African town depicted a general, a Canadian Postmaster-General appeared on another set of stamps, and the gallant defender of a besieged South African town figured on others, much to the annoyance of King Edward. On one occasion a certain part of the British Empire omitted the portrait of the King, and I was able to have the stamp altered. There was a most awful row over the whole affair. "As for the present issue, the stamps are impossible. No one can defend it."

Another correspondent, to pick haphazard from a budget of growls, writes us from St. Ives:

I don't know if you have had any letters from your readers expressing opinion of the new English stamps. Personally, I am terribly disappointed with them. The engraving is bad, and the printing is bad. The portrait too, is very unsatisfactory. I have seen our King several times, but cannot say it is like him; it is the very reverse of flattering. In fact the designs on both 1/2d. and 1d. are very weak and lacking in dignity.

The "Daily Chronicle" in its issue of the 24th, suggests that the Postmaster-General should call in a French designer to show us how the thing might be done. (Evidently sarcastic.—Ed., S. C. F.)

I think it is an insult to our artistic capabilities; surely there must be a designer in Great Britain, who could draw a really pleasing and dignified design, one that we could be proud of.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.**

Gibbons' Stamp Circular—July, 1911—8 pages—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.  
 Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular—July 15, 1911—8 pages—Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

Bro. Power must certainly be awarded the palm for enterprise. On one of the pages of the July "Gibbons' Stamp Circular" is hinged an actual copy (mint, unused, of course) of the new halfpenny stamp of Great Britain bearing portrait of King George V. The issue is introduced to the readers of the Circular in apt and fitting words, and this number of the clever little house organ will doubtless be a much prized souvenir to thousands of collectors.

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 E. C. Scheffler,  
 C. E. Severn.

The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.  
 Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

**The 585th Meeting.**

The 585th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club rooms, 1530-1531 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of May 4th, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present: Baldwin, Bloss, Clark, Dahl, Dodd, Edmunds, Evans, Franham, Felix, Fowler, Gunder, Johnson, Iver R., Lindman, Lord, Mann, McDonald, Merrill, Michael, E., Michael, F., Mizera, Mudge, Rogers, Rosenthal, Roterberg, Scheffler, Schlieckert, Severn, Sevon, Staub, Toppan, Vickrey, Watkins, Williams, Wolsieffer, Whittaker of Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Messrs. Goss of Chicago, and Thos. C. E. Hunter of Wichita, Kans., were present as visitors.

The Board of Directors, all present, transacted the following:  
 It was moved and duly seconded that bills to the amount of \$26.50 be paid. Carried.

The Treasurer's report was received and ordered filed.  
 The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Dodd announced an auction sale for the evening's entertainment, after which the meeting adjourned.  
 HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

**The 586th Meeting.**

The 586th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's club rooms, 1530-1531 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of May 18th, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:  
 Baldwin, Clark, Dahl, Dodd, Farnham, Felix, Fowler, Hardy, Johnson, Iver R., Mann, McDonald, Michael F., Mizera, Mudge, Olsen, Rogers, Roterberg, Scheffler, Severn, Sevon, Toppan, Wolsieffer and F. R. Cornwall of St. Louis, Mo.

Messrs. Thos. C. E. Hunter and Gus. W. Prause were present as visitors.  
 On motion duly made and seconded the following application for active membership was ordered posted. Carried:  
 Gus. W. Prause, 1228 East 46th St., Chicago, Ill. Age, 38 years; occupation, bookkeeper; at the Michael Reese Hospital; references: L. L. Grombacher; proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, No. 2.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that bills to the

amount of \$18.28 be paid. Carried.

A donation of a stereopticon was announced from Mr. A. Roterberg. Messrs. Cornwall, Toppan and others were called on for a few remarks.

Mr. Dodd announced as the evening's entertainment a contest and which proved very interesting.  
 On motion duly made and seconded meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.  
 HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

**Applications Pending.**

Gus. W. Prause, 1228 East 46th St., Chicago, Ill. Age, 38 years; occupation, bookkeeper; at the Michael Reese Hospital; references: L. L. Grombacher; proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, No. 2.

**The 587th Meeting.**

The 587th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's club rooms, 1530-1531 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of June 1st, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:  
 Baldwin, Clark, Dahl, Dodd, Evans, Farnham, Felix, Fowler, Gilbert, Johnson, I. R., Lindquist, Lord, Loth, Mann, McDonald, Michael, F., Mudge, Rosenthal, Roterberg, Scheffler, Severn, Sevon, Toppan, and Wolsieffer.  
 F. Frederickson, H. C. Loth and Thos. C. E. Hunter were present as visitors.

The Board of Directors, all present, transacted the following:  
 On motion duly made and seconded bills to the amount of 50 cents were ordered paid.

On motion duly made and seconded the following application for active membership was ordered posted:  
 Thos. C. E. Hunter, 184 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Age, 41 years; occupation: Representative United States Radiator Corporation; references: R. H. Lindman and C. Staub; proposed by E. Michael, No. 382.

On motion duly made and seconded A. M. Smith, passive member No. 140, was dropped from the rolls of membership.

The Treasurer's report was received and ordered filed.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.  
 Mr. Dodd announced as the entertainment of the meeting a debate, between the Giants (P. M. Wolsieffer and Henry Ades Fowler) and the Doves (E. M. Rosenthal and C. E. Sev-

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ern) on the subject: Which is the Greatest Philatelic Center, New York or Boston? Mr. Mudge, who acted as judge, gave the decision in favor of Boston.

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m.  
 HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

**Applications Pending.**

Thos. C. E. Hunter, 184 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Age, 41 years; occupation: Representative United States Radiator Corporation; references: R. H. Lindman and C. Staub; proposed by E. Michael, No. 382.

**The 588th Meeting.**

The 588th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's club rooms, 1530-1531 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of June 15, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:  
 Baldwin, Bloss, Clark, Dahl, Dodd, Evans, Farnham, Fowler, Gilbert, Johnson, I. R., Maker, Mann, McDonald, Michael, F., Mizera, Mudge, Prause, Rogers, Rosenthal, Scheffler, Severn, Sevon, Staub, and Wolsieffer.

Messrs. Frederickson and Thos. C. E. Hunter were present as visitors.  
 The Board of Directors, all present, except Lord, and Roterberg, transacted the following:  
 On motion duly made and seconded bills to the amount of \$26.75 were ordered paid. Carried.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that Gus. W. Prause be elected to active membership No. 439. Carried.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that Mr. Severn be empowered to correspond with Mr. Francis E. Paul, relative to use of C. P. S. lantern and slide.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that the kind offer of Mr. E. C. Bailey to donate a picture for hanging in the Club Rooms be accepted with thanks. Carried.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved a hearty vote of thanks be given to A. Roterberg for storing the property of the Society for the past year.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.  
 Mr. Dodd announced as the entertainment of the evening that an informal auction sale would be held.

On motion duly made and seconded meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.  
 HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

**The 589th Meeting.**

The 589th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's club rooms, 1530-1531 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of July 6th, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:  
 Baldwin, Clark, Dahl, Farnham, Fowler, Johnson, I. R., Maker, Mann, Michael, F., Rogers, Roterberg, Rosenthal, Scheffler, Schlieckert, Severn, Toppan, Whittaker, Williams and Wolsieffer.

Messrs. L. R. Abegg and F. Fredrikson were present as visitors.  
 The Board of Directors, all present,



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**REPORT OF SECRETARY.**

**Applications for Membership.**  
 Clark, Addison, Box 194, Gilboa, N. Y. Insurance Broker; age, 21; reference: W. L. Soyer, 37 W. 42 St., New York; proposed by A. W. Dunning.  
 Beatty, W. K., Vigan, Ilocosh, Philippines. Age, 40; Dist. Health Officer; reference: Baltimore Stamp Co.; proposed by Vernon P. Pierce.  
 Patch, Chas. S., Box 443, Southern Pines, N. C. Age, 11; student; reference: Edgar Slocum, Southern Pines, N. C.; proposed by L. V. Cass.

**New Members.**  
 873. Moulton, L. J., Boulder, Colo.  
 H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

Chetopa, Kans., July 21, 1911.  
**Fellow Members:**  
 Having been requested by several active members (who use the exchange) to run for Exchange Supt., and thinking that by doing so I can advance the interest of all concerned therein, shall be pleased to receive your votes at the forthcoming Convention if you will favor me with the same.  
 Yours sincerely,  
 A. E. BARTLETT.

**The Pittsburg Philatelic Society**

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**  
**OFFICERS.**  
 President.....Arthur J. Briggs  
 Vice-President.....Charles Ek  
 Secretary.....Louis Bohn, Crafton, Pa.  
 Treasurer.....W. S. Coe, Crafton, Pa.  
 Auction Manager.....Louis Bohn  
 Official Journal.....Redfield's Stamp Weekly

**Minutes of Meeting of July 11.**  
 On Tuesday evening, July 11th, was held the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburg Philatelic Society at the residence of Mr. Wm. G. Kirchenbower, 6750 Simen Ave.  
 President Briggs called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m. sharp.  
 Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Roll call showed 12 members present.  
 Correspondence: Communication from the Philatelic Gazette was read and filed.

There being no deferred or new business of importance, the members spent a very pleasant evening talking stamps and partaking of light refreshments. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Kirchenbower for the kindness in offering his home for the evening and for the way he entertained the members.  
 After a small auction sale the meeting adjourned at 11 p. m., to meet again on Tuesday evening, Aug. 1, in their room, 417 Wood street.  
 LOUIS BOHN, Secy.

**Treasurer's Report.**  
 Bal. on hand June, 1911 .....\$18.19  
 Dues, com., etc., July ..... 2.52  
 Total .....\$20.71  
 Paid out, notices, etc. .... 1.75  
 Bal. on hand July, 1911 .....\$18.96  
 W. S. COE, Treas.

**(CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY)**

except Lord, transacted the following:  
 On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that Thos. C. E. Hunter be elected to active membership No. 440. Carried.  
 On motion duly made and seconded it was ordered that following application be posted. Carried.  
 F. Fredrikson, 1009 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. Age, legal; occupation, mechanic; reference and proposer, A. Roterberg, No. 326.  
 On motion duly made and seconded bills to the amount of \$25.27 were ordered paid.  
 On motion duly made and seconded the report of the Sales Manager for the first half of the year was received and ordered filed.  
 The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.  
 On motion duly made and seconded meeting adjourned at 9:12 p. m.  
 HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

handsome stamps have been issued. The designs are highly symbolical. The design of the 2c is a hand grasping an upright sword and two palm branches. The palms are in honor of the heroes who died in the war of independence. At the ends of the curved hilt of the sword are a bull's head for Turin and a wolf's head for Rome.  
 Of the 5c, within a wreath of laurel and pomgranates, is a warrior, nude, grasping a sword in one hand while with the other he restrains a plunging charger. In the background appear the Capitol at Rome and the Mole Antonelliana at Turin.  
 The designs of the 10c show an athlete leading the winged horse of Apollo to the sacred fountain of Juturna.  
 On the 15c a sculptor carves around the words "Dea Roma" the ancient symbol of eternity, a serpent with its tail in its mouth.  
 Each stamp bears the words "Poste Italiane," its value, a crowned shield with the cross of Savoy, and the inscription "Cinquantenario del Regno D'Italia, Roma E Torino, 1911."  
 The 2c is sold for 5c and the other values each at an advance of 5c over face.—S. S. & C. C. Circular.

**MINNESOTA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

The proposed Minnesota Philatelic Society, to which we referred in a recent number, is now, we learn, a reality, with the following officers:  
 President, E. R. Aldrich of Benson.  
 Vice-President, Rasmus Bartleson of Thief River Falls.  
 Secretary - Treasurer, Cleveland Bundle, of East Grand Forks.  
 Librarian, Dewey G. Bundle of East Grand Forks.  
 An excellent set of officials has certainly been chosen. No better choice could possibly have been made for President than the veteran Aldrich,

**ITALIAN COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.**

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Italian unity four

**American Philatelic Society**

(INCORPORATED)

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 W. G. Burgoyne, Assistant Librarian, 1125 Wightman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Henry Ades Fowler, Attorney, 105 No. 100 Washington St., Chicago.  
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 W. L. Clement, Examiner Sales Books, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 C. A. Howes, Editor, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1911.**

**Applications Pending.**  
 Altman, Chas I.  
 Coleman, Harold M.  
 Brisley, Chas. L.  
 Smith, Mrs. C. S.  
 Hubard, Tazewell T.

**Convention.**  
 Chicago, Ill., August 22-25 inclusive.

**Applications Posted.**  
 Muerman, J. C., P. O. Box 98, Cebu, Prov. Cebu, P. I. Age, —; Division Supt. of Schools; references: International Banking Corporation; proposed by Robt. H. Page, No. 3886.  
 Bones, Edward J., 254 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill. Age, 19; Clerk; guarantor, Math Bones (father), same address; proposed by Rasmus Bartleson, No. 3841.

**Application for Reinstatement.**  
 2508. Pratt, W. E., 1355 Winona Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age, 36; Plumber; references: S. Richardson, (Real Estate & Loans), 160 No. 5th Ave., Chicago; proposed by Casper Staub, No. 2648.

**New Stockholders.**  
 3986. Tracey, Franklin W., Springfield, Ill.  
 3987. Murtaugh, Mark M., Twin Falls, Idaho.  
 3988. Moore, Waldo C., Lewisburg, Ohio.

**Change of Address.**  
 3810. Lifka, Edward A., from 2860 Salens St., to 1944 Withnell St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 3386. Hess, Robt. M., from Nebraska City, Nebr., to care Citizens' Gas Light Co., Jackson, Tenn.

**Change in Membership List.**  
 The following old stockholders should be added to the membership list:  
 3458. Mangold, Otto, Capetown, South Africa.  
 1549. Houtzamer, W. A., 363 The Strand, London, England.

**Membership Summary.**  
 Total membership July 15, 1911 1566  
 New stockholders ad. July 22 3

while both Messrs. Bartleson and Bundle are very energetic and capable workers.  
 The outlook for the new Society, we are informed, seems very bright, indeed.

**NEW NEWFOUNDLAND SET.**

It is reported in several journals that Newfoundland has prepared, and will shortly issue (perhaps before this item appears in print) a handsome new portrait set, the different values bearing portraits of different members of the royal family, as follows:  
 1c, green, Queen Mary  
 2c, red, King George  
 3c, brown, Prince of Wales  
 4c, violet, Prince Albert  
 5c, blue, Princess Mary  
 6c, slate, Prince Henry  
 8c, blue, Prince George  
 9c, purple, Prince John  
 10c, green, Queen Alexandra  
 12c, brown, Duke of Connaught  
 15c, red-lilac, Arms of the Colony.  
 This unique set will undoubtedly be a very popular one; and the authorities of Newfoundland are certainly to be congratulated on so felicitous an idea.

**RECENT AUCTION PRICES.**

At the Klein Sale, June 9th and 10th.  
 U. S. Baltimore, 5c on white paper on cover, \$301.00.  
 New York, 5c on white pelure, 21.00.

Old stockholders added, July 22 2

Total membership July 22, 1911 1571  
 W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

The 299th regular meeting of Chicago Branch One, American Philatelic Society, was held in Room 1539 Republic Building, on the evening of July 13th, 1911. President Rosenthal called the meeting to order with the following members present: Baldwin, Clark, Dahl, Fowler, Johnson, Lindquist, MacDonald, Mann, Mizers, Mudge, Rosenthal Roterberg, Severn, Urynowicz, Whitaker, Wolsieffer.  
 Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand July 13th amounting to \$6.41.

The application of Walter A. Olsen having been posted the required length of time is was voted that Mr. Olsen be admitted to membership.

Communications were read from the Denver Stamp Club, Columbus Collectors Club and the Detroit Philatelic Society regarding the forthcoming election in the American Philatelic Society.

The secretary was appointed as proxy holder for the Branch and instructed in regard to the marking of the ballot.

Suggestions were received from Mr. Fowler as regards changes in the By-Laws. Firstly, that that portion of the By-Laws requiring that nominations be received by the secretary at least 60 days prior to the election be changed to read 90 days.

It was resolved that this branch petition the Board of Vice Presidents of the American Philatelic Society to take action looking to the elimination of Branch Sales Managers.

The subject of a Junior Department of the American Philatelic Society was discussed in a general way but no official action was taken.

Meeting adjourned 10:00 p. m.  
 HUGH M. CLARK, Secy.  
 E. M. ROSENTHAL, Pres.

Ditto, 5c on blue paper, double transfer variety on cover, 38.00.

1847, 10c strip of 3 on cover, 49.00.  
 1851, 12c, lower left diagonal half used as 6c on piece, 26.00.

Ditto, 2c black in pair with upper left diagonal half of 2c used as 3c on piece, 21.00.

1869, 1c, block of twenty, 15.00.  
 Ditto, 2c brown, right half used as 1c on a 2c envelope to make up the 3c rate, 102.50.

1909, bluish experimental paper, 3c block of 4, mint, 31.00.

Ditto, bluish experimental paper, 5c block of 4, mint, 61.00.

Ditto, bluish experimental paper 6c block of 4, mint, 21.00.

Ditto, bluish experimental paper, 15c block of 4, mint, 22.00.

Post-Office, 2c black on gray surfaced paper, mint, 12.10.  
 State, \$10, mint, 66.00.  
 State, \$20, mint, 40.00.

New York Carrier, 1c, (Scott's No. 854) on cover with the signature of President M. VanBuren, 21.00.

This month's "Philadelphia Stamp Club Bulletin" continues its entertaining "Philadelphia Collectors" series with a portrait and sketch of Mr. Forrest P. Hand, one of the pillars of Philadelphia Philately in general, and of the Philadelphia Stamp Club in particular. Visitors to the Atlantic City convention of two years ago will entertain a vital remembrance of Mr. Hand.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 8

SMETHPORT, PA., AUGUST 5, 1911

Whole No. 216

## WE BUY STAMPS

and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!

**We Sell** 100 fine So. & Cent. Am. var. (cat. over \$8.00), \$1.00. Packet of 20, 100 diff. scarce stamps, cat. \$19.99, \$1.50.

\$10.00 Lot of filled Approval Sheets, good value, only \$2.00!

**75% discount** on cheap and medium grade App. Sheets, same kind on which other dealers allow 50-60 per cent. **New Big BARGAIN List FREE!**

C. E. HUSSMAN STAMP CO.,  
211 N. Garrison St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## AUCTION SALES ONLY

From Oct., 1910, to May, 1911

We have Conducted 11 Sales. No More Sales This Season.

If you desire our Catalogue for the coming season—send your name and address.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,  
87 Nassau St., New York City.

## WE BUY STAMPS

We wish to purchase several good collections, also large wholesale lots, accumulations, etc.

Let us know what you have, or send on approval. Prompt cash for anything we can use.

## CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

1400 Bedford Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## REVENUES PERF. 80 Per Cent.

5c Playing Cards, cata. 75c, for ..... 20  
\$1 Mortgage, cata. \$3.00, for ..... 55  
\$5 Manifest, cata. \$2.50, for ..... 65  
\$10 Mortgage, cata. \$1.00, for ..... 30  
Jos. F. Negreen, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

## STAMPS WE FREE!

15 Canadian and 15 Indian stamps  
20 Cents Extra. when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets. Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered. No two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different except those marked mixed. Agents Wanted \$50-2

T. Russia	12	40 Japan	05	42 Malay States	10
10 Persia	05	3 Iceland	05	43 St. Vincent	14
3 Samoa	08	3 Senegal	05	44 British Guiana	12
40 Spain	11	4 Grenada	04	45 Costa Rica	08
4 Sudan	05	4 Nigeria	04	46 Guatemala	05
4 Malta	05	5 Cyprus	05	47 Indo-China	05
5 Creta	05	5 Panama	13	48 Hong-Kong	05
T. Nam	15	6 Reunion	05	49 Philippines	04
T. Haasi	10	6 Bosnia	05	50	40
10 Chili	05	10 Brazil	05	10 Jamaica	10
10 Greece	05	20 Denmark	07	15 Argentina	12
40 France	10	25	13	17 Mexico	09
35 Italy	04	20 Portugal	08	17 Trinidad	13
50	14	20 Russia	09	19 Grenada	12
3 Corea	06	20 Sweden	10	1000 Fine Hinges	05
40 Asia	17	10 Egypt	07	100 C. S.	10
40 Africa	24	10 Finland	05	150 C. S.	60
3 Congo	08	20 Holland	09	300 C. S.	1 20
3 Creta	08	25 Canada	14	11 Wortenburg	05
40 Norway	12	20 Paraguay	19	3 Fox Glow	05
10 Straits	01	20 Praguay	17	17 Tanners	05
40 U. S.	08	10 Paraguay	07	50 Brit. Colonies	05

Postage 2c extra. Remit in Stamps Bills or Money Order  
MARKS STAMP CO. TORONTO, CANADA

## 5000 VARIETY COLLECTION 75 DOLLARS

We offer for immediate sale a fine collection in \$2.50 cloth bound album. All are mostly 19th century and all stamps will be found to be in very good condition. It will catalogue between 4 and 5 hundred dollars.

### WHOLESALE SPECIAL

Per-10 Per 100  
Austria Jubilee, 111 to 2Kc, cat. 20c. \$75 \$6.00  
Austria, 12 Hr., No. 106, scarce .13 1.00  
Austria, 72 Hr., No. 96, scarce .07 .50  
Austria, Nos. 217 to 220, complete, desirable .15 1.35  
Austria, Dnes, 1 Hr., to 100 Hr., except 12 Hr. .50 4.25  
Bolivia, Nos. 40-46, complete .55 5.00  
Col. Rep. Antioquia, No. 117 to 127, compl., cat. \$2.80 6.00 50.00  
U.S., 4c, current, used, per 1000, soaked .85  
U.S., 4c, current, used, per 1000 soaked 1.50  
U.S., 8c, current, used, per 1000 soaked 1.50  
U.S., 10c, current, used, per 1000 soaked .90  
Cash with orders.  
UNITED STAMP CO.,  
1119-51 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

### A WELCOME HANDBOOK.

We receive with much pleasure—a feeling which we feel confident will be very generally shared by A. P. S. members—a handbook entitled "Essays for United States Postage Stamps," written by Edward H. Mason, and published by the Handbook Committee of the American Philatelic Society. The A. P. S. has in the past done all too little in the way of publications of permanent value. Where it is the custom and practice of all the principal philatelic bodies abroad to put forth from time to time books embodying the latest research, individual or collective, of their members, the A. P. S.—which ranks them all in numerical strength and financial resources—has been strangely slothful in this direction. Two or three years an effort was made to wake up the society on this point and commence the publication of a series of useful handbooks; and an excellent beginning was made with Dr. Chase's study of the U. S. 2 cents, published some two years ago. Since then the project has slumbered, but has by no means been abandoned; and now we have concrete evidence of the labors of the committee, in the handbook that lies before us.

The subject is one which no author has essayed (no joke intended) to treat in many years. The late Jno. K. Tiffany, the most thorough and able student of U. S. stamps of his time, published in 1889 in the American Journal of Philately, a list of such U. S. Essays not known to Mr. Tiffany. But since that day, the natural course of philatelic study and investigation, has brought to light a great many U. S. Essays not known to Mr. Tiffany. Mr. Edw. H. Mason of Boston, a philatelist of long experience and high reputation, has now undertaken the task of collecting all known information regarding U. S. Essays and condensing that information into useful and handy reference form. The book before us is the result of these labors, and is in every way a credit alike to its author and to American Philately. The work classifies and describes all known U. S. Essays, with sufficient detail for all possible purposes of identification, yet without any of the over-elaboration or redundancy so often found in works of philatelic research. Not many of us, it is true, can hope to ever see, much less personally acquire, copies of many of the Essays mentioned in this work. But this does not lessen the value of the task Mr. Mason has accomplished. He has provided an accurate and comprehensive chart to hitherto but half-explored seas. Writers and students can hereafter consult this list with entire confidence that it represents the latest and fullest research available on its

subject; and almost every serious collector, we feel sure, will be glad to add the work to his library.

Typographically the little book is very creditable, indeed, and all that could be asked for.

We are not aware at what price copies are sold to the outside public. The major part of the edition is, of course, required for gratuitous distribution to A. P. S. members; but we presume a certain number of copies have been reserved for outside sale; and that information as to cost of same may be secured by communicating with the Secretary of the Society.

### THE S. P. A. CONVENTION.

Storm Lake, Iowa, July 19th, 1911.  
Dear Sir:

Knowing well that you would like interesting notes for your publication, and as Mr. Doak, Secy.-Treas. of the S. P. A. is out of town on a trip, I will give you notes on the convention:

The program for the Annual convention of the S. P. A. to be held at Galveston, Texas, on Friday and Saturday, August 11th and 12th.

Friday, August 11th:  
Morning—Reception and introduction of members at Caronkaway Hall.  
2 p. m.—Business session at Caronkaway Hall.

6:30 p. m.—Bathing in the Gulf of Mexico.

8:30 p. m.—Visit to the Cotton Carnival.

Saturday, August 12th:  
10:00 a. m.—Boat ride on Galveston Bay.

2 p. m.—Luncheon—Sightseeing.

On reaching Galveston, the members will proceed to Caronkaway Hall, N. W. corner 21st and Market Sts., where local members will receive them and furnish them with convention badges. Caronkaway Hall is situated in the center of the business district, and affords easy access to all restaurants, cafes, etc. It is only six blocks from the Union depot, which is used by all railroads entering Galveston.

All collectors are invited. If you are going to attend and have not already notified President H. S. Powell, of Storm Lake, Iowa, of that fact, you are urged to do so at once, so that arrangements can be made accordingly.

By H. S. POWELL, Pres.

Mr. C. V. Webb of Perry, Ohio Librarian of the M. P. A., requests us to call attention to the fact that the M. P. A. Library is in need of many numbers of current and recent periodicals, and that any donations of philatelic literature will be gladly received, and gratefully acknowledged.

## \$1.00 STAMP FREE

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. Free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.

No. Cat.  
1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black\* fine ..... .75  
2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10c gray\* No. 23a ..... 1.00  
3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\* ..... .75  
4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\* ..... .50  
5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... .50  
6. Soruth (India) 1a green\* No. 11 ..... .65  
You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.

1909 U. S. IMPERF. CHEAP.  
Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.

1c 1909 .05 with line between ..... .07  
2c 1909 .10 with line between ..... .11  
3c 1909 .15 with line between ..... .18  
4c 1909 .19 with line between ..... .25  
5c 1909 .23 with line between ..... .30

We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face. Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 imp. as cheap as anyone.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,  
Glastonbury, Conn.

## NOW READY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE For 1911

Paper Covers, 75c by mail, 80c  
Cloth Covers, 85c by mail, 90c  
The ONLY CATALOGUE in English complete in one volume.  
The ONLY catalogue listing United States Envelopes, Revenues and Telegraphs. The ONLY Standard American Catalogue.  
SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,  
127 Madison Ave., New York City.

Stamps Free—100 diff. for names of two collectors and 2c postage.  
Brazil 30-60 1850, the two only 5c, have pairs and blocks.  
Collection of 4000 diff. stamps in \$3.50 International Album and very fair lot, Price \$40.00.  
19 varieties precancels, 10c.  
50 blank approval sheets, 10c; 100, 19c.  
10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.  
5000 hinges, 30c; 10000, 40c.  
10 diff. foreign coins, 15c; 20 diff., 25c.  
100 diff. foreign coins, nice lot, \$2.00.

DEALER'S STOCK ALL FOR \$1.00.  
3 50 var. packets, 3 100 var. packets, 1 150 var. packet, 3000 die cut hinges, 5 millimeter scales, 1000 mixed stamps, 25 blank approval sheets, 10 blank approval books, 1 50 var. U. S., 1 100 var. U. S., 1 stamp button, 1 dime album.  
25 stamps to sell at ..... 1c each  
25 stamps to sell at ..... 2c each  
15 stamps to sell at ..... 3c each  
10 stamps to sell at ..... 5c each  
Retail value \$3.55. Postage 5c extra.  
TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.

## ROUMANIA 1906

1B TO 2L  
CAT. 1.11  
—for—  
10c. POST FREE

Edwin W. Fuss,  
217 Summer St., Newark, N. J.

## COSTA RICA

1903 2c Provisorio, Scott No. 244C, inverted Star-barge, cat. \$2.50, ..... \$1.00  
CHILL  
1883 50c violet, unused, cat. 50 ..... .15  
Blocks of four at the same rate.

ARARAT STAMP CO.,  
15 Beaver St., New York.

## BARGAIN Corner

1. Lincoln, Alaska or Hudson, used, imperf., each ..... .02  
2. U. S. 1890, 90c ..... .30  
3. U. S. 1895, \$1.00 ..... .20  
4. U. S. 1900, 50c ..... .00  
5. U. S. 1900, \$1.00 ..... .18  
6. Mexico, 1890, 5 peso, SCARCE ..... .05  
7. Chili, 14 varieties, only ..... .00

INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,  
Columbus, Ohio.

## Sterling Stamp Co. BOSTON MASS. U.S.A.

### GOOD UNITED STATES AT 75% DISCOUNT

Cat. No.	Express, imperf.	Cat. price	Cat. No.	Cat. price	
2860	1c	1.00	2872	\$1.00 Mortgage	1.50
2812	2c Prop., imperf.	10.00	2895	\$3.00 Probate of Will, Imp.	25.00
2818	3c Telegraph, imperf.	2.00	2896	\$25.00 Mortgage, Imp.	4.00
2824	5c Express, imperf.	4.00	3034	40c Blue	.06
2807	10c Prop., imperf.	.35	3056	\$2.00 Green & Blk.	.15
2842	25c Bond, imperf.	6.00	2812	2c Prop., Perforated	.10
2844	25c E. of G.	.25	2824	5c Express, Perforated	.08
2845	25c Insurance	.25	2842	25c Bond, Perforated	.12
2847	25c Power of Atty.	.25	2852	40c Ind. Exchange, Perforated	.10
2848	25c Protest	.75	2861	50c Probate of Will, Perforated	.75
2890	50c Passage Ticket	5.00	1091	5c, unused	15.00
2861	50c Probate of Will	2.50	1003	25c unused	5.00
2862	50c Surety Bond	10.00	1019	90c Comm., unused	10.00
2869	\$1.00 Lease	2.00	1035	12c Comm., unused	3.00

Remit 1/4 of above prices. Postage extra orders less than \$1.00.  
The Royal Set of Newfoundland 1c to 12c (Blocks \$3.50) 90c.

If your name is not on our Mailing List  
We Both Lose.

## Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
 United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year  
 Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
 Transient—\$1.00 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
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 Contracts—The regular rate for advertising in REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY is \$1.00 per inch (12c per line). Contracts will be made at the following special rates: Space may be used any time within a year from date of contract. Bills payable monthly.

312 lines at 12c..... \$34.50  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1/2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

524 lines at 12c..... \$74.50  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
 General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
 Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
 All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.

All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Sunthport, Pa.

Exchanges—Send the copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.

Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Sunthport, Pa., under the No. of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Sunthport, Pa.

## EDITORIAL

## MR. WORTHINGTON TO EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

No better news could possibly be given in regard to the coming stamp exhibition at Chicago than that which comes to us this week—the news, namely, that America's greatest collector, Mr. George H. Worthington of Cleveland, is to freely place his treasures at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee. Mr. Worthington, we are informed, has offered to exhibit sections of his collection that aggregate a quarter-of-a-million dollars in value; and it is hoped and expected that the Committee will find means of placing on display a considerable proportion if not all of these stamps.

This one display alone is sufficient to insure the success of the Exhibition from an artistic standpoint. The Worthington Collection is at present incontestably one of the three or four largest and most costly collections in the world. A selection of some of its richest and finest sections for the Chicago Exhibition will furnish an attraction of the most magnetic sort. Thousands and thousands of American philatelists, particularly those living outside the large cities—would not, in the natural course of events, be able to feast their eyes on such a huge philatelic treat once in a lifetime. Even philatelists to whom the sight of fine collections is comparatively common will rejoice at this opportunity to inspect some of the choicest portions of a collection of such immense celebrity only some small parts of which have ever heretofore been on public display.

We heartily congratulate the Exhibition Committee on its success in securing Mr. Worthington's cooperation. That Mr. Worthington was one of the most public-spirited of American collectors was already known; and his prompt and willing cooperation in the present instance is assuredly a matter for general rejoicing.

The collector who stays away from Chicago during Exhibition week is certainly missing one of the philatelic chances of a life-time.

## STAMPS FROM 1c TO \$1.00.

A stamp collector of Denver, Duke De Kamp, recently compiled a list of the stamps of the 1911 Scott catalogue ranging in price from one cent to one dollar. The total is 19,753. We wish he had made the list complete and told us about the number catalogued over a dollar. Here is his list and if you don't think it correct, go ahead and prove it otherwise:

1c, 736  
 2c, 1525  
 3c, 1216  
 4c, 998  
 5c, 1225  
 6c, 1040  
 7c, 19  
 8c, 1125

## THE EATON COLLECTION A WINNER

Although we have only had this splendid collection of 20,000 varieties, cataloguing in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a few weeks, numerous requests have poured in from prominent collectors all over the country for portions of the collection on approval. Five members of our office force have been occupied cataloguing and pricing the collection and work has only just been completed. We now wish to have every dollar's worth of the stamps in circulation. The catalogue number and value of each specimen as well as a very attractive net price is given. The Japanese, cataloguing over \$1,000 together with the valuable Corea has been submitted to a Pacific Coast collector; Greece, the Chinese Treaty Ports, Brazil and Luxemburg to other Pacific Coast collectors; Uruguay to a Lakewood collector; one volume of about \$3,000 worth to a New York collector; another volume cataloguing upwards of \$2,500 to a Long Island man; besides numerous smaller selections to collectors in different parts of the country.

If you are a real buyer of fine things at attractive prices, send to us immediately for what you wish to see. It is a great chance to secure nice specimens, fine shades and "hard to get" varieties at attractive prices.

The July Stamp Drummer is just out. It is full of stamp talk and special stamp offerings. Free for the asking.

## PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO.

Perchal Parrish President,

1204 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

9c, 69  
 10c, 1355  
 12c, 876  
 14c, 59  
 15c, 1068  
 16c, 33  
 17c, 11  
 18c, 441  
 20c, 758  
 25c, 1409  
 30c, 415  
 32c, 88  
 35c, 735  
 40c, 578  
 45c, 35  
 50c, 1173  
 60c, 442  
 65c, 167  
 70c, 44  
 75c, 776  
 80c, 32  
 85c, 195  
 90c, 25  
 \$1, 1066

—The Philatelic Tribune.

## HOGAN AND FINERTY DISCUSS THE "PAY JAY AV A-A-A."

"Hov yez sane th' Pay Jay av A-a-a, Hogan?" asked Finerty as he wandered into the Celtic stamp philosopher's emporium the other morning. Receiving no immediate reply, he paused a moment, then repeated his question. "Hov yez sane th' Pay Jay av A-a-a, Hogan?"

"Which wan?" asked Hogan.  
 "Th' Pay Jay av A-a-a," repeated Finerty; "th' pa-a-aper me mutual frind Meffale shtarted in St. Looey."

"Which wan?" asked Hogan again. Then, seeing that Finerty was on the verge of an explosion, he added: "Oj saw wan lasht December, Oj think it wor, 'r mebbe ut wor November, Oj dinnaw, but thot's an old shtory, an' Oj've got somethin' t' think about ixcept six months' ould pa-a-apers."

"Oj mane th' lasht wan," said Finerty. "Ut kim out two 'r thray wales ago, an' has a bounch av foine things in ut."

"Oj remember now," said Hogan. "Oj had a letter from Meffale th' foorst av May, sayin' ut wor in th' prisas thin. Falth' ut must hov been wull prissed." Hogan paused a moment, with a chuckle, then added:

"Ut all goes t' show, Finerty, thot they's two soides t' ivery question. An' th' soide t' this question thot Oj want yez t' moind is thot th' American Philatelic Lists is toired av supportin' pa-a-apers thot comes out whin th' editor 'r publisher gets good an' ready t' put thim on th' prisas. Ut don't make anny difference if a man's a collector 'r only a d'aler, loike meself; if he buys th' pa-a-aper 'r puts an advertisement in ut, he wants ut t' come out on toime, loike ut wor a business proposition, an' not a plaything."

"If Oj advertoise a bounch av wan pinny rids, fr' Chris Duffy's binifit, ut don't ma-a-ake so mooch difference whin he gets th's pa-a-aper, but if Oj'm advertoisin a new issue service, 'r a slash in me prices t' reduce me shtock, Oj don't want th' ad t' come out afther th' new issues has been discontinued 'r afther Oj've sloughthered me surplus t' get money t' buy th' things Oj nade. An' ut's th' same thing if Oj'm a r'ader. If they's a new issue fr' Ballyhack Bay 'r th' kingdom av Timbuctoo, Oj want t' know ut whole ut's new, not afther they's a second new issue out to displace ut. No, Finerty, Oj hovn't san th' Pay Jay of A-a-a, an' be th' same token, Oj probably shan't."

"Oj've got troubles enough av me own. Oj got a shplendid ordher this mornin' from a collector in Kalama-zoo. He wanted sivin cints worth av Brazilian shtamps, an' would Oj please hurry th' ordher, an' say thot they wor will cintered, because he wanted t' fill out th' set an' he didn't use anny but shtamps in foine condition. Th' sivin cints wor there, Finerty, but he didn't inclose postage. If Oj fill th' ordher, Oj'm out just about th' two cints; if Oj deduct th' two cints, he'll be sore."

"Oj got anither ordher yiste'day fr' twinty-six cints worth av Chiles. 'Please find postage inclosed,' an' they was only twinty-two cints in th' letter. If Oj fill th' ordher, Oj'm out thot mooch; if Oj wroite, callin' his attention t' th' mishtake, Oj'm out me trouble and postage, an' make him sore, t' boot. Phwat wull Oj do about it?"

"Here's a felly thot wroites: 'Yer fifty percent approvals is foine, but Sopikem an' Fleecem, av Oshkosh, hov offered me foine sheets at noinety per cent disheout. Oj hovn't sane anny av their shtamps, but yez ought t' mate their price.' What would yez do with a chap loike thot? Here's anither wan. 'Fourteen years ago Oj wor offered a noinety-cinc, 1869, fr' two dollars an' foorty-five cints. If yez wull send me an ixhry foine copy fr' two-an-a-quarter, Oj'll be glad t' take ut.' An' yit they wondher phy ut is we're all gettin' rich in th' shtamp business."

"All av which is a good r'ason, Finerty, phwy Oj ain't worryin' about th' Pay Jay av A-a-a, 'r th' Chicawgo conviction, 'r annything ixcept thot Oj hov under me nose. But shpakin' av th' Chicawgo conviction, Oj'm glad th' Dinver branch nominated Nast."

Finerty looked at him inquiringly. "Dinver's a long ways up," continued Hogan, "an' ut adds a hougher tone t' th' ticket."—"Stamps."

## AMERICAN PHILATELIST AGAIN ON DECK.

The quarterly American Philatelist is with us once more, the third number for the year having been among this week's literary arrivals. This number consists of 48 pages and cover, and, with the absence of statistical matter, the A. P. begins to look much more like a real magazine—though it has not as yet developed into anything like the periodical we expect to see within a year or two, (provided Mr. Howes remains at the helm, as there is every reason to hope and believe he will.)

The number before us opens with several pages of editorials, from the pen of Mr. Howes himself, dealing with various matters of current philatelic moment; and it need hardly be said that they are highly worthy of perusal, a quality invariably possessed by everything written by this able philatelist and writer. The prospectus of the coming A. P. S. Anniversary Stamp Exhibition at Chicago is, most fittingly, given in full; and a considerable number of pages is given over to the continuation of Mr. Ricketts' "Philatelic Index." Some idea of the hugeness of the task with which Mr. Ricketts is grappling may be gained from the fact that, in two good-sized serial installments, he has not yet finished the list of abbreviations by which various stamp journals, past and present, are to be referred to in the body of the work. In the 22 pag-

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Others to appear shortly "Philately For Physicians," by Dr. J. M. Holt. "Straws," by Robt. E. Ramsay. "Philatelic Insurance," by Paul Mason. "The U. S. Ic of 1890-98" by B. W. H. Poole. "Non-support of Philatelic Journalism," by A. Former Publisher. "Philatelic Parasites," by Dr. Holt. Etc., Etc.

Regular Features—Philatelic Bureau for "Shut-ins." "Just For Boys." U. S. Revenue Notes. Press Review. Foreign Press Review. New Issue Notes. List of Permanent Additions to 1911 Catalog.

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QUAKER STAMP CO., 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

es which he occupies in this issue, he proceeds from the letter M to the letter W and lists, roughly, some 900 different stamp journals; as many more having been set down last month. It is very evident that this index is to be no light and casual compilation. We only fear that Mr. Ricketts is making his plans almost too comprehensive and elaborate. However, time will tell as to this, and he is certainly building a solid and extensive foundation for his work.

Mr. Chas. A. Nast occupies the place of honor in this number with a magnificent article entitled "History from War-Time Envelopes." The pictorial envelopes of the Civil War while not of course, possessing any immediate philatelic interest, are such picturesque mementos of that great struggle and so full of real historic value, as shedding light on war-time feelings and conditions on both sides of the line, that it is probably only their scarcity that has prevented them from becoming popular objects of collection. Many a philatelist, at that, has a little collection of them somewhere in his possessions; and there is no reason why Philately should not adopt them as a side line, in these days when the "side-line" covers such a multitude of collectable objects that are far from being strictly philatelic.

Mr. Nast handles his subject in a most able and entertaining way, and we greatly regret that we cannot spare space to give our readers some idea of his style and treatment. But of course the very best thing to do is to send for the current American Philatelist and read it for oneself.

F. F. SHELDON.

L. G. Quackenbush,  
 French-Bennett Bldg.,  
 Oneida, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

A party giving us address as F. F. Sheldon, 1547 9th St., Alameda, Cal., purchased some stamps at our January and February auction sales. In both instances the lots were sent him registered, and his personal receipt obtained in each instance. The last two registered letters that we have sent him have been returned to us marked unclaimed. Thinking that possibly others may have experienced the same difficulty that we have, we are communicating the facts to you and will thank you to insert such item as you see fit.

Yours very truly,  
 International Stamp Co.

RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

"Stamps"—June 30, 1911—8 pages—  
 The International Stamp Co., Columbus, Ohio.

**American Philatelic Society Convention**

AT CHICAGO—AUGUST 22-26

Make a special effort to attend the greatest convention of years, in connection with which the **25th Anniversary Stamp Exhibition** will be held

Plan on coming.

**THE FOURTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS.**

(From the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.)

At an extraordinary meeting of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, convened at Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on June 15th, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Society's delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held in Birmingham on June 7th-9th, it was unanimously decided to hold the Fourth Congress under the Society's auspices at Margate in the spring of 1912. In the work of organizing this ambitious undertaking the Society will have the assistance and support of the Royal, Herts, and Junior Philatelic Societies of London, who will each be represented on the Executive Committee of the Fourth Congress.

The Executive is to consist of six members, three of them being Committee-men of the local Philatelic Society and the remainder appointed by the London societies. The meetings of the Executive will be held alternately in London and Thanet to meet the convenience of all members.

A Congress Fund was opened at the meeting, the President heading the list with a donation of £3 3s, and the Hon. Secretary adding £1 is. It is estimated that between £150 and £200 will be required to carry out the work of the Congress and donations are solicited. Suggestions for the Congress Agenda will also be welcomed.

It is hoped that all Societies will appoint their delegates and notify the secretary of any matters they desire to bring forward as soon as possible.

**A. P. S. CONVENTION LIST.**

The following we learn, from various sources, have already signified their intention of attending the coming A. P. S. convention in Chicago:

- W. H. Barnum, Cleveland
- W. G. Whittaker, Cleveland
- H. C. Crowell, Cleveland
- Jno. Benek, Cleveland
- Karl Kostowski, Detroit
- Eugene Klein, Philadelphia
- Percival Parrish, Philadelphia
- Jos. A. Steinmetz, Philadelphia
- Wm. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.
- Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Detroit
- Chas. A. Nast, Denver
- C. W. Kissinger, Reading, Pa.
- Erwin L. Fischer, Cincinnati, O.
- H. W. Legg, Boston, Mass.
- F. Putney, Jr., New York
- L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y.

This is, of course, merely the first preliminary list. There will without doubt, at the most conservative estimate, be between one hundred and two hundred out-of-town philatelists present at the Chicago festivities.

**GEORGE V STAMPS CALLED FAILURE.**

Mr. E. Weiss of New York calls our attention to the following clipping from the New York Herald of recent date. This was a special to the Her-

Over 400 Pages. Trial 4 Months, 10c. Largest Philatelic Magazine Published. **PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, N.E.B.** Offers:—For one dollar will send choice of Lincoln's Catalog, the only catalog which contains Atlas, Maps, etc., and different from others, with illustrations of U. S. stamps, with the WEST for one year. Or 50c pays for WEST one year and 20 word X notice. Or while they last "Robbie's Stamp Hunting" is fine. Sell at 50c. Is nearly a 300 page book. The WEST is the only paper for over ten years averaging over 100 pages an issue. It will pay you to send for sample copy to-day. It's free.

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The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

**The 590th Meeting.**

The 590th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's club rooms, 1530-31 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of July 20th, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:

Dahl, Dodd, Farnham, Fowler, Johnson, Mann, Michael, Mizera, Olsen, Prause, Rogers, Rosenthal, Roterberg, Scheffler, Severn and Wolsieffer.

Mr. M. Urynowicz was present as a visitor.

The Board of Directors, all present except Lord, transacted the following:

On motion duly made and seconded bills to the amount of \$4.07 were ordered paid.

On motion duly made and seconded F. Fredrickson was elected to active membership No. 441.

The Treasurer's report for the month of June was received and ordered

filed.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Stanley Gibbons Limited, for an unbound volume of Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.

On motion duly made and seconded the following members were dropped from the membership rolls for the non-payment of their society obligations: Walter Clark Bellows, B. H. Fehlig, Eric Franzen, C. B. Geldert, L. A. Lauritzen, Henry J. Schmidt, M. Garnette Watkins and W. O. Staab.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Mr. E. C. Dodd, the chairman of the entertainment committee, announced that an informal auction would be held for the evening's entertainment.

On motion duly made and seconded meeting adjourned at 9:42 p. m.

HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

ald, sent in by its London Bureau:

"The new George V postage stamps have proved a disappointment, both to the public and stamp collectors. There was, of course, an enormous demand for the stamps, stamp dealing firms having ordered huge batches of them, before they were issued, to send abroad. Now that they have got them they are far from pleased. Sir John Purcell, who was for nearly twenty years Controller of Stamps, raises his voice in a letter to the Times against the new issue.

"In view of the loud bell rung by the Postmaster-General," he says, "I have looked forward to seeing stamps infinitely superior to those heretofore issued, and I confess to very considerable disappointment. I hold that, first, the design of the new stamps is entirely poor, and in it there is no improvement whatsoever upon the old issue; second, that the dies produced by the Royal Mint lack the sharpness of those made by Messrs. De La Rue, and third, that in the engraving, the printing and the workmanship generally there is no comparison in the matter of superiority between the stamps manufactured by that firm and those now issued to the public.

"I am told that by the change of contractors something like £50,000 a year was effected by His Majesty's government. Surely it was unwise to haggle over such a comparatively small sum unless, indeed, there was a certainty of producing something more worthy of the nation and less

like the issue of some small South American State."

**COUNTING HIS CHICKENS.**

To-night he was particularly obstreperous, so thought his uncle as he tried to get absorbed in his evening paper. In a moment of weakness he had lent little Willie his stamp collection.

"Uncle—" began Willie.  
 "Only one question, my boy," warned his uncle.

In that case, Willie would come to the point at once. He did so and asked for the collection.

"Certainly not!" snapped his uncle.

"But uncle—"

"If you promise to be good Willie," said his uncle hastily, "I may leave it to you when I die."

Blessed quietude reigned for a space. But only for a very brief space. Unable to stand the strain of silence longer, Willie approached his uncle's chair, and plucked his elbow.  
 "Uncle," he said anxiously, "how long do you s'pose you're going to live?"

P. S. C. Bulletin.

Frank J. Stanton's clever little paper, "The Philatelic Tribune," dormant for some time past, is out once more. The July and August nos. are replete with bright and taking items that make the little sheet one of the most welcome in the whole category of stamp periodicals.

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
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If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

Postal Savings Officials. 2c black, .08; 10c red, 25c; 50c green, 50c; \$1.00 blue, \$1.00. John Stuart, Paris, Ky.

Fine stamps on approval against reference. Salvador Nos. 335 to 366 complete, cata. \$2.62, special \$1.00. Owl Stamp Co., 1882 W. 22nd St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**NEW UNITED STATES STAMPS.**

The Philadelphia Stamp News scores a decided "scoop" with the following:

"As we go to press we learn that a new issue of stamps for the United States is about to be authorized. Dispatches from Washington to newspapers state that 'Utility, art and harmony,' according to Third Assistant Postmaster General James J. Britt will be combined in a new issue of postage stamps about to be authorized. The head of Washington will be on the first six values of the series, and the head of Franklin will be on the last five. Arabic numerals will be on all the stamps and a separate color or shade for each denomination will prevent any confusion in the handling of mail matter by the postal clerks."

We have seen nothing of this elsewhere. Is "Post Officious" on the job again?

**RE-ENGRAVED CHILIAN STAMPS.**

In various philatelic journals we have seen the announcement that the 5 centavos stamp of the current pictorial issue has been re-engraved. The differences between the two states of the stamp are described as follows: The words "American Bank Note Co., N. Y." at the foot of the stamp are faint in the first state and stronger in the re-engraved stamp. Behind the dates "1819-1910" (especially the latter) there are only a few diagonal lines of shading at first while, in the later state of the stamp, the tablets are completely shaded.

We have examined several lots of stamps of this denomination and have doubts that there has been any recutting of the die. The stamps we have examined were all said to have been purchased at about the same time and among them we found not only the two varieties which are described, but also intermediate states. We are inclined to think that the several varieties represent different stages of wear, the stamps with the strong imprint and heavy shading being the early impressions and those with fainter or less lines the later printings when the plate had become worn.—S. S. & C. C. Circular.

**PERTINENT.**

Although written a long time before postage stamps came into use, the following pertinent paragraph, ascribed to the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, can be applied to stamps as well as to any other branch of collecting: "The pride and pleasure of making collections, if it be restrained by prudence and morality, produces a pleasing remission after more laborious studies—furnishes an investment for that part of life (the greater part of many lives) that would otherwise be lost in idleness and vice; it produces a useful traffic between the industry of indigence and the curiosity of wealth; it brings many things to notice that would be neglected; and, by fixing the mind upon intellectual pleasures, maintains the mind in her lawful superiority.—The Philatelic Tribune.

The A. P. S. membership is now 1,566.



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M. P. A.

H. M. Clark, Auction Mgr., Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, Ill. BOARD OF TRUSTEES: L. G. Quackenbush, Chairman, Oneida, N. Y. H. D. Munger, C. V. Webb, Librarian, Perry, Ohio. E. R. Aldrich, Supt. of Information Bureau, Benson, Minn. A. E. Bartlett, Exchange Supt., Cheotopa, Kans. RECRUITING COMMITTEE: T. O. Young, Chairman, New Haven N. Y. Boonton Collectors' Association, Branch No. 1, M. P. A., Boonton, N. J. W. C. Webb, President, R. J. Foraythe, Secretary.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Application for Membership.

Julia, J. R., Santiago, Dominican Republic. Age, 36; merchant; reference: E. Meyer, 159 Front St., New York; proposed by A. W. Dunning.

New Members.

874. Curtiss, Wooster B., 12 Stratford Road, Schenectady, N. Y. H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

Vice-President's Message—Second Call for Convention.

Fellow Members: Convention time is soon to be with us and I hereby wish to call your attention to the fact that Aug. 17, 1911, the Eighth annual Convention of this Association will convene at Boonton, N. J., at 2:30 p. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of any legal business which may be brought before it.

Official headquarters, the Manson House, Boonton, N. J. Rate, \$1.50 per day, American plan. Committee on arrangements and entertainment, Boonton Branch No. 1.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

We note, by the way, in this number of "Gibbons' Circular" the announcement that the American edition of Gibbons' Catalogue is to be given up. The English edition, with prices in English currency, will be pushed on this side in its stead; and will undoubtedly prove an acceptable substitute to most users of "Gibbons," as the transposing of English into American currency is an almost involuntary process of thought to the American collector at all accustomed to English catalogues. It is probable that the American edition of Gibbons' has never been a paying proposition insofar as it has helped the firm's stamp business in New York. The Gibbons' Catalogue is, in any case, practically indispensable to the serious collector, and there are few of them, we fancy, who will grumble at having to buy an English instead of an American edition.

As a sample of Mr. Power's sprightly and breezy way of reporting market conditions, we reproduce one of his paragraphs, as follows:

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

Since stamps were first collected up to the present time the issues of the various British Colonies have always been considered the finest stock and soundest class of goods imaginable. Time was when Mexico were an much trash—Venezuelas unsalable and Nicaragua and Salvador nothing short of truck. Now this has all gone by. British Colonials issued during the nineteenth century are high enough and won't advance much in the next few years—but oh what a jumping exhibition is to come in Mexico, Venezuela, Hayti, etc., to say nothing of our very staple friends, the Portuguese Colonials. Aye, even old Nicaragua is slated to blossom again and thus we revert to the early sixties when Nicaragua "blacks" were rarer than "Madrids" and Costa Rica "pesos" a better swap than Nova Scotia sixpences. Time is moving us along to another country that wants attention—Liberia—the Black Republic. This month we offer a little line of these and hope it will meet with success. We are using as a guide the "Scott" dates and are following Scott's album spaces, since the American public undoubtedly use that al-

M. P. A., Wm. C. Webb, Chairman. Kindly let Mr. Webb know whether you will attend.

Also be sure and instruct your proxy holders to vote for the Constitution and By-Laws as they were sent to you by Secy. Davis.

Fraternally,

WM. H. HOLLENBACH, Vice-President M. P. A.

Our M. P. A. Exchange Department is doing a good work among our members. There ought, however, to be a scale of commissions, the cheap books to pay more than the higher priced ones, as they cause more trouble and must be sent out oftener and to more members. A book under \$4.00 hardly pays expenses.

To the next convention I propose that all members sending in books to the Exchange Department shall pay a cash fee of 2 per cent. of value of each book, which must accompany each book entered. Our managers do all work gratis. It is hardly fair that they should have cash expenses for we members.

H. WENDT, Member No. 123.

bum almost exclusively. (Mr. Rich will invite me to lunch on that little puff). Liberia has never demonetized her stamps and whilst perhaps the later issues are made exceedingly attractive to sell to collectors still they are legitimate postage stamps and as such are worthy to be collected. We also have that greatest of Liberian rarities, the 1c Elephant with inverted center for sale. This stamp is the great rarity of the Twentieth century and as far as we know not a single collector in America possesses it.

Warren H. Colson, the well-known Boston dealer, is taking a Summer trip through Europe and the British Isles.

Jas. J. Carroll of Baltimore, Md., who for a number of years carried on a stamp business known as the Chesapeake Stamp Co., died recently in that city.

We learn from the P. S. C. Bulletin mentioned above, that the Philadelphia Branch of the A. P. S. at a recent meeting decided to make no nominations for or endorsements of A. P. S. directors this year. The Branch recommended to the incoming Board of Directors the reappointment as Sales Superintendent of the present efficient incumbent, Mr. Percival Parrish.

Roessler's Stamp News states that a New York speculator bought up all the Azores uncharged, and that the price in 6 months has jumped from \$3.50 to \$8.40.

Mr. D. T. Eaton, the well-known philatelist of Muscatine, Iowa, has been appointed chairman of the Credentials Committee at the Chicago Convention, in place of Mr. W. C. Stone, the latter being now ineligible on account of his candidacy for the office of Director-at-Large.

Dr. L. W. Bartel, President of the C. E. Hussman Stamp Co., of St. Louis, was recently married to Miss Lily L. Lohmeyer of the same city. Dr. and Mrs. Bartel are now absent on a three months' wedding trip to Europe. Congratulations.

H. S. Powell & Co., the famous pack-

American Philatelic Society

(INCORPORATED)

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29th, 1911.

Applications Pending.

Brisley, Chas. L. Smith, Mrs. C. S. Hubard, Tazewell T. Muerman, J. C. Benes, Edward J.

Convention

Chicago, Ill., August 22-25, inclusive.

New Stockholders.

3989. Altman, Chas. I., Des Moines, Iowa. 3990. Coleman, Harold M., Devore, Calif.

Resignations Accepted.

226. Eaton, Commdr. W. C., Hamilton, N. Y. 477. Bowen, Chas. W., Providence, R. I.

Resignations Received.

3338. Kauffman, Saml. B., Lima, Ohio. 3469. Stern, Joseph, New York, N. Y. 3221. Smith, Fred G., Westfield, N. J.

et house, have sold out their approval department, and from now on will devote their entire attention to the pack-

The New Yorker is an anomalous publication. Despite its name, it is published in Westfield, N. J., and despite its name once more, it is a philatelic publication. Though small in size, it is quite readable and entertaining, and will well repay the few moments required for its perusal.

Mr. Julian Park, the well known Buffalo philatelist, informs us that he expects to again go abroad in September, Spain being his objective point; and may possibly also get to Vienna for the exhibition.

The Mack Stamp Co., of Scranton, Pa., is nothing if not enterprising. Its latest move is to arrange for an auction sale to be held at Boonton, N. J., one of the evenings of the M. P. A. convention—which will undoubtedly be a great attraction to many visitors, who seldom have an opportunity of seeing, and participating in, a stamp auction. The Boonton Convention, by the way, bids fair to be the most successful of any ever held by the M. P. A.

The following is the comment of the Stamp Collector (Columbus) on the new George V stamps:

"We can't exactly say we like these new British stamps, although they are attractive in many ways. On account of the method of printing and the style of the design, they remind one of certain early European stamps. The 1/2d strongly reminds one of the first issue of Holland.

"The British style of cutting off the head at the neck don't look good to us. We would much rather see a little of the shoulder too. However, custom is a hard thing to overcome and as they used to get rid of their enemies by using an ax when they caught them, we suppose they will continue in the good old way."

THE REVENUE SOCIETY.

We have not heard much of the U. S. Revenue Society of late, though we have no doubt it is still doing excellently effective work in its quiet way. A reminder of its existence comes to hand this week, however, in the form of the call for the fifth annual conven-

Died.

497. Bernichon, Jules, Paris, Franco. 2965. Jansen, Chas. O., Paterson, N. J. Died July 21, 1911. (Reported by W. L. Kinkead, No. 1776.)

Change of Address.

3984. Lehmann, Otto, from 44 W. 128th St., to 568 Lenox Ave., care Mrs. Feinberg, New York, N. Y. 3319. Krause, Alvin, from 1163 Madison, to 525 33rd Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 3445. Plummer, Edwin L., from 1127 26th St., to 520 Beulah Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 3179. Paulsen, Friedrich, from 6245 Monroe Ave., to 3651 Wilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Membership Summary.

Total membership July 22, 1911 1571 New stockholders ad. July 29, 2 1573 Resignations ac. July 29 2 Deaths reported July 29 2 Total membership July 29 1569 W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

tion, which will be held at Chicago the same week as the A. P. S. conclave. President Prevost announces the appointment of the following convention committees:

Committee on Credentials: Wm. C. Stone of Springfield, Mass.; Chas. A. Nast of Denver, Colo.; Henry Ades Fowler of Chicago, Ill.

Committee of Arrangements: Hugh M. Clark of Chicago, Ill.; Herbert Bowen of Detroit, Mich.; W. G. Saxton of Canton, Ohio; Percy McGraw Mann of Philadelphia, Pa.; Clarence P. DeKay of Florida, N. Y.

The candidates for the Board of Governors for the ensuing year are as follows:

For President, Jno. W. Prevost. For 1st Vice-President, E. R. Vanderhoof. For 2nd Vice-President, W. G. Saxton. For Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis. For Treasurer, H. S. Ackerman.

THE AUSTRALASIAN CONGRESS

The current (Jung) number of the Australian Stamp Journal contains the full program of the First Australasian Philatelic Congress, to be held in Sydney, Oct. 12th to 19th next, as follows:

Opening ceremony, Thursday afternoon, October 12. Second Sitting of Congress, Thursday evening, October 12. Third Sitting of Congress, Friday afternoon, October 13. Theatre Party, Friday evening, October 13. Picnic, Saturday, October 14. Fourth Sitting of Congress, Monday afternoon, October 16. Fifth Sitting of Congress, Monday evening, October 16. Banquet to visiting delegates by Sydney Philatelic Club, Tuesday evening, October 17. Final Session of Congress, Wednesday afternoon, October 18. Lantern Lecture, in King's Hall, Wednesday evening, October 18. Visit to Government Institution, Thursday afternoon, October 19. It will be observed that our Australian friends are mapping out a very ambitious program. The week should certainly be a red letter one in the history of Australian Philately, especially as there is also to be in progress an Exhibition, the first important public show of stamps, we believe, ever held in Australia.



# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 9

SMETHPORT, PA., AUGUST 12, 1911

Whole No. 217

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17 Tunk	35 1000 Foreign	1 99 1000 Mixed Canada	28
14 Sweden	02 1500	4 70 1000	U. S. 60
50 Sweden	40 0000	7 40 1000	Italy 27
20 same	20 2000	24 60 1000	Swiss 43
50 Brazil	14 4000	49 00 1000	Holland 42
100 Asia	60 Great Bargains	1000	France 29
100 Africa	65 above	1000	Dr. Col'd 23
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10 Liberia	1 00 5 Bermuda	05 50	French Col's 24
40 Liberia	2 00 7 Barbados	12 100	" 1 00
25 same	24 12 Iceland	60 125	" 1 00
100 U. S.	20 40 Uruguay	1 00 200	" 4 00
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## THE BOONTON CONVENTION COMES NEXT WEEK

### Live Jersey Town Planning To Entertain M. P. A. Delegates.

When it was announced that Boonton, N. J., had been chosen as this year's M. P. A. Convention seat, there were many who felt rather doubtful of the wisdom of the move—believing that it would have been better had some larger and more widely known city been chosen. However, we think every M. P. A. member is by this time satisfied that the choice of Boonton was in reality the happiest sort of selection. Boonton may be a small city, but it contains the liveliest and most enterprising bunch of M. P. A. boosters that can be found in any one place anywhere, no matter what its size. All through the year past, the Boonton Collectors' Club has been, what with one thing and another, very much in the public eye. It held a wonderfully successful public stamp show last winter, at which not a few of first-class collectors were persuaded to exhibit, and which would really have done honor to almost any large city. Much news has emanated from Boonton showing that the local club was in the popular vernacular, a live wire. And now, to crown it all, there is no question but that they are going to "pull off" one of the best conventions the M. P. A. has ever held. There is a banquet, an auction sale, and all sorts of entertainment and good times; and as Boonton is conveniently located for the collectors of the three states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey (in which three states the M. P. A. membership is mainly centered) there is certain to be a good attendance.

Here is a circular which Chairman Webb of the Convention Arrangements Committee asks us to give all possible publicity, which we do with the greatest pleasure:

Dear Sir: As the committee in charge of the M. P. A. Convention of 1911 we are writing to you to urge you, if at all able, to attend the convention in August. The dates set are August 17, 18 and 19. We desire to give to each one of you who comes here a royal good time, so that you will not regret that last year's convention named Boonton, N. J., as the 1911 convention

The hotel rates are very reasonable being only \$2.00 per day, including meals. The Banquet will cost about one dollar for each member who attends. Boonton is on the main line of the D. L. & W. R. R., only 31 miles from New York city, in the heart of the mountains of North Jersey.

We want to make this the best convention ever held by the Society, and to do this we want not less than forty present. We have ten members in Boonton. Will you not try to be with us?

Come here for your vacation. The town is high up among the North Jersey hills, and we always enjoy a cool refreshing mountain breeze. We are only fifteen miles, by trolley, from Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey's most popular summer resort. Historic Morristown, the county seat, is only ten miles in another direction, and is also reached by trolley.

Trusting to receive an early, and, we hope, a favorable reply.

We are, At your service, The Committee on Arrangements, M. P. A. Convention, By William C. Webb, Chairman.

### EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST.

"Everybody's" continues its good work. The July number is full of good and pleasant reading, and we have enjoyed it from beginning to end. Mr. Nast is, as usual, the principal contributor. He discourses, firstly, on "The Philatelic Press," with a series of random notes and comment on that subject that are both illuminating and entertaining; secondly, he has his usual, both of U. S. Revenue Notes; and third, he continues his interesting and valuable list of "The Provisional Proprietary Stamps of the United States." Mr. Bartleson's "Foreign Press Review" continues to grow in interest and is certain to become a big feature of our contemporary.

E. R. Aldrich contributes some notes on "Precancels;" and there are many short notes and items, all readable and well chosen.

### SPECIALS for THIS WEEK

\$2 will buy Nicaragua Nos. 882, 834, 838, 839, 840, 841 and 842 (cat. \$5.25).	
\$1.00 will buy Ecuador Nos. 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53 (cat. \$4.79).	
\$1.80 will buy Brazil Nos. 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511 (cat. \$3.62).	
203 Paraguay, 1906, 5c, deep blue	.05
Perisla 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247	.05
Perisla, 388 to 393 (cat. 46c)	.12
76 Philippine Islands, 1880, 2c rose	.01
81	5c blue
87	20c brown
120	
140	1890, 2c claret
141	2 4-8c blue
153	2c violet
154	2 4-8c
	olive gray
155	5c green
159	12 4-8c
163	orange
	1894, 2c brown

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa.

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2860	50c	5.00	1001	5c, unused
2861	50c	2.50	1003	25c unused
2862	50c	10.00	1019	96c Comm., unused
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no. of March 3, 1879.

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stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send
in your orders without hesitation, and when writing
kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Red-
field's." It will take but a moment and the cour-
tesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.
Smethport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

"ARRANT MOONSHINE AND PECK-
SNIFFIAN TWADDLE."

We had feared that the present A.
P. S. campaign was to pass away
without any of the little exchanges
of journalistic compliments between
ourselves and our principal weekly
contemporary, that have been so di-
verting an incident of the last two
or three campaigns. We personally
have always hugely enjoyed these
little tilts, and our good friend Sev-
ern, we feel well assured, regards
them with equal zest and relish;
hence we have regarded it as some-
what of a calamity that we could not
seem to this time dig up some decent
source of controversy. We ourselves,
in the hope of stirring up our olden
opponent, have tried two or three
little jabs, but to our mortification
they have drawn no answering volley.
We had begun to ask ourselves with
some concern if it could possibly be
that we were ourselves growing so
bungling and unskilful that our shots
lacked carrying force, when last week
we were happily surprised at finding
that Bro. Severn had at last unlimbered
his guns, with ourselves as the target.
It was the Nast candidacy, and our
own comments thereon that provoked
our contemporary to retort. We had
thought, indeed, that this might serve,
in default of anything else, as a casus belli;
and exceedingly rejoice that our contemporary
and ourselves have at last hit upon some-
thing that may furnish ground for a
little pleasant and healthy lambasting
of each other, to the vast benefit of
ourselves and the great diversion of
the onlookers.

The paragraph—which is headed
"Vote for Stone"—is in Mr. Severn's
happiest vein. Especially delicious
is the phrase "arrant moonshine and
Pecksniffian twaddle," which he joy-
ously applies to our own editorial on
the Nast candidacy. We always like
Mr. Severn's writings; but we like
them best of all when they are sar-
castic—and this phrase is one of the
happiest our Chicago friend has ever
hit upon. We have had, in our day,
many inverse compliments paid to
our writings; but never, we think,
one quite so neat as this.

However, all this is beside the ques-
tion. To cease trifling, and be utter-
ly and entirely serious, we must ac-
cuse our contemporary of being some-
what disingenuous in the balance of
the aforesaid editorial. The purport
thereof is "vote for Stone, instead
of Nast,"—as if, forsooth, there were
no other alternative.

Now it happens to occur to us that
the Society is to elect, not one, but
two Directors-at-Large; and that there
is nothing under the sun to prevent
anyone who is so disposed from vot-

AT AUCTION---THE HILLEKE COLLECTION

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ing for both Mr. Nast and Mr. Stone.

Our contemporary seems to take the
ground that the two men are run-
ning against each other. Is this a
necessary or logical assumption?
There are three candidates for Di-
rectors-at-Large; the third being Mr.
H. J. Crocker, whom our contempora-
ry does not mention at all. Its
theory evidently is that everyone
will vote for Crocker and that the
only question is as to who will be
the second man. We have a pretty
strong suspicion that this theory is
all wrong. Mr. Crocker is a famous
philatelist and a very estimable and
worthy gentleman; but he is not,
in any sense, as well known person-
ally to the members as either Mr.
Stone or Mr. Nast. Both of the gen-
tlemen last-named have done infinite-
ly more work for the Association
than Mr. Crocker. Mr. Stone, in par-
ticular, has been one of the grandest
workers ever in the Society; and we
cordially and heartily endorse every
word our contemporary says in his
favor. But is it necessary, in order
to give Mr. Stone due credit, to under-
rate Mr. Nast? Why should any
one endeavor to create a situation
where they seem to be opposing candi-
dates, to the exclusion of the third
nominee? We remarked some weeks
ago (and our Boston contemporary
does us the honor to reprint this por-
tion of our remarks) that we feared
some repetition of the personalities
and mud-slinging indulged in two
years ago; at which time, Mr. Nast,
though not a candidate for any office,
was very roughly handled by those
who did not like the ideas he advocat-

ed.
That we were not far wrong in our
surmise will be granted, we think, by
all who have read the Boston weekly's
pronouncements regarding Mr. Nast.
He is, to quote our contemporary, "a
weakling," "an amiable gentleman
whose hallucination is that he is a
fighter," "a destructive force," "tem-
peramentally twisted," etc., etc. If
these are not personalities, and ex-
ceedingly offensive ones, we do not
know what to call them; and in the
spirit of fair play, not to say common
decency, we certainly must protest
against them.

We have already given our opinion
of the value of Mr. Nast's services to
the Society. We do not retract one
single word in that connection. We
believe that to defeat him for the of-
fice of Director-at-Large would be a
crying sin and shame; not because
the office is one of any special im-
portance, or because it especially
matters who fills it, but because Mr.
Nast, deserving so well of the Society,
has been made the target for so much
uncalled for abuse that this would be
a splendid vindication.

MR. CROCKER'S RARITIES.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. M.
Bartels we are able to give the fol-
lowing list of the rarities exhibited
by Mr. H. J. Crocker, at the Vienna
Exposition:

Table with 2 columns: No. of Cat. and Scott's. Lists various stamps such as 1-6 pence brown, N. South Wales 15; 2-12 pence black, Canada; 3-1 shilling mauve, Nov Scotia 6; 4-1 shilling violet, New Brunswick 4; 5-1, Great Britain 92; 5 1/2-4c Tete-beche, France 30A; 6-1 shilling green, Mauritius 23; 7-6 pence green, Trinidad 41; 8-2 pence error, West. Australia 31; 9-4 pence blue, St. Christopher 12; 10-5 cent red, British Columbia 2; 11-4 pence rose, Ceylon 5; 12-1 shilling vermilion, N'foundland 9; 6 1/2 pence orange, 13; 13-10c Tete-beche, France; 14-4 pence blue, British Gulana 41; 15-15 black, Reunion 1; 16-1 all. gro. yellow, Brunswick 15; 17-10 pesos, Mexico 231; 18-5 cent green, Uniontown 141; 19-Tahiti Provisional 10c, Tahiti; 20-44 red, Mecklenberg Sch. 4; 21-3 Kr. Red Perf. 13, Baden 18; 22-1/2 error, Saxony 4; 23-2 Mark orange, Wurtemberg 62; 24-20 error, Sweden 33; 25-Dbl. Geneva, Switzerland 2; 26-8 sk., Norway 5; 27-5 sgr. green, Bremen 8; 28-1/2 tor. blue, Two Sicilies 8; 29-4p Roul & Perf., S. Australia 31; 30-6 pence Perf. 15, Virgin Islands 16; 31-1 shilling green, Gambia 11; 32-25 violet, Hungary, 6; 33-5 centimes, Alsace 93; 34-3 Lira, Tuscany 30; 35-1/4 sch., Heligoland 7; 36-1/2 Peso rose, Peru 5; 37-1 black & blue, Brit. Cen. Africa 40; 38-5 shillings rose, Natal 56; 39-3 Pesos, Uruguay 112; 40-5 cent error, Guatemala 23-A; 41-6 pence green, Prince Ed. Is. 3; 42-1 shilling, Fiji Islands 5; 43-5 p. grey, Egypt 114; 44-5 cent violet, Cauca 2; 45-1c Numeral H. A. (pair) Hawaii 2; 46-10 reis red, Portuguese India 2; 48-2 reals, Spain 8; 49-1 shilling violet, Turks Islands 6; 50-5 shillings rose, St. Vincent 29; 51-1 mark violet, Bavaria 44; 52-\$5 inverted, Liberia 19; 53-12 cents, Labuan 3; 54-5 shillings green, Samoa 8; 55-6 pi. grey, Cyprus 15; 56-1 shilling vermilion, Tasmania 83; 57-1 shilling violet, Queensland 18; 58-5 shilling yel. paper, Victoria 124; 59-1 pence brown, New Zealand 38; 60-10 brown & blue, Russia 1; 61-10 mark, Finland 37; 90-4c 12 1/2, Hongkong 21

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Table with 2 columns: No. and Cat. Lists stamps such as 62-10h yellow, Serbia 4; 63-200L, Greece, Kohl 23; 64-25 cent blue, France 72; 65-2 mark violet, Germany 36; 66-5, British Bechuanaland; 67-1 shilling ca, Dominica 24; 68-2 Annas, India; 69-pair No. 36A & No. 46, Niger Coast Protectorate; 70-4 pence blue ca, Montserrat 9; 71-4 pence blue ca, Sierra Leone 23; 72-12 cand., Shanghai, 67; 73-100 cent black, Bolivia 19; 74-20 cent brown, Fernando Poo 1; 75-10c de peso, Philippine Is., 69; 76-240 R., Portugal 33; 77-20 shillings, Gold Coast 23; 78-10 shillings, Lagoes 25; 79-5 shillings ca, Cape Good Hope 38; 80-6 pence Violet, Bahamas 35; 81-5 francs, Congo 5; 82-5 francs, Belgium 28; 83-2v pesos, Argentine 88; 84-4 pence, Barbados 4; 85-14 cents, Danish W. Indies 12; 86-6 pence blue, St. Helena 6; 87-5 francs, Monaco 10; 88-6 pence violet, Jamaica 5; 89-80 cents, Porto Rico 89

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92—1 shilling perf 12½, Tonga	5
93—6 pence gr., Antigua	9
94—6 pence, Grenada	4
95—5, Zululand	24
96—1 shilling gr., Br. Honduras	17
97—1 shilling orange br., St. Lucia	32
98—Malta,	2
99—1 shilling yellow gr., Nevis	11
100—6 pence ca., Tobago	18
101—4 pence error, Cape Good Hope	
102 to 128—inverted surcharges, Transvaals	
1—2c Hawaiian Missionary	1851
2—5c Hawaiian Missionary on cover	1851
3—2.5c, Hawaiian Missionary on cover,	1851
4—2-13 H. I. and U. S., on cover	1852
5—6-13, 1-5 Hawaiian on cover	1851
6—13-1c, Hawaiian Numerals Plate V	
7—Block of 6 and 1 single 2c blue on bluish Plate I	
8—16 D. K. blue on bluish, Plate XIII	
9—21-10c—1853 Engraved Hawaiians	
10—21-13c—1864 Engraved Hawaiians	
11—4 covers showing that the 5c (pen marked) Provisional stamp which was used in 1857 while awaiting a new 5c stamp which came on thin white paper in 1858-9.	
12—Sheet of stamps Plate IX (4 stamps).	

**THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.**

(From Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.)

No one but the Postmaster General has a good word to say for the stamps issued on Coronation Day. Our own opinion is that they fail chiefly because they represent the combination of a photograph and a frame which have no relation to each other. From his statements in the House of Commons Mr. Samuel appears to think that the designs are perfection, or, at least, as near perfection as typography will allow. He declines to withdraw the stamps, but promises that with time and experience the printers will improve in their work. In this we think he hardly does justice to Messrs. Harrison; no doubt their press-work at its worst is inferior to De La Rue's at their best; but experienced philatelists declare their inability to separate the Edwardian printings of the two firms otherwise than by means of the marginal lettering.

When the King Edward stamps came in we quoted Mr. D. S. MacColl's criticism on them, and turning once more to the Saturday Review we find there an equally acute demolition of the present stamps. "It is true," says the writer, "that the printing is rather coarser than before, but better printing would not improve a bad de-

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The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.  
 Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

**The 591st Meeting.**

The 591st regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 1530-31 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of Thursday, August 3rd, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:

Baldwin, Dahl, Dodd, Evans, Farnham, Fowler, Gunder, Johnson, I. R., Lindquist, Lord, Mann, McDonald, Michael, F., Mizera, Mudge, Rogers, Rosenthal, Roterberg, Scheffler, Severn, Sevon, Staub, Vickrey, and Wolsieffer.

The Board of Directors, all present (but Lord not attending the meeting) transacted the following:

On motion duly made and carried bills to the amount of \$17.50 were ordered paid.

sign. It is true, again, that the likeness is a little heavy, but it is not beyond correction, in that respect, by a few touches of the graver. Those are really accidental defects compared with the radical wrongness of the whole thing. It is characteristic of an age whose ideas of art are rotten with photography that photographic likeness should appear, in the case of a stamp design to be the first consideration. . . . A photograph, in lieu of study from the original, might well provide material for the head on a medal or a stamp, but could only properly be used as a point of departure, as so much stuff to abstract from. Instead of doing this the artist has modelled up the head with fine lines like a half-tone block after a photograph. The result is something that cannot possibly be fitted into a design, unless the design of a picture rendered in realistic tones. On the conventional flat field of a stamp it is incongruous . . . the field behind it is covered with the same silly web of lines, and an attempt has even been made in the corners to model the field by 'shading,' i. e., to destroy its sense of flatness! This was more boldly done, however, in the case of the King Edward stamps.

"If the oval has no relation to the head, the oblong of the stamp has still less relation to the oval. A circle boldly stretched across the field and leaving space for legends top and bottom would be a tolerable arrangement. This oval, drop-

The Treasurer's report for the month of July was received and ordered filed.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Severn on behalf of the Convention entertainment committee announced roughly the outline of entertainment to be provided the visitors to the convention.

Mr. Johnson furthered the remarks and announced that the reception would be an entirely informal affair and also made an announcement relative to the souvenirs to be given at the convention.

Mr. Severn announced on behalf of the Exhibition committee, a general outline of a few of the exhibits.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSIEFFER, President.

ped upon a field for which it has not been made, has the most trivial effect and reduces the artist to packing and stuffing up the awkward spaces that are left. The lion or dolphins are stuck in below, a crown dangles above the head instead of being placed upon it; an alternative to the crown, in the shape of a wreath surrounds the oval; the words "Postage" and "Revenue" are illegible on little twiddly scrolls, "One Penny" on a different scale and in different type is duplicated by figures; and the man (Mr. Bertram Mackennal) who makes this jumble is supposed to be a designer and equal to greater tasks.

"Now let us clean it up. First we put the King's crown upon his head and dispense with the superfluous wreath; the oval also we turn out. We reserve a margin all round for legends, and on the rest of the oblong field we draw the King's head in severe profile, all outline and solid—no half-tones—and draw it so that the lines of it play agreeably with the verticals and horizontals of the frame. Then we come to the legends. If we had only "Potage" and "One Penny" to deal with, our design would be a return to the Victorian stamps of the seventies—an excellent model. But the use of one stamp for revenue as well as postage has made a difficulty the designers have never got over. What is wanted is the name of the country, as on foreign stamps, for the fourth side; say 'British Realm' at the bottom; the price at the top;

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If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

Postal Savings Officials. 2c black, .08; 10c red, 25c; 50c green, 50c; \$1.00 blue, \$1.00. John Stuart, Paris, Ky.

Fine stamps on approval against reference. Salvador Nos. \*355 to \*366 complete, cata. \$2.02, special \$1.00. Owl Stamp Co., 1882 W. 22nd St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Stamps and coins for sale. 100 foreign 5c. Walter Killough, 31 Hillcrest, Summit, N. J.

Special offer: 150 finely assorted stamps for the names and addresses of two honest stamp collectors. A. Wallace & Co., Price Rd., Clayton, Mo.

'Postage' and 'Revenue' along the sides. All 'shading' and lining of the field should be cleared away; where the paper does not show white the colour should be full and frank."

We think the more successful appearance of the half-penny card is due to the fact that it does in some small degree come closer to the critic's suggestions, and that the shade of green in which it is printed is darker than that of the halfpenny adhesive. The crown is not flattened out of recognition as on the penny stamp, and the Royal Arms of the heading, too, are a great improvement on the hackneyed form used on its predecessors, though this very improvement is spoiled by the incongruous retention of the old type of lettering for the unnecessary words "Post Card." The words "Postage" and "Revenue" on the stamps have also been rendered wholly unnecessary by the lapse of time, and their removal would lighten the designer's task, though he would still be met with the difficulty of disposing of such a cumbersome locution as "twopence-halfpenny."

B. T. K. SMITH.

**THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO.'S PHILATELIC LESSONS.**

We have often commended the little "Philatelic Lesson" leaflets sent out by the New England Stamp Co. The latest one deals with the subject of "Paper" and we cannot forbear reproducing it in full, as follows:

One of the first things to be considered in the manufacture of stamps is the paper, and when one stops to consider the many different kinds of paper that stamps are printed on, he realizes that the subject of paper as a part of Philately is an important one. Below is a brief outline of some of the papers generally met with in stamp collecting:

**Wove.**

The paper most commonly used in the manufacture of stamps is what is called Wove, being of uniform texture, showing no light and dark lines when held to the light.

**Laid.**

Another kind of paper quite often met with in stamps is what is called Laid. When held to the light it will show light and dark lines.

**Thick.**

Sometimes we find the same stamp printed on different thicknesses of paper, which sometimes adds to or detracts from the value of the stamp. The difference can be detected very readily by the sense of touch when the stamp is taken between the thumb and fingers.

**Thin.**

The same things that are said of stamps printed on thick paper may be also said of those printed on thin paper, in addition to which it might be said that stamps printed on thin pa-



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## REPORT OF SECRETARY.

## Applications for Membership.

Jacob, Wm. P., 1312 Pleasant Ave.,  
Wellsburg, W. Va. Age, 17; Student;  
reference: W. C. Jacob, Glass Manu-  
facturer, Wellsburg, W. Va.; propos-  
ed by Rasmus Bartleson.  
Klein, Eugene, Empire Bldg., Phil-  
adelphia, Pa. Age, legal; Stamp

Dealer; reference: Franklin Natl.  
Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; proposed by  
F. Liebeck.

## New Members.

875. Ungebauer, Chas., Porto Novo,  
Dahomey, W. Africa.  
876. Boyle, Alfred, Prosser, Wash.  
877. Blackstad, O., Waimea, Kauai,  
Hawaii.  
H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

per are not so often met with.

## Manila.

Manila paper is a coarse paper  
made of manila or hemp fibre and gen-  
erally used in making cheap envelopes  
and newspaper wrappers. It is usu-  
ally of a light brown color.

## Silk.

Silk paper in philately is of two  
kinds; First, that in which one or  
more threads of silk extend across the  
stamp, as found in some Swiss stamps  
and described as with silk threads;  
and the other, which shows short silk  
fibres strewn all over it, as found in  
some U. S. Revenue stamps.

## Hard.

Hard paper has a smooth, glossy  
face, is of very close texture, and is  
somewhat stiffer than soft paper.

## Soft.

Soft paper presents a rather coars-  
er appearance on the surface, and  
when held to light looks slightly por-  
ous.

## Batonne-Quadrille.

We sometimes find a paper with  
only a few lines showing at a con-  
siderable distance apart like the rul-  
ing on writing paper. This is called  
Batonne. When we find the "batons"  
or lines, running both ways, forming  
little squares or rectangles, it is com-  
monly called Quadrille Paper.

## Colored.

Most stamps are printed on white  
paper. We find some, however, that  
are printed on colored paper, the col-  
or of the paper being designated in  
the catalogues by italics.

## Pelure.

A paper used occasionally in the  
manufacture of stamps is a very thin,  
semi-transparent paper called Pelure.

## Native.

The stamps of Japan and India are  
made of paper that has an altogether  
different appearance from other pa-  
pers, and is called, by philatelists,  
Native Paper.

## CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

A welcome exchange, to which we  
are glad to call the attention of our  
readers, is the Collectors' Monthly,  
of Oakland, Calif. This new publica-  
tion of long standing has now reached its 6th num-  
ber. It does not confine its attention to  
any one particular branch of collect-  
ing, but contains notes about stamps,  
coins, minerals, relics, and other pop-  
ular objects of collection. These notes  
and items are well selected and the  
pages really contain a great amount  
of interesting information. The Stamp  
Department is under the charge of  
Chas. E. Jenney, for many years a  
welcome contributor to many of the  
best American stamp journals.

English papers record the death  
of Mr. C. H. Nunn of Bury St. Ed-  
mund's, England, famous stamp deal-  
er and publisher of many years ago.  
Twenty years since Mr. Nunn was  
widely known on both sides of the  
Atlantic as publisher of the Stamp  
Collectors' Journal, one of the most

meritorious philatelic periodicals of  
the period, and he has been a promi-  
nent figure in English Philately for  
two generations past.

The new Newfoundland set is out  
and to judge from illustrations in var-  
ious English journals (we have not  
yet been vouchsafed a view of the  
stamps themselves) is quite the most  
picturesque and interesting series of  
the year. On the various denomina-  
tions are portrayed the various mem-  
bers of the reigning Royal Family of  
England, from King Edward down to  
the youngest Prince—making on the  
whole a decidedly unique and pleas-  
ing set. The following are the de-  
nominations and portraits:

- 1c, Queen Mary.
- 2c, King George.
- 3c, Prince of Wales.
- 4c, Prince Albert.
- 5c, Princess Mary.
- 6c, Prince Henry.
- 8c, Prince George.
- 9c, Prince John.
- 10c, Queen Alexandra.
- 12c, Duke of Connaught.
- 15c, Arms of Newfoundland.

The New Zealand Collectors' Ex-  
change, sole periodical representa-  
tive of New Zealand Philately gets  
out a special coronation number  
which does great credit to its enter-  
prise. As we have before remarked,  
this, the only stamp paper in New  
Zealand, is an indispensable medium  
for all who wish to open exchange re-  
lations with stamp collectors in Aus-  
tralia.

The Vest Pocket Philatelist for this  
month comes in a somewhat different  
typographical dress from hitherto,  
though it retains the same diminutive  
size of yore—which, to tell the  
truth, we would scarcely like to see  
change. Philatelists are proud and  
fond of this clever and unique little  
publication, and few of them, we  
think, would welcome any change in  
form.

Dr. Davis, by the way, announces  
that he will take a vacation trip in  
August, taking in Chicago (conven-  
tion week, of course), Cleveland,  
Pittsburgh, Utica and New York.

There is some philatelic interest in  
the news that Queen Makea of the  
Cook Islands died recently; inasmuch  
as most of the Cook Islands stamps  
from 1893 on bear her portrait. She  
was 72 years old, and had reigned 49  
years. It is said that the sovereignty  
of Makea was only nominal, the New  
Zealand Government being really the  
controlling power.

ITALY'S NEW COMMEMORATIVE  
ISSUE.

The following is the official descrip-  
tion of the four new stamps issued by  
Italy in commemoration of the fiftieth  
anniversary of the proclamation of  
the Kingdom of Italy:

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(INCORPORATED)

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR  
WEEK ENDING AUG. 5, 1911.

## Applications Pending.

Smith, Mrs. C. S.  
Nubard, Tazwell T.  
Muerman, J. C.  
Benes, Edward J.

## Applications Posted.

Gregg, Ernest J., 678 Merrell St.,  
Detroit, Mich. Age, 41; R. R. Con-  
ductor; references: Herman W.  
Boers, Detroit; F. A. Schneider, Mer-  
chant, 607 Dix Ave., Detroit; proposed  
by Henry Look, No. 3300.

Mackie, Wm. H., Box 333, Bovey,  
Minn. Age, 23; Manager; with West-  
ern Mesaba Electric Co.; references:  
Rasmus Bartleson; proposed by Ras-  
mus Bartleson, No. 3841.

## Resignations Received.

2626. Prentiss, Russell E., Brook-  
lyn, N. Y.  
2910. Scharschmidt, Mrs. S. H.,  
Elkhart, Ind.

## Resignations Accepted.

3032. Remschel, Emil, Seattle,

The 2 centesimi stamp represents  
a sword grasped in a strong hand,  
symbolizing the people of Italy, and  
surrounded by two palm branches  
emblematic of the martyrdom of nu-  
merous heroes. In the hill is set the  
Eagle of Savoy; at the two ends of  
the guard are the head of the Bull  
(emblem of the city of Turin—Torino  
—where the creation of the Kingdom  
of Italy was proclaimed) and the  
head of the Wolf of Rome (where that  
solemn proclamation had its fulfill-  
ment).

On the blade of the sword is in-  
scribed the event that is commemo-  
rated; at the top of the stamp are  
the words "Poste Italiane" below is  
the indication of value "Centesimi 2,"  
and the Royal Coat-of-Arms.

The 5 centesimi stamp represents  
in the central portion, enclosed in a  
wreath of laurel and pomegranate,  
symbols of glory and peace, a bold  
cavalier, signifying Ancient Valour,  
who, sword in hand, advances at the  
side of a fiery steed, to the conquest  
of Liberty. Behind these two figures  
are depicted the two grandest monu-  
ments of Rome and Turin, the Campi-  
doglio and the Museum of the Resur-  
rection of Italy (on the Mole of  
Atonelli). At the junction below of  
the wreath of laurel and pomegran-  
ate, tied together by an ornamental  
ribbon is placed the Royal Crown and  
Arms; lower down on the front of an  
architectural pedestal is the inscrip-  
tion recording the event commemorat-  
ed. At the upper part of the stamp  
are the words "Poste Italiane" and the  
indication of value "Centesimi 5."

The 10 centesimi stamp represents  
a young athlete, who is leading the  
Winged Horse of Opollo to the foun-  
tain sacred to Juturna in the Forum  
(Juturna Sacrum), symbolical of the  
Genius of Italy, which in the capital  
city of Rome, leads the vigour of the  
newer generation to drink at the  
pure fountain of the Latin waters.  
In the lower part of this stamp is in-  
scribed the event commemorated;  
here also are the Royal Arms and the  
indication of the value "Centesimi  
10." In the upper part are the words  
"Poste Italiane."

The 15 centesimi stamp represents  
the Genius of Sculpture carving the  
emblem of Eternity around the words  
"Dea Roma." It is a glorification of  
the name of Rome (The Eternal  
City!). At the top of the stamp are

Wash.  
3673. Moore, L. Ernest, Searchy,  
Ark.

## Change of Address.

3627. Fast, Paul, from 1104 O St.,  
to 1344 O St., Fresno, Calif.

3242. Schumann, Otto A., from  
Berkeley, Calif., to 60 King St., Fried-  
enau—Berlin, Germany.

3841. Bartleson, Rasmus, from  
Thief River Falls, to care Olaf Lee,  
908 Payne Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

2470. Leonard, Harry, from Gener-  
al Delivery to 107 E. 9th St., Jackson-  
ville, Fla.

3845. Kassen, S. A., from 410 Mo-  
hawk Bldg., to 634 Rookery, Spokane,  
Wash.

## Resignation Withdrawn.

3633. Hodge, F. W., Garrett Park,  
Md.

## Membership Summary.

Total membership July 29, 1911 1569  
Resignations ac. Aug. 5, 1911 2

Total membership Aug. 5, 1911 1567  
W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

the words "Poste Italiane;" at foot  
is the indication of the value "Cent-  
esimi 2," the inscription denoting the  
event commemorated and the Royal  
Crown and Arms.

## THE A. P. S. BADGE.

At last the A. P. S. Badge, discus-  
sed off and on for many years without  
any tangible result, has become a re-  
ality. In accord with steps taken at  
the last convention, a Badge has been  
prepared by a well known firm of  
manufacturing jewelers—The Bailey,  
Banks and Biddle Co., of Philadelphia  
—from a design furnished by the So-  
ciety, and has now been placed on  
sale by the above-mentioned firm. The  
design is of a globe, surrounded by a  
circle bearing the words "American  
Philatelic Society." The globe is in  
white and gold; and the circle in  
purple and red with gilt lettering;  
and the emblem as a whole is very  
neat and effective.

Gen. Coolidge was, we believe, the  
moving agent in bringing about this  
practical solution to the long-stand-  
ing badge problem, and we heartily  
congratulate him on having at last  
brought it to a successful issue. It is  
to be hoped that the members gener-  
ally will enthusiastically adopt this  
badge.

## AN AUSTRALIAN COMPETITION.

The Commonwealth of Australia  
has resorted to the now very popular  
competitive method of securing stamp  
designs. In an artistic competition  
for new Australian stamps closing  
June 1st, more than 400 designs were  
submitted, by Australian and foreign  
artists. The judging of the designs  
is to be done by a board of experts,  
consisting of an artist, a printing ex-  
pert, and a philatelist—to wit, Mr.  
Bernard Hall, Director of the Nation-  
al Art Gallery; Mr. J. Cook, Common-  
wealth Stamp Printer; and Mr. A. W.  
A. Whelen of the Philatelic Society  
of Victoria. It is particularly grati-  
fying to see Philately thus recognized.  
We trust the time may come when,  
upon all similar occasions, the judg-  
ment of a properly qualified philatelic  
expert will be sought.

## RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Gibbons' Stamp Circular—August,  
1911—8 pages—Stanley Gibbons, Inc.,  
New York.

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Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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Vol. IX—No. 10

SMETHPORT, PA., AUGUST 19, 1911

Whole No. 218

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 Marquette Bldg.  
 Chicago, Ill.

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 1149-51 Marquette Building,  
 Chicago, Ill.

### THE CONVENTION.

All signs indicate that the coming A. P. S. convention—to be held, it is scarcely necessary to state, in Chicago next week—will be the most largely attended of any in the twenty-five years' history of the Society. The special interest attaching to this year's meet, in that it celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society's foundation; the central location and accessibility of Chicago and the holding, in concurrence with the convention, of the first important public stamp exhibition ever held on American soil, will without doubt all unite to make Chicago the mecca for hundreds of philatelists next week.

From all hands, we hear reports foreshadow a record-breaking attendance. Cleveland and Detroit, both of which cities are relatively near the scene of action, will without doubt send very large delegations. St. Louis, in a communication published elsewhere in this paper this week, promises a delegation of twelve to fifteen at the least. New York and Philadelphia promise to muster strongly, and even far away Boston will not be without its delegates; while from cities as far away as Denver, Atlanta, and Savannah, we hear of one or more delegates. All this, of course, accounts for but a small portion of the expected attendance; but straws show which way the wind blows. The extent of territory from which Chicago can be reached within the limit of a day's ride is enormous. Within this territory reside thousands and thousands of active philatelists and there is not the least doubt that hundreds of them will avail themselves of the privilege of joining the philatelic concourse at Chicago. It may be well to say in this connection that all persons interested in stamp collecting, whether members of the A. P. S. or not, will be cordially welcome at the convention and exhibition; and that no one should stay away simply because he or she does not happen to belong to the Society.

### GOING TO CHICAGO.

The following list of prospective visitors to Chicago during Convention Week we procure mainly from our Boston contemporary, adding thereto the names of a few philatelists who do not figure in that list, but who assure us they will be there:

W. G. Whittaker, Cleveland  
 Jno. Beneke, Cleveland  
 Karl Koslowski, Detroit  
 H. C. Barr, Davenport, Iowa  
 Eugene Klein, Philadelphia  
 Wm. C. Stone, Springfield  
 C. W. Kissinger, Reading  
 W. H. Barnum, Cleveland  
 Clarendon Bangs, Savannah  
 Erwin L. Fischer, Cincinnati

Major F. L. Palmer, Atlanta  
 W. A. Sisson, St. Louis  
 J. C. Hoffstetter, Erie, Pa.  
 Donald W. Martin, Saginaw, Mich.  
 C. V. Webb, Perry, Ohio  
 Julius Levy, New York  
 A. W. Batchelder, Boston  
 Shirley Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.  
 L. W. Charlat, New York  
 Chester Myers, St. Louis  
 Otto Lehmann, New York  
 Wilson S. Sutfin, Dundee, Ill.  
 Frank J. Bescher, Kansas City  
 Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Detroit  
 F. J. Rust, Cleveland  
 Alvin Good, Cleveland  
 W. H. Hollenbach, Reading  
 A. Krause, Milwaukee  
 J. F. Senson, La Porte, Ind.  
 C. Bosserman, La Porte, Ind.  
 D. T. Eaton, Muscatine, Ia.  
 W. J. Lower, La Porte, Ind.  
 F. R. Cornwall, St. Louis  
 Chas. A. Nast, Denver  
 Dr. H. A. Davis, Denver  
 L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y.  
 Percy McGraw Mann, Philadelphia.

### MAKING PHILATELISTS.

By Geo. H. Hyslop.

It is surprising that there are not more stamp societies among younger collectors. We find an abundance for the older ones, but none specially adapted to beginners or those a little more advanced. A stamp association purely for beginners would be an important body. Its influence, if wielded carefully, would do much to bring the beginner to study his stamps with the right interest, so that he would be made a philatelist for life.

A true philatelist is more than a gatherer of stamps. He is a scientific gatherer. But before you have a philatelist, you have a beginner. The problem before us is how to direct the beginner's interest so that he will become a philatelist. Many collectors of promise have lost their interest merely because it was not properly directed, or because they never were taught to study their stamps. Once you create a body of enthusiastic and intelligent collectors, the problem of the supply of serious and experienced philatelists is settled.

Now, how are we to create such a body?  
 Stamp magazines play an important part, for through them the collector gets his general stamp knowledge. Practically everything but that derives from personal experience and catalogues. Of course, study of one's collection is important, too. Indeed, the two—magazines and study of one's stamps—may be regarded as inseparable and indispensable to thorough philatelic knowledge.

(Continued on Page 3.)

### SPECIALS

	Cat. Price	My Price
261 Persia 10t green & grey	\$3.00	\$0.40
262 20t blue & grey	4.00	.82
263 25t black & grey	4.00	.82
264 50t violet & grey	4.00	.82
265 100t bronze & grey	5.00	1.02
62 Patiala, 6a bistre	.40	.12
32 Cundenamarca, 50c red violet	.70	.19
33 1p grey green	1.25	.31
664 India 1r, carmine & green	1.00	.31
*15 Norway 8s carmine & rose	5.00	1.02
Tunis 201-209	.55	.19
325 Crete, 1gr, blue	1.25	.49
325 1 gr, rose	1.25	.45
331 1gr, green	1.25	.45
334 1 gr, violet	1.25	.49
North Borneo, all Imperf., Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, 56	2.50	
*34 Cape Good Hope, 1p rose	1.50	.45
Roumania Jubilee, 1907	1.25	.41
24 Grenada, 6p rose lilac, tete-beche pair	1.25	.33

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The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's."

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.
Smithport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SET.

By this time a goodly number of our readers have doubtless seen the new Newfoundland set. This set deserves, we think, more than passing notice, inasmuch as it brings forward an entirely new idea in stamp design—the idea namely, of a portrait series comprising an entire royal family: father, mother and children. We have before this had sets showing a ruler at different stages of his career; as, notably, the Franz Josef jubilee series. But never has any government before worked out quite the same plan as Newfoundland is using in this present case.

AT AUCTION---THE HILLEKE COLLECTION

This fine collection consisting of a splendid lot of 20th Century stamps, many of them in strips and blocks, together with a superb line of old 19th Century stamps in exceptionally fine condition, will be sold by us at auction, early in the coming Fall. Be sure that you get the catalog. We have also booked the "W" collection and two others, thus our season will open strong. Catalogs go out three to four weeks, before each sale.—European edition five weeks before.

IF YOUR COLLECTION IS FOR SALE

Be sure to write us. We are specialists in auction work and in placing collections on bloc for cash. We have ample resources with which to make cash advances where desired and we issue insurance against loss by fire or theft, while the collection is in our hands. We can afford to do this. We have three fire proof safes, together with ample space in the safe deposit vault of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Philadelphia, directly across the street from our office.

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ernments should sacrifice artistic appropriateness, dignity and force to the interests of the postal exchequer; and that, the practice having once been formed, there is scarcely any possibility of its ceasing—except in the very unlikely contingency that novel and picturesque stamps cease to attract collectors. Even such a set as this Newfoundland one, welcome as it is in many ways, unquestionably has the commercial taint. However, much can be forgiven when a colony strikes as cleverly out of the beaten path as Newfoundland has in this instance.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Past, Present and Future.

Being a Brief Account of the Inception, Objects, Undertakings, and Aspirations of the Junior Philatelic Society.

(By Ralph Wedmore, in the Stamp Lover.)

At the time when the preliminary steps are being taken for the promotion of the J. P. S. Exhibition of 1912, it seems suitable to recall previous great events in the life of the J. P. S., so that members shall be reminded that they are "citizens of no mean city," to whom pertains the honourable duty of assisting in maintaining its reputation.

The three ples carmine stamp of India is the philatelic landmark that denotes the year in which the J. P. S. had its beginning. In was in February, 1899, that Mr. Fred J. Melville presided over the first meeting, when there was a membership roll of 29 enthusiastic young collectors, and Mr. Melville has continued in office all these years, during which time the new members enrolled have been almost as numerous as the world's issues of postage stamps in that period.

The J. P. S. was founded because Mr. Melville was deemed too youthful to be admitted as a member of a society which he desired to join. The refusal to accept his application for membership set him thinking, and the result was the starting of a society in which all are welcome. The youngest members of the Society are still in their schooldays; the oldest members might be grandfathers of the youthful beginners. Between these two extremes, every age and every degree of philatelic advancement are represented. Moreover, the J. P. S. is notable as having a larger number of lady members than any other philatelic society in the world.

The J. P. S. Exhibitions.

As the Society grew in numbers and its funds increased it was able to extend its activities, and from time to time important exhibitions have been promoted in fulfillment of its primary objects, which are to keep the philatelic flag flying and to bring beginners under the banner.

The second of these great events was the Exhibition of 1905, held at Exter Hall and visited by 11,000 persons. Three years later an even more important Exhibition was held at Caxton Hall, when 27,500 visitors, including His Majesty King George V., as Prince of Wales, passed through the turnstiles.

In 1909 a splendid collection, con-

taining some thousands of stamps, rare proofs, etc., of the postal issues of the United States only, was displayed in a large annexe of the "Golden West Exhibition" at Earl's Court. This display attracted the attention of a very large number of collectors, and also fulfilled its purpose of giving the general public some conception of the possibilities of stamp collecting as a hobby.

And now we are looking forward to the Exhibition of 1912 in the confident anticipation that it will in every respect eclipse its predecessors.

The J. P. S. Crusade.

At this point it is convenient to recall that the J. P. S. differs in its objects and aspirations from most other philatelic societies, for whereas they exist mainly for the purpose of enabling the collectors living in a locality to meet together, the J. P. S. meetings may be said to be, in a sense, a minor feature of the Society's work. Those members who foregather twice a month during the season round the green table in Prince Henry's Council Chamber are but a small proportion of the total membership; they represent principally the Metropolitan contingent. The fact is that the J. P. S. is a crusade—a movement—and that is why so many collectors who are members of their local society, are also members of the J. P. S. They recognize that by supporting the J. P. S. they are aiding in the promotion of the interests of collectors—and especially of beginners—all over the country.

Animated by this admirable conception of philatelic obligations are, par excellence, the Life Members, who are almost without exception ordinary or life members of other societies, or Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Another class of collector for which the J. P. S. has open arms is the solitary collector. There are many thousands of persons in this country alone who are so situated that membership of a purely local society is impossible. Their collections may consist of a few hundred stamps mainly contributed by friends with correspondents abroad, but the addition of a new variety, even though it be but an unusual value of some European country, is as welcome to them as the acquisition of a rare specimen is to the more advanced collectors whose albums contain some hundred pounds' worth of treasures.

The Small Collector.

There are quite a number of collectors of stamps who would gladly augment their collections by purchase, but fail to do so from a variety of reasons, not the least of which is the fear that stamp collecting will die out and their money be lost. Membership of the J. P. S. soon brings conviction that the hobby which began 50 years ago is on a firm and permanent basis. With confidence thus established, the small collector requires opportunity to add stamps to his album.

The J. P. S. Exchange Branch.

The first advent of an Exchange Packet is a revelation to the small collector. It seems like the complete stock in trade of a stamp dealer, so numerous and varied are the copies which are offered. In the J. P. S. Exchange Packets common, medium and scarce stamps are found in profusion

When Dewey Took Manilla

We sent a cruiser to an island in the middle of the Pacific, named Guam, to wrest it from the Spaniards. The cruiser anchored in the harbor, fired a gun and sent a boat ashore to demand surrender. The Spanish officer met it at the beach with profuse apologies. He would have returned the generous salute but his powder had given out. "Don't worry," said the American officer, "War was declared long ago and you are my prisoner." Then we sent them postage stamps. Have you any of the stamps of

GUAM?

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Others to appear shortly "Philately For Physicians," by Dr. J. M. Holt. "Straws," by Robt. E. Ramsay. "Philatelic Insurance," by Paul Mason. "The U. S. 1c of 1890-98" by B. W. H. Poole. "Non-support of Philatelic Journalism," by A. Former Publisher. "Philatelic Parasites," by Dr. Holt. Etc., Etc.

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5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... .50
6. Soruth (India) 1s green\* No. 11 ..... .65

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Juniors under the age of 19 are eligible for this section, in which the exchanging of stamps is carried out without any money passing. This plan is particularly suitable for boys who have duplicates for exchange but other uses for their pocket money than buying stamps.

The J. P. S. Auctions.

These form another means of disposing of duplicates and are especially recommended when an immediate cash result is desired. Unlike the public auctions, at which important collections are dispersed, our auction lots range from a shilling to a sovereign. If you want to find a buyer for a single stamp or for a few stamps catalogued at four or five shillings, for example, you can send to the J.

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**The J. P. S. Expert Committee.**

Many collectors avoid securing stamps of which the catalogue indicates that reprints have been made, or of which forgeries are suspected to exist; but there is no reason why J. P. S. members should do so, because the Expert Committee is always ready to pronounce on the genuineness of any stamp submitted, and this without making any charge, unless a member submits more than 12 stamps for expert opinion in the course of one season. The Committee also values collections, but for this a small fee is charged.

There is also a J. P. S. Forgery Collection, which is available for members who prefer to do their own expertising.

**The J. P. S. Library.**

In the latter connection the free run of an extensive library is an invaluable assistance, as it enables one to benefit by the researches of the acknowledged authorities.

The majority of members, however, avail themselves of the library facilities for the purpose of preparing papers to read at the meetings, or as the basis of articles for publication in The Stamp Lover, or again merely for the pleasure of informing themselves respecting the stamps in their collections. The old volumes of the various philatelic periodicals, the monographs on the stamps of particular countries, the catalogues and handbooks of bygone days as well as those of recent publication, all these have their respective uses and interests. The J. P. S. members in the British Isles can borrow these books without further outlay than the cost of postage.

**The Stamp Lover.**

In some respects the founding of The Stamp Lover and its publication as the official organ of the J. P. S., was one of the greatest of our under-

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takings, for by its means each member is kept informed, month by month, of the doings of the Society.

The Stamp Lover is the bond which unites the J. P. S. members all over the world. Every member of the Society is a part owner in this illustrated periodical, and it is therefore an especial pleasure to read it and to contribute to it.

The Stamp Lover is entirely the product of honorary effort. The editor, the editorial and publishing staff, the contributors, all are members of the J. P. S.

The papers read at the meetings are published and illustrated by reproductions of the more important stamps shewn, so that in conjunction with the descriptive reports of the meetings the distant members are enabled to participate in the nights at the J. P. S.

The Stamp Lover appeals to all tastes, because it contains articles, notes, correspondence, etc., contributed by all kinds of collectors from beginners to advanced specialists. If one number seems to have little of interest for you, the next issue will probably appear to have been compiled for your especial benefit.

**J. P. S. Meetings.**

The bi-monthly meetings, which are held throughout the season from October till May are remarkable for the excellence of the collections displayed and the papers read at them. During the past season some noted collections have been shewn. It is sufficient to recall the specialized collection of "Sydney Views" by Mr. Leslie Hausburg; the early "Ceylons" of Baron Anthony de Worms; the "Imperforate Issues of Switzerland" by Monsieur Victor Beaujeux; the "Line Engraved Stamps of Barbados," by Mr. W. H. Tarrant; and the "Early Issues of Uruguay," exhibited by Mr. Hugo Griebert, to prove what a wonderful philatelic feast has been spread for the delectation of the members, and this during the course of a single season!

The collections referred to by no means exhaust the list of collections of unusual merit which were displayed. For example, Mr. Herbert Wade's collection of Sicily, and Mr. G. Herbert Dannatt's "Imperforate Issues of Chlii," would give distinction to the programme of any society, and the list could be still further extended. The foregoing examples will, however, suffice to prove that the meetings are well worthy the reputation of the J. P. S., particularly when it is remembered that we are mainly interested in fostering the small and medium collector—the mainstay of the hobby.

This brief epitome of the Society's history and of its many-sided activities may serve to shew the secret of its continued popularity among stamp lovers all the world over, but its principal object will be achieved if it leads to many collectors accepting

the cordial invitation to join the J. P. S., which is given on the following page.

**Will You Accept the Invitation?**

THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL and all old members of the Junior Philatelic Society extend a cordial invitation to stamp collectors young and old, beginners, medium collectors, or advanced specialists to become members of the J. P. S. and enjoy all the benefits of membership.

THE SUBSCRIPTION is so small that it is a matter of surprise that so many advantages can be offered. The secret lies in the very large membership. After payment of an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. (and even that is not required from ladies or juniors under 21 years of age) there is no further outlay than the annual subscription of 2s. 6d.

THE STAMP LOVER alone is generally considered to be excellent value for the amount of the yearly subscription, and many collectors join the Society merely to receive this large illustrated monthly, post free.

THE ADVANTAGES which the J. P. S. offers to collectors have been referred to in sufficient detail in the preceding pages to enable you to form a clear idea of the value of membership, but it is not until you are actually on the register, and wearing the J. P. S. badge, that you can begin to really appreciate the full benefit. Still when you consider that for the small sum of 5s. (or only 2s. 6d. if under 21 or a lady) you will receive The Stamp Lover post free every month until September of next year, that you can borrow any books you choose from the extensive library, use the exchange clubs, have doubtful stamps examined by the Expert Committee, and receive advice on any subject, if you need it, from the Society's officials, you can have no hesitation in deciding that you will be the gainer by becoming a member of the J. P. S.

**TO THE ADVANCED COLLECTOR**

OR the various benefits may not have the same strong attraction. He may have a philatelic library of his own, and an expert knowledge which requires no confirmation, but we ask him to consider the institution no less favourably, bearing in mind that by supporting the J. P. S. he is giving a helping hand to those who are not so deeply initiated.

TO FRIENDS ABROAD.—The Society has a very large membership in all countries, and we ask our Colonial and American members, as well as those of other nationalities, to let us know of other collectors to whom we can send a specimen copy of The Stamp Lover, and also to assist by telling their philatelic friends about the J. P. S.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.**

Mekeel's News and Trade Circular—No. 35—8 pages—C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis.

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Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

Bargain! 16 varieties Venezuela postage fine condition, cat. \$1.48, postfree for 30c. Try our approvals at 60 per cent. discount. Vernon P. Pierce & Co., Manchester, Mich.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

5c 1847, fine copies, \$1.25. R. C. Sabin, 716 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

**MAKING PHILATELISTS.**

(Continued from Page 1.)

But supposing your collector does not subscribe to a stamp paper. He may have all the enthusiasm in the world. He may have catalogues. He may have friends to trade duplicates with. But it needs more than these to make one an intelligent collector. One needs advice and guidance from somebody more advanced. Perhaps you, reader, may know somebody who can help you. But there are many who stand entirely alone in their collecting, relying solely on their own experience. Since experience deals many hard knocks, such a collector may easily be discouraged and eventually give up his stamps.

For collectors of this type, a club, guided by some older and more advanced collector, is the means of making them both earnest and intelligent. The school is the ideal place for such an organization, for it is convenient for the members to meet, and also, if you can get a teacher with interest in stamps to act as a supervisor, the older guide is always present when you need help.

Such a stamp society has been in existence for nearly three years in the De Witt Clinton High School of New York City. From several standpoints, I will never regret my connection with it, both when I was in high school and since. I have become more closely bound to my stamps, and have made some good friends among my fellow members. Aside from these advantages, there is the comradeship between the boy and his teacher. Nowadays, in our big cities at least, little opportunity is given for teacher and pupil to become acquainted. But when a pupil finds his teacher to be interested in the same things, he learns to look at him as a human being, with some redeemable and even lovable qualities. The intimacy thus made possible between teacher and pupil alone makes a stamp club valuable educationally, leaving out of consideration its importance philatellically.

It might be of interest to tell the things accomplished by the club in my school. There was no precedent to work upon, for we were blazing the way in a new field. Each year, the club has widened its scope of activities and has made them successful.

Let us discuss first what the club does for its members. After that, we may consider how to get and keep members, and how to benefit each one philatellically and otherwise.

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### REPORT OF SECRETARY.

#### Application for Membership.

Davenport, Leslie, 26 Union St.,  
Belleville, N. J. Age, 17; Student;  
reference: Mrs. L. Davenport; propos-  
ed by W. C. Webb.

#### New Members.

878. Metzler, Arthur M., Cham-  
paign, Ill.  
879. Foster, Jno. H., Watertown,  
N. Y.

First, the club has a small library,  
formed of donations and a few regu-  
lar periodicals. A catalogue is al-  
ways open for the use of the mem-  
bers. Philatelic accessories, such as  
watermark detector, millimeter scale  
and magnifying glass are a useful  
part of such a library, for they en-  
courage study of stamps.

Next, there is a sales department.  
This has been very successful as well  
as useful. The club furnishes blank  
approval books to the members, who  
put in and price their stamps. They  
are thus more sure of a market when  
they use the department, for all pos-  
sible buyers are reached. Closely  
joined with the sales is an auction  
department. Every month or two a  
sale is held, the stamps being enter-  
ed by anyone, and the proceeds go-  
ing to the owners. The bidding at  
the sales is useful in teaching the true  
value of stamps. Most beginners  
have the weirdest ideas of stamp val-  
ues. Some regard everything as  
worth, say for example, half cata-  
logue. They will give that much for  
a stamp worth nothing, but no more  
for one worth full catalogue value.  
Others will give full catalogue be-  
cause of a whim of the moment. Yet,  
when something worth while comes  
up, even if they know its scarcity,  
they refuse to give more than a small  
percentage of catalogue value.

Last year, the club formed a stock  
corporation and issued shares. The  
money is invested in stamps bought  
at auctions or by collections. Since  
making large profits is not important,  
the stamps are sold very cheaply. In  
this way, a splendid opportunity is  
given to get good stamps at practi-  
cally their real value. For example,  
the club bought at an auction a lot  
containing several sets of stamps of  
a certain issue. It paid less than one-  
half the regular retail price. The  
members were thus enabled to get  
them at a considerable saving. In  
stamps as in other things, it is co-  
operation and method that brings the  
best results.

Another feature of the club is the  
meeting. Not only are the programs  
aimed to be both interesting and in-  
structive, but the members are urged  
to take part in providing entertain-  
ment. The customary contests and  
exhibitions perhaps tend more for en-  
tertainment. But the faculty member  
frequently gives little talks on mat-  
ters of stamp interest, usually bring-  
ing parts of his collection to illus-  
trate. In addition, there is the trad-  
ing of duplicates and discussion of  
stamp news.

Now let us see how to get members,  
and also how to keep them and teach  
them something.

There are two ways to get new  
members. Have members bring in-  
terested collectors to meetings as  
visitors, or advertise your club, either  
by word of mouth, or by printed  
notices. If you have collectors brought

880. Clarke, John Lee, Albuquer-  
que, H. M.

#### Change in Address.

551. Bartleson, Rasmus, from Thief  
River Falls, to 908 Payne Ave., St.  
Paul, Minn.

822. Laird, B. W., from Trinidad to  
L. B. 457, Salda, Colo.

#### Year Book Correction.

On page 20 No. 832 should be A. R.  
Bodmer instead of A. H.

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

around as visitors, the chaff does not  
become a problem. For you will in-  
vite only the best. But if this way  
alone is followed, the collectors who  
are not personally acquainted with  
the club members are not reached.  
It is best to have some restrictions  
upon entrance to membership. Other-  
wise the prestige of the club is less-  
ened because it is too easy to join.  
When it is too easy to join, all the  
less earnest collectors become mem-  
bers out of a temporary curiosity,  
and soon drop. Their presence keeps  
away the more permanent collectors,  
who, if members, would stick to the  
club, work for it, and accomplish  
something.

In order to keep members, you must  
instill within them a proper spirit of  
work and interest in stamps. They  
must learn that a club, in order to  
succeed, demands sacrifice on the  
part of its members. It is not enough  
to pay dues and let one or two mem-  
bers do all the work and provide all  
the programs.

A stamp club should be more than  
a trading center. If it is not, it has  
failed to accomplish its purpose. If  
the members come merely to sell and  
exchange—for selfish interests—they  
will learn nothing from their connec-  
tion with the club. They must be  
willing to work and do their share  
in the club work—take part in the  
programs, for example. Unless you  
can so interest your members, they  
will not be permanent. When they  
can trade or sell no more stamps,  
they will drop.

A permanent member who works  
earnestly will not only find the results  
of his efforts reflected in the club's  
prosperity, but will also find himself  
bettered. He has learned the import-  
ant lesson of laboring for the common  
good. He has public spirit. He also,  
when stamps are the object of his la-  
bors, has learned something of scienti-  
fic method. He can't help but learn  
it, if his study has been careful and  
with an eye to essentials. There is  
another important lesson. Your col-  
lector, if he buys carefully, learns the  
value of money. He has formed a  
habit of having something to show  
for his expenditures—a thing uncom-  
mon in most young men and boys.  
With this habit, one does not become  
a spendthrift who buys for the mo-  
ment's pleasure. Finally, he has be-  
come more closely bound to his  
stamps. For everyone likes that  
which he works hard and long at.

We thus see the problems of keep-  
ing your members and of benefiting  
them have one solution. Get them to  
work both carefully and unselfishly.

For one, I believe that school  
stamp clubs are desirable. Not only  
philatelically, but educationally. In  
most schools they are possible, for  
usually some teacher can be found  
who either is or has been interested  
in stamps and who would be more  
than willing to serve as guide to a

## American Philatelic Society

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### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1911.

#### Applications Pending.

Muerman, J. C.  
Benes, Edward J.  
Gregg, Ernest J.  
Mackie, Wm. H.

#### Applications Posted.

Beatty, Dr. W. K., Vigan, Ilocos  
Sur., Philippine Islands. Age, 40;  
District Health Officer; references:  
C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.; propos-  
ed by Theo. Siddall.

Wolcott, Herbert R., 147 Euclid  
Ave., Springfield, Mass. Age, 34;  
Salesman; with Hatchcock Supply  
Co.; references: Union Trust Co.,  
Springfield; proposed by Wm. C.  
Stone, No. 49.

Bartley, D. C., 1713 Bellevue Ave.,  
Seattle, Wash. Age, 29; Pharma-  
cist; references: Quaker Drug Co.,  
Seattle, Wash.; proposed by Henry  
W. Mercer, No. 2628.

#### New Stockholders.

3991. Brisley, Chas. L., Detroit,  
Mich.  
3992. Smith, Mrs. C. S., Marys-  
ville, Calif.

#### Resignation Received.

3891. Dunlap, Thos. R., Chicago,  
Ill.

#### Resignations Accepted.

1143. Caldwell, Dr. S. L., Colorado  
Springs, Colo.  
3087. Bacheller, E. F., Lynn, Mass.

#### Change of Address.

3990. Coleman, Harold M., from  
Devore, to Box 713, Venice, Calif.  
2594. Worrillow, Major U. G., from  
San Diego, Calif., to care Philippine  
Scouts, Manila, P. I.  
2052. Parker, H. T., from Hastings,  
to Friend, Nebr.

#### Membership Summary.

Total membership Aug. 5	1567
New stockholders ad. Aug. 12	2
Resignations accepted Aug. 12	2

Group of young collectors.

### GOOD FOR ST. LOUIS!

St. Louis, Aug. 3, 1911.

Redfield's Stamp Weekly,

Smethport, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly state in the col-  
umns of your valued paper that St.  
Louis Branch No. 4, A. P. S., will send  
a delegation of about twelve to fif-  
teen to the Convention in Chicago  
and will make headquarters at the La-  
Salle Hotel. We will be "at home"  
at the Hotel on Monday, August 21st,  
and extend to all local and visiting  
collectors, their families and friends,  
a cordial invitation to call on us on  
that day.

Yours very truly,

St. Louis Branch No. 4,  
American Philatelic Society.  
T. C. Mann, Secy.

### NO UNIFORM DESIGN.

(From the Australian Stamp Journal.)

The "Sydney Morning Herald" of  
the 31st May, 1911, contained the cab-  
led announcement that the British  
government had abandoned the idea  
of having stamps of a uniform design  
for all the British Colonies. From  
other sources we learn that when the  
design was sent to Canada for ap-  
proval, the Canadian Postmaster-Gen-

Total membership Aug. 12, 1911 1567  
W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

The 300th regular meeting of Chi-  
cago Branch No. 1, American Phila-  
telic Society, was held in Rooms 1530-  
31 Republic Bldg., on the evening of  
August 10, 1911. President Rosen-  
thal called the meeting to order with  
the following members present:  
Clark, Dahl, Farnham, Fowler, John-  
son, Lindquist, MacDonald, Mudge,  
Rogers, Rosenthal, Scheffler, Severn,  
Toppan and Wolsieffer.

Minutes of the previous meeting  
were approved as read.

The application of Geo. L. Toppan  
for membership was read and on mo-  
tion duly seconded the rules were  
suspended and Mr. Toppan was im-  
mediately and unanimously elected  
to membership.

Communications were read from  
the Board of Vice-Presidents of the  
American Philatelic Society and from  
St. Louis Branch No. 4. The secre-  
tary was instructed to convey to the  
St. Louis Branch No. 4 the apprecia-  
tion and good wishes of this Branch  
for the invitation extended in their  
letter.

It was voted that the names of H.  
Harsin, W. Herzstock and J. Lockie  
be dropped from the membership list  
for non-payment of dues.

In recognition of the fact that this  
was the 300th regular meeting of Chi-  
cago Branch No. 1, the balance of the  
evening was devoted to informal talks  
concerning the history of this Branch.  
Meeting adjourned 10 p. m.

HUGH M. CLARK, Secy.

E. M. ROSENTHAL, President.

### Official Notice.

The following gentlemen are hereby  
appointed judges at the 25th Ann-  
iversary Stamp Exhibition to be held  
in Chicago August 22-27: John N.  
Luff, Wm. C. Stone, D. T. Eaton, Eu-  
gene Klein, Henry Ades Fowler.

H. N. MUDGE, President.

eral objected strongly to the proposal  
and refused to adopt it. The inten-  
tion on the part of the British Gov-  
ernment was to prevail upon the  
British Colonies to use the same kind  
of stamp, having for the central de-  
sign a portrait of the King on similar  
lines to the King Edward stamps  
printed by De La Rue. It was prob-  
ably this idea which gave rise to the  
rumor that the recently issued Gil-  
bert and Ellice "scree wpine" stamps  
would be superseded at an early date.

### CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt, the well-  
known and popular Scranton (Pa.)  
philatelist has, we learn, withdrawn  
from the Postage Stamp Co. of Oak-  
land, Calif., in which he was financial-  
ly interested.

The present membership of the A.  
P. S. is 1569.

We are indebted to Mr. D. F. Ly-  
barger of Harrisburg for a card of  
greeting from Windsor, Ont., Mr. Ly-  
barger being evidently on a Cana-  
dian tour. Harrisburg, by the way, is  
being strongly mentioned for the next  
M. P. A. convention, and is, we hear,  
quite likely to be chosen. The selec-  
tion would seem to be an excellent  
one, Harrisburg being centrally lo-  
cated and possessing a very live and  
booming local stamp club.



# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX - No. 11

SMETHPORT, PA., AUGUST 26, 1911

Whole No. 219

## WE BUY STAMPS

and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!

**We Sell** 100 fine So. & Cent. Am. var. (cat. over \$8.00), \$1.00. Packet of 220, 100 diff. scarce stamps, cat. \$10.00, \$1.50.

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We have Conducted 11 Sales. No More Sales This Season.

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## CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

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## RARE CUBAN

New stamps have been announced. These have had a very short life. Will be rare.

Fine postally used copies  
1910, 50c purple and black ..... 26  
1910, \$1 gray and black ..... 60

## NEW NICARAGUA

2c on 5 pesos, 5c on 10 pesos, 10 on 25c, 10c on 2 pesos, and 35c on 1 peso, the complete set for only ..... 39c.  
Great bargain.

L. W. CHARLAT, 81 Nassau St., New York

## UNUSED

## NYASSA

Surcharged "Republica," camel and foal, zebra, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 30 reis unused, per set ..... 18

Chile Commemorative, 15c error ..... 08

\*Sicily, 5c and 15c, Garibaldi, ..... 11

Japan, 1000 assorted ..... 19

Austria, 5kr., No. 125 ..... 15

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your old style painted benzine cup and get a Marquette Watermark Detector. It costs you less and is a thousand per cent. better article. We absolutely guarantee this Detector to give the very best satisfaction. No paint of any sort is used on our product, but the entire base containing the benzine is blown off jet black glass. There has never been, or never will be produced a finer contrivance than the Marquette Watermark Detector. It stands in a class by itself, and after you have purchased one if it is not what we represented it to be, the money is waiting ready to be returned to you.

Price packed in a neat little wooden box 35 cents; by mail 45 cents.

Least you forget there's

"NONE BETTER."

UNITED STAMP CO.,

1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## THE NEW ENGLISH STAMPS.

From the London Correspondent of The Philatelic West.

A considerable amount of correspondence in the London press and some questions in the House of Commons on June 28th have served to give expression to the public dissatisfaction and disappointment at the new postage stamps. There is a good deal of reason in the attacks upon them. They are poorly designed and poorly executed, and fail both in their endeavor to give a good likeness of the king and to give an artistic effect. It is odd and a little disconcerting that we, the pioneer nation in the use of postage stamps, should be so backward as we are in the quality of our issues. There is hardly one little South American Republic which does not put us to shame in the merit of its designs and the success of its printing. The new contractors who have taken over the engraving seem rather worse than the old. It is almost a pity that the Postmaster General, who has admitted his disappointment at the inferiority of the stamps, does not try the experiment of a fresh issue. The reason of their failure is not far to seek; but it does not lie, as some have imagined, in the deterioration of English engraving. No doubt photographic processes have thinned somewhat the ranks of English engravers; still engraving is by no means a lost art—Bank of England notes, and even more strikingly, the Scotch and Irish banks are evidence of that.

The failure of our stamp-printing lies simply in an inability on the part of the designers to understand the limitations which consideration of size place upon their work. You cannot cover a space considerably less than one square inch with a design embodying a portrait and lettering and dolphins and lions all crowded in together. The end as an artistic design must be subordinated to the means, and that is the reason why the earliest stamps of all—the famous "black pennies," with their fine head of Queen Victoria finely engraved, and their resolute avoidance of superfluous lettering and decoration are incomparably the finest stamps we have ever produced. We admit the necessity of changing black to red, but why do we continue to use a watery rose color when the French stamps of corresponding value are printed in an infinitely more pleasant brick red?

Mr. Mackennal, whose name has been associated with the design, can hardly be blamed, as he is not responsible either for the portrait or of the wretched engraving and printing. He has merely drawn the borders, which

are the best part of the stamp. The mere fact that an eminent artist is approached to design the borders and that the portrait within these borders is engraved from a photograph suffices to show the spirit in which officialdom has approached the whole question.

But here the matter does not end. The Kings head, inartistically cut off the trunk, is engraved in a manner wholly unsuitable for the printing process employed. The lines of the shading, especially in hair and beard, are much too coarse, so that after a few impressions they get clogged with ink and make the whole portrait appear smudge. At the same time the engraving is coarse, the design crowded and lacking in one quality, which should be the chief consideration in a postage stamp—clear legibility of the denomination. In this respect it is true, the Edwardian stamps were worse, since the value did not appear on them at all in figures.

The truncated head has long been abandoned by all other countries, the bust-portrait being substituted for it. In addition to all other objections there have already been complaints about the insufficient gumming of the backs of the new stamps, which, taken all in all, are the most unsatisfactory and unserviceable issue to be found in any country at the present moment, although they have this advantage over their precursors, that the value is expressed in figures. It is a strange fact that no English stamps have ever approached in beauty the first issue of Queen Victoria's reign.

"The new stamps are poor in design and workmanship," said Sir Luke Prides, R. A., on June 30th, to a representative of this journal. "It is only a very precious gem that can carry off so heavy and elaborate a frame as theirs. If you took the head out of its perforated frame you could not tell that it was the King at all; the likeness is so bad. The penny stamp is a little better than the half-penny one, and the registered letter stamp, white in high relief, is quite passable.

"I don't like the frame. It is too heavy. By itself it is not so bad as conventional decorations go. But it does not suit the head. Somebody official, with no artistic sense, has been putting his finger in the pie. Perhaps Mr. Samuel had them made too cheaply."

I have received the following messages from leading British artists in reply to requests for their views:

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, R. A.—The new penny and half-penny stamps are had in every way—in design and more especially in the method of reproduction.

## SPECIALS

	Cat. Price	My Price
1421 U. S. Envelope	.40	.16
1478 1875, 1c blue B	.25	.09
222 Belgium, 1895, 80c o.g.&blk.	.03	.01
224 1fr lilac brown	.02	.01
232 1902, 20c ult.&y.br	.02	.01
236 50c rose&vio.	.02	.01
1 Cen. Amer. Steamship Co.	.30	.10
5 Cen. Amer. Steamship Co.	.30	.10
21 Col. Rep., Bolivar 1880, 40 br.	.12	.03
25 Col. Rep., Bolivar 1880, 5c blue	.15	.04
2050, 2051, 2052, Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	.80	.24
China, Nanking, 16 varieties	1.76	.89
7 Corea 1895, 10p deep blue	.10	.03
37 Costa Rica 1892, 5c violet	.03	.01
41 Costa Rica 1892, 1p green	.10	.04
31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, Dutch Indies	.33	.12
165 Dutch Indies 1893, 20c car.	.10	.03
72 Ecuador 1896, 5c on 10c or.	.20	.06
130 10c dark br.	.05	.02
358 1897, 4c on 20c blue	.05	.02
359 10c gray	.05	.02
601 1896, 1c blue gr.	.20	.05

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa.

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(catalogues 50c)	
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We have this set FINELY CENTERED, which costs us a little more than to take any old thing the Postoffice sends. We have kept our New Issue Service up to the Minute all Summer and if anything has got by while you were "vacating" advise us and we will send on approval. We can furnish full sets and short sets of the "Republics" of Portugal, Azores, Angola, Cape Verde, Congo, Mozambique Co., Portuguese India, and Timor, including the Dues that have been surcharged. For ANYTHING in New Issues write us.

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We Both Lose.

Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES Transient—\$1.00 per inch of 12 lines, displayed. Trade Column—12c per line (nonpariel) undisplayed.

Contracts—The regular rate for advertising in REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY is \$1.00 per inch (12c per line). Contracts will be made at the following special rates. Space may be used any time within a year from date of contract. Bills payable monthly.

Editor L. G. QUACKENBUSH General Manager S. F. REDFIELD Assistant Manager M. E. CONNOLLY

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1905, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO. Smethport, Pa.

John Lavery, A. R. A.—The new stamps are very good and worthy of the designer.

The Hon. John Collier.—I do not like the new stamp, but Mr. Mackenall's design is receiving so much criticism that I do not wish to add to the amount.

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R. A.—I do not agree with all the objections made to the new stamp issue.

C. Napier Hemy, R. A.—I consider the new stamp badly designed, very ugly and inartistic.

Mr. Briton Riviere, R. A.—Stamp not satisfactory. Should prefer a simple profile instead of three-quarter.

Mr. Arnesby Brown, A. R. A.—Consider the stamps issued disappointing compared with the early issues of Victoria, penny and twopence, which mark a better and bolder era.

Mr. Bryan Shaw.—Dislike the stamp very much.

A member of the firm of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, printers of the new issue, said on July 1st: "I maintain that the printing of the stamps is very good, inasmuch as everything which appears in the design on the engraving plates is faithfully reproduced, and that the entire surface of each stamp is of an even, uniform color. We were not responsible for the engraving but I fully endorse the criticism that this was done in a manner really unsuitable for printing."

"The finer the design lines are on the engraving plate, the more likely they are to fill up and smudge in the printing process, and so fine are they in this case that it is very difficult to avoid smudging. Such care, however, is taken in the work, which is done under the supervision of Government inspectors, as well as our own officials, that the general result is quite satisfactory, few of the stamps turned out being defective."

"Complaints of the stamps being insufficiently gummed are probably due to the fact that gum is white in color, and not the usual yellow. This may give people the false impression that an inadequate amount of gum has been used."

To the many faults of the new stamps to which attention has already been drawn should be added the very important question of the colors used for the printing. The washed-out, watery, nondescript shades of poor ink only help to obliterate the design, which is lacking in the flat surfaces necessary to throw its essential features—the King's portrait and the figures indicating the value—into proper relief. In this respect the stamp at present in use in France may well serve as an example. They are perfect as regards the full, rich colors chosen for the various denominations, and the figures are cut clearly and boldly into the flat background. F. G. Melville, one of the leading philatelic experts in this country, has also delivered a slashing attack on the stamp expert's point of view. Upon some details he is as hard as anyone; and the best he can do is to apologize for the portrait of the King. He points out that the portrait may have been successful enough in the original, but may have been scarcely suited to reproduction in epargne in the space of 8mm. by 11mm.

AT AUCTION---THE HILLEKE COLLECTION

This fine collection consisting of a splendid lot of 20th Century stamps, many of them in strips and blocks, together with a superb line of old 19th Century stamps in exceptionally fine condition, will be sold by us at auction, early in the coming Fall. Be sure that you get the catalog. We have also booked the "W" collection and two others, thus our season will open strong. Catalogs go out three to four weeks before each sale.—European edition five weeks before.

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Be sure to write us. We are specialists in auction work and in placing collections en bloc for cash. We have ample resources with which to make cash advances where desired and we issue insurance against loss by fire or theft, while the collection is in our hands. We can afford to do this. We have three fire proof safes, together with ample space in the safe deposit vault of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Philadelphia, directly across the street from our office. Thus you have absolute protection besides the satisfaction of dealing with a house of high standing and financial responsibility.

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Percival Parrish President,

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

telic experts in this country, has also delivered a slashing attack on the stamp expert's point of view. Upon some details he is as hard as anyone; and the best he can do is to apologize for the portrait of the King. He points out that the portrait may have been successful enough in the original, but may have been scarcely suited to reproduction in epargne in the space of 8mm. by 11mm.

He reminds us that in the portrait of the late King the effect of hair was sacrificed to clearness in the die; here, however, the artist has represented and the engraver has endeavored to reproduce the effect of abundant hair and a bushy moustache and beard; and the innumerable fine lines by which the effect has been attained have resulted in the plates which, except with the very slowest of printing, cannot fail to become clogged and produce blurred and indistinct impressions.

The explanation may perhaps be found in the general displacement of the old methods of engraving by photo-mechanical processes. The difficult art of engraving en epargne—with the lines of the design standing up, instead of being cut into the steel—must perhaps be accounted lost. For most purposes of general commerce and illustration photo-mechanical processes are as nearly perfect as could be desired; but the photo-mechanical methods are not fine enough for the printers of our stamps who have to produce with absolute identity 5,000,000,000 stamps a year, possibly for many years in succession, all originating from one original master-die cut en epargne upon steel.

Considering the difficulties that beset postage-stamp portraiture, it might be thought that the game was scarcely worth the candle. Better a good emblematic device, you might suggest, than a likeness that can be pleasing only to those whose politics, in the National Anthem, we pray Heaven to confound, and upon those knavish tricks we call down frustration. But there is a very practical side to the engraving of a human countenance on the die. It makes the forgery of stamps very difficult, owing to the habit, unconsciously cultivated by everyone from youth up, of recognizing familiar faces and readily noticing peculiarities or faults in their expression. The counterfeit has no difficulty in making his scroll or laurel garland identical in effect by a line, is still a task which baffles the unscrupulous.

In discussing the suggestion that better colors should be given up in the stamps of higher value as yet unissued, Mr. Melville points out the limitations imposed by the fact that our stamp-makers are restricted to "fugitive" and "doubly-fugitive" inks. It is essential from the Government's point of view, that the stamps having once been used should not admit of any cleaning by chemical or other means which would allow of their being used again. The "fugitive" and the "doubly-fugitive" inks and the "half-surfaced" paper used for our stamps are all directed against illicit cleaning.

By using "fugitive" ink, attempts to remove the usual cancelling inks are frustrated, inasmuch as the removal of the cancelling ink will ruin the stamp. By using "doubly-fugitive"

ink, stamps cancelled by means of ordinary writing ink on documents, etc., are protected against cleaning. Stamps of the higher denominations, when available (as they are in our country) for both postage and revenue purposes, are printed in doubly-fugitive inks. And it is the fact that chemists have so far only succeeded in producing doubly-fugitive inks of three kinds—green, purple and black, and both the green and purple are of such weak and washy shades as would not be any improvement on the coloring of the two low-value stamps just issued.

TWO CENTENARIES.

We borrow the two following items from the current S. S. & C. C. Circular:

Salvador—This country has found another anniversary to celebrate and has not failed to take advantage of it. They have issued three neat labels in commemoration of the insurrection of 1811. We believe it was not much of a success as an insurrection, but is probably as good an excuse as any other for a celebration issue. Each stamp has a small white star in the midst of a large amount of inscriptions and ornaments. Within the star are tiny portraits on two of the stamps and a microscopic view of a monument on the third. The points of the white star around the portraits are suggestive of the star-like ruff worn by the dog with the Punch and Judy show.

Uruguay—This country also has found something to celebrate, viz., the centenary of the battle of Las Piedras which was won by General Artigas. This has been done by surcharging the 7 centimos brown-orange of 1901 with "Artigas—2 (or 5)—Centimos—1811-1911" in four lines. The surcharge is in red for the 2c and blue for the 5c; 50,000 of the former and 100,000 of the latter being printed. It is said that the Director-General of Posts gave orders that only four copies of each stamp were to be sold to each applicant. In a few hours it was announced that the supply was exhausted and there are now charges that the stamps were bought up by officials.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In The Journals of The Hour.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

With its August number, which lies before us as we write, the Philatelic Gazette completes its first year of existence. The occasion is one for general felicitation—not alone to Messrs. Bartels, Randall and associates, but to the general body of serious American philatelists. It is no great thing for a stamp journal to have lived a year; but it is a great thing for a new publication in a year's time to have established itself on the plane of public philatelic usefulness and efficiency which has assuredly been attained by the Philatelic Gazette. It is not too much to say that in one short twelve-month, our Gotham contemporary has become the most advanced journalistic exponent of serious philatelic thought in this country. It is the first American monthly in some years to give its main attention to publishing

When Dewey Took Manilla

We sent a cruiser to an island in the middle of the Pacific, named Guam, to wrest it from the Spaniards. The cruiser anchored in the harbor, fired a gun and sent a boat ashore to demand surrender. The Spanish officer met it at the beach with profuse apologies. He would have returned the generous salute but his powder had given out. "Don't worry," said the American officer, "War was declared long ago and you are my prisoner." Then we sent them postage stamps. Have you any of the stamps of

GUAM?

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Others to appear shortly "Philately For Physicians," by Dr. J. M. Holt. "Straws," by Robt. E. Ramsay. "Philatelic Insurance," by Paul Mason. "The U. S. 1c of 1890-98" by B. W. H. Poole. "Non-support of Philatelic Journalism," by A Former Publisher. "Philatelic Parasites," by Dr. Holt. Etc., Etc.

Regular Features—Philatelic Bureau for "Shut-Ins." "Just For Boys." U. S. Revenue Notes. Press Review. Foreign Press Review. New Issue Notes. List of Permanent Additions to 1911 Catalog. Large foreign circulation.

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Table with 2 columns: No. and Cat. 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black\* fine ..... 75 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10 gray\* No. 23a ..... 1.00 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\* ..... 75 4. Nowanuggur (India) 3p orange No. 11\* ..... 50 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... 50 6. Soruth (India) 1a green\* No. 11 ..... 65

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

important original papers about stamps. Since the demise of the American Journal of Philately, our monthlies have, truth to tell, been pretty small potatoes from a philatelic standpoint. Enterprising as has been the management of the Stamp Collector, the Stamp Journal, and one or two others, they have not been, to any marked extent, vehicles for the recording of original philatelic research—while even the Philatelic Journal of America, in its latest incarnation, has been content, (or perhaps obliged) to borrow most of its solid philatelic articles from abroad. It has often been maintained that there was not in this country sufficient available material for a journal of original native research. This theory, which has at times appeared to have some just grounds, has been entirely disproven by the Philatelic Gazette. The Gazette has apparently experienced no difficulty from the first in filling its pages with the fruits of indigenous philatelic thought and study. Scarcely had two or three numbers of the paper been issued, ere it was generally perceived that here

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Will be held on September 22nd and 23rd. The sale includes a magnificent collection of British Africa and also a selected lot of rarities, including many gems, of various countries and a general collection including some United States.

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at last was an American philatelic journal which was matching in policy and ideals the finest European organs of philatelic research. As month after month has gone by and the plan and purpose of the periodical more and more apparent, the philatelist has seen that here was growing up a paper of serious philatelic purpose, of the most elevated aims and ideals, and that its managers were not mere visionaries, but practical men who had entered on their undertaking with the amplest philatelic resources and preparation.

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second volume the periodical becomes a semi-monthly. What the future has in store for the Gazette we cannot of course say, but we are very much inclined to make the prediction that sooner or later it is destined to become the largest, most important and most influential of American philatelic publications.

After this somewhat lengthy prelude, let us see what there is in the number that lies before us.

The leading article of the month is one by Mr. Bartels himself on "Spanish Mariannas—An Uncatalogued Nineteenth Century Issue." These Spanish Mariannas are a little known issue. Scarcely anything has ever appeared about them in the philatelic press. The Marianna Islands are a small and insignificant group, located some hundreds of miles from the Philippines. During Spain's ownership of the latter, the Mariannas always used ordinary Philippine stamps.

After the cession of the Philippines to the United States, and the consequent adoption of a new issue marking a change in sovereignty, the old Philippine issue was demonetised, and became very common on the market. The officials at Marianas, it is supposed, felt it necessary to distinguish their own stamps from the demonetized stock on hand in the Philippines; and consequently an overprinting was applied, reading "Marianas Espanolas" (Spanish Marianas). On account of the remote situation of the Mariannas, and the slight amount of business done by its post-office, the issue was slow in making an appearance in Manila; and, perhaps owing to the unsettled times, received little attention there. Major Palmer and other American philatelists at that time in Manila procured each a few copies, and a few others filtered their way to Europe. But for some not very clearly discernable reason (probably the extreme obscurity of the issue and the very small quantity printed) these stamps have never been catalogued and scarcely recognized by philatelists in any way. There is at least one very good reason for believing the issue to be entirely legitimate—the fact, namely, that no one has ever brought any considerable supply on the market. Had they been gotten up for speculative purposes, this would hardly have been the case. As it is, only a few scattered copies are known; scarcely a score of each of the six values. Mr. Bartels is firmly convinced of their authenticity; and after carefully reading his article we cannot but deem his conclusions sound.

We find in this number of the Gazette the first outline we have seen of the principal exhibits expected at the Chicago Exhibition. Although these lines will not be read until the Exhibition is actually under way, we will say that among the exhibits mentioned in the Gazette as booked for Chicago are: the Worthington Collec-

tion of U. S. stamps, and other exhibits by the same owner, to the total value of no less than \$260,000; the New Zealands and Queenslands of Mr. Chas. Lathrop Pack, together with two Australian Colonies from that gentleman's magnificent collection; the British Guianas of Senator E. R. Ackerman; and the famous Philippines collection of Major F. L. Palmer. These are of course only a few of the bigger exhibits to be seen in Chicago this week.

Major Palmer's "Postal Issue of the Philippines," which we have several times praised most highly, still continues its serial course in the Gazette, and its pages contain much else of interest.

As we have said before more than once, we shall hail with delight the day when the Gazette doubles its visits to us.

THE STAMP LOVER.

(The Stamp Lover; Monthly; published by H. F. Johnson, for the Junior Philatelic Society, London; edited by Fred J. Melville; July and August, 1911; pp. 36.)

The Stamp Lover has produced, in honor of the Coronation, a magnificent special number. We hardly know how to find words to do justice to its beauty and excellence. Mr. Melville has risen to the occasion, as he always does, and provided his readers with a Coronation Number that must certainly make every other philatelic editor in the world green with envy.

To begin with the cover is an exceptionally tasteful affair in gold and black; the central feature being a reproduction on a large scale (several times the size of the actual stamp) of the new 1d. King's Head, surrounded by a gilt frame. Inside is a wealth of reading-matter and illustrations, all more or less directly concerning either King George or the new stamps. The life of King George is recited at some length, with a graceful allusion to his connection with Philately, and the history of the new stamps related with the same fulness and fascination that has characterized all Mr. Melville's surveys of stamp issues, in book form. We are apprised of all the preliminary steps that took place behind the scenes prior to actual issuance, we are told what reception London, and England at large, gave the stamps, and how the issue was regarded in Parliament—not the least entertaining feature of Mr. Melville's survey being his excerpts from recent Parliamentary discussions bearing on the suitability and merit of the new issue. The article is embellished with fine portraits of the newly crowned King and Queen and of Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A. R. A., designer of the stamps, as well as by reproductions of all stamps thus far issued bearing portraits of any of the present Royal Family—including the new Newfoundland set. This brief and sketchy notice, we are aware, conveys no real

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Idea of the great interest, both from a literary and a pictorial standpoint, of the feature article Mr. Melville has set before his readers. Had we the room we should greatly like to make considerable extracts from this article, which is unquestionably the best done of anything of its kind we have ever seen.

A supplementary feature of timely importance (intended, its author states by way of a sequel to Mr. Melville's recently published book on the adhesives of King Edward VII's reign), is "King Edward VII Envelopes, Wrappers and Post Card Stamps of Great Britain—An Historical Account," by Lionel W. Crouch. This is an excellent piece of work, and finely illustrated and certainly much enhances the permanent value of this special number.

Other good things the number contains in abundance—in fact, it is unquestionably one of the finest numbers ever put out by this wonderful young English magazine; and that, let us tell the reader unacquainted with the Stamp Lover, is no slight praise. We heartily congratulate Mr. Melville and his co-laborers on this Coronation Special. In the language of the day "it will take a lot of beating."

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### REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Hand, Forrest P., 5555 Locust St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa. Age, legal; R. R.  
Clerk; reference: Philadelphia  
Stamp Club; proposed by A. E. Car-  
penter, 2nd.

Hosmer, A. P., 211 N. Garrison Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo. Age, legal; Stamp  
Dealer; reference: Mekeel, Wyllie,  
Severn Co., Boston; proposed by A.  
E. Carpenter, 2nd.

Pararer, Frank J., Jr., 2115 Jeffer-  
son Ave., Richmond, Va. Age, 13;

Student; reference: C. E. Hussman  
Stamp Co., St. Louis, Mo.; proposed  
by H. A. Davis.

### New Members.

881. Clark, Addison L., Gilboa, N.  
Y.  
882. Beatty, W. K., M. D., Vigan,  
Ilocos, Philippines.  
883. Patch, Chas. H., Southern  
Pines, N. C.

### Reinstated.

613. Cook, Arthur P., Oberlin, O.  
H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

## The Pittsburg Philatelic Society

### PITTSBURGH, PA.

#### OFFICERS.

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Treasurer.....W. S. Coe, Crafton, Pa.  
Auction Manager.....Louis Bohn  
Official Journal.....Redfield's Stamp Weekly

### Minutes of Meeting of August 1, 1911.

On Tuesday, August 1, 1911, the  
regular monthly meeting of the Pitts-  
burgh Philatelic Society was held in  
its room, 417 Wood St. President  
Briggs called the meeting to order  
at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

Roll call showed 10 members pres-  
ent, which was very small, although  
the weather being very sultry and the  
vacation period, hence the small at-  
tendance.

No correspondence or deferred busi-  
ness.

There being no new business of im-  
portance, the members were asked to  
discuss on any subject pertaining to  
the well fare of the society and quite  
a few remarks were made, which no  
doubt will help the good work along.

At the next meeting it was decid-  
ed that the list of members be gone  
over, as there are a few who have  
neither attended or paid dues for over  
one year, and action will be taken on  
the above subject.

After a small auction sale the meet-  
ing adjourned to meet again on Tues-  
day evening, Sept. 5, 1911, in their  
room, 417 Wood St.

LOUIS BOHN, Secy.

### Treasurer's Report.

Balance on hand July, 1911	\$18.96
Dues, com., etc., Aug.	1.40
Total	\$20.36
Paid out, quarterly rent, notices, etc.	\$ 7.00
Balance on hand Aug., 1911	\$13.36

W. S. COE, Treas.

### THE ACKER LOCAL DELIVERY.

#### By "Frijoles."

Not only has the stamp collector of  
to-day unlisted revenues, charity  
stamps and society labels to puzzle  
him, but there are two more familiar  
words which have recently appeared  
on a "stamp"—local delivery. It  
seems that some of these "stamps"  
have been circulated and collectors,  
not seeing the type listed in the cata-  
logue, have appealed to the philatelic  
periodicals for information.

Some time ago there appeared in  
Redfield's Weekly Inquiries concern-  
ing an Acker Local Delivery stamp.  
The questions were answered by de-  
scribing the "stamp" as a label used  
for artistic purposes only. In fact  
the stamp has no philatelic value  
whatever, except to stir up amateurs  
with the notion that they have discov-  
ered a new local.

It would be impossible to get such  
an idea if the collector should see the  
entire wrapper. In the upper right  
hand corner of this is the common  
permit seen of third and fourth class  
matter (Act of April 28, 1904). Below  
this is the firm's name, etc., and be-  
neath this toward the right is the  
"stamp" in question. It is printed  
in carmine while the rest of the  
wrapper is printed in black or some-  
times green.

The permit in itself is enough to  
prove the worthlessness of the stamp.  
However, while the stamp is not a  
label, being part of the wrapper it-  
self, it could be cut out and the permit  
would not be able to tell its story.

The stamp as before stated is print-  
ed in carmine and it contains the  
words "Acker Local Delivery" and a  
picture of a messenger boy in the  
center. It is larger than any U. S.  
postage stamp and is "canceled" with  
a postmark far too plainly printed to  
be genuine.

Yes, it is hard to imagine that the  
envelope contains a real stamp. But  
cut the "stamp" out, rub a little dust  
into it, smear it up sufficiently and  
you may be able to convince even a  
well advanced medium collector  
that Scott's is incomplete.

### ORIGIN OF "BRITANNIA."

Britannia, the emblematic figure  
of Great Britain, had its origin in a  
real personage, that of Frances Ther-  
esa Stuart, Duchess of Lenox, the  
most admired beauty of the court of  
Charles II. The portrait represents a  
tall woman with that beauty of figure  
and person that is characteristic of  
the paintings of Lely.

She leans upon the base of a pillar  
and has an aspect of the utmost  
sweetness. Her luxuriant hair falls  
upon her fair white shoulders and her  
half-seen bosom. She is magnifi-  
cently attired in purple while a pro-  
fuse robe of green falling from her  
shoulders, is wrapped closely about  
her, and draws the purple garment  
nearer to her figure.—The Philatelic  
Tribune.

### LITERATURE SOCIETY TO ISSUE BOOK.

Announcement is made that the Amer-  
ican Philatelic Literature Society is  
shortly to issue its first publication.  
The subject will be the Philatelic Pub-  
lications in the English language for  
the year 1909; and we presume the  
work is based on some of the litera-  
ture lists compiled by Mr. W. R. Rick-  
etts and published serially in the  
Stamp Collector, which many of us  
will assuredly be glad to have in this  
permanent form.

The work is to appear in two edi-  
tions—a regular and a De Luxe edi-  
tion at the price of \$1.00 and \$2.50 re-  
spectively. Members of the society  
will receive gratis a copy of the regu-  
lar edition. The book will contain  
nearly 100 pages and will be about 5x7  
inches in size.

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### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 19, 1911.

#### Applications Pending.

Gregg, Ernest J.  
Mackie, Wm. H.  
Beatty, Dr. W. K.  
Wolcott, Herbert R.  
Bartley, D. C.

#### Applications Posted.

Zimmermann, Paul, P. O. Box "C,"  
Lake Charles, La. Age, 22; Secre-  
tary; references: Calcasoun Nat.  
Bank, First Nat. Bank; proposed by  
H. W. Lanz, No. 2106.

Yockl, George, 1412 Golden Gate  
Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Age, 24;  
Barber; references: Wm. Baron,  
Secy. Barbers' Protective Union; pro-  
posed by Ross O'Shaughnessy.

#### New Stockholders.

3993. Hubbard, Tazewell T., Nor-  
folk, Va.  
3994. Muerman, J. C., Cebu, P. I.  
3995. Benes, Edward J., Chicago,  
Ill.

#### Reinstated.

2598. Pratt, Wm. E., Chicago, Ill.

### "AS OTHERS SEE THEM."

#### From Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.

After our article last month, our  
readers may like to hear what the  
foreign philatelic press thinks of the  
new "King George" stamps.

In France, the Collectionneur de  
Timbres-Poste says that its deception  
was great when the first two values  
came to hand. "Their long prepara-  
tion and the special circumstances at-  
tending their inception led us to hope  
for little masterpieces, but, alas, the  
English printers have succeeded in  
producing stamps of the commonest  
kind. The ornaments of the 1d. value  
are heavy, the impression is not clear,  
and the royal portrait is a failure.  
Hair, moustache and beard are blotches  
of colour; the eye is a "black eye."  
We wonder what the king himself  
thinks of the stamps, who is a con-  
noisseur and has followed their pro-  
duction almost from day to day." The  
Echo de la Timbrologie has a long  
and detailed criticism by the veteran  
M. Pierre Mahe. He condemns the  
dolphins, neither natural nor conven-  
tional; "allegory by all means, but  
not chinoiserie, not barocco!" In the  
1d. stamp "the poor king looks suffo-  
cated by all the encumbrances that  
surround, or rather, imprison, him."  
As the portrait, instead of the pleas-  
ant face of the Prince of Wales we  
have been accustomed to see on post-  
age stamps, we are given a King  
George countrified and almost cross-  
grained." In conclusion, there is  
something wrong, and "they will have  
to try again." The Journal des Phil-  
atelistes is of opinion that the stamps  
are inartistic in conception and  
"botched and blotched" in execution,  
while the Revue Philatelique Fran-  
caise says that the portrait is unrec-  
ognizable and too big for the frame.

Turning to the German papers, the  
Deutsche Briefm.-Zeitung sneers at  
the stamps as "a magnificent corona-  
tion-gift;" it seems to see in them  
the result of a "rotten competition"  
(schmutzkonkurrenz), and thinks that  
those who clamour for cheapness  
have little cause to be edified with  
the result. The Deutsche Philatelist  
is mild in comparison; it expected  
something distinguished but is now  
undecided. "The design is passable,  
but the execution very inferior. The

### Addition to Membership List.

The following old stockholder  
should be added to the membership  
list:

3212. Flick, Theo E., First Texas  
State Ins. Co., Galveston, Texas.

### Change of Address.

2085. Reid, F. W., from Denver,  
Colo., to 117 Walker St., North Syd-  
ney, New South Wales.

1458. Armstrong, Herbert, from  
Spokane, Wash., to North Bend, Ore.

### Membership Summary.

Total membership Aug. 12, 1911	1567
New stockholders ad. Aug. 19...	3
Reinstated Aug. 19 .....	1
Old stockholder added Aug. 19...	1

Total membership Aug. 19, 1911 1572

### Notice.

On account of absence from the  
city I will be unable to make a report  
for the next two weeks. Correspon-  
dence will also be delayed for the  
same reason.

W. H. BARNUM, Secy.

Edward stamps were better." The  
Illustriertes Briefm.-Journal prefers  
the ½d. to the 1d., and wants to know  
why the King's head is surrounded  
with laurels only, instead of laurel  
and oak leaves as before. It is not  
sorry to think that only two values  
have appeared, as it considers that  
these "very paltry stamps" are a suf-  
ficient mouthful.

In Italy the Gazzetta die Filatelisti  
contents itself with reproducing the  
criticism of the Corriere della Sera,  
which says that England had the op-  
portunity of introducing a little art  
into the stamps that were to form a  
permanent record of the King's Cor-  
onation, but "alas! the English can  
now safely boast of the ugliest stamps  
that pass through the world's post."  
It goes on to complain that "the pre-  
dominant note of the new stamps is  
economy," while "the portrait might  
be that of the Czar, who is strangely  
like George V., or even that of any  
other gentleman with a beard." In  
conclusion, it says that the designs  
have been conceived by a spirit void  
of art and poetry, a spirit that does  
not look on England as the centre  
of the vastest empire the world has  
ever known, as the beating heart of  
half mankind, but imagines it simply  
as the country of hard cash.

Of Spanish papers we note only the  
Eco Postal, which says simply, "To  
be quite frank, the new stamps do not  
satisfy us; we hoped for something  
else from Great Britain. To our  
mind the former stamps were better."

### RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular—  
Aug. 15, 1911—Eight pages—The Scott  
Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

Catalogue of Haynes' Sixth Auction  
Sale—Toledo, Sept. 9th, 1911—The  
Robert Haynes Stamp Co., Toledo, O.

A. C. Roessler's Stamp News—Au-  
gust 1 (4 pages)—September 1 (4 pages)—  
A. C. Roessler, Newark, N. J.

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Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

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Vol. IX - No. 12

SMETHPORT, PA., SEPTEMBER 2, 1911

Whole No. 226

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Beautiful, bi-colored stamps. Set consisting of nine varieties, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 (error), 20, 25 and 30c, all postally used, price 38c.

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NYASSA

Surcharged "Republics," camel and seal, zebra, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20, 50 refs. unused, per set ..... 18  
 Chile Commemorative, 15c error ..... 38  
 \*Sticly, 5c and 15c, Garibaldi, ..... 31  
 Japan, 1000 assorted ..... 19  
 Austria, 5kr., No. 125 ..... 35  
 Postage 2c extra. Samples "News" free.

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your old style painted benzine cup and get a Marquette Watermark Detector. It costs you less and is a thousand per cent. better article. We absolutely guarantee this Detector to give the very best satisfaction. No paint of any sort is used on our product, but the entire base containing the benzine is blown of top black glass. There has never been, or never will be produced a finer contrivance than the Marquette Watermark Detector. It stands in a class by itself, and after you have purchased one if it is not what we represented it to be, the money is waiting ready to be returned to you.

Price packed in a neat little wooden box 35 cents; by mail 45 cents.

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"NONE BETTER."

UNITED STAMP CO.,

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## THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION

Owing to the Editor's unavoidable absence from Chicago, on account of unforeseen and pressing business matters, we are, greatly to our regret, unable to give our readers the full and complete report of the Chicago Exhibition which we had hoped and expected to present in this number. In this dilemma, we can only give the bare resume of the exhibits as outlined in the Official Catalogue—which, however, unsatisfactory, may still be new to a majority of our readers.

The following is the complete official summary of exhibits:

### CLASS ONE.

- United States.**
1. George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio. United States.
  2. Arthur W. Robertson, Rochford, Ill. Postal Adhesives, Unpaid, Departments, Special Delivery and First Issue of Newspaper Stamps—from 1847 to date.
  3. F. R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo. Collection of Adhesives, including Postpaid, Departments, and Newspaper.
  4. Van Dyk MacBride, Passaic, N. J. Postal Adhesives.
  5. Geo. W. Rice, Detroit, Mich. United States Adhesive Stamps for machine use, with Government and private perforations.
  6. Major F. L. Palmer, U. S. A., Retired, Atlanta, Ga. The adhesive portion of the exhibition.

reference collection of Philippine Islands began when the China Relief Expedition, 1900-1901, and specializes from his return to the Islands (June, 1901) until the present time. Used and unused, mostly in single, with shades, type varieties or surcharge, etc., a few rare or curious covers and some blocks of four which are notable for various reasons. Complete as to all main numbers listed by Scott's catalogue, except as to the latter's Nos. 38, 38A, 112, 318 and 319. Most of the minor varieties listed by Scott are represented and many that are not so listed. All U. S. surcharged issues in mint blocks of four, and an incomplete single stamp plate number collection of the same. A showing in the O. B. printed surcharge, and a showing of different cancellations used in the Spanish as well as the United States days.

7. Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U. S. A., Fort Flagler, Wash. American issues for the Philippine Islands complete. Also a complete set of stamps used by the Insurrectionary Government, including the 2c. "Correas" with lined background, postally used.
8. Van Dyk MacBride, Passaic, N. J. A special collection; none but the stamps issued by the United States

or surcharged stamps being represented.

**Canal Zone:**  
**Porto Rico:**  
**Guam.**

9. Geo. L. Toppan, Chicago, Ill. Canal Zone mostly in sheets and blocks, highly specialized and annotated. Porto Rico specialized as to shades and varieties, but mostly single copies. Guam, complete as to regular issues. Practically all unused.

10. Laurence B. Mason, Cranford, N. J. Collection of Canal Zone unused in blocks of 4, showing varieties; also the first issues used on original covers. An unused collection of Porto Rico, American issues only, and of Guam; single stamps.

**United States**  
 Mrs. W. W. Randall, New York City. Collection of unused United States cut-square envelopes, comprising all regular issues and Post Office Department and War Department, 1853-1911; also (for exhibition but not for competition) United States envelopes used in Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines.

12. Geo. L. Toppan, Chicago, Ill. A specialized collection of United States envelope stamps. Practically all unused and mostly corners of envelopes with large margins.

13. Van Dyk MacBride, Passaic, N. J. United States revenue stamps; general issues.

14. Edgar Vernon, Battle Creek, Mich. United States Revenue stamps, General Issues, in pairs, blocks, shades and singles. Perforated complete, including \$200, two \$500 of second issue, imperforated pair of \$200, \$500 Document of 1899, 450 Cts. 1902.

### CLASS TWO.

- United States**
15. Van Dyk MacBride, Passaic, N. J. Special collection of Confederate Stamps.
  16. Van Dyk MacBride, Passaic, N. J. United States Telegraph Stamps—a set of official proofs 1875-1885, presented by the Western Union Telegraph Company from their archives.
  17. Henry B. Phillips, San Francisco, Cal. Express Franks of the United States—exemplification of a collection from the exhibitor's collection.
  18. Wm. F. Cornell, Detroit, Mich. Sixty rare covers of Western Express Franks, mostly printed, but several with the rare postmarks of name instead of printing. Many rare locals and United States Postage stamps are found on these franks; many of them used for carrying mail overland in the early days.

**Covers**

19. Wm. F. Cornell, Detroit, Mich. (Continued on page 4)

## SPECIALS

002 Ecuador, Official 2c green	.25	.07
14 Guatemala 1878, 1p yellow	.30	.08
25 1882, 20c yellow & green	.10	.03
88 1c on 10c blue green	.04	.01
114 1902 1c green & purple	.04	.01
115 2c lake & black	.02	.01
116 5c ultra & black	.03	.01
117 6c bistre & green	.03	.01
118 10c yellow & green	.03	.01
124 25c on 1c dark green	.08	.02
125 25c on 2c carmine	.08	.02
126 25c on 6c green	.10	.03
133 1c on 10c yel. & blue	.03	.01
134 2c on 12 1/2c blue & blk	.03	.01
135 6c on 20c lilac & blk	.04	.01
136 2c on 75c lilac & blk	.03	.01
50 blocks of four, unused, 50 varieties (catalog \$20.00)		\$3.25
103 varieties that catalog \$20.10		3.75

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*Argentine Officials 1901 1-50c catg. 71c	scarce	.....	23
Australian Comn. 1902 10d, catg. 35c		.....	14
Bolivia 1876 50c, catg. 50c		.....	18
Brazil 1908 100r Jubilee, scarce		.....	65
Canada 1897, Jubilee 1/2c, scarce		.....	14
Cape of Good Hope 1902 3, 4, 6d, each		.....	32
Danish West Indies 1902 20, scarce		.....	66
*French Colonies, 10 recent issues		.....	67
Japan 1894 Jubilee 5s, good one		.....	65
*Liberia 1885, 3c, 4c, each		.....	66

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Newfoundland Royal Set 1c to 15c.

(Blocks \$3.50) 90c.

We have this set FINELY CENTERED, which costs us a little more than to take any old thing the Postoffice sends.  
 We have kept our New Issue Service up to the Minute all Summer and if anything has got by while you were "vacating" advise us and we will send on approval. We can furnish full sets and short sets of the "Republics" of Portugal, Azores, Angola, Cape Verde, Congo, Mozambique Co., Portuguese India, and Timor, including the Dues that have been surcharged.  
 For ANYTHING in New Issues write us.

If your name is not on our Mailing List

We Both Lose.

Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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This fine collection consisting of a splendid lot of 20th Century stamps, many of them in strips and blocks, together with a superb line of old 19th Century stamps in exceptionally fine condition, will be sold by us at auction, early in the coming Fall.

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Be sure to write us. We are specialists in auction work and in placing collections en bloc for cash. We have ample resources with which to make cash advances where desired and we issue insurance against loss by fire or theft, while the collection is in our hands.

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General Manager S. F. REDFIELD
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The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you use the advertisement in "Redfield's."

EDITORIAL

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION.

In the current number of the "Philadelphia Stamp Club Bulletin" (to which publication we have so often referred that all our readers should by this time be familiar, at least by hearsay, with its style and nature) we find a very interesting suggestion—nothing less than that all the principal local stamp societies of the United States should join hands in publishing an inter-society journal:

The proposition is one that we should say deserves very serious consideration at the hands of all really live local societies. As the "Bulletin" points out, in an open letter its Board of Publication has addressed to other societies, the Post Office Department's action in forbidding regular stamp publications to give special rates to Societies, has worked much hardship on local stamp bodies.

The ideal solution of the official organ question is, however, that which the Philadelphia Stamp Club has already found, in their bright and clever little "Bulletin." If all our important local societies would undertake the publication of their own organ, on the "Bulletin" style, and would handle it as intelligently and effectively as the "Bulletin" managers have done, there would be no need whatever for a joint society journal.

As a consequence of these things members of societies in the larger cities (with the honorable exception of a select minority, who really enjoy reading their stamp papers thoroughly) are not very assiduous subscribers to the philatelic press; and the returns from the voluntary subscription plan have hardly been such as to cause any great joy in the breast of the publisher.

We rather think our Philadelphia friends have hit upon a feasible solution of the problem, and, at any rate, would like to see the experiment tried. If a permanent inter-society journal of strength and stability could be established in this country, it would at once and forever solve the official organ problem for all local societies. Of course there are great practical difficulties in the way of establishing and making successful such a journal.

The nucleus of the Museum of the Post Office Department was derived from various exhibits which had been especially prepared for the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893. These consisted of different items of interest in connection with the postal service, curious objects which had been passed through the Dead Letter Office, numerous sheets of cardboard proofs, but no postage stamps. A special room was assigned to this exhibit in the old Post Office Dep't building on E. street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Mr. Stanley I. Slack was placed in charge as curator and to him is due great credit for the pretentious museum which now fills a room and practically the entire corridor on the third floor of the main post office building at the national capital. A continuous stream of visitors has been daily attracted to this exhibit and it is only natural that frequent inquiry would be made in regard to the government's stamp collection. Time and again the information would be imparted that the Department had no stamp collection but full sheets of proofs of some of the stamps could be seen.

Curator Slack finally made up his mind that something had to be done. A beginning was made by securing from the Third Assistant Postmaster General specimens of all stamps of the United States then current, and from the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Mr. Brooks, a set of all foreign stamps which had been received from the central bureau of the International Postal Union at Bern.

In 1906 the late H. G. Mandel mounted for the P. O. Department exhibit at Paris five frames of United States stamps and loaned a portion of his own collection, which was also exhibited the following year at the Buffalo Exposition. Soon after the foreign portion of the exhibit was remounted by the assistance of the writer along strictly philatelic lines.

Prior to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1904, an expenditure of about \$5000 for United States, Confederates, Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico stamps was made from various sources out of the appropriation of \$50,000 made by Congress for the Post Office Department exhibit. This fund enabled the acquisition of many valuable stamps which, when added to the collection, gave the department a creditable exhibit.

United States. Only unused specimens were accepted in the United States collection. The departmental issues and newspaper stamps are quite complete. Beginning with 1847 we find the 5 and 10c, then of 1851 all up to the 24c. The 1861 contains the 3c scarlet and 3c pink, as well as several of the "August" issue.

When Dewey Took Manilla

We sent a cruiser to an island in the middle of the Pacific, named Guam, to wrest it from the Spaniards. The cruiser anchored in the harbor, fired a gun and sent a boat ashore to demand surrender. The Spanish officer met it at the beach with profuse apologies. He would have returned the generous salute but his powder had given out.

GUAM?

You can have the 1c postfree for 17 cents, the 2c for 12 cents and the 5c for 27 cents.

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The Magazine which does things. TWO SERIALS now running. "Provisional Proprietaries of the United States," by C. A. Nest. Rasmus Bartelson's translation of "Specimen Stamps," by Hugo von Zobelitz.

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We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver, as free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy 25 stamps from our lists on receipt.

- Cat. 1. Nicaragua 1890 5c black fine .75
2. Peru (Arequipa) 1855 10c gray No. 23a .10
3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off. .75
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5. Ecuador 1c Jub. No. 125a .50
6. Soruth (India) 1s green No. 11 .65

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

complete except the 24c. The various "Special Printings" are mostly lacking. After that date all issues are complete except the 2c inverted Pan American. The 4c without "Specimen" is one of the best stamps in the collection.

Hawaii: The missionary issue is, of course, absent, but one each of all "numerals" and subsequent issues make a fine showing.

Philippines: A nice collection of the Old Spanish issues, lacking only several of the rarest surcharges. The United States issues contain all the special surcharges and special printings made in 1904, but they are shown as regular stamps.

Cuba: The old Spanish issues are complete and there is a good showing in Puerto Principe surcharges.

Porto Rico: All issues complete, including the Coamo provisional.

Confederate States: The regular issues are complete. The locals include only a few of the cheaper ones.

"New York Fives."

We are prepared to pay the best prices for pairs and blocks, loose or on covers. If you have any for sale, let us know.

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17 Cuba . . . . .10
16 Venezuela . . . . .15
10 Paraguay . . . . .10
25 West Indies . . . . .10
40 Asia . . . . .15
30 Australia . . . . .12
25 Cen. America . . . . .20
30 So. America . . . . .15
125 Brit. Colonies . . . . .40
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Particulars sent post free upon application.

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Back in the eighties the late F. Trifet of Boston was called on to mount a collection of United States and foreign stamps for the "Records" of the stamp division. Lately this album was turned over to the curator of the museum and he has now merged it into the regular collection, thereby greatly increasing its interest and value.

Bergedorf—1/2s. violet, 3s. rose. Saxony—3pf. red, unused. Schleswig-Holstein—Nos. 1 and 2. Switzerland—Basle unused, Zurich 4r. (vertical lines), 6r. (horizontal lines.)

Spain—1850 to 1853 (Scott 1 to 30) unused. All rare 2 reals and the Madrid issue are extremely fine.

Cape of Good Hope—the 1p. and 4p. "wood blocks."

Mauritius—1848 1p. (2 copies), 2p.

Ceylon—1857 imperf., 10p., 1sh 9p., both fine unused; perf., wmk. star, 8p., 9p., 2sh., all unused.

Canada—6p. imperf., unused.

The Arrangement: The arrangement of the stamp collection is modeled after the government collections in Germany and England, combining the best features in the Imperial Postal Museum at Berlin and the Taping Collection in the British Museum. Both of these were especially visited by the writer while in Europe in 1905,

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measurements and samples of mats for mounting were secured and taken to Washington. Out of the appropriation for the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 a valuable large upright case was made and this now holds the entire stamp collection. Vertical sliding frames each divided into several sections contain the stamps nicely mounted in catalogue order. At the top is the number corresponding with a printed list of countries in a frame close at hand, enabling any visitor to pull out the slide containing such countries as he may wish to inspect. It is thus demonstrated that the stamps are not exposed to the light and therefore cannot fade, a very important thing to consider in a stamp exhibit. The individual cards are so arranged that they can be readily removed or changed as occasion may require.

There is but one improvement which we would like to suggest to Mr. Slack in case any rearranging is ever done. Try to have each set of stamps on a line or two by themselves, put the dates above each line and space them so that it can be readily seen where a new issue commences. If there are only three or four stamps in a set, give them a line to themselves, leaving a little space at the sides. If the set contains a larger number of stamps let the line be longer or make two lines of them. In order to secure accuracy in spacing let the sheets have an inconspicuous background of small squares, printed in very pale blue or gray, with a mark to designate the horizontal and vertical center lines. This will be a wonderful help in laying out symmetrical pages and spacing the stamps accurately.

No visiting collector should fail to inspect the stamps in the Museum of the Post Office Department.

M. P. CASTLE HONORED.

Philatelists in general will learn with much gratification that in the coronation honors bestowed by King George, Philately, in the person of one of its most distinguished representatives, was not forgotten. We allude to Mr. M. P. Castle, upon whom was conferred, on July 6th, membership in the Royal Victorian Order of the fourth class—the honor being bestowed at the Coronation Levee at St. James' Palace.

We must confess to some uncertainty as to the extent of this honor. By its receipt, Mr. Castle becomes a member of a Royal Order of

Knighthood and the presumption is that this carries with it the right to the title "Sir;" and that we must hereafter speak of Mr. Castle as "Sir Marcellus Castle." It is possible, however, that in the changes that have taken place in the institution of knighthood since feudal times there have been some titular restrictions placed on the lesser orders. In any event, Mr. Castle, and through him the Royal Philatelic Society and the pursuit of Philately in general, have been signally honored. Mr. Castle, we may say for the benefit of readers who do not keep in close touch with philatelic affairs abroad, is one of the most distinguished of living English philatelists. As a collector, few men of his time have done greater things. He has been the pacemaker in more than one special philatelic field; and has twice had the honor of receiving for a collection the highest price ever paid up to that time. He is best known, however, for his connection with the Royal (formerly the London) Philatelic Society, in which he has for many years past been a prominent figure. During a great part of the past twenty years he has been virtual head of the Society, either as President or Vice-President—the holder of the latter office often being, in actual effect, the chief executive, the Presidency being of late years (especially when held by the present King, as Prince of Wales, and to a less extent by the present President, the Earl of Crawford—mainly an honorary and nominal headship.

In addition to being at the administrative helm of the Society, Mr. Castle has also served as Editor of the London Philatelist ever since the foundation of that great and influential office—save for a brief period when, Mr. Castle being absent on a trip around the world, the main conduct of the periodical was in the hands of the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell. No philatelist in England is more respected and looked up to than Mr. Castle, and a more popular or appropriate choice for the bestowal of philatelic honors could scarcely have been made.

In this connection it is of some interest to recall the rather widely circulated rumor (perhaps entirely lacking in foundation) that the King had intended to knight the famous philatelist and art expert, Mr. Henry J. Duveen—a step which was, of course, rendered impossible (if, in fact, it

TRADE COLUMN

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If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

1000 Engl. Colonials (St. Helena, Maldives, Antigua, Brunel, Cayman, Nyassa) P. O. Gic. SLAUGHTER, 141 2nd Ave., Manorspark, Eng.

Theo Louis Renault, formerly in Philadelphia, is now at Gagny, Seine et Oise, France; he has a fine choice of mission stamps, price list on demand.

was ever thought of) by the cloud which has recently settled over the great house of Duveen Bros.

MR. BARTELS INTERVIEWED BY N. Y. TIMES.

The New York Times, in its issue for August 20th, prints a highly readable and entertaining stamp collecting article, in the form of an interview with Mr. J. Murray Bartels on the subject of rare stamps and great collections. Mr. Bartels' trip to the Vienna Exhibition, as custodian of some very valuable American exhibits supplies the reason for the interview; and Mr. Bartels discourses on the great collections of the world, the prices paid for extreme rarities, and so on, in a way that is bound to give the casual reader a higher respect for Philately's dignity and importance from this day forth. Such publicity does a world of good to the hobby, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Bartels on this effective piece of press work.

Stamps Free. 100 +11 diff. for names of two collectors and 2c postage. Brazil 30-70 1850, the two only 5c, have pairs and blocks. Collection of 4000 diff. stamps, in \$3.00 International Album and very fair lot, Price \$40.00. 10 varieties precancelled, 10c. 50 blank approval sheets, 10c; 100, 18c. 10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c. 5000 hinges, 30c; 10000, 40c. 10 diff. foreign coins, 15c; 20 diff., 25c. 100 diff. foreign coins, nice lot, \$2.00.

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TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.

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75 Turkey 54 15 Finland 12 50 Australia 09
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## SPECIALS

	Cat. Price	My Price
26 Chile 1883, 50c violet	.50	.40
50 Chile 3c on 1p brown	.15	.04
1318 France Yunnan Fou	.12	.04
1319 " " 2c	.12	.04
802 United States Carrier		
1c blue	2.00	.78
1c black	3.50	1.38
1c red	6.50	2.94
3c blue glazed	12.00	4.00
1c rose	10.00	3.00
1c buff	15.00	6.75
1005 Newspaper 2c black	.50	.21
1006 " 3c black	.75	.27
1007 " 4c black	.75	.28
1008 " 6c black	2.50	1.03
1009 " 8c black	2.75	1.05
1010 " 9c black	10.00	3.97
1011 " 10c black	1.00	.41
1012 " 12c rose	1.50	.64
1013 " 24c rose	1.50	.67
1014 " 30c rose	1.50	.68
1015 " 48c rose	10.00	4.88
1016 " 60c rose	7.50	3.35
1025 1879, 2c black	.50	.11
1030 " 3c black	.90	.21
1031 " 4c black	.40	.16
1032 " 6c black	.75	.27
1033 " 8c black	1.00	.43
1034 " 12c red	3.00	1.38
1035 " 24c red	3.00	1.38
1036 " 60c red	6.00	2.50
1042 " 90c red	10.00	4.80
1044 " 83 red vermillion	7.00	3.40
1052 1885 1c black	.25	.10
1053 " 12c carmine	1.25	.55
1054 " 24c carmine	1.50	.65
1056 " 48c carmine	4.00	1.90
1058 " 72c carmine	6.00	2.50
1060 " 96c carmine	8.00	3.62
1061 1894, 1c intense black	.50	.19
1062 " 2c intense black	.50	.19
1063 " 4c intense black	1.00	.38
1067 " 24c pink	4.00	1.90
1075 1895, 1c black	.25	.09
1076 " 2c black	1.00	.39
1077 " 5c black	2.00	.81
1078 " 10c black	2.50	1.08
1080 " 50c carmine	3.50	1.54
1087 " 1c black	.10	.04
1088 " 2c black	.10	.04
1089 " 5c black	.15	.07
1090 " 10c black	.25	.11
1091 " 25c carmine	.50	.30
1092 " 50c carmine	1.00	.55
1094 " \$10 green	25.00	8.14
1095 " \$10 green	1.50	.80
1096 " \$20 slate	1.50	.80
1097 " \$50 carmine	1.00	.50
1098 " \$100 purple	1.00	.50
1201 Postage Due 1c yellow br.	.25	.09
1203 " 2c yellow br.	.10	.03
1208 " 1c brown	.10	.03
1210 " 3c brown	.15	.06
1211 " 5c brown	.15	.06
1213 " 30c brown	1.00	.31
1214 " 50c brown	3.00	1.02
1215 1880 1c red brown	.15	.05
1216 " 2c red brown	.15	.05
1218 " 5c red brown	.50	.16
1219 " 10c red brown	.75	.27
1220 " 30c red brown	.75	.32
1221 " 50c red brown	1.50	.52
1222 1891 1c bright claret	.65	.02
1223 " 2c bright claret	.08	.05
1224 " 3c bright claret	.15	.05
1225 " 5c bright claret	.15	.06
1226 " 10c bright claret	.25	.11
1227 " 30c bright claret	.40	.17
1228 " 60c bright claret	1.00	.39
1242 " 10c bright claret	.50	.19
1250 " 30c bright claret	.30	.13
1251 " 50c bright claret	.60	.24
1318 Envelope 1853 10c green		
die 4	2.00	.76
" 5c	12.00	4.71
" 10c green	35.00	14.31
" 24c green&red	9.00	3.00
" 40c red&black	10.00	3.00
" 2c black die A	1.00	.37
" 2c black die D	.75	.26
" 2c black die E	.50	.21
" 1861 9c yellow	6.00	2.70
" 12c brown	5.00	2.05
" 18c red	2.50	1.05
" 24c blue	2.00	.81
" 30c green	2.50	1.02
" 40c rose	2.50	1.03
" 3c brown	2.00	.84
" 1870 15c red orange	1.50	.62
" 30c black	3.00	1.00
" 1c dark blue	3.75	1.26

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa.

## CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

A stamp society has been organized at Aberdeen, S. D., under the name of the Aberdeen Philatelic Society.

This month's "Philadelphia Stamp Club Bulletin" continues its interesting "Philadelphia Collectors" series with a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. A. F. Henkels, one of the veterans of Quaker City Philately, who has in many ways been instrumental in bringing the Philadelphia Club to its present high plane of usefulness and success. Mr. Henkels, by the way, is Editor and Business Manager of the "Bulletin" itself, and hence deserving of special credit for the excellence of that model club bulletin.

## THE AUSTRALIAN STAMP COMPETITION.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly for August 5th, prints this item:

The prize Australian stamp design, so far as we can gather from a rough illustration published in the "Melbourne Evening Herald," is not at all bad, although the King's Head, the Colonial Coat-of-Arms, the Kangaroo and the Emu, make rather a crowded picture. The design is the work of Mr. Hermann Altmann of St. Kilda, and he receives the first prize of £100. A second prize of £50 is to be divided equally between Mr. Donald Mackay, Finchley, London, and Mr. Edwin A. Arnold, Anerley, Lon-

don. The principal features of their designs were a kangaroo and the Australian coat of arms. It does not necessarily follow that the Government will adopt the first prize design for the new uniform stamp, but the probabilities are that with a few minor alterations, it will. The board which made the selection was composed of Mr. Bernard Hall, Director of the National Gallery; Mr. J. B. Cook, the Commonwealth Stamp Printer; and a well-known philatelist, Mr. A. S. A. Whelen, who is a member of the Sydney and Prahran Philatelic societies.

## THE READING TABLE,

What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.

## THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

(The Philatelic Gazette; semi-monthly; published by the Philatelic Pub. Co., New York; edited by Wm. W. Randall; September 1, 1911.)

The Philatelic Gazette signalizes the opening of its second volume and its concurrent transformation from a monthly to a semi-monthly periodical, by giving its readers a splendid number. A new and tasteful cover adorns this number, in the center of which stands forth a fine portrait of America's foremost collector, Mr. Geo. H. Worthington—who is at this time decidedly the man of the hour, owing to the fact that he is to show at Chicago some \$260,000 worth of his treasures.

Opening to the first reading page, we rub our eyes and wonder if, perchance, we are dreaming; for here boldly staring us in the face is an article headed "Zwei Grosse Philatelistische Ausstellungen," and further examination reveals the fact that two whole pages are printed in this same tongue. We feared for a moment that Mr. Bartels had transplanted his paper bodily to Germany (he is himself at this moment in the Fatherland) but a hurried glance at other pages reassures us that it is still in the main printed in English—these two pages of German being doubtless intended as a delicate compliment to the periodical's European readers. The two great philatelic exhibitions, at Vienna and Chicago, form Mr. Bartels' topic, and he has much to say of the chief American exhibits slated for these two great shows.

Major Palmer's "Postal Issues of the Philippines" (to which during its aerial appearance we have often referred in terms of highest praise) takes up the next few pages. Then comes an interesting article, from the pen of Mr. Bartels himself, on "The U. S. Government Collection," which we deem of such wide and general interest that we reproduce it entire on another page.

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole furnishes a valuable article for U. S. specialists in the form of a study of "United States Guide Dots," a subject which is entirely new to us, but to which Mr. Poole contrives to lend not a little interest.

A reconstructed plate of the Uruguay, 20c, 1866, from the collection of Mr. Chas. Lathrop Pack is reproduced on another page, along with Mr. Pack's notes as to guides for plating. Mr. E. H. Mason continues his "Proofs of U. S. Stamps;" and there are numerous other articles which we have not space to mention. The Gazette has certainly made a fine beginning as a semi-monthly.

## ST. LOUIS STAMP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY.

The 164th meeting of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society was held at the office of Mr. Cornwall, on Tuesday evening, July 18, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., T. C. Mann presiding. The members present were: Mann, Boisselier, Collins, Sisson, Shoeman, Marston, Reudl, Chase, Hosmer and Mr. Hardy as visitor.

Minutes of meeting of June 20 were read and approved. Various communications were read and referred.

## American Philatelic Society

(INCORPORATED)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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6643 Normal Ave., Chicago.  
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## Appointive Officers

Percival Parrish, Sales Supt., 1204 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Harriet W. Craver, Librarian, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
A. G. Burgoyne, Assistant Librarian, 1133 Wightman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Henry Ades Fowler, Attorney, 109 No. 100 Washington St., Chicago.

J. M. Bartels, Counterfeit Detector, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City.  
W. L. Clement, Examiner Sales Books, Philadelphia, Pa.  
C. A. Howes, Editor, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Application was received from Mr. W. F. Hardy of Clayton, Mo., for membership in this Society.

It was then voted to suspend the "By-Laws" and elect Mr. Hardy to immediate membership, and the Secretary instructed to cast the vote for the Society which was then done, and Mr. Hardy was unanimously elected to membership.

Remarks were then made by the Sales Supt. bearing on the Sales Dept., and members were earnestly requested to place their duplicates in this Dept. without further delay.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Next meeting Aug. 1, 1911.

A. P. HOSMER, Secy.

The 165th meeting of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society was held at Mr. Cornwall's office on Tuesday evening, August 1, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:35 p. m., Mr. T. C. Mann presiding. The members present were: Marston, Mann, Diamant, Hardy, Sisson, Bolbach, Prescott, Anschuetz, Cornwall, Schoeman, Collins, Boisselier, Chase, Bollman, Myers, Hosmer, and Mr. A. B. Hunter as visitor.

The minutes of the meeting of July 18 were read and approved. Several communications then read and referred. Communication then read from Mr. Francisco regarding the collection made by his father before his death, and action thereon deferred until additional information should be received.

Application was then read from Allen B. Hunter, 779 N. Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo., for active membership in this society. It was then voted to suspend the "By Laws" and elect Mr. Hunter to immediate membership, and the Secretary instructed to cast the vote for the society, which was then done, and Mr. Hunter was unanimously elected to membership.

A number of lots of stamps were then put up at auction, and sold at good prices by the auctioneer.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Next meeting August 15, 1911.

A. P. HOSMER, Secy.

## The Chicago Exhibit.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Covers showing England's Mulready and the first penny black stamps, Cape of Good Hope triangulars, etc. United States 1847 first postage stamps, Locals, Confederate Locals and Postage, etc. Collection shows many strips.

20. Laurence B. Mason, Cranford, N. J. United States original covers, including Postmasters; Carriers' and early issues only.

21. Henry Hammelman, Washington, D. C. Fifty rare or interesting covers of the United States and Colonies.

22. Geo. H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio. Rare or interesting covers.

23. Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich. Includes U. S. 1847, 1857 and 1861 complete on covers, Mauritius pair fillet heads, etc.

## CLASS THREE.

## Danish West Indies

24. Geo. L. Toppan, Chicago, Ill. Specialized collection mostly in pairs and blocks. The gem of the collection is an unused block of four of the 3c 1855 with the yellow gum (No. 1A). Practically all unused.

## Nova Scotia

25. Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich. Specialized on covers in pairs,

strips and blocks used and unused. Complete on and off covers and split provisionals.

## British Guiana

25a. Ernest R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J. A collection strong in early issues, including shades and minor varieties, many unused and in blocks or partial sheets. First issue 8c and 12c on original covers; a block of four 1852, 1c on part of cover, also fine used pair, three fine copies of the 4c; the scarce reprints in blocks of 20; 1856, 1c, three fine copies. The type-set issue of 1862 has been plated also the 1882, 1c and 2c in both settings. Modern issues are in blocks of four, complete to date.

## Greece:

## Ionian Islands

26. Casey A. Wood, Chicago, Ill. Greece—An advanced students' collection of the stamps of Greece particularly complete. In addition to the adhesive postage stamps shown, everything that throws light upon the manufacture and employment of these stamps (apart from literature) is exhibited, including original designs, essays, trial proofs and stamps on the original envelopes, in addition to used and unused copies of the stamps themselves in most shades and states.

Ionian Islands (not for competition) a small and incomplete collection, mostly of used stamps on original covers.

## Montenegro

27. Edward M. Taylor, Altadena, Cal. A complete and highly specialized collection of Montenegro. In the early issues the perforations are carefully worked out and numerous rare and interesting blocks are shown. In the 1893 overprint, complete settings are shown on all values, as well as numerous minor varieties and all the catalogued errors. The bi-colored issue of 1896 is also extensively specialized, and among the many valuable items are blocks of 4 of the 2 nov. and 3 nov., with centers inverted. The 1905 surcharges are shown in full settings, and the types, errors of color, etc., are wonderfully complete. The "Postage Due" and "Acknowledgement of Receipt" stamps are treated in a similar manner, and there is a complete showing of the postal stationery.

## North Borneo

28. John Allen Palmer, Chicago, Ill. Special collection of North Borneo, 1893.

## Thurn and Taxis

29. Frederick Hollender, Ozone Park, N. Y.

## Wurtemberg

30. Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich.

## Hong Kong

31. Thos. H. Hinton, London, England. Complete with the exception of a few rare errors of surcharge and fiscals which have not been in general circulation. The issue of 1862, no watermark; 1863 to 1880, watermarked Crown C. C.; 1882 to 1902, watermarked Crown C. A., and the large number of surcharged provisionals. Also, the large Revenue stamps authorized and used for postage, among which is the scarce 12 cents on 10 dollars unused, and the 10 dollar rose, used; King Edward issues include specimens of single and multiple C. A. watermark and ordinary chalky paper. Various issues are also shown bearing the postmark of Chinese cities and Treaty ports, including Port Edward, Wai-Hai-Wel; and a few forgeries are shown for comparison.

(Continued next week.)



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Vol. IX—No. 13

SMETHPORT, PA., SEPTEMBER 9, 1911

Whole No. 221

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## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION AND STAMPEXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

HENRY ADES FOWLER

The twenty-sixth annual convention and the stamp exhibition in fitting celebration of the silver anniversary of the Society, opened under the most auspicious conditions, and will go down into history as one of the best that the Society ever had.

The registration opened at 3 o'clock on Monday, August 21st, at the registration headquarters, 1816 Hotel LaSalle, with a speech quite fitting the occasion by Frederick R. Cornwall of St. Louis, Mo., and the presentation to President Henry N. Mudge, of the first badge of the convention, to which remarks Mr. Mudge made suitable reply.

The official badge was in silver and consisted of a clasp with the words "Silver Jubilee" and a blue ribbon with the words "American Philatelic Society—Chicago—August 22-25—1911" to which was attached as a pendant a fine medallion production of our esteemed president, bust to left and his name bordering on the right "HENRY N. MUDGE," affixed to the reverse.

Our members, who makes a specialty of portraiture in medallion art. On the reverse a scroll and wreath effect with the words, "Henry N. Mudge—President—American Philatelic Society—Chicago—Aug. 22-25, 1911—25th year."

To see the high esteem and regard that he was held in not only by the local members but by the membership at large, quite overcame him, but it can truthfully be said that he deserved it all.

In the evening at Fullerton Hall, in the Art Institute, the reception took place, and an address of welcome was made by President P. M. Wolsieffer of the Chicago Philatelic Society, and replied to by W. M. R. French, the director of the Museum, and also by Mr. Mudge, who declared the stamp exhibition formally opened and to the south end of the building where all adjourned and viewed its committee's wonders. Amusement was read on the faces of many at the vast quantity of rarities on exhibition and the admirable way in which the frames were mounted.

Tuesday morning, August 22nd, 1911, the convention proper was formally called to order at 10 a. m. and the credential committee, through Mr. Eaton, announced the result of the ballot, as follows:

C. A. Coolidge	508
W. H. Barnum	504
F. R. Cornwall	503
L. C. Hassler	493
H. C. Bowen	474
L. H. Kjellstedt	468
C. F. Heyerman	449
H. J. Crocker	414
W. C. Stone	372

and declared these candidates elected as a board of directors. Mr. C. A. Nast of Denver, Colo., received 333 votes and there were many scattering votes.

On the question of official journal the vote was announced as follows:

Philadelphia Stamp News	246
Philatelic Gazette	110
Stamp Journal	53
Redfield's Stamp Weekly	31
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News	10
American Philatelic Monthly	10

### President's Report.

The President then read his annual report, which touched on the success of the stamp exhibition and the wonderful influence on our beloved science to bring out on this occasion the wide range and high class of exhibits, etc.

He commented on the fact that we had published the four numbers of our Quarterly, notwithstanding that we had been refused admission of the publication to the mails as second-class matter, and recommended its continuation and that it be sent free to all members.

He severely criticized the official journal—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News—for the way in which it had handled our official matter during the year.

He did not deem it expedient at this time to publish our own journal, monthly or weekly.

He commented on our achievement during the past year by issuing Handbook No. 2 "Essays for United States Postage Stamps" by Edward H. Mason and recommends the incorporation of a hand book committee in the by-laws.

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Have you ever tried my 30 per cent. approval sheets? They contain a fine line of British Colonials, Inc. triangular Capes; Great Britain 5d., 10d. and 1d. values. A fine lot of Hawaii Islands and a very nice assortment of miscellaneous foreign. I issue no retail lists, but a fine one will trade to approval sheets only. Regular customers get the bulk of collections that I buy. If you can afford to spend at least one dollar at a time give these sheets a trial. First class reference required.

CARL YOUNG,

600 BROADWAY ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## South and Central Americans

"Up to the Minute"

I have contracted with some of the leading importing houses in N. Y. for the stamps from their foreign mail, which includes the VERY LATEST provisionals, New Issues, etc., long before they are even noted in the philatelic press, from all South and Central American Countries. Every stamp is fine, and your money back if not satisfied.

100 varieties, post free ..... \$1.02  
GEO. J. CARTER,  
265 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## J. W. SCOTT

(ESTABLISHED 1890) 36 JOHN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

### Montenegro

1 para black	14
2 para lake-brown	14
5 para green	14
10 para red	14
15 para slate-blue	14
20 para olive-brown	14
25 para blue	14
35 para ochre	14
50 para purple	14
1 kruna violet-brown	14
2 kruna yellow-green	14
5 kruna pale blue	14

The set amounts to \$2.75.  
All unused. Postage 2c extra.  
For large list see "Metropolitan Philatelist."

THE J. W. SCOTT CO., LTD., 36 John St., New York

## At 90 per cent. DISCOUNT

In the August 30th number of "STAMPS" will be found some items at exactly 1-10th of catalogue. The stamps offered are in PERFECT condition and are none of them trashy overpriced goods. We do exactly as we say and are selling these goods simply as an advertisement. Send us a postcard for a copy or order a few of the following and a copy of "STAMPS" will be sent you.

*Argentine Officials 1901 1-50c catg. 71c	23
scarc	23
Australian Comm. 1902 10d, catg. 35c	14
Bolivia 1876 50c, catg. 50c	18
Brazil 1905 100r Jubilee, scarce	05
Canada 1897, Jubilee 3c, scarce	14
Cape of Good Hope 1902 3, 4, 6d, each	02
Danish West Indies 1905, 20, scarce	06
*French Colonies, 10 recent issues	07
Japan 1894 Jubilee 5s, good one	05
*Liberia 1885, 3c, 4c, each	06

INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO., Columbus, Ohio

SPECIALS

Table with columns: Cat. Price, My Price. Lists various stamps including Chile 1885, United States Carriers, Newspaper, Postage Due, and various denominations.

E. F. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa.

don. The principal features of their designs were a kangaroo and the Australian coat of arms. It does not necessarily follow that the Government will adopt the first prize design for the new uniform stamp, but the probabilities are that with a few minor alterations, it will. The board which made the selection was composed of Mr. Bernard Hall, Director of the National Gallery; Mr. J. B. Cook, the Commonwealth Stamp Printer; and a well-known philatelist, Mr. A. S. A. Whelen, who is a member of the Sydney and Prahran Philatelic societies.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

(The Philatelic Gazette; semi-monthly; published by the Philatelic Pub. Co., New York; edited by Wm. W. Randall; September 1, 1911.)

The Philatelic Gazette signalizes the opening of its second volume and its concurrent transformation from a monthly to a semi-monthly periodical, by giving its readers a splendid number. A new and tasteful cover adorns this number, in the center of which stands forth a fine portrait of America's foremost collector, Mr. Geo. H. Worthington—who is at this time decidedly the man of the hour owing to the fact that he is to show at Chicago some \$250,000 worth of his treasures.

Opening to the first reading page, we rub our eyes and wonder if, perchance, we are dreaming; for here boldly staring us in the face is an article headed "Zwei Grosse Philatelistische Ausstellungen," and farther examination reveals the fact that two whose pages are printed in this same tongue. We feared for a moment that Mr. Bartels had transplanted his paper bodily to Germany (he is himself at this moment in the Fatherland) but a hurried glance at other pages reassures us that it is still in the main printed in English—these two pages of German being doubtless intended as a delicate compliment to the periodical's European readers. The two great philatelic exhibitions, at Vienna and Chicago, form Mr. Bartels' topic, and he has much to say of the chief American exhibits slated for these two great shows.

Major Palmer's "Postal Issues of the Philippines" (to which during its serial appearance we have often referred in terms of highest praise) takes up the next few pages. Then comes an interesting article, from the pen of Mr. Bartels himself, on "The U. S. Government Collection," which we deem of such wide and general interest that we reproduce it entire on another page.

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole furnishes a valuable article for U. S. specialists in the form of a study of "United States Guide Dots," a subject which is entirely new to us, but to which Mr. Poole contrives to lend us a little interest.

A reconstructed plate of the Uruguay, 20c, 1866, from the collection of Mr. Chas. Lastrapack is reproduced on another page, along with Mr. Pack's notes as to guides for plating. Mr. E. H. Mason continues his "Proofs of U. S. Stamps;" and there are numerous other articles which we have not space to mention. The Gazette has certainly made a fine beginning as a semi-monthly.

ST. LOUIS STAMP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY.

The 16th meeting of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society was held at the office of Mr. Cornwall, on Tuesday evening, July 18, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., T. C. Mann presiding. The members present were: Mann, Boisselier, Collins, Sisson, Shoeman, Marston, Read, Chase, Hosmer and Mr. Hardy as visitor.

Minutes of meeting of June 20 were read and approved. Various communications were read and referred.

American Philatelic Society

(INCORPORATED)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. N. MUDGE, President, 8643 Normal Ave., Chicago. Board of Vice-Presidents: FREDERICK Q. CORNWALL, Chairman, 506 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. CHESTER JAYERS, Clerk, 304 South 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. ADALBERT STRAUSS, St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. BARNUM, Secretary, 1812 East 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio. DR. W. P. WHERRY, Treasurer, 471 Bradley Block, Omaha, Neb. L. B. KJELLSTEDT, Int. Sec., Scranton, Pa. GEN. C. A. COOLIDGE, Detroit, Mich. IL J. CHUCKER, San Francisco, Cal.

Appointive Officers

Perceval Parrish, Sales Supt., 1204 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Harrison W. Craver, Librarian, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. G. Burgoyne, Assistant Librarian, 1123 Wightman St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Henry Ades Fowler, Attorney, 108 No. 100 Washington St., Chicago.

J. M. Bartels, Counterfeit Detector, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. W. L. Clement, Examiner Sales Books, Philadelphia, Pa. C. A. Howes, Editor, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Application was received from Mr. W. F. Hardy of Clayton, Mo., for membership in this Society.

It was then voted to suspend the "By-Laws" and elect Mr. Hardy to immediate membership, and the Secretary instructed to cast the vote for the Society which was then done, and Mr. Hardy was unanimously elected to membership.

Remarks were then made by the Sales Supt. bearing on the Sales Dept., and members were earnestly requested to place their duplicates in this Dept. without further delay.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Next meeting Aug. 1, 1911. A. P. HOSMER, Secy.

The 155th meeting of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society was held at Mr. Cornwall's office on Tuesday evening, August 1, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:35 p. m., Mr. T. C. Mann presiding. The members present were: Marston, Mann, Diamant, Hardy, Sisson, Bolbach, Prescott, Anschuetz, Cornwall, Schoeman, Collins, Boisselier, Chase, Bolman, Myers, Hosmer, and Mr. A. B. Hunter as visitor.

The minutes of the meeting of July 18 were read and approved. Several communications then read and referred. Communication then read from Mr. Francisco regarding the collection made by his father before his death, and action thereon deferred until additional information should be received.

Application was then read from Allen B. Hunter, 779 N. Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo., for active membership in this society. It was then voted to suspend the "By-Laws" and elect Mr. Hunter to immediate membership, and the Secretary instructed to cast the vote for the society, which was then done, and Mr. Hunter was unanimously elected to membership.

A number of lots of stamps were then put up at auction, and sold at good prices by the auctioneer.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Next meeting August 15, 1911. A. P. HOSMER, Secy.

The Chicago Exhibit.

(Continued from Page 1).

Covers showing England's Mulready and the first penny black stamps, Cape of Good Hope triangles, etc. United States 1847 first postage stamps, Locals, Confederate Locals and Postage, etc. Collection shows many strips.

20. Laurence B. Mason, Cranford, N. J. United States original covers, including Postmasters; Carriers' and early issues only.

21. Henry Hammelman, Washington, D. C. Fifty rare or interesting covers of the United States and Colonies.

22. Geo. H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio. Rare or interesting covers.

23. Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich. Includes U. S. 1847, 1857 and 1861 complete on covers, Mauritius pair fillet heads, etc.

CLASS THREE.

Danish West Indies

24. Geo. L. Toppan, Chicago, Ill. Specialized collection mostly in pairs and blocks. The gem of the collection is an unused block of four of the 3c 1855 with the yellow gum (No. 1A). Practically all unused.

Nova Scotia

25. Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich. Specialized on covers in pairs,

strips and blocks used and unused. Complete on and off covers and split provisionals.

British Guiana

25a. Ernest R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J. A collection strong in early issues, including shades and minor varieties, many unused and in blocks or partial sheets. First issue 8c and 12c on original covers; a block of four 1852, 1c on part of cover, also fine used pair, three fine copies of the 4c; the scarce reprints in blocks of 20; 1856, 1c, three fine copies. The type-set issue of 1862 has been plated also the 1882, 1c and 2c in both settings. Modern issues are in blocks of four, complete to date.

Greece:

Ionian Islands

26. Casey A. Wood, Chicago, Ill. Greece—An advanced student's collection of the stamps of Greece particularly complete. In addition to the adhesive postage stamps shown, everything that throws light upon the manufacture and employment of these stamps (apart from literature) is exhibited, including original designs, essays, trial proofs and stamps on the original envelopes, in addition to used and unused copies of the stamps themselves in most shades and states.

Ionian Islands (not for competition) a small and incomplete collection, mostly of used stamps on original covers.

Montenegro

27. Edward M. Taylor, Altadena, Cal. A complete and highly specialized collection of Montenegro. In the early issues the perforations are carefully worked out and numerous rare and interesting blocks are shown. In the 1893 overprint, complete settings are shown on all values, as well as numerous minor varieties and all the catalogued errors. The bi-colored issue of 1896 is also extensively specialized, and among the many valuable items are blocks of 4 of the 2 nov. and 3 nov., with centers inverted. The 1905 surcharges are shown in full settings, and the types, errors of color, etc., are wonderfully complete. The "Postage Due" and "Acknowledgement of Receipt" stamps are treated in a similar manner, and there is a complete showing of the postal stationery.

North Borneo

28. John Allen Palmer, Chicago, Ill. Special collection of North Borneo, 1893.

Thurn and Taxis

29. Frederick Hollender, Ozona Park, N. Y.

Wurtemberg

30. Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich.

Hong Kong

31. Thos. H. Hinton, London, England. Complete with the exception of a few rare errors of surcharge and biscaux which have not been in general circulation. The issue of 1862 no watermark; 1863 to 1889, watermark-ed Crown C. C.; 1882 to 1902, watermark-ed Crown C. C., and the large number of surcharged provisionals. Also, the large Revenue stamps authorized and used for postage, among which is the scarce 12 cents on 10 dollars unused, and the 10 dollar rose, used; King Edward issues include specimens of single and multiple C. A. watermark and ordinary chalky paper. Various issues are also shown bearing the postmark of Chinese cities and Treaty ports, including Port Edward, Wai-Hai-Wai; and a few forgeries are shown for comparison.

(Continued next week.)

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

A stamp society has been organized at Aberdeen, S. D., under the name of the Aberdeen Philatelic Society.

This month's "Philadelphia Stamp and Bulletin" continues its interesting "Philadelphia Collectors" series with a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. A. E. Henkels, one of the veterans of Quaker City Philately, who has in many ways been instrumental in bringing the Philadelphia Club to its present high plane of usefulness and success. Mr. Henkels, by the way, is Editor and Business Manager of the "Bulletin" itself, and hence deserving of special credit for his excellence of that model club bulletin.

THE AUSTRALIAN STAMP COMPETITION.

The Stamp Collector's fortnightly for August 5th, prints this item:

The prize Australian stamp design, so far as we can gather from a rough illustration published in the "Melbourne Evening Herald," is not at all bad, although the King's Head, the Colonial Coat-of-Arms, the Kangaroo and the Eum, make rather a crowded picture. The design is the work of Mr. Hermann Altmann of St. Kilda, and he receives the first prize of £100. A second prize of £50 is to be divided equally between Mr. Donald Mackay, Finchley, London, and Mr. Edwin A. Arnold, Anerley, Lon-

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 13

SMETHPORT, PA., SEPTEMBER 9, 1911

Whole No. 221

## WE BUY STAMPS

and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!

**We Sell** 100 fine So. & Cent. Am. var. (cat. over \$8.00), \$1.00. Pack-  
et 520, 100 diff. scarce stamps, cat. \$10.00.  
\$1.00.

\$10.00 Lot of filled Approval Sheets, good value, only \$3.00!

75% discount on cheap and medium grade App. Sheets, same kind on which other dealers allow 50-60 per cent.

New Big BARGAIN List FREE!

C. F. HUSSMAN & CO.,  
211 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## 46th SALE

OCTOBER 9 & 10, 1911

A FINE LOT OF UNITED STATES and FOREIGN STAMPS

Catalogue ready, mailed on request.  
J. G. MORGENTHAU & CO.,  
87 Nassau St., New York City.

## SPECIALS!!!

**SERVIA.**  
1904.  
**DEATH MASKS.**  
SET COMPLETE, 5p. to 50c, 8 VARIETIES, MINT, FINE, CATALOGUES \$3.15.  
PRICE, \$1.99 PER SET.

## CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

Please Note Change of Address.

## CHILE CENTENARY, 1911

Beautiful, bi-colored stamps. Set consisting of nine varieties, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 (error), 20, 25 and 30c, all postally used, price 38c.

## NICARAGUA 1906 OFFICIAL

Complete set, 1c to 5 pesos, mint, nine different, only 74c. Would be cheap at double the price.

Purchasers of the above will receive Charlton's Advertiser gratis for one year.

L. W. CHARLTON

81 Nassau St., New York



## UNUSED NYASSA

Sets, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50  
Set, same, 75, 100, 200, added  
Japan, 5 1/2, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200  
Nicaragua, 10c to 1 peso orange, un-  
used, complete sheet  
Abyssinia, 1 var., unused  
F. S. Columbian, 1c to 10c  
FREE—Send 25c for a year's subscription to "Hussler's Stamp News" and receive Austria Jubilee, 1907, 1c to 2K free.

A. C. ROESSLER, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

## MARQUETTE

### Watermark Detector

### AWARDED MEDAL

At the International Stamp & Philatelic Exhibition at Chicago, held by the American Philatelic Society, at its 25th Anniversary.

"This Speaks for Itself"  
"Must be the Best"  
"None Better"

Send 45c and get one. It will delight you.

UNITED STAMP CO.,  
1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION AND STAMPEXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

### HENRY ADES FOWLER

The twenty-sixth annual convention and the stamp exhibition in fitting celebration of the silver anniversary of the Society, opened under the most auspicious conditions, and will go down into history as one of the best that the Society ever had.

The registration opened at 3 o'clock on Monday, August 21st, at the registration headquarters, 1816 Hotel LaSalle, with a speech quite fitting the occasion by Frederick R. Cornwall of St. Louis, Mo., and the presentation to President Henry N. Mudge, of the first badge of the convention, to which remarks Mr. Mudge made suitable reply.

The official badge was in silver and consisted of a clasp with the words "Silver Jubilee" and a blue ribbon with the words "American Philatelic Society—Chicago—August 22-25—1911" to which was attached as a pendant a fine medallion production of our esteemed president, bust to left and his name bordering on the right: "HENRY N. MUDGE," affixed to the bottom.

Our members, who makes a specialty of portraiture in medallion art. On the reverse a scroll and wreath effect with the words, "Henry N. Mudge—President—American Philatelic Society—Chicago—Aug. 22-25, 1911—25th year."

To see the high esteem and regard that he was held in not only by the local members but by the membership at large, quite overcame him, but it can truthfully be said that he deserved it all.

In the evening at Fullerton Hall, in the Art Institute, the reception took place, and an address of welcome was made by President P. M. Wolsieffer of the Chicago Philatelic Society, and replied to by W. M. R. French, the director of the Museum, and also by Mr. Mudge, who declared the stamp exhibition formally opened and to the south end of the building where all adjourned and viewed its committee's wonders. Amusement was read on the faces of many at the vast quantity of rarities on exhibition and the admirable way in which the frames were mounted.

Tuesday morning, August 22nd, 1911, the convention proper was formally called to order at 10 a. m. and the credential committee, through Mr. Eaton, announced the result of the ballot, as follows:

C. A. Coolidge	508 votes
W. H. Barnum	504 "
F. R. Cornwall	503 "
L. C. Hassler	493 "
H. C. Bowen	474 "
L. H. Kjellstedt	468 "
C. F. Heyerman	449 "
H. J. Crocker	414 "
W. C. Stone	372 "

and declared these candidates elected as a board of directors.

Mr. C. A. Nast of Denver, Colo., received 333 votes and there were many scattering votes.

On the question of official journal the vote was announced as follows:

Philadelphia Stamp News	246 votes
Philatelic Gazette	110 "
Stamp Journal	53 "
Redfield's Stamp Weekly	31 "
McKee's Weekly Stamp News	10 "
American Philatelic Monthly	10 "

### President's Report.

The President, then read his annual report, which touched on the success of the stamp exhibition and the wonderful influence on our beloved science to bring out on this occasion the wide range and high class of exhibits, etc.

He commented on the fact that we had published the four numbers of our Quarterly, notwithstanding that we had been refused admission of the publication to the mails as second-class matter, and recommended its continuation and that it be sent free to all members.

He severely criticized the official journal—McKee's Weekly Stamp News—for the way in which it had handled our official matter during the year.

He did not deem it expedient at this time to publish our own journal, monthly or weekly.

He commented on our achievement during the past year by issuing Handbook No. 2 "Essays for United States Postage Stamps" by Edward H. Mason and recommends the incorporation of a hand book committee in the by-laws.



### Newfoundland Royal Set 1c to 15c.

(Blocks \$3.50) 90c.

We have this set FINELY CENTERED, which costs us a little more than to take any old thing the Postoffice sends. We have kept our New Issue Service up to the Minute all Summer and if anything has got by while you were "vacating" advise us and we will send on approval. We can furnish full sets and short sets of the "Republics" of Portugal, Azores, Angola, Cape Verde, Congo, Mozambique Co., Portuguese India, and Timor, including the Dues that have been surcharged. For ANYTHING in New Issues write us.

If your name is not on our Mailing List

We Both Lose.

## TRY ME

for approval books of British Colonial and foreign stamps. At this time I am breaking up two fair collections to place them, and have a fine line of stamps on hand. Prices right, condition right. Reference please.

EMILY KING

Halifax - - - Nova Scotia.

## NOW READY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE For 1911!

Paper Covers, 75c by mail, 40c  
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The ONLY CATALOGUE in English complete in one volume.  
The ONLY catalogue listing United States Envelopes, Revenues and Telegraphs. The ONLY Standard American Catalogue.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,  
127 Madison Ave., New York City.

## Desirable Foreign

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100 envelopes, post free ..... \$1.02

GEO. J. CARTER,

265 Buxey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## J. W. SCOTT

(ESTABLISHED 1890)  
39 JOHN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

### Montenegro

1 para blue	10
2 para lake-brown	10
5 para green	10
10 para red	10
15 para white-blue	10
20 para olive-brown	10
25 para blue	10
30 para red	10
35 para purple	10
1 krone violet-brown	10
1 krone yellow-green	10
2 krone pale blue	10

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*Argentine Officials 1901 1-50c each	7c
Australian Comm. 1902 100, each	25c
Bolivia 1876 50c, 100c, 50c	15c
Brazil 1908 100c Jubilee, white	10c
Canada 1897, Jubilee 50c, scarce	14c
Cape of Good Hope 1902 3, 4, 6d, each	10c
Danish West Indies 1905 20, scarce	10c
*French Colonies, 10 recent issues	10c
Japan 1894 Jubilee 5c, good one	10c
*Liberia 1885, 2c, 4c, each	10c

INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,  
Columbus, Ohio

Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year
Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

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Trade Column—12c per line (non-returned) undisplayed.

Editor L. G. QUACKENBUSH
General Manager S. F. REDFIELD
Assistant Manager M. E. CONNOLLY

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office
and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.
The compilers of the Philatelic Index
as published in the quarterly are
to be congratulated.

He recommended that the committee
of Catalogue of United States
Postage Stamps be continued, but
with Frederick R. Cornwall at its
head in place of himself.

He recommended that the 25th anniversary
committee be continued till
its labors with the exhibition had
ceased.

He reported that the Society History
section of the committee had fulfilled
its task, but no money could be
spared to publish it, and suggested
that it be published in the quarterly.

He reported a decline in receipts
owing to change in method of paying
dues, and suggests the returns to
the old rate of \$1.20.

In the nature of a valediction he
thanked all the members for their
undoubted loyalty and courtesy that
had been accorded him during his
entire term, which report was received
with a remarkable demonstration by
those present.

The committees were announced as
follows.

First Finance
Iver R. Johnson, Chairman.
C. F. Mann,
L. C. Hassler.

Second Finance
D. W. Wherry, Chairman.
T. C. Mann,
Alvin Good.

Library
C. A. Nast, Chairman.
W. A. Sisson,
O. S. Hart.

Sales Department
Major F. L. Palmer, Chairman.
P. McG. Mann,
Frank J. Bescher.

Branch Societies
Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Chairman.
E. L. Flacher,
John Kay.

Resolution
Frederick R. Cornwall, Chairman.
E. M. Rosenthal,
H. M. Clark.

Next Convention Seat
Eugene Doebelin, Chairman.
W. G. Whittaker,
Mrs. T. S. Farquharson.

By-Laws
J. N. Luff, Chairman.
W. C. Stone,
Chester A. Meyers,
C. F. Heyerman,
Henry N. Mudge, ex-officio.

Vice-President's Report.
Mr. Cornwall read the vice-president's
report and commented on the
"shabby" way in which the official
matter of the association had been
treated by the official organ, Mekeel's
Weekly Stamp News.

He reported that substitutions
which had grown materially, were
occasioned more than likely through
the system of branch managers, and
had grown in number over 1910, but
not in amount.

COMING AUCTIONS—SEASON 1911-12

Our auction season will open October 4th, 5th and 6th with the three session
sale of the splendid collection of 19th and 20th Century stamps of Mr. John Hilleke
of Vicksburg, Miss. The sale will be held at the Collectors' Club, 14 Park Place,
New York, N. Y., each evening at 8 o'clock. The foreign edition of the catalog goes
out September 1st; U. S. edition, September 15th. If you fail to receive your copy
postal for one.

Other sales booked: 38th, The stamp collection of Major F. L. Palmer, together
with the superb entire envelope collection of Mr. C. F. W. Moser, for October 26th
and 27th; 39th, Fine collection of Mr. Harry Reeves of Camden, N. J., for November
15th and 16th; 40th, The splendid general collection of Mr. "W." for November
28th and 29th. In addition to the foregoing, we are working on another splendid
property cataloging over \$18,000.00. Particulars later.

IF YOUR COLLECTION IS FOR SALE
Be sure to write us. We are specialists in auction work and in placing collections
on blue for cash. We have ample resources with which to make cash advances
where desired and we issue insurance against loss by fire or theft, while the collection
is in our hands. We can afford to do this. We have three fire proof safes
together with ample space in the safe deposit vault of the Commonwealth Trust
Company of Philadelphia, directly across the street from our office. Thus you have
absolute protection besides the satisfaction of dealing with a house of high standing
and financial responsibility. Other interesting details upon request.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO.
Perival Parrish, President.
1204 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They drew 21 warrants in 1910 for
\$79.92; and 23 warrants in 1911 for
\$66.82

He recommended that the reward
of \$10.00 for proof of guilt of any
member substituting be continued,
and expressed the hope that the practice
could be wiped out.

He reported the loss by mail robbery
between Ballston, Pa., and Rock
City Falls, N. Y., of three circuits—
30 books, and the payment out of the
insurance fund to cover the same
amounting to \$471.99.

Sales Superintendent's Report.

The report of Mr. Parrish was read
by Mr. Cornwall and from it we learned
that John W. Haseltine, lead the
branch managers in sales, having sold
\$1028.83.

A summary of the business for the
year ending July 1, 1911, is as follows:

2455 books on hand June 30,
1910, valued at \$45542.80
2127 received from 7119 to
6,2911 valued at 34448.69

4582 \$79991.49
1875 returned to owners priced
at 33663.28

2767 (sales \$7213.99) 46328.21
39 lost, valued at 471.99
2677 in circulation June 30,
1911, valued at \$45856.22

The secretary's report was read by
himself and he reported no new charter
to Branch Societies and that the
charter of District of Columbia No. 36
and Los Angeles and So. California
Nos. 35 were annulled and the total
number in good standing 18. He reported
a total membership August 19,
1911, of 1574; that during the year we
had ten deaths, that 142 new book-
holders were added, that 39 members
had been reinstated and 1011 82 resignations
had been accepted.

Treasurer's Report.
Dr. W. P. Wherry read his report
and the summaries are as follows:

Stock fund \$3732.66
Suspense ap. 45.96
Insurance fund 1294.43
Exchange account 74.23

General fund deficit 5967.22
On Hand \$4294.11
Our resources are as follows:

Bonds \$2612.34
Cash 1692.77
\$4214.11

The reports of the examiner of
sales books, of the editor, the International
Secretary, the Librarian, the
assistant Librarian, the Attorney and
the Counterfeit Detector, was then
read, the latter reporting 655 stamps
sent to him for examination of which
346 were original, 206 forgeries and
93 reprints and seven on which no
opinion was passed.

Meeting adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

Convention Picture.

At the opening of the afternoon session
the picture was taken of the convention
attendants in the Red Room
of the Hotel LaSalle and was a very
fine one indeed, and afterwards the
members and visitors went to the
Art Museum to have a daylight view
of the stamp exhibition.

In the evening nearly 200 of the
members and their guests enjoyed a

"moonlight" excursion on the steam-
er "Petoskey" although the boat did
not go beyond the breakwater owing
to rough weather. Music was enjoyed
and refreshments were served.

Second Day.

Many reports and communications
were read and Mr. Luff gave a verbal
report for the Expert Committee and
made a rather astonishing assertion
that no one had used the committee
during the year.

Mr. Nast presented a resolution in
reduction in postage to the rate of
one cent per ounce.

The Resolution Committee reported
in part as follows, all of which
resolutions were adopted:

Committee on Catalogue of U. S.
Stamps be continued with F. R. Corn-
wall instead of H. N. Mudge.

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Com-
mittee be continued in connection
with Stamp Exhibition.

That \$50.00 be appropriated for Ed-
ucational Committee.

That \$50.00 be appropriated for the
Recruiting Committee.

Recommend the adoption of a 1c
rate to ordinary business letters.

That the librarian have \$50.00 ap-
propriated for his use to bind or pur-
chase at his discretion.

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

That William R. Ricketts be given
Philatelic Index Committee.

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

Congratulations were sent to the
Philatelic Society of Sweden on their
25th anniversary which took place 4
days after our own.

Mr. Doebelin reported that the only
place philatelically seeking the next
convention was Springfield, Mass.,
and it was unanimously passed that
it be held there. Mr. Stone in ac-
knowledging the acceptance of the
invitation read a little poem as fol-
lows:

Exhibit "A."

In the afternoon session other com-
munications and reports were read
and then the members and guests
were treated to an auto ride through
approximately forty miles of Chic-
ago's Park and Boulevard system and
had an enjoyable spread at Beck's
restaurant where one hundred and
forty-two partook of the refreshments
served.

Third Day.

The morning was devoted to mak-
ing many minor and necessary chang-
es to the by-laws and as there were
not enough proxies to carry any
changes it was necessary that any
change, to be made, must be made
unanimously. The principal change
made being the placing of the dues
at the old rate of \$1.20.

This was the second convention
where the necessity of a proxy vote
was not needed.

The Resolution Committee made an
additional report and recommended:

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

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

That the appropriation of \$250.00
for the Anniversary Committee which
was not used be reappropriated for
their use.

When Dewey Took Manila

We sent a cruiser to an island in the
middle of the Pacific named Guam, to
wrest it from the Spaniards. The cruiser
anchored in the harbor, fired a gun and
sent a boat ashore to demand surrender.
The Spanish officer met it at the beach
with profuse apologies. He would have
returned the generous salute but his pow-
der had given out. "Don't worry," said
the American officer, "War was declared
long ago and you are my prisoner." Then
we sent them postage stamps. Have you
any of the stamps of

GUAM?

You can have the 1c postfree for 17
cents, the 2c for 12 cents and the 5c for
27 cents.

COPLEY STAMP CO. BOSTON, MASS.

EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST

"The Periodical with an Individuality."
Now in its second volume.

The Magazine which does this—
TWO SERIALS now running—"Provisional
Proprietaries of the United States,"
by C. A. Nast. Rasmus Bertelson's trans-
lation of "Specimen Stamps," by Hugo von
Zepelitz.

Others to appear shortly—"Philately For
Physicians," by Dr. J. M. Holt. "Straws,"
by Robt. E. Ramsay. "Medical Insurance,"
by Paul Mason. "The U. S. 1c of
1896-98" by B. W. H. Poole. "Non-support
of Philatelic Journalism," by A. Former
Publisher. "Philatelic Parasites," by Dr.
Holt, Etc., Etc.

Regular Features—Philatelic Bureau for
"Shut-Ins." "Just For Boys." U. S. Re-
venue Notes. Press Review. Foreign Press
Review. New Issue Notes. List of Perma-
nent Additions to 1911 Catalog.

Subscription 30c per yr. in U. S.; 50c
foreign.
Advertising rates, 7c per inch.
Trial subscription, 3 months for 10c.
Address

EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST,
Astoria, Oregon. U. S. A.

FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign

Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp
Album, Pkg Stamp Hinges
All of the above free for the names and
addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and
3c for postage.

Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List
of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at
1c ea. Large lists free.

QUAKER STAMP CO., 1805 Adams St.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

\$1.00 STAMP FREE

We want the name of every live collector
on our mailing list. All buyers will find
our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain
List" a money saver. It's free. To get
in touch with you we offer any one of the
following stamps free if you agree to buy
\$1.00 worth of stamps from our catalog. (No
counts from cat. This offer is only for
those who have never bought of us.)

- 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black\* fine .75
2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10c gray\* No. 109
23a .100
3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\* .75
4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\* .50
5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a .50
6. Soruth (India) 1a green\* No. 11 .65
You cannot "get stuck" on this offer.
Our lists will interest you.

1909 U. S. IMPRINT, CHEAP.
Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of
four, pairs, strips and any size blocks
same rates. You'll probably never get
them cheaper and you had better buy before
any change is made.

- 1c 1909 .05 with line between .07
2c 1909 .10 with line between .11
3c 1909 .15 with line between .18
4c 1909 .19 with line between .25
5c 1909 .23 with line between .30

We have center blocks, etc. Above
stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of 25 or
more face value at 10 per cent. over face.
Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @
10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 10c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @
10c. We can furnish anything in 1909 Imp.
as cheap as anyone.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Glenside, Pa. Conn.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was taken
up with the judges' report of the
Stamp Exhibition, and the Resolution
Committee when resolutions were
adopted extending thanks to the judges
of Exhibit, Chicago Art Institute—
Retiring Officers, our hosts, and to
Mr. Mudge for his untiring efforts
and zeal and to his future health and
happiness.

Mr. Severn suggested, at the re-
quest of a member, at the coming con-
vention that an allotment in program
be given for a space of time to fore-
gather and show and trade stamps,
which Mr. Stone assured us would be
done.

Mr. Stone made his usual motion to
adjourn sine die.

Side Lights of the Convention.

After adjournment Mr. Cornwall
announced that the Board of Direct-
ors had organized as indicated by the
wish of the members and had also
made the following appointments:

- Sales Superintendent, P. M. Wol-
sleffer.
Examiner of Sales Books, R. E.
Baldwin.

WHOLESALE

CONSIGNMENTS ON APPROVAL.

I have a number of cheap lots, but not in sufficient quantities to quote in my wholesale list. If you are a small dealer send for a consignment on approval. These lots consist of single stamps, sets and remnants of collections.

A cash deposit of five or ten dollars, or first class commercial reference required.

CARL YOUNG,

303 Eugenie St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Pecks' 10 per cent. New Issue Service.

THIS MEANS

A prompt supply of British Colonial Novelties.

The receipt of Provisionals and other short-lived stamps, such as the scarce Levant, New Hebrides on Fiji, etc., etc.

Stamps at 10 per cent. over actual Face Value.

No deposit if you give me a good reference, and promise to pay within one week after the receipt of the stamps.

Simple accounts, showing just how you stand when each lot is sent you.

A circular of twelve pages sent regularly with each month's New Issues, and containing a complete price-list of King's Heads, Serial Price List of British Colonials, Special Offers, and Notes for New Issue Subscribers.

All Particulars of this Economical & Efficient Method of Collecting will be Sent Post Free upon Application.

W. H. PECKITT, 17, Strand, London, W. C. Telephone 3204 Gerrard. Telegrams & Cables: "Peckitt, London."

Editor of American Philatelist, C. A. Howes.

Librarian, Harrison W. Craver.

Assistant Librarian, A. G. Burgoyne

Attorney, Henry Ades Fowler.

Counterfeit Detector, Eugene Klein.

Expert Committee, Messrs. Luff, Rich and Morgenthau.

Philatelic Literature Committee, Messrs. Ricketts, Aldrich and Nast.

Index Committee, Messrs. Ricketts, Kissinger and Howes.

Obituary Committee, Messrs. Dorpat, Henkels and Park.

Mr. C. A. Nast was the first visitor to arrive, dropping in on us, Wednesday, August 16th, followed closely by W. C. Stone and Edgar Nelton.

To Joseph Moosa of Shanghai, China, goes the award of having traveled the farthest to the convention.

The United States Revenue Society.

The annual convention of the Society was called to order by Secretary H. A. Davis and W. C. Stone appointed chairman.

The report of the various officers were read, including the President's, Secretary's, Treasurer's, Exchange Superintendent's, who reported the department growing.

The secretary reported 142 members at the beginning of the year, 15 members dropped, 11 added and a present membership of 139.

Those present were: P. McG. Mann, Henry Ades Fowler, C. A. Nast, H. A. Davis, W. C. Stone, E. Klein, C. Bangs, A. W. Batchelder, F. C. Whittaker, and two visitors.

C. A. Nast moved that a \$20.00 prize be given for the best manuscript on United States Revenues to be published as a hand book.

The Credential Committee reported through Mr. Fowler as follows:

John W. Prevost, President, 49 votes.

E. R. Vanderhoof, 1st vice-president, 50 votes.

H. A. Davis, secretary, 51 votes.

H. S. Ackerman, treasurer, 50 votes and proxies as follows:

Henry Ades Fowler, 17

W. C. Stone, 13

C. A. Nast, 2

H. M. Clark, 3

A. W. Batchelder, 1

H. A. Davis, 1

P. McG. Mann, 1

W. G. Saxton, 1

Springfield was elected the seat of next convention, during the American Philatelic Society's convention week. Meeting adjourned sine die.

The Stamp Exhibition.

The grandest stamp exhibition ever held in America was the opinion of all who had the pleasure of seeing it. Rarities from all parts of the world were on exhibition, the grandest of all probably being a cover with 2 of the one penny Post Office Mauritius from the collection of George Worthington.

A complete list of the awards follows, which is self explanatory:

Exhibit "B." Chicago, Aug. 24, 1911.

H. N. Mudge, Chairman, Twenty-fifth Anniversary Committee, American Philatelic Society.

Dear Sir: The Judges of Exhibits of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Stamp Exhibition, held at the Art Institute, Chicago, August 22nd to 27th, 1911, report as follows:

Class I, Section 1, Subsection A. . . . Collection of United States postal adhesives, including unpaids, departments, newspaper and special deliveries.

First Award: Gold medal, donated by Hugh M. Clark, to George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio.

Second Award: Silver medal, donated by Hugh M. Clark, to Frederick R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo.

Third Award: Bronze Medal, donated by Hugh M. Clark, to Arthur W. Robertson, Rockford, Ill.

dent, 50 votes. W. G. Saxton, 2nd vice-president, 49 votes. H. A. Davis, secretary, 51 votes. H. S. Ackerman, treasurer, 50 votes and proxies as follows: Henry Ades Fowler, 17 W. C. Stone, 13 C. A. Nast, 2 H. M. Clark, 3 A. W. Batchelder, 1 H. A. Davis, 1 P. McG. Mann, 1 W. G. Saxton, 1

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Class I, Section 1, Subsection C. Philippines

First Award: Gold Medal, donated by Fred. Michael to Major F. L. Palmer, U. S. A., retired, Atlanta, Ga.

Class I, Section 1, Subsection D Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and Guam.

First Award: Gold Medal to George L. Toppan, Chicago, Ill.

Second Award: Silver Medal, donated by Henry J. Crocker to Lawrence B. Mason, Crawford, N. J.

Class I, Section 2, Subsection A. Collection of cut square United States envelope stamps.

First Award: Silver Medal to Mrs. W. W. Randall, New York, N. Y.

Class I, Section 2, Subsection B. United States revenue stamps, general issues.

First, no award.

Second Award: Bronze Medal, donated by Henry J. Crocker, to Van Dyk MacEride, Passaic, N. J.

Class II, Section 1, Subsection D. Express franked envelopes of the United States.

First Award: Silver Medal donated by Henry J. Crocker, to Henry R. Phillips, San Francisco, Cal.

Class II, Section 2. Collection of fifty or less, rare or interesting covers.

First Award: Silver Medal to George A. Worthington, Cleveland, O.

Second Award: Bronze Medal to Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich.

Class III, Section 1, Subsection A. Special collection of any country, excepting the United States in North America.

First, no award.

Second Award: Silver Medal to Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich. (Nova Scotia).

Third Award: Bronze Medal to George L. Toppan, Chicago, Ill. (Danish West Indies).

Class II, Section 1, Subsection B. Special collection of any country in South America.

First Award: Gold Medal to Ernest R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J. (British Guiana).

Class II, Section 2, Subsection A. Special collection of any one country in Europe.

First Award: Gold Medal to Casey A. Wood, Chicago, Ill. (Greece).

Second Award: Silver Medal to Edward M. Taylor, Altadena, Calif. (Montenegro).

Class II, Section 2, Subsection B. Special collection of any one country in Asia.

First Award: Gold Medal to William J. Gardner, San Francisco, Calif. (China).

Second Award: Silver Medal to George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio. (Ceylon).

Third Award: Bronze Medal to Philip N. Ward, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. (Siam).

Class III, Section 2, Subsection C. Special collection of any country in Africa.

First Award: Gold Medal to Frederick R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo. (Cape of Good Hope).

Second Award: Silver Medal to Edwin A. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa. (Sudan).

Third Award: Bronze Medal to Edwin A. Sawyer, Boston, Mass. (Seychelles).

Class IV, Section 1, Subsection A. Collection of two or more countries in North or South America.

First Award: Gold Medal to George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio. (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland).

Second Award: Silver Medal to Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich. (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick).

Class IV, Section 2, Subsection A. Collection of two or more countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania.

First Award: Gold Medal to Charles Lathrop Pack, Cleveland, Ohio. (New Zealand and Queensland).

First Award: Gold Medal to Ernest R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J. (British Guiana).

Class II, Section 2, Subsection A. Special collection of any one country in Europe.

First Award: Gold Medal to Casey A. Wood, Chicago, Ill. (Greece).

Second Award: Silver Medal to Edward M. Taylor, Altadena, Calif. (Montenegro).

Class II, Section 2, Subsection B. Special collection of any one country in Asia.

First Award: Gold Medal to William J. Gardner, San Francisco, Calif. (China).

Second Award: Silver Medal to George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio. (Ceylon).

Third Award: Bronze Medal to Philip N. Ward, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. (Siam).

Class III, Section 2, Subsection C. Special collection of any country in Africa.

First Award: Gold Medal to Frederick R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo. (Cape of Good Hope).

Second Award: Silver Medal to Edwin A. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa. (Sudan).

Third Award: Bronze Medal to Edwin A. Sawyer, Boston, Mass. (Seychelles).

Class IV, Section 1, Subsection A. Collection of two or more countries in North or South America.

First Award: Gold Medal to George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio. (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland).

Second Award: Silver Medal to Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich. (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick).

Class IV, Section 2, Subsection A. Collection of two or more countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania.

First Award: Gold Medal to Charles Lathrop Pack, Cleveland, Ohio. (New Zealand and Queensland).

Second Award: Silver Medal to Frederick R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo. (Queensland, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia).

Third Award: Bronze Medal to Eugene Deebelin, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Germany and old German States).

Class V, Section 1. General collection of 100 varieties of unused stamps from not less than ten countries

First and Second: No awards.

Third Award: Bronze Medal to Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U. S. A., Ft. Flagler, Wash.

Class V, Section 2. General collection of 100 varieties of unused and used stamps from not less than 10 countries.

First Award: Gold Medal to Edgar Nelton, Battle Creek, Mich.

Second Award: Silver Medal to Chas. Frederic Hagerman, Detroit, Mich.

Third Award: Bronze Medal to Joseph M. Wilson, Allentown, Pa.

Class VI, Section 1, Subsection A. Best collection of United States and Colonies.

First Award: Silver Medal to Beardsley Ruml, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Class VI, Section 1, Subsection C. Best collection of any other country.

First Award: Silver Medal to Herbert E. Lofth, Chicago, Ill. (German Empire).

Class VII, Section 1. Philatelic Literature

First Award: Silver Medal to New England Stamp Co., Boston, Mass. ("Canada, Its Stamps and Postal Stationery").

Second Award: Bronze Medal to the Philatelic Publishing Co., New York, N. Y. (Vol. 1, bound, of "The Philatelic Gazette"; 224 pp.).

Class VII, Section 2. Philatelic Catalogs and Albums.

First Award: Silver Medal to Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York, N. Y. (Albums, Catalogs, Duplicate Books, etc.).

Second Award: Bronze Medal to J. M. Bartels Co., New York, N. Y. (Bar-

TRADE COLUMN

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.

Special Offer—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 in paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

1000 Engl. Colonials (St. Helena, Maldives, Antigua, Brunel, Cayman, Nyassa) P. O. 61c. SLAUGHTER, 141 2nd Ave., Manorpark, Eng.

Theo. Louis Renault, formerly in Philadelphia, is now at Gagny, Seine et Oise, France; he has a fine choice of mission stamps, price list on demand.

Unused Canada free. Canuck Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.

tels' United States Envelope Catalogue, 1911).

Class VII, Section 3. Philatelic Mechanical Aids and Appliances.

First Award: Silver Medal to Philip Mathias Wolsieffer, Chicago, Ill. (Wolsieffer's Approval Cards).

Second Award: Bronze Medal to United Stamp Co., Chicago Ill. (Marquette Benzine Cups, Hinges, Millimeter Scale and Tongs).

Special Exhibit—not for Competition. Honorary mention and thanks of the Judges to Pacific Philatelic Society, San Francisco, Calif., a collective exhibit of the stamps of the members of the Society.

Your Judges regret their inability to award certain medals to three exhibits but as they already had been awarded medals in their respective classes, their secondary exhibits could not be considered.

Your Judges especially wish to announce the fact that in making the awards in Class VII, Section 2, that John N. Luff, did not participate in its deliberations.

Your Judges as authorized by the rules and regulations of the competition have in several instances withheld awards on account of insufficiently of competition and for the reason that some exhibits did not, in their opinion, warrant higher awards.

Your Judges wish to extend their sincerest thanks and appreciation to the directors of the exhibit for their kindness and aid tendered us, and

Stamps Free 100 -11 diff. for names of two collectors and 2c postage.

Brazil 20-60 1850, the two only 5c, have pairs and blocks.

Collection of 4900 diff. stamps in \$5.50 International Album and very fair lot, Price \$40.00.

19 varieties precancelled, 10c.

50 blank approval sheets, 10c; 100, 15c.

10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.

5000 hinges, 30c; 10000, 40c.

10 diff. foreign coils, 15c; 20 diff., 25c.

100 diff. foreign coils, also lot, \$2.00.

DEALER'S STOCK ALL FOR \$1.00

3 70 v. packets, 3 100 var. packets, 1 150 var. packet, 3000 diff. 4 hinges, 5 millimeter scales, 1000 mixed stamps, 25 blank approval sheets, 10 blank approval books, 1 50 var. U. S., 1 100 var. U. S., 1 stamp button, 1 dime album.

25 stamps to sell at . . . . . 1c each

25 stamps to sell at . . . . . 2c each

15 stamps to sell at . . . . . 5c each

10 stamps to sell at . . . . . 5c each

Retail value \$3.55. Postage 5c extra.

TOLEDO STAMP CO. Toledo, O. U. S. A.

REVENUES PERF. 80 Per Cent.

5c Playing Cards, extra, 75c, for . . . . . 20

81 Mortgage, extra, \$5.00, for . . . . . 55

85 Manifest, extra, \$2.50, for . . . . . 65

810 Mortgage, extra, \$1.00, for . . . . . 30

Jos. F. Negreen, 23 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

STAMPS 75 FREE!

15 Canadian and 10 India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list. Postage Two Cents Extra. When possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets. Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set, all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. Agents Wanted 507.

1 Peruvia 04 40 Japan 05 10 Luxemburg 06

15 Chili 07 100 U. S. 20 10 Newfoundland 09

17 Mexico 09 10 Brazil 05 19 Wurttemberg 06

20 Africa 08 8 Iceland 05 5 Zanzibar 15

20 Asia 04 15 Siam 04 10 Indes-blan 12

Money Loaned on Stamps

Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Etc. F. MICHAEL, 937 Madison St. CHICAGO, ILL.

ROUMANIA 1906

1B TO 2L CAT. L.II -for-

40c. POST FREE. Lightly Canceled. EDWIN W. FUSS, 217 Summer St., Newark, N. J.

Over 400 Pages. Trial 4 Months, 10c. Largest Philatelic Magazine Published. PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, NEB.

Offers:—For one dollar will send choice of Lincoln's Catalog, the only catalog which contains Atlas, Maps, etc., and different from others, with illustrations of U. S. stamps, with the WEST for one year. Or 50c pays for WEST one year and 20 word X notice. Or while they last "Robles' Stamp Hunting." is due. Sell at 50c.

Is nearly a 300 page book. The WEST is the only paper for over ten years averaging over 100 pages an issue. It will pay you to send for sample copy to-day. It's free.

which materially aided and facilitated our work.

In conclusion, we feel that the Exhibition has been a great success and a material aid to the extension of our science.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN N. LUFF, Chairman,  
HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
WM. C. STONE,  
D. T. EATON,  
EUGENE KLEIN.

Nearly all the exhibits were of exceptional nature and all are worthy of an extended write-up. Namely, Mr. Worthington's and Mr. Cornwall's United States; Major Palmer's Philippines; George L. Toppan's and Mr. Mason's Canal Zone, both beautifully annotated with remarks re the various printing, errors, etc.; Mrs. Randall's cut square envelopes; Henry B. Phillips' Express franked envelopes. The collection of covers of George H. Worthington and Edgar Nelson. The Nova Scotia of Edgar Nelson, the Danish West Indies of George L. Toppan, the British Guiana of Ernest R. Ackerman, although they were a disappointment in only having two of the "circular" stamps and his plating was weak, some printings not being represented at all. Casey A. Wood's Greece were very fine but the arrangement "rotten"—a collection having been purchased in a French album and then English on pasters doctored over the French inscriptions and in some instances none at all; William J. Gardner's China are particularly worthy of mention, owing to the great research and study bestowed upon them; Mr. Worthington's collection of classic Ceylon was indeed a beautiful one, the early issues all unused and perfect, but this is not a country in which much research and study can be applied and he was handicapped in this regard, and Philip H. Ward's Stam well worthy of mention but lacking quite a number of rarities.

The gold medal to Mr. Cornwall for his Cape of Good Hopes went to the right man for they were a wonderful aggregation and the silver medal to Edwin A. Fleisher, for his Sudan, rightfully placed, and the bronze medal to Edwin A. Savage, for his Seychelles, but it would present a far better appearance of the red and black embellishment were omitted, they detract from the beauty of the stamps of this country.

Worthington's collection of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Edgar Nelson's Nova Scotia and New Brunswick carried off the award as did these gentlemen in all the B. N. A. classes.

Standing out prominently in the rank of exhibitors was the New Zealand and Queensland of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, and admits his wonderful collection the foremost in this country, and to which infinite research and study has been applied, I spend hours, in fact this particular room has quite "oceans" in effect, the grand collection of Frederick R. Cornwall being also housed here and consisting of Queensland, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia. Mr. Doebelin's Germany and old German States are especially deserving of commendation although he is a collector of the old school.

Mr. Nelson's and Mr. Heyerman's collections of one hundred used for unused stamps are especially worthy of praise, although would Edgar Nelson display a little talent in the arrangement and classification of his goods and this applies to all his exhibits, it would add greatly to their appearance and usefulness.

In the literature and album classes all the dealers were well represented and they all shared in the distribution of medals.

Especially worthy of mention is the exhibit made by the Pacific Philatelic Society for exhibition only—and included great rarities. A wonderful showing indeed.

We cannot close without adding some more remarks relative to Mr.

Pack's exhibits.

Of the New Zealand, July, 1855, London print, white paper, watermarked large starred, he displayed 5 copies including 1 pair, a very rare used copy of the 1d, on thin paper, 4 copies of the 2d and a copy of the 2d on blue paper and pair of 2d on piece of cover.

Of the London print, watermarked star, blue paper, 6 singles and 3 pairs of the 2d and 3 of the shilling.

In the Colonial print no watermark, blue paper, and soft paper, he had a grand exhibit, of the latter a 2d on the cover with dated cancellation July 27, 1861. He had a magnificent cover showing the left half of 1- on blue paper and used as 6d and a strip of three of the 2d on white paper, used on a letter to Germany.

In the hard paper, no watermark of 1856, he showed a rare one in the 1- on greyish paper. In the serrated perforations he had two copies of the 1d one of the 2d which is very scarce, and 2 of the 6d.

The pale blue 2d rouletted he had one copy approved by the Royal Philatelic Society of London, a 2d, 6d and 1- all very good. Of the 1860-62 vermilion he had a nice lot and a strip of three of the 2d pale ultramarine from the "Mirabeau Collection."

Of the 1d pelure paper and rouletted he showed one copy which had been experted.

Of the pelure papers, perforated 13 at Dunedin he had a host of good things and the 6d with serrated perforations genuine and very rare indeed, the only copy heard of being sold for £75. Of the 1862 watermarked star innumerable copies were shown, including block of 4 used of the 2d and a block of 4 used of the 6d. Of the rouletted, worn plate and watermarked N. Z. the same perforated 13 at Dunedin, he had a grand display and also throughout the balance of his collection, which was not in view owing to lack of wall space.

#### Queensland.

In 1860 the New South Wales stamps were authorized by the government before the Queensland issue of 1860 was received and he showed 1d, 2d, pair 2d, blue one 2d, on part of cover and 5 copies of the 6d.

Of the 1860 large star issue he had a 2d on cover and three 6d on covers. Of the November 1860, engraved by Perkins, Bacon & Co., a rare range of shades including a unique block of 4 of the 1d and a beautiful showing of the 2d and 6d. Of the scarce perforations and their combinations he showed many fine copies, including pairs and strips of three, four and five each. Of the small star, 1860-61, he showed nine 2d, three 3d and seven 6d, and sixteen shilling and four registered in a wonderful combination of shades and perforations. Of the regular 14 "small star" he showed 14 copies of the 1d and 12 copies of the 2d and 1d blue paper. Of the Rough perf. 10 copies of the 1d, 22 copies of the 2d and a magnificent block of 4 from the "Mirabeau Collection." Nine copies of the 3d, twelve of the 6d and 15 copies of the 1- in a bewildering range of shades. In the colonial prints 1862 rough perf., no watermark, he showed 10 copies of the 10 Indian red, nine copies of the 1d orange vermilion and a pair of pale orange vermilion, another or orange red, and 3 pairs of orange vermilion and 9 copies of the 2d blue.

All his other issues, including the platings of the 1d and 2d showed the same untiring zeal and energy and surely was an uplift to those students who saw the exhibit, to persevere in their labors and finally give it to the world through the Philatelic press.

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Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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Vol. IX—No. 14

SMETHPORT, PA., SEPTEMBER 16, 1911

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Complete Catalogue of Exhibits.

(Continued from No. 221.)

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**China**  
32. Wm. J. Gardner, San Francisco, Cal.—A specialized collection of postage stamps of China, 1878 to 1910.

**India**  
33. Edwin A. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.—Unused postage and official stamps, including regular issues, errors and other varieties of Chamba, Paridkot, Gwallior, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala.

**Siam**  
34. Philip H. Ward, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.—Specialized collection in sheets, blocks, singles and covers, including the Straits Settlements surcharged "B."

**Ceylon**  
35. Geo. H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Sudan-Egyptian**  
36. Edwin A. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.—Postage, official and due stamps, including regular issues, errors and other varieties; unused except where used specimens only are obtainable.

**Seychelles**  
36a. Edwin F. Sawyer, Boston, Mass.—Complete in major and die varieties, both unused and used, and also including many strips and blocks, and a complete collection of envelope stamps cut square.

**Cape of Good Hope**  
37. F. R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo.—Specialized collection.

### CLASS FOUR.

**Nova Scotia**  
**New Brunswick**  
38. Edgar Nelson, Battle Creek, Mich.—On covers and off; in pairs, strips and blocks, complete.

**New Brunswick**  
**Nova Scotia**  
**and Newfoundland**  
39. Geo. H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**Twentieth Century Danish West Indies—Cuba**  
40. Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U. S. A., Fort Flagler, Wash.—Danish West Indies complete, used and unused, except No. 23 and No. 26. Cuba, issues of Republic complete, unused.

**Queensland**  
**and New Zealand**  
41. Charles Lathrop Pack, Cleveland, Ohio.—Highly specialized collection of Queensland, used and un-

used, including uncatalogued varieties and many great rarities. The early issues are mounted and studied according to the most advanced philatelic ideas. Attention is called to the plating of the high values of 1881, as well as to the issues of 1879-80. New Zealand, including the great early varieties, unused. The 1862 Star watermark and 1864 N. Z. watermark, all mounted according to the Auckland and Dunedin perforations. The Dunedin perforation 13, Star watermark, being shown in all values unused. Attention is called to the plating of the 2 pence blue, 1862, and the 2 pence orange of 1871, showing practically all the retouches correctly placed. The modern stamps are shown as studied according to advanced ideas, and include many rare stamps that are little known.

**Queensland**  
**New South Wales**  
**New Zealand**  
**South Australia**  
**Tasmania**  
**and Western Australia**  
42. F. R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo.—Specialized collection.

**Germany**  
43. Eugene Doebelin, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Stamps of the German Empire, old German States, German Levant and German Colonies. The first three parts contain every regular stamp issued up to about May 1, 1911, with all the different watermarks, types, perforations and shades. Cut square envelopes up to 1890.

**Austria**  
**Bosnia**  
**Guam**  
44. Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U. S. A., Fort Flagler, Wash.—Austria postage and postage due complete; Bosnia complete; Guam complete.

**Austria**  
**Switzerland**  
**France**  
45. John Allen Palmer, Chicago, Ill.

**France**  
**Great Britain**  
46. Edgar Nelson, Battle Creek, Mich.

### CLASS FIVE

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48. Thos. C. E. Hunter, Chicago, Ill.—Grouped on six sheets comprising British Colonial and picked copies of foreign, mostly cataloguing \$2.00

(Continued on Page 2)

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The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.
Smithport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

The first important public stamp exhibition ever held in North America has registered a distinct artistic success. Such is the unanimous verdict of all competent judges in regard to the recent Chicago Exhibition—a verdict which must give the greatest gratification and pleasure to all stamp men who feel a patriotic interest and pride in the progress of American Philately.

Happily, all forebodings on this head have proven ill founded. American collectors have risen nobly to the occasion. It is very true that America is capable of a much better and larger exhibition than this one. The number of fine collections from which selections were shown at Chicago represents without doubt much less than one per cent. of the fine collections extant in this country.

COMING AUCTIONS—SEASON 1911-12

Our auction season will open October 4th, 5th and 6th with the three session sale of the splendid collection of 19th and 20th Century stamps of Mr. John Hilleke of Vicksburg, Miss. The sale will be held at the Collectors' Club, 14 Park Place, New York, N. Y., each evening at 8 o'clock. The foreign edition of the catalog goes out September 1st; U. S. edition, September 15th. If you fail to receive your copy postal for one.

Other sales booked: 30th, The stamp collection of Major F. L. Palmer, together with the superb entire envelope collection of Mr. C. F. W. Moser, for October 26th and 27th; 30th, Fine collection of Mr. Harry Reeves of Camden, N. J., for November 15th and 16th; 40th, The splendid general collection of Mr. "W." for November 28th and 29th. In addition to the foregoing, we are working on another splendid property cataloging over \$18,000.00. Particulars later.

IF YOUR COLLECTION IS FOR SALE

Be sure to write us. We are specialists in auction work and in placing collections on bid for cash. We have ample resources with which to make cash advances where desired and we issue insurance against loss by fire or theft, while the collection is in our hands. We can afford to do this. We have three fire proof safes together with ample space in the safe-deposit vault of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Philadelphia, directly across the street from our office. Thus you have absolute protection besides the satisfaction of dealing with a house of high standing and financial responsibility. Other interesting details upon request.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO.
Perceval Parrish, President.

1204 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

erous other philatelists of less reputation but perhaps no less philatelic attainments, gladly and public spiritedly sent strong sections of their collections.

A considerable number of the exhibits consisted of specialized collections and we are informed by creditable experts that not a few of these were a revelation as to the philatelic acumen and skill of their makers; and would not have suffered by comparison with similar exhibits made of recent years at European stamp shows. We do not hear a great deal of the formation of fine specialized collections in this country. But this does not prove that many such collections are not being quietly and unostentatiously built up. Such an occasion as this can alone bring them to the surface; and without doubt there was general surprise at the fineness of the exhibits made by some of these collectors who were very little known to current philatelic fame.

Already a beginning has been made toward the holding of an exhibition in New York in 1913. Mr. Jno. A. Kleinmann, well known to many of our readers as one of the ablest and most energetic stamp men in Gotham, is the man to bring the matter forward; and we hope and believe that something will come of it. Whether such an exhibition could most advantageously be held in conjunction with the A. P. S. convention, or independently, in the Winter, is of course a question for later consideration. In fact, the whole project is as yet, we believe, in a very embryonic stage. It is altogether unlikely, however, that the success of the Chicago Exhibition will not inspire other cities to do and do likewise. The ice has been broken, many and grave doubts have been set at rest; there is now no reason why the public stamp exhibition should not hereafter flourish on these shores.

The A. P. S. Convention.

We may say that we heartily and sincerely congratulate our friend, Mr. Mann, on having secured for his very live little paper, the Philadelphia Stamp News, the privilege of acting as the Society's official organ. He has conducted a clean, enterprising, entertaining paper, and we rejoice to see him receive this further access of prestige. Whether the arrangement will prove to have been the wisest that could have been made, time only can tell. We ourselves have all along been strongly of the opinion that the plan in force this last year was possessed of great advantages to the Society. Had our Boston contemporary not seen fit to very perceptibly cool in its enthusiasm for the Society,

and to very decidedly neglect the Society's official matter, it is altogether probable that the arrangement would have been continued this year; and that the Philadelphia Stamp News would gladly have entered into full participation—thus giving the Society the advantage of having its official matter published in all three of the weeklies; and that without any cost whatever to the Society. Probably the day is not far distant when the Society will publish its own monthly, perhaps even its own weekly. Meanwhile, Mr. Mann's paper is sure to serve the Society conscientiously and ably.

We deeply regret to learn that Mr. Nast was defeated for the office of Director-at-Large. A dispatch to the Boston weekly, from which we have our only information as yet, states that Mr. Stone had 372 votes and Mr. Nast 333—no mention being made of the vote received by Mr. Crocker, which was presumably larger. For some inexplicable and occult reason, this contest has all along been made to appear as if it were solely between Mr. Stone and Mr. Nast; and so artfully and successfully have the two names been made to appear in opposition, that the majority of the members have apparently accepted this view of the case. Our own idea of the best thing to do under the circumstances was to leave out Mr. Crocker—who, though a very great collector, is in no sense a prominent worker in the Society—and elect both Mr. Stone and Mr. Nast. However, the election is over, and it is idle to discuss what might have been.

The Chicago Exhibition.

and upward.
One Hundred Varieties
Used and Unused Stamps
49. Chas. Frederic Heyerman, Detroit, Mich.—United States 1869 inverts 15 and 24 cents; 1991 inverts, 1, 2 and 4 cents; 1992-3 pair 4 cents Scherneck, 1889-1900 high value revenues; Boston Tea Party stamp, etc. Brazil numerals, Barbados, 1875-8; Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Jamaica, Newfoundland.

50. Henry Wm. Protzmann, Milwaukee, Wis.—Thirteen countries: Antigua, Canada, Jamaica, Malta, Brazil, Corea, Hong Kong, Natal, South Australia, Federated Malay States, Western Australia, Seychelles and Philippines.
51. Joseph M. Wilson, Allentown, Pa.—Exhibit to show different designs from separate issues, as well as scheme of mounting. United States exhibit to trace changes in postal rates and also changes in design.

(Note—Class Six we will not particularize. This was the Juvenile Section and was well filled with many interesting exhibits. Class Seven—Philatelic Literature—contained a large number of entries, both from American and foreign publishers.)

THE COMING NEW ISSUE.

The plates for the new United States stamps must be very well in an advance state of preparation, and

When Dewey Took Manilla

We sent a cruiser to an island in the middle of the Pacific, named Guam, to wrest it from the Spaniards. The cruiser anchored in the harbor, fired a gun and sent a boat ashore to demand surrender. The Spanish officer met it at the beach with profuse apologies. He would have returned the generous salute but his powder had given out. "Don't worry," said the American officer, "War was declared long ago and you are my prisoner." Then we sent them postage stamps. Have you any of the stamps of

GUAM?

You can have the 1c postfree for 17 cents, the 2c for 12 cents and the 5c for 27 cents.

COPLEY STAMP CO. BOSTON, MASS.

EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST

"The Periodical with an Individuality." Now in its second volume. The Magazine which does things. TWO SERIALS now running. "Provisional Proprietaries Of The United States," by C. A. Nast. Rasmus Bartelson's translation of "Specimen Stamps," by Hugo von Zobelitz. Others to appear shortly "Philately For Physicians," by Dr. J. M. Holt. "Straws," by Robt. E. Ramsay. "Philatelic Insurance," by Paul Mason. "The U. S. 1c of 1890-98" by B. W. H. Poole. "Non-support of Philatelic Journalism," by A. Former Publisher. "Philatelic Parasites," by Dr. Holt. Etc., Etc. Regular Features—Philatelic Bureau for "Shut-ins." "Just For Boys." U. S. Revenue Notes. Press Review. Foreign Press Review. New Issue Notes. List of Permanent Additions to 1911 Catalog. Large foreign circulation. Subscription 35c per yr. in U. S.; 50c foreign. Advertising rates, 7c per inch. Trial subscription, 3 months for 10c. Address

EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST, Astoria, Oregon. U. S. A.

FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges. All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 2c for postage. Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free. 1805 Adams St., QUAKER STAMP CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

\$1.00 STAMP FREE

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list. If buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver, it's free. To get in touch with you we offer you any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us. No. Cat. 1. Nicaragua 1861 5c black fine .75 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10c gray No. 25a .100 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off. .75 4. Nowanuggur (India) 3p orange No. 11\* .50 5. Ecuador 1c Jub. No. 125a .50 6. Soruth (India) 1a green No. 11 .65 You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you. 1909 U. S. IMPR. CHEAP. Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made. 1c 1909 .05 with line between .07 2c 1909 .10 with line between .11 3c 1909 .15 with line between .18 4c 1909 .19 with line between .25 5c 1909 .23 with line between .30 We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face. Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 Imp. as cheap as anyone. W. C. PHILLIPS & CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

British Colonials.

200 varieties from St. Kitts, Nevis, Zanzibar, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Cape (11 kinds including 3 and 6d.), many Australias including 6d. and 1s. values, Barbados (5 kinds), Ceylon (7 kinds), 9 Transvaal, Bermuda, Grenada, Morocco Agencies, South Nigeria, East Africa and Uganda, Leeward Isles, B. Protectorate on North Borneo, Straits, Malay Tigers, Orange Riv. Co., Gwador, etc. Price one dollar. No duplicates, no heads, cut squares, clipped card or other trash. The good condition of these stamps will surprise you. A. C. P. S. member writes: "It is the biggest dollar's worth of stamps I ever bought." You will say the same. Don't forget our choice approvals at 90 per cent. discount. VERNON P. PIERCE & CO., Manchester, Mich.

stamps printed from them will no doubt have issue at a very early date. This is foretold by the fact that, instead of making new "starred" plates as the old became worn and useless, to print the stamps for ordinary post office use, the plates with "A" before the plate number, thus "A5572," were utilized for regular printing to use up the plates on hand.—Philadelphia Stamp News.



Newfoundland

Table with columns: UNUSED, O. G., cat., our. Lists various stamp values and prices.

GAMBS CO., Box 172, San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. Peckitt's 10 per cent. New Issue Service.

The past is the earnest of the future. IN THE PAST... My supply of the 1910 New Hebrides set...

SPECIALS

Table with columns: Cat., My Price, Price. Lists various stamps like U.S. Envelope, Hawaii, etc.

Special Season Opener

Just Received One Million Stamps. We are going to sell them in lots of 100 stamps...

These Stamps Will not Last Long at The Price

Get your order in today. The 1911 finest mixed stamps for \$1.00 and 8c for post.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

Mr. Percy McG. Mann, publisher of the Philadelphia Stamp News, announces the publication on Aug. 28th...

Over 400 Pages. Trial 4 Months. 10c. Largest Philatelic Magazine Published. PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, NEB.

New Issues

Table with columns: UNUSED, New Hebrides, Nyassa, Kelantan, etc.

FEDERAL STAMP CO., LTD. Room R. Bank Bldg., Astoria, Oregon.

ors will without doubt welcome the book to their libraries. Mr. H. E. Heats contributes a preface...

Mr. Theo Louis Renaut, for some years a Philadelphia collector and dealer has returned to "La Belle France"...

J. Murray Bartels, the well-known New York dealer and expert, is now on the briny deep, en route for Rotterdam, Holland...

Senator Ackerman of New Jersey, one of America's really "big" collectors, is also in Europe...

The Philadelphia Stamp News, in its issue of August 12th, comes out very strongly for Mr. Chas. A. Nast for A. P. S. Director-at-Large...

Mr. Edgar Nelson sends us an interesting clipping from the Battle Creek Evening News, in the form of an advance write-up of Mr. Nelson's exhibit at the Chicago Exhibition...

20th CENTURY

Table with columns: Philippine 1901 \$5.00 green, mint; Hong Kong, 20, 30, 50 (new colors); Suriname 1911, 1/2, 1/2, 20, 3 for...

FRANK P. BROWN COMPANY. 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Nelson's collection is eventually to belong to the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium, in which the great original cover collector is, we believe, financially interested.

PARCELS POST STAMPS.

(From the Philatelic Tribune.) Parcels posts are becoming more and more popular the world over...

"Chemins de Fer," railways, on all the issues of Belgium. "Colls Postaux," parcels post stamps of Congo, Martinique, Ivory Coast, Persia and Tunis.

"C. P." an abbreviation of the last, seen on some of the stamps of the Ivory Coast.

"Parcels Postales," parcels post, on stamps of Salvador.

"Pacchi Postali," parcels post, on stamps of Italy.

"Porte de Conduccion," portage for carrying, that is, charge for conveyance, on stamps of Peru.

"Taxa de Eactagli, charge for portage, on stamps of Roumania.

"Sporwegen," railways, equivalent for "Chemins de Fer," and found on Belgian parcels post stamps issued since 1895.

KING GEORGE AGAIN HONORS ROYAL SOCIETY.

We learn with much interest that King George V has again demonstrated, in a most substantial way, his deep interest in the welfare of Philately and of the great English philatelic body of which he was for so many years President.

TRADE COLUMN

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 in advance.

1000 Engl. Colonials (St. Helena, Maldives, Antigua, Brunel, Cayman, Nyassa) P. O. 61c. SLAUGHTER, 141 2nd Ave., Manorspark, Eng.

Theo Louis Renaut, formerly in Philadelphia, is now at Gagay, Seine et Oise, France; he has a fine choice of mission stamps, price list on demand.

On the occasion of the King's Birthday, the Society tendered King George a letter of congratulations, which His Majesty acknowledged in a suitable letter, accompanying which was a gift of the original copper plates of the 1d and 2d "Post Paid" Mauritius stamps...

The plates, since their acquisition by the Society, have been defaced with faint though distinct vertical lines. A few impressions on card in black will be printed off for the Society's collections.

1000. All postage stamps. Free from paper and in nice condition. Catalog near \$30.00. H. S. POWELL STAMP CO., Storm Lake, Iowa.

Stamps Free. 100 diff. for names of two collectors and 2c postage. Brazil 30 (30 1855), the two only 5c, have pairs and blocks.

DEALER'S STOCK ALL FOR \$100. 3 50 c. packets, 3 100 var. packets, 1 150 var. packets, 3000 die...

U. S. Unused O. G. Specials

Table with columns: 1891 2c red, catalog \$1.50, for \$0.75; 10c green, catalog \$15.00, for \$3.75; etc.

STAMPS WE FREE!

Table with columns: 7 Nyassa 12, 40 Japan 05, 6 Malay States 10; 10 Persia 05, 7 Iceland 20, 6 St. Vincent 14; etc.



SEND ONLY 25c For a three months trial subscription to THE BOYS' MAGAZINE



The biggest and best boys' magazine published. Fine stories and beautiful illustrations. Departments of Electricity, Mechanics, Photography, Carpentry, Stamps and Coins. A big Athletic department, edited by WALTER CAMP, is a feature.

We give, absolutely free, to each new three months subscriber a copy of a mighty interesting little book entitled "Fifty Ways For A Boy To Make Money." Every ambitious boy will want a copy of this really valuable book.

THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO., 630 Main St., Smethport, Pa.

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## Chicago Philatelic Society.

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 6127 Woodlawn Avenue,  
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The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

### The 592nd Meeting.

The 592nd regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's club rooms, 1530-31 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of August 17th, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:

Dahl, Dodd, Edmunds, Evans, Farnham, Fowler, Gunder, Johnson, I. R., Leon, Lord, McDonald, Michael, F., Mizera, Nelton, Prause, Rosenthal, Roterberg, A., Scheffler, Severn, Sevon and Wolsieffer.

C. A. Nast of Denver, Colo., was present as a visitor.

The Board of Directors all present, except Mann.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

A communication was read from St. Louis Branch No. 4, American Philatelic Society.

Mr. Severn spoke of the Stamp Exhibition and said great thanks were due to Herbert Loth, Louis P. Wolsieffer, Fred. Roterberg and Fred. E. Farnham for assistance in framing exhibits and said that the exhibition was an overwhelming success.

Mr. C. A. Nast, our visitor from Denver made a pleasing speech and Mr. Nelton of Battle Creek, Mich., told the boys some stories.

Other members made the evening enjoyable by their experiences and on motion properly made meeting adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

1-

### The 593rd Meeting.

The 593rd regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's club rooms, 1530-31 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of September 7th, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:

Baldwin, Clark, Dahl, Dodd, Edmunds, Evans, Fowler, Green, Gunder, Johnson, I. R., Leon, Lindquist, Mann, McDonald, Michael, F., Mizera, Mudge, Olsen, Rosenthal, Roterberg, A., Roterberg, Fred., Scheffler, Schlessker, Severn, Sevon and Wolsieffer.

The Board of Directors all present except Lord, transacted the following:

On motion duly made and seconded the following applications were ordered posted. Carried.

F. H. Deary, 1910 Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Age 51; occupation, Lawyer; proposed by C. T. Rogers, No. 342.

Emmett E. Kistler, 540 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Reference, Edgar Nel-

### THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in The Journals of The Hour.

#### THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

The American Philatelist, compiled and published by the American Philatelic Society, edited by Clifton A. Howes, August, 1911; pp. 38.

The American Philatelist completes its second year of quarterly experience on time and with flying colors. That a periodical appearing but four times a year should come out on time may seem a very slight virtue; but in the case of the American Philatelist such punctuality is so new and unprecedented that it is no small feather in Mr. Howes' cap. We have all along had the utmost confidence in Mr. Howes' ability to ultimately triumph over all obstacles and make

ton, Battle Creek, Mich.; proposed by F. E. Farnham, No. 371.

On motion duly made and seconded Fred. Roterberg was reinstated as an active member.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved a committee of three be appointed and to be known as committee on arrangements to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Chicago Philatelic Society and be given power to act. Carried.

The chair appointed Iver R. Johnson, chairman, E. C. Dodd and E. C. Scheffler.

Mr. Mudge wished to add in connection with the taking down of the exhibits and packing of same much credit was due Fred. Roterberg, Fred. E. Farnham and others who were approached and volunteered their services.

The Executive Committee of the Convention through Mr. Fowler, reported the result of their labors and the President thanked all the members who so kindly assisted in the work.

Mr. Rosenthal, the chairman of the Finance Committee, reported a total of \$1747.69 collected for the Convention entertainment.

Mr. Severn of the Entertainment Committee; Mr. Lindquist, who had the printing and press work in charge; Mr. Olsen of the Hotel and Reception committee; Mr. Johnson of the Official Badge and Souvenir Committee all made glowing reports of the success of the entertainment and convention.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that the picture of the convention group be framed and hung on the walls of the room. Carried.

Mr. Fred. Michael announced an auction for the next meeting.

Ben G. Greene, W. M. McDonald, one of the Directors of the Stamp Exhibition and Mr. Mudge gave their impressions of the convention.

Mr. Roterberg entertained us with a lecture on Nicaragua and showed some of the latest emissions from that country.

A communication was received from the Publication Committee of the Philadelphia Stamp Club.

Others of those present told of their experiences at the convention and on motion duly made and seconded meeting adjourned at 10:00 p. m.

HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

the American Philatelist a periodical in every respect worthy the great society which it represents. It has therefore been a pleasure to note, with each issue, the growing evidence that our confidence, and that of the Society at large, was in no way misplaced. Mr. Howes has, on the whole, done splendidly this year. He has taken a very much discredited publication, whose first year as a quarterly was a virtual failure, and moulded it into something very much resembling the ideals laid down for it at the outset. The American Philatelist is not, of course, as yet entirely out of swaddling clothes. It is still more or less in a formative stage. But a beginning of such promise has been made—the course of the periodical under Mr. Howes' pilotage has been one of such steady, sustained progress—that all friends of the American

Philatelist must certainly look forward to its future with a confidence that was entirely lacking a year ago.

The current number is a magnificent one, replete with matter both of present readability and permanent issue.

Chief and most interesting of its features is the first instalment of the long and eagerly awaited "Official Check List of United States Postage Stamps." The preliminary history of this compilation is presumably known to most of our readers. The project was first taken up, officially, at the Atlantic City convention of 1909—after some prior agitation in the philatelic press—and the matter referred to a committee composed of a number of leading authorities on United States stamps. The task of preparing such a work as the Society had in mind was naturally one not to be performed in a day or a week. At last year's convention very encouraging reports of progress were made; and the hope held out that actual publication might be commenced some time this year. True to their word, the Committee now begins to present, in this number, the result of its labors; and, naturally, the work will be hailed with the greatest eagerness and curiosity. From a careful examination of this first instalment, we should say that the work will fully realize the high expectations warranted by the reputation of its compilers and the large amount of time and labor which is known to have been bestowed upon it. The work is not intended to in any way compute with the handbooks of Messrs. Luff and Power on the same subject. It is not an historical treatise, but an elaborate and comprehensive list of varieties, designed to completely distinguish and classify all known varieties, even to the most minute, in United States stamps—the great and special feature being its careful and accurate identification of color varieties. To fully indicate the plan of the work, we will quote the introduction to the 1890 issue and the list of the various varieties of the 1c stamp of that issue as follows:

#### "Issue of 1890.

"Inscribed 'United States Postage' above; below, value in words with numerals in foliated ovals. See also 1894.

1c to 8c, one design  
 10c to 15c, numerals in lower corners in foliated circles  
 30c, 50c, same except block numerals

Paper: soft, porous  
 Perforation: 12  
 Gum: running from dark brown in 1890 to white in 1894

Printed by American Bank Note Co., New York

Size of design: 19x24 mm.

Note: Stamps marked (\*) are from sheets printed as samples of workmanship for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Returned to Post Office. Not sold by P. O. D.

"131—1c (ultramarine blue)

Issued Feb. 22, 1890

Number issued, 2,414,255,550 (approximate)

Profile bust, Franklin, L.  
 a: violet-ultramarine  
 b: pale ultramarine  
 c: ultramarine  
 d: deep ultramarine  
 e: grayish ultramarine-blue  
 f: deep grayish ultramarine-blue  
 g: dull ultramarine-blue  
 h: dark dull ultramarine-blue  
 i: dark blue  
 a.a: "imperfected, deep grayish ultramarine-blue."

The above will show the mode of treatment adopted by the authors; which for clearness and readiness of reference could not well, we think, have been bettered. When completed and published in book form, the convenience of the work to the student is obvious. A moment will suffice to look up in this work any special variety, while in consulting a general handbook no little time is oftentimes consumed in getting at even some

very trivial point. The work will also, of course, have the important merit of being the latest word on United States stamps and the prestige and public confidence that springs from distinguished auspices. The nine gentlemen composing the Committee are each and all prominent experts in all matters relating to U. S. stamps—men whose names are a guarantee of the conscientiousness and authoritative-ness of the work. The heaviest part of the actual labor has been done by a committee of the committee, composed of Messrs. J. M. Bartels, Chas. K. B. Nevin and a third collector who modestly declines to make public his share of the transaction; and to these three must of course, be given great and special credit. From now on, the American Philatelist will, by virtue of this feature, be a publication that no intelligent collector of U. S. stamps can afford to do without; and it is not unreasonable to look for considerable accessions to the Society's membership in consequence.

The Philatelic Index, to whose preliminary instalments in the last two previous numbers of the A. P., (giving lists of the abbreviations to be used in the body of the work) we have made considerable reference in these columns, this month commences actual operations. The work is, of course, alphabetical, and this month's instalment begins with "Aaborg" and ends at "Anglo-American Drug Co.," the intervening references occupying 11 pages; so that it is very evident that the work as a whole will be of almost encyclopaedic dimensions. To the philatelic editor and press writer it will be a work beyond all value; and we hope and trust that it may also be found of frequent and welcome aid to the general mass of philatelic students. Certainly it will be a monument to the unselfish industry and tireless research of Mr. Ricketts and his coadjutor, Mr. Kissinger; and is one of those achievements that confers great credit on the Society under whose auspices it is published and by whose encouragement it was inspired. With such works as this and the U. S. Check List, in simultaneous course of publication by the A. P. S., the long standing reproach to that body that it had accomplished very little in the way of encouraging original and useful research, is in a fair way of receiving an effectual quietus.

Among other good things in this number we find an admirable article on "The Firm of De La Rue and Co.," which is of special value as preserving in convenient tabular form a complete list of the dates on which De La Rue and Co. first commenced the production of stamps of different countries and colonies. No less than eighty-five different states have, according to this list, availed themselves of Messrs. De La Rue's services—a record probably unsurpassed by that of any other stamp producing firm in the world. Mr. Julian Park, under the heading "The Premier Philatelic Library" writes a scholarly review of Mr. Bacon's recently published book on the Earl of Crawford's library. And, with the usual editorials, the number certainly contains a supply of reading matter that both in quality and quantity should satisfy even the hardest to please.

### THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

The July "Stamp Collector" shows some shrinkage in size as compared with preceding numbers, but no let-up in quality, progressiveness and cleverness.

The two interesting serial features: "Uncatalogued Varieties," and the "Reference List of United States Stamps"—form the chief pabulum of the number; while there are also several pages of the short, chatty news letters from various stamp centers which have formed, for some time, so entertaining and readable a part of this magazine.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 15

SMETHPORT, PA., SEPTEMBER 23, 1911

Whole No. 223

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and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!

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75% discount on cheap and medium grade App. Sheets, same kind on which other dealers allow 50-60 per cent. New Big BARGAIN List FREE!

C. E. HUSSMAN STAMP CO.,  
211 N. Garrison St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## 46th SALE

OCTOBER 9 & 10, 1911

A FINE LOT OF  
UNITED STATES and  
FOREIGN STAMPS

Catalogue ready, mailed on request.  
J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,  
87 Nassau St., New York City.

## SPECIALS!!!

SERVIA.

1904.

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This is an unusual opportunity.  
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Nicaragua, official, 6 different, cat. 76c .09  
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Nicaragua, 1901, No. 156-7-8, (cat. \$1.10) .15  
Nicaragua, No. 753-762 (no. 755) .16  
\*Chile Commemorative, 1911, 1c to 1 peso, 12 var. .85  
\*Mexico Centennial, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c .18  
\*Rhodesia, Falls, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 1sh .49  
\*Ecuador, 18 diff., cat. \$4.54 .49  
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Postage 2c extra. Samples "Stamp News" free.  
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Millimeter Scale

was also in the class that was awarded medal.

"We have spent considerable money on this scale so as to give the collector a millimeter scale that is absolutely guaranteed to be accurate. The greatest feature of this scale is that 1/4, 1/2, 3/4 measurements can be made. This scale is of the usual high grade produce of the Marquette goods. Every collector should have this scale as it is the only one on the market that will give absolute satisfaction. GET IT NOW.

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UNITED STAMP CO.,  
1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## PHILATELIC SLINGS AND ARROWS.

By Lieut. and Qr. Master P. J. Thorpe

The Influence of Philately on the Mind.

From the Philatelic Journal of America.

"Bright-eyed Fancy, hovering o'er, Scatters from her pictured urn Thoughts that breathe and words that burn."

—Gray, "The Progress of Poesy."

It was a dictum of Thoreau's that the naturalist is always first a sportsman; that "let us go out and kill something" is a prior desire to "let us observe something." It may be so. Certainly the mere collector, in science, precedes the thinker and investigator.

"Collecting" is a most valuable experience to the young philatelist. His acquisitiveness is immense. The sweeping net and the dredge would seem far too inefficient to appease his greed for specimens. And the secret of this enthusiasm lies in the fact that, beginning as a collector, he continues to make strides in the science, each step revealing more and more to him the many beauties and fascinations which encompass the pursuit of stamp collecting.

As he advances his mind expands, and he introduces into his pursuit even a larger measure of intellectual interest than is generally characteristic of it. And these additional elements are furnished by the mind from its store-room of odds and ends accumulated during the course of time, and which it now associates with the hobby which has bewitched its fancy.

For what is the mind but a scrapbook? If, when we are asleep some one could peep into it, what would he find there? Lines from favorite poets, stray bits of tunes and snatches from song-books, melodies from operas, sentences from books, strange, meaningless dates, recollections of childhood, vague and gradually growing faint, moments of perfect happiness, hours of despair and misery. The first kiss of childhood lovers, the first parting of bosom friends, the word of praise or the word of blame of a fond mother, pictures of men and women, hopes and dreams that came to nothing, unrequited kindness, gratitude for favors, quarrels and reconciliations, old jokes, and through them all the thread of one deep and enduring passion for the one pet hobby with which our mind is chiefly engraved.

There can be no two opinions as to whether the study of philately does or does not develop one's powers of observation. Each one of us has only

to look into his own particular case in order to give a prompt and ready affirmative. To the outside world our pastime may seem puerile and devoid of any educational affinity, but men who jump to a conclusion like this, have given the subject but a passing glance, and the Russian proverb says of the non-observant man, "He goes through the forest and sees no fire-wood."

It is the mind that sees as well as the eye. Where unthinking gazers observe nothing, men of intelligent vision penetrate into the very fibre of the pursuit presented to them, attentively noting differences, making comparisons, and recognizing their underlying idea. Many before Galileo had seen a suspended weight swing before their eyes with a measured beat, but he was the first to detect the value of the fact. A discovery of this nature could never have been made by a negligent observer, or by a mere passive listener. It is the intelligent eye of the careful observer which gives to apparently trivial matters their right value.

Stamp collecting conducts us into a host of channels of information, and the mind is exercised in the little points of varieties of paper, watermark, perforation and gum, the discrimination of colors and shades, the detection of errors and forgeries, an insight into the manufacture of paper, the causes of the various changes of governments, a knowledge of coinage, and many other matters which scarcely need my enumerating.

Being constantly on the alert for all these matters, he learns to become a close observer, and it is the close observation of little things which is the secret of success in business, in art, in science, and in every pursuit of life. Human knowledge is but an accumulation of small facts, made by successive generations of men, the little bits of knowledge and experience carefully treasured up by them at length growing into a mighty pyramid. Though many of these facts and observations seemed in the first instance to have but slight significance, they were all found to have their eventual uses, and to fit into their proper places.

And in this wise the philatelist becomes in time one of the closest of observers. No circumstance, however trivial, is overlooked by him, and no opportunity of collecting fresh facts is overlooked. The habit of observation creeps upon him, gains a settlement in his mind, and becomes his constant associate throughout life. His mind becomes like the canvas of a painter, always ready to receive the best impressions. Hence, once he forms the habit thoroughly of observing little things, the faculty of taking mental notes to be stored up in the

(Continued on Page 4)

## PUBLIC SALE

Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Etc.

I have been commissioned by an estate to sell in October at public sale the fine stamp collection of Dr. Edward B. Coburn of Troy, N. Y., and various other Rare Coins, Paper Money, Indian Relics, Etc. Monthly sales of Coins, Curios, Etc. Send for catalogue. Coins at retail also.

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I have contracted with some of the leading importing houses in N. Y. for the stamps from their foreign mail, which includes the VERY LATEST provisionals, New Issues, etc., long before they are even noted in the philatelic press, from all South and Central American Countries. Every stamp is fine, and your money back if not satisfied.

100 varieties, post free \$1.02  
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All unused. Postage 2c extra.  
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INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,  
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We Both Lose.

Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 per year
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General Manager: M. E. REDFIELD
Assistant Manager: M. E. CONNOLLY
All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Onondaga, N. Y.

Exchange—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Onondaga, N. Y. We will reciprocate. Change of Address—Please send O.D. as well as N.E.W. address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smithport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY send back to every dealer using these columns, send in your orders without hesitation and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Smithport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

THE ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

In our editorial remarks of last week so much was said of the Chicago Exhibition, that the Chicago Convention was perhaps a little neglected. The published reports have, however, doubtless fully assured our readers that the convention was in every respect a very great success. The number of stockholders present was, we believe, the largest on record, and the number of persons participating in the convention festivities was, we are informed, close on two hundred—assuredly an unprecedented number. That the American Philatelic Society each year commands the loyalty and affection of American philatelists in ever increasing measure is thus again abundantly proven. The true test of the success of such an organization lies not in its nominal numerical strength but in the earnestness and enthusiasm with which its projects are supported—in the weight and momentum which can, on due and necessary occasion be imparted to undertakings of great path and moment. Judged by this standard, the A. P. S. must, we think, be deemed stronger at the present time than at any preceding period in its history. Whatever the rise or fall in membership due to the entrance and departure of an ephemeral and inconstant element, the permanent, stable strength of the A. P. S. is incontestably growing. The record of the Society for the past year has not been, so far as surface indications are concerned, especially striking. The year has been a very placid and uneventful one; and from this very tranquillity has arisen a fear in some quarters that the Society was losing ground. This fear has, we think, been effectually dispelled by the late convention and exhibition; and for our part we look forward with the greatest confidence in the Society's destiny.

The legislation enacted at the convention included nothing of any sweeping importance. For the second time in the annals of A. P. S. conventions it was found unnecessary to resort in a single instance to a proxy vote. The number of proxies held was, as a matter of fact, too small for the constitutional requirements of a proxy vote; but this we ascribe, not to any unusual lukewarmness or indifference on the part of members unable to attend, but to the entire absence of any pre-convention agitation for changes in constitution or by-laws. There was nothing of vital importance or interest on the tapis; wherefore, argued the average member, should I trouble to send in a proxy? The relatively small number of votes cast at the election may likewise be traced to the absence of any contest for office—save in one single case, which apparently did not

COMING AUCTIONS—SEASON 1911-12

Our auction season will open October 4th, 5th and 6th with the three session sale of the splendid collection of 19th and 20th Century stamps of Mr. John Hilleke of Vicksburg, Miss. The sale will be held at the Collectors' Club, 14 Park Place, New York, N. Y., each evening at 8 o'clock. The foreign edition of the catalog goes out September 1st; U. S. edition, September 15th. If you fail to receive your copy postal for one.

Other sales booked: 38th. The stamp collection of Major F. L. Palmer, together with the superb entire envelope collection of Mr. C. F. W. Moser, for October 26th and 27th, 30th. Fine collection of Mr. Harry Reeves of Camden, N. J., for November 15th and 16th; 10th. The splendid general collection of Mr. "W." for November 28th and 29th. In addition to the foregoing, we are working on another splendid property cataloging over \$18,000.00. Particulars later.

IF YOUR COLLECTION IS FOR SALE
Be sure to write us. We are specialists in auction work and in placing collections en bloc for cash. We have ample resources with which to make cash advances where desired and we issue insurance against loss by fire or theft, while the collection is in our hands. We can afford to do this. We have three fire proof safes together with ample space in the safe deposit vault of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Philadelphia, directly across the street from our office. Thus you have absolute protection besides the satisfaction of dealing with a house of high standing and financial responsibility. Other interesting details upon request.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO., Percival Parrish, President, 1201 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

interest the bulk of the membership in any great degree.

The reports for the year were eminently satisfactory. Financially the Society remains in virtually the same splendid condition as last year; a cash reserve of several thousand dollars still being at the Society's command. All the officers of the Society, both elective and appointive, have discharged their duties faithfully and well; and amid such general efficiency it would be invidious to particularize.

There can be no fault-finders or heart-burnings over the Chicago celebration. The A. P. S. and American Philately at large are heartily to be congratulated on the grand success of the late conclave.

THE M. P. A.

We must not forget, in our zeal for the A. P. S., to likewise congratulate that brilliant and able junior society, the M. P. A., on closing another prosperous year with a successful convention. Its recent convention at Boston, N. J. was, from all accounts, a thorough success in every particular; and we heartily rejoice at this fresh evidence of the vitality and stability of the Society. The M. P. A. has had much to contend with in the last year or two. It has, in fact, been beset with troubles rarely sufficient to wreck a less stable organization. But the loyalty and zeal of its members has averred it unshaken through all its trials and tribulations, and it has now happily emerged into an era of peace and good-feeling which would seem to presage a rosy future. With this number the relations (always pleasant and harmonious) long subsisting between "Redfield's Stamp Weekly" and the M. P. A., are terminated by mutual consent. The M. P. A. official matter is hereafter to be published in a new monthly soon to be established by Mr. August Mack, one of the most zealous and active members of the Society, who has served it with conspicuous success in many different capacities and whose paper is certain to be a faithful and devoted adherent to the Society's interests.

The most important action taken at the M. P. A. convention was the final settlement of the long-standing and vexatious Clark-Kendall imbroglio, by the expulsion of both parties to the controversy. Thus ends a "cause celebre" of which everyone who has had anything to do with the case was by this time heartily tired; and the general feeling should be one of great relief.

Some important changes were made in the government of the organization, vesting the power more exclusively in the Board of Directors—a wise move and one that should greatly facilitate the handling of the Association's affairs.

In conclusion, we must beg to assure the members of the M. P. A. that this journal retains the warmest solicitude for the Society's success and that anything we may be able to do to advance its interests in any way will always be done with the heartiest good-will.

CONVENTION AFTERTHOUGHTS.

In the wake of every A. P. S. convention there inevitably bobs up more or less discussion as to the degree of interest and enjoyment these conventions hold for the average collector, not much in the habit of attending philatelic functions of this na-

ture and not particularly well acquainted with the majority of the convention attendants. Ever since the A. P. S. began to hold conventions there has been more or less criticism of the fact that so few stamps were in evidence at these stamp-men's meetings; and the conventions have from time to time been the subject of not a little friendly satire on this account. "What is that gathering?" Jones would ask Smith. "A stamp collectors' convention," Smith replies. "Ah, then, I suppose all these men have their stamps here with them." "No, they all left their stamps at home. It is not good form to bring stamps to a stamp convention." This is something the style of a joke which has done duty in many guises, but always with the same central idea—that of the paucity of stamps and of the opportunity for inspection and exchange of stamps at a convocation of stamp collecting enthusiasts. The seeming anomaly of a stamp-less stamp convention which is, perhaps, an anomaly only to the outsider—is, of course, susceptible of ready explanation. In the early days of the Society, there were some dealers whose zeal for business led them to pay rather less than due respect to the decorum that should attend the deliberative sessions of a grave and learned body. At the front of the room the convention would be in solemn session, and our dear various knots of dealers and collectors would be buying, selling and trading and paying very scant attention, indeed, to what was going on in front. This was an impropriety not long to be brooked—especially by men so deadly in earnest as the founders of this Society. They felt and rightly, that during a business session, that session had a right to the respectful attention of all present—and early in the Society's history the money-changers were driven out of the Temple, never since then to be readmitted. This was the praiseworthy and proper course. But the inhibition of stamp selling and trading on the floor of the convention has gradually had the effect of extending the embargo to other quarters as well. It has become an unwritten point of honor among stamp dealers not to display their wares openly at any of the principal rendezvous of the visiting stampites. Some dealers carry this point of honor so far as not to bring any stamps at all with them to the convention—save, of course, the few odd trifles and curiosities that every stamp man, dealer or collector, is likely to have on his immediate person at any time. Others bring many and fine selections from their stocks, which they place before the elect in the seclusion of their own apartments at their hotel; but to canvas openly for custom in the hotel lobby or elsewhere would be deemed a breach of etiquette. This is, of course, from one viewpoint, a very laudable self-restraint. It is highly desirable that the A. P. S. should be kept free from the pernicious effects of trade jealousy, or indeed, from trade influence in any form; and the best and most public-spirited men in the trade have sedulously taken care to subordinate as much as possible at these conventions their interests as stamp tradesmen. It is possible, however, that this scrupulous and honorable delicacy may have had, on the whole, bad effects

When Dewey Took Manila

We sent a cruiser to an island in the middle of the Pacific, named Guam, to wrest it from the Spaniards. The cruiser anchored in the harbor, fired a gun and sent a boat ashore to demand surrender. The Spanish officer met it at the beach with profuse apologies. He would have returned the generous salute but his powder had given out. "Don't worry," said the American officer, "War was declared long ago and you are my prisoner." Then we sent them postage stamps. Have you any of the stamps of

GUAM?

You can have the 1c postfree for 17 cents, the 2c for 12 cents and the 5c for 27 cents.

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We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver, as free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c worth more stamps or receipts, worth 25c, of our bargains at large discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us. No. Cat. 1. Nicaragua 1893 5c black\* fine ..... .75 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10 gray\* No. 23a ..... 1.00 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\* ..... .75 4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\* ..... .50 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 123a ..... .50 6. South (India) 1s green\* No. 11 ..... .65 You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you. 1909 U. S. IMPR. CHEAP. Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made. 1c 1909 .05 with line between ..... .07 2c 1909 .10 with line between ..... .11 3c 1909 .15 with line between ..... .18 4c 1909 .19 with line between ..... .25 5c 1909 .23 with line between ..... .30 We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face. Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 imp. as cheap as anyone. W. C. PHILLIPS & CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

British Colonials.

200 varieties from St. Kitts, Nevis, Zanzibar, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Cape (11 kinds including 3 and 6d), many Australians including 6d and 1s values, Barbados (5 kinds), Ceylon (7 kinds), 2 Transvaal, Bermuda, Grenada, Morocco Agencles, South Nigeria, East Africa and Uganda, Leeward Isles, B. Protectorate on North Borneo Straits, Malay Tigers, Orange Riv. Col., Gwallor, etc. Price one dollar. No duplicates, no fees, not squares, clipped card or other trash. The good condition of these stamps will surprise you. A C. P. S. member writes: "It is the biggest dollar's worth of stamps I ever bought." You will say the same. Don't forget our choice approvals at 60 per cent. discount. VERNON P. PIERCE & CO., Manchester, Mich.

in robbing the conventions of one great attraction that they naturally ought to possess; the attraction, namely, of affording great opportunities for pleasant stamp transactions. Buying and selling and trading stamps—there is nothing sordid or unseemly in the fact that these are things that all we stamp folk, collectors just as well as dealers, delight in. There never was a stamp lover worth his salt who did not deeply enjoy the chaffer and traffic of stamp inter-

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change. The love of barter is a constituent part of the collecting instinct. All those who possess the genuine affluence, and not merely casual interlopers in the magic realm, love to "swap" stamps, love to buy stamps, yes love to sell stamps. It is all very well to prate of never selling a specimen--of the pure amateur who lifts up his hands in righteous horror at the sickening thoughts. But we are all of us sellers sometimes as well as buyers; and we derive just as warm a glow of satisfaction from a good sale as from a lucky purchase.

We are happy to observe that there is a strong likelihood that this experiment will actually be tried next year at Springfield. A recommendation that something of the kind be done was passed during the Chicago convention. The truth is, that some extra attraction is needed to draw people to these conventions and to make them come again. The business sessions are not wildly exciting. There have been times in the organization's history when its sessions have been instinct with life and interest--when there were great and grave questions to be debated and settled, when warring factions opposed each other in fierce and bitter struggle and men of no mean ability as debaters made the

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1000 Engl. Colonials (St. Helena, Maldives, Antigua, Brunel, Cayman, Nyassa) P. O. 61c. SLAUGHTER, 111 2nd Ave., Manorspark, Eng.

Theo Louis Renant, formerly in Philadelphia, is now at Gaguy, Seine et Oise, France; he has a fine choice of mission stamps, price list on demand.

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welkin ring on the floor. In those days, there was zest and fascination to the business sessions and those who came to the convention attended these same sessions eagerly and assiduously. But the wind has gone down, and the two most recent conventions (those, namely, at Detroit in 1910, and at Chicago in 1911) have been as meek and peaceful as a Quaker meeting. Hence the delegates begin to stray a little in their allegiance. A business session opens to fairly good attendance; as the convention plods on through its uneventful routine, delegates begin to steal unostentatiously from the hall, and ere the time of adjournment is reached it is a very slim remnant, indeed, that faces the presiding officer. Such was the case at Detroit last year, and such, we are assured, was again the experience at Chicago. This will not do. If the Society cannot by some means stir up once more a good healthy rumpus with promise of a good, hot old-fashioned ruction on the convention floor, it must have recourse to other measures. And we, for our part, certainly believe in pushing along the stamp bourse idea. It need not, and of course should not, interfere a particle with the business sessions. These latter can start a little later and close a little earlier and the time thus gained be devoted to the end in question. Our Springfield friends may be trusted to work up the idea in the proper style. But meanwhile we cannot but express our cordial approbation and our earnest wish that the convention may be found both practical and successful.

THE SUBSTITUTION QUESTION.

Of all the matters brought before the A. P. S. convention, perhaps none so well deserves the attention of thoughtful men as that portion of the Report of the Board of Vice-Presidents, dealing with the question of substitution. It develops that despite the utmost efforts of the Sales Superintendent and the Board of Vice-Presidents this year, no expedient has been found which will, in actual practice,

confound the wiles of the substitutor. We believe we are correct in saying (though, of course, the matter has not been at any time shouted from the housetops) that great efforts have been made to detect the guilty parties; and that the Sales Superintendent has even gone the length of making up what might be termed dummy circuits, specially designed to trap the substitutor. Notwithstanding this we do not understand that any actual detections have been made during the year. Meanwhile, the substitutors have continued operations, and the total number of substitutions reported for the year is slightly greater (though aggregating a slightly less money value) than a year ago. It is not so much the money aspect of the matter that makes it one of no little concern to the Society. The total amount which the Board has this year been called on to pay for substitutions is but \$68.82--a sum that appears but trifling when we recollect that the Sales Department this year had in its custody upwards of eighty thousand dollars worth of stamps. The really grave feature of the matter is in the damage it inflicts upon the credit and good name of the Society--upon the odium which the Society thus incurs of harboring in its membership a coterie of mean and petty swindlers. It is a hard thing that a Society so large as ours should suffer any, even the slightest, loss of reputation and public credit through the misdeeds of so infinitesimal a percentage of its membership. We might even say that it is an unreasonable thing. Among any fifteen hundred men, however carefully selected, a few are pretty certain to prove wolves in sheep's clothing. There is this special point, however, to membership in a reputable philatelic society that it is, or should be, a certificate of character. Stamp collectors at large are a miscellaneous and unclassified assemblage. The members of our leading societies are, however, presumably a select and superior class--at

least so far as their personal honesty is concerned--and it is the theory, if not in all cases the actual facts, that in dealing with members of these societies one is safeguarded by the knowledge that their reputability has already been passed upon and approved. Anything, therefore, that lessens the public credit of a membership in a philatelic society is a very distinct and potent detriment to that society; and one which cannot well be overlooked or ignored by those who have the society's honor deeply at heart. The evil that is done by the general knowledge that substitution--the most mean and despicable form of petty thievery known to stampdom--is going on in the A. P. S., to the extent in which it has gone on during the last years, has deeper and more far-reaching effects than would appear on the surface. It shakes public confidence in the efficiency of the requirements which the Society prescribes for admission. It impairs the individual

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The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

credit which every single member has a right to expect from the very fact of his membership in the Society.

It is of no use trying to hide or palliate the fact that A. P. S. membership has of late years been procurable upon altogether too easy terms—and that herein lies the root of the whole trouble. In the natural eagerness of zealous members to swell the Society's rolls all thought of investigating the character of candidates has been but too frequently lost sight of. The most flagrant offender in this respect, though without doubt with the best intentions, has been the publication that long acted as the Society's official journal. The managing editor or this periodical, whose proudest boast was the large number of new recruits he annually introduced to the society, was accustomed to run regularly in his columns an invitation to all and sundry to join the Society by the simple process of sending him the initiation fee and dues. It may be that the aforesaid managing editor rigidly and minutely investigated the character and financial responsibility of every applicant (and there were, first and last, a large number of them) who responded to this invitation; but there is not, we dare affirm, a single prominent and well-informed member of the Society who believes that such was really the case. We single out this gentleman only as a very conspicuous instance of zeal overruling discretion. We do not doubt that many other members likewise introduced candidates with whom they were but slightly, or not at all acquainted. We think the time has come, however, to protest against this indiscriminate and promiscuous recruiting. It is introducing into the Society a great many people whom nobody really vouches for. Only the other day we noticed in our esteemed Philadelphia contemporary, an advertisement which we cannot but regard as bearing out what we have above said. Bro. Mann advertised: "Send me \$1.50 and I'll do the rest. (The \$1.50 being the initiation fee and the dues); and it is scarcely open to doubt that in his enthusiasm our esteemed fellow-editor will joyfully accept all who respond to the invitation."

That is the trouble: in our zeal to build up the Society, we have been willing to accept all applicants, without too careful scrutiny of their standing. Now we are reaping the natural result; and it is very much open to question if the gains in membership have been worth while at such a cost.

We are glad to see that at the recent convention steps were taken to more fully ascertain the reliability of applicants. A printed form is to be sent to the secretary of business houses the applicant names as references—it undoubtedly being the intention that such men should be of something like same value as that conferred by business houses in their credit directories. How essential this device may prove to be remains to be seen. But it is certain that the main responsibility must rest, as hitherto, with the proposer. If members will cease to endorse haphazard the applications of men with whom they are totally unacquainted and will courteously require, as a prelude to endorsement, some information as to the prospective applicant's age, occupation and business standing, the evils of promiscuous admission will be largely and

easily obviated. Membership in the A. P. S. ought to be held up to the possible applicant as a privilege of no slight weight and moment. And he is likely to prize it the more if it is rendered somewhat difficult of attainment. We do not know who is to be chairman of the Recruiting Committee this coming year; but we certainly hope it will be some one who will esteem quality above quantity.

### Philatelic Slings and Arrows.

(Continued from Page 1.)

memory begins to grow, and strengthened by use, may be relied upon after a while to work almost automatically. He requires the same sort of observing power that resides in the eye of a painter, and learns to discriminate nice shades of differences in color, paper, etc., just as surely as the skilled musician discriminates between the most soft and refined passages in melody. This habit, first of watching for, and then detecting peculiarities of any kind, and finally of noting them mentally, is obviously the best of all trainings for the development of the mind, and ultimately leads to the happiest results.

There is need of the faculty of observation everywhere. It is indispensable in every occupation. Without it a man contends against great odds. If it be not born with him, or if it be small and feeble, it should be cultivated as others weak powers are cultivated. The habit of sharp, unobtrusive observation may only be established by perseverance in the study of an intellectual hobby like philately.

The advice of Dr. Alcott on this head is very reasonable: "Keep your eyes open" is judicial advice. How many who have the eyes of their body perpetually shut up? "Seeing, they see not!" Such persons on arriving at the age of three or four score may lay claim to superior wisdom on account of superior age, but their claims ought not to be admitted. A person who has the eyes both of his mind and body open, will derive more wisdom from one year's experience than those who neglect to observe for themselves from ten. Thus, at thirty with ten years' acquaintance with men, manners and things, a person may be wiser than another at three times thirty, with seven times ten years of what he calls experience. Sound, practical wisdom cannot, it is true, be rapidly acquired anywhere but in the school of experience, but the world abounds with men who are old enough to be wise, and yet are very ignorant. Let it be your fixed resolution not to belong to this class.

It is all important in the pursuit of an intellectual hobby like stamp collecting that the mind should be subject to discipline and wise control; thought must not be permitted to succeed thought in vague, vain and raying ideas. Any eccentricity or peculiarity of thinking stunts and arrests the growth of the mind. Dwelling upon one idea until that idea becomes the master of key-thought of the life, is a condition opposed to true progress and intellectual culture. Unquestionably the reining of the mind, putting it under control and direction, is no light task, but every effort and endeavor will render the habit more easy and the mind more pliant and willing to serve its master.

The man who cultivates an intellectual hobby has mental enjoyments of which the man with uncultivated fac-

ulties has no conception. It is the difference between power that is dormant and power that is in action, or existing and living. The more the faculties are cultivated the nearer is the approach to the animals, which are controlled and directed by instinct and not by reason.

To the man whose understanding is constantly being feasted on an intellectual pursuit, and whose God-given faculties have been developed, every object in nature ministers to his enjoyment. "For him trees have tongues, stones preach eloquent sermons and the running brooks furnish books full of wise thoughts. Nature in her thousand moods teems with lessons: joyous if the spirit is cheerful and elastic, sad if the heart is heavy and desponding."

A patient study of stamps and their history also trains the mind to application, and a habit of application, one might safely say, is really of as much importance to almost any great man as is his genius. Not that any amount of application is likely to make a dull man brilliant, but without steady application a brilliant man might almost as well be dull, as far as anything that he is likely to accomplish is concerned. Indeed, some have even gone so far as to declare that application is genius; but this is hardly true. It may well be called, however, "the right hand of genius."

The cultured knowledge obtainable from the pursuit of an intellectual hobby like stamp collecting has a most happy influence on the mind, which becomes social and genial; it loses its tendency to morbid irritability; it finds employment, employment of the most pleasurable kind, in ten thousand objects; lives above the penance of every-day existence, finds in contemplation a higher and nobler life. The author of "Friends in Council" well observes: "What a man has learnt is of importance, but what he is, what he can do, what he will become, are more significant things." But one of the most remarkable attributes of the cultured mind is the manner in which it ameliorates sickness and trouble, and induces men to work under adverse physical circumstances, to which men whose minds were not so cultivated would undoubtedly succumb. It certainly seems as though by the very strength of intellect they have acquired, they are able to master for a time the weakness of the body. I quote a few instances:

Cowper suffered throughout his life from an intense melancholy, at times tempting him to suicide, and it is stated that in his literary work he found the only effectual antidote to his dreadful malady.

Robert Hall, the celebrated preacher and writer, whilst tortured by an incurable spinal complaint, devoted himself to learning Italian at sixty years of age, in order to be able to read Dante in the original.

Sir Walter Scott wrote "Count Robert of Paris" after a paralytic stroke, and amid a constantly increasing weakness, which shortly ended in his death.

Beethoven composed some of his most magnificent works after he had totally lost his hearing, the affliction of all others most terrible to a musician.

Charles Dickens was lecturing, against the advice of physician and friends, during the spring of 1870, and the very day before his death he was at work upon "Edwin Drood."

See what a glorious thing an intellectual pursuit is for the human mind! Those who are engrossed in one seldom yield themselves entirely to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toll not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent! rather seek in the panacea of an interesting hobby to divert the dark waters that

threaten to overwhelm you into the thousand channels which the duties of life always present.

Before you dream of it those waters will fertilize the present and give birth to fresh flowers that may brighten the future—flowers that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of every duty in spite of every obstacle.

### CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT

By the way, we understand that Morgenthau & Co. are to practically cease dealing in stamps in a general way and confine their attention almost exclusively to the auction line, this step having been forced by the growth of the latter and the exacting nature of its demands upon the time of the members of the firm.

The Philadelphia Stamp Co. is very evidently preparing for another big and busy auction season. It opens proceedings with a three days' sale at the Collectors' Club, New York, October 4th, 5th and 6th, with the collection of Mr. Jno. Hilleke of Vicksburg, Miss.—which, as may be imagined by its being scheduled for a three days' sale, is one of no little size and fineness. Following this, later in October, comes the collection of Major F. L. Palmer, and, later still, several important collections, including one stated to catalogue about \$18,000.

Meanwhile the Eaton Collection, which is being dispersed at private sale, is said to be causing no little furor among advanced collectors—so that Mr. Parrish and his associates would certainly seem to have a busy winter ahead.

### RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Catalogue of Morgenthau's 46th Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, October 9 and 10—J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York.

Gibbons' Stamp Circular—Sept., 1911—8 pages—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., London, England.

Catalogue of the Philadelphia Stamp Co.'s 37th Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, October 4th, 5th and 6th—The Philadelphia Stamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

### THE A. P. S. SILVER JUBILEE STAMPS.

The Chicago Committee having in charge the entertainment and general arrangements for the recent A. P. S. convention must be credited with having hit upon the most unique and appropriate souvenir ever yet seen at any A. P. S. conclave. This souvenir took the form of a special set of Anniversary stamps—five in number, and magnificent alike in beauty of engraving and in fineness of general effect. The design of all five is the same—a central oval with head of Washington, after the Stuart portrait, surrounded by a frame bearing the words "American Philatelic Society—25th Anniversary," with the word "Souvenir" above, and "Chicago, August, 1911" below—the only distinction being that of color; the five "original die impressions" which constitute the set coming respectively in Blue, Green, Red, Orange, and Black. The size of these labels being about two-and-one-half that of the ordinary postage stamp, the portrait stands out with unusual distinctness and beauty; while the whole design is unusually well balanced and harmonious. In addition to the sets distributed at the convention, provision was made by the Committee for a sufficient number of sets to supply every member of the Society, and we are authorized to say that a set will be sent to all members or applicants for membership who, before Sept. 30th, send a stamped and self-addressed envelope, official size, to Iver R. Johnson, 2214 N. Rockwell St., Chicago—Mr. Johnson being chairman of the Official Badge and Souvenir Committee.

The souvenir set will assuredly be highly valued by every recipient.

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Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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Vol. IX—No. 16

SMETHPORT, PA., SEPTEMBER 30, 1911

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A nice little lot—all used. Catalogue 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c and 8c each 25 all different. Here are catalogue numbers: 74, 75, 77, 83, 92, 108, 140, 156, 169, 212, 243, 244, 245, 246, 253, 254, 270, 277, 301, 302, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392. The lot for 18c  
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## Auction SALE October 14th, 1911

We have just received our auction list for the coming season, so if you do not get a catalogue, and you want it, please drop us a postal, and we will gladly put you on our list and mail it to you.  
Our next sale contains a very nice general collection of goods that is wanted by the average collector.  
Also a good lot of collections by countries.  
For the dealer a choice lot of wholesale.  
Now is the time to get into the collecting of stamps again so don't miss looking over our catalogue and send us in your bids at once.  
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## AMERICANS DO FINELY AT VIENNA A Great Triumph For American Philately.

**AMERICAN EXHIBITORS WIN MEDALS GALORE.**  
A special cable dispatch to the New York Times conveys the pleasing news that America captured high honors at the Vienna Exhibition. No less than twenty-five per cent. of the gold medals at the disposal of the jury went to American collectors; and the American exhibits attracted great and highly favorable attention.  
Among the American prize winners were: Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco—a large gold medal for his superb and world-famous Hawaiian collection.  
Chas. Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood,

N. J.—three gold medals, for his valuable Brazil, Uruguay and Cape of Good Hope exhibits.  
Senator Ernest R. Ackerman, of Plainfield, N. J.—two silver medals, for his unique Canal Zone, Panama and Norwegian exhibits.  
C. A. Howes and E. F. Sawyer, both of Boston—medals for their exhibits of Korean and Gambian issues.  
J. M. Bartels, of New York—gold medal for his Philippines and silver medal for the Bartels Envelope Catalogue.

## HOGAN AND FINERTY DISCUSS THE "WAN-PINNY RIDS" AND SOME OTHER THINGS.

(From "Stamps.")  
"Hov yez sane th' new wan-pinny rids, Hogan?" asked Finerty the other day as he wandered into the Celtic stamp philosopher's emporium.  
"O! hov, Finerty," said Hogan; folkwise th' half-pinny granes an' th' commits av th' Sassenach pa-apers on thim; but bein' a shtamp d'aler an' not an ar-ert erlile, O! hov nawthin' t' say."  
Finerty looked disappointed. He shifted for a few minutes from one foot to the other, pulling steadily on his short black pipe.  
"Tis an eloquent soillence y'r puttin' up," said Hogan.  
"O! wor just a-thinkin'," said Finerty.  
"Glory be!" exclaimed Hogan. "O! ve been thryin' t' get yez t' thinkin' this munny a day. But are yez goin' t' be a credit t' me thrainin'?"  
"O! wor just a-thinkin'," rejoined Finerty stubbornly, "that King Jarge must wish he hod th' powers av Hinery eight, t' some av thim ither owd kings, so he c'd sind th' ar-rtist t' th' block."  
"T' th' plate, Finerty, t' th' plate," said Hogan, "loke some folks with th' owd wan-pinny rids. They ain't no wood blocks these days—laxiptin' some folkses hids."  
After a moment's silence Hogan resumed:  
"O!m more intherested, Finerty, an th' soigns av th' thrade. Hov yez noticed how collethors are takin' up wid Cinthral an' South Americans. 'Tis a foine thing, Finerty, ather we've hild our shtamps av these counthries all these years t' say how they're lookin' up. They's a boonch av thim—Necaragy, Salvadore, Chile, Uruguay an' some ithers—that'll be good property. Nixt O!m lookin' fr a raise in Guatemaly. There's a foine, clane little

country, with a lot av Phil-lilly history thot's niver been written. Niver a Saybeck among ths shtamps, an' th' onyl issue that could iver be questioned, th' railroad shtamps av 1886, whin th' country wor so poor from th' war with Salvador thot it c'dn't raise th' price t' pay fr th' shtamps fr which th' desoign wor already s'lected. An' they's some intheresting things aven about thim. 'Tis a pity thot some av thim English chaps, thot hov nawthin' t' do but dig up shtamp history, don't take hold av ut."  
"Phwy not some good American?" asked Finerty.  
"Because," said Hogan, "we'ree all too busy makin' money, t' thryin' t' make money, t' foightin' thim thot does make money, t' go in fr th' foiner things av Phil-lilly, just as, be th' same token, we're too busy t' go in fr all the ither foiner things av loife."  
"Y'r dead shtuck on th' English," said Finerty.  
"O! am not," rejoined Hogan, "but O!ve lived here long enough t know th' American fallin'."

## HYMENEAL.

Our old friend, Chas. E. Severn, gifted philatelic editor and writer, and prince of good fellows, has, we learn, at last succumbed to Cupid's darts. We have for years been expecting this, for Mr. Severn is of impressionable temperament and has oft dallied with the tender flame. A gallant and courteous squire of dames, it was but a matter of time ere he would bid farewell to the forlorn and lonesome state of bachelorhood; and now that he has at last crossed the Rubicon we heartily welcome him to the ranks of the Benedicts.  
The happy event occurred Sept. 9th, and the bride was Miss Evelyn Mary Weldon of Chicago. The young couple have our warmest wishes for a long and happy wedded life.

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Cape of Good Hope 1902 3, 4, 6c, each .02  
Danish West Indies 1905, 20, scarce . . . . .06  
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\*Liberia 1885, 2c, 4c, each ..... .06  
**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,**  
Columbus, Ohio

Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: United States of America, 50c Per Year; Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

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Editor: L. G. QUACKENBUSH; General Manager: S. F. REDFIELD; Assistant Manager: M. E. CONNOLLY.

Exchange: Send the copy to the subscription office and a check to L. G. Quackenbush, Florida, N. Y.

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The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY state that if every reader taking these columns sends in their orders without hesitation and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's," it will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Smithport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

GOOD NEWS FROM VIENNA.

On our front page this week is printed a news dispatch which should instill an uncommon feeling of satisfaction in the breasts of all patriotic American philatelists.

As a matter of international courtesy, the Vienna Jury could not well have done less than distribute a few bronze medals among the American contingent.

In such distinguished company, it is no small distinction for American exhibitors to have corralled, as the news dispatches state, no less than one-fourth of all the gold medals awarded.

The Crocker-Hawmans have been seen abroad before and have met with the substantial recognition their incomparable fineness merits.

COMING AUCTIONS—SEASON 1911-12

Our auction season will open October 4th, 5th and 6th with the three session sale of the splendid collection of 19th and 20th Century stamps of Mr. John Hilleke of Vicksburg, Miss.

Other sales booked: 38th. The stamp collection of Major F. L. Palmer, together with the superb entire envelope collection of Mr. C. F. W. Moser, for October 20th and 27th; 39th. Fine collection of Mr. Harry Reeves of Camden, N. J., for November 15th and 16th; 40th. The splendid general collection of Mr. "W." for November 25th and 26th.

Be sure to write us. We are specialists in auction work and in placing collections on bloc for cash. We have ample resources with which to make cash advances where desired and we issue insurance against loss by fire or theft.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO., 1205 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

developing, a sufficient number of really high-class philatelists—men who, in point of broad philatelic knowledge and expert philatelic proficiency could hold their own in any company of philatelic savants in the world—to render the comparisons that Europe has been accustomed to make both highly disingenuous and highly erroneous.

We believe that one of the purposes of Mr. Bartels' trip to Vienna was to ascertain what measure of support for the proposed New York exhibition of 1913 may be expected from European philatelists.

TO MR. BARTELS.

Although no public announcement to that effect has been made, we believe we are correct in saying that whatever has been gained for American Philately at Vienna must largely be ascribed to the initiative of Mr. J. M. Bartels.

may further say, on good authority, that it was due to Mr. Bartels' own efforts that the owners of these exhibits were persuaded to send them abroad.

NEWSPAPER NOTICE.

A point of some significance in this connection may here be noted—the fact that The Times and other important New York newspapers featured these American awards at Vienna conspicuously in their foreign news.

STAMP COLLECTORS MEET.

A number of stamp collectors from different sections of Essex county met at the home of Leslie Davenport last Saturday evening for the purpose of forming a local stamp club.

The following being elected to fill the various offices until Jan. 1st, 1912: President, Edgar Allen, 18 Cottage St., Newark.

Vice-President, A. C. Rossler, 16 Clay St., Newark.

Secy. & Treas., Leslie Davenport, 26 Union Ave., Belleville.

Directors-at-Large: J. William Hawkins, East Orange, and LeRoy Davenport, Belleville.

Mr. W. C. Webb of Boonton, was among the visitors, and to him much credit should be given for his suggestions and assistance.

Another meeting has been called for Oct. 1st, 1911, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Secretary Leslie Davenport, 26 Union Ave., Belleville, N. J.

AN ODE TO SPRINGFIELD.

By Lester E. Herrick. (Read at the recent A. P. S. Convention.) There's a Springfield in Ohio and there's one in Illinois, There's another in Kentucky where the blue grass waves in joy;

When Dewey Took Manila

We sent a cruiser to an island in the middle of the Pacific, named Guam, to wrest it from the Spaniards. The cruiser anchored in the harbor, fired a gun and sent a boat ashore to demand surrender.

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You can have the 1c postfree for 17 cents, the 2c for 12 cents and the 5c for 27 cents.

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4. Novonugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\* ..... 50
5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... 50
6. South (India) in green\* No. 11 ..... 65

Our lists will interest you. 1909 U. S. IMPLRE. CHEAP. Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates.

- 1c 1909 65 with line between ..... 67
2c 1909 10 with line between ..... 11
3c 1909 15 with line between ..... 18
4c 1909 19 with line between ..... 25
5c 1909 23 with line between ..... 30

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There's a Springfield in Nebraska, and Wisconsin also counts.

While the Springfield, Colorado, rears its head among the mountains.

Oregon and South Dakota do not have to seek in vain.

Washington on the Pacific has its Springfield; so has Maine.

In New Jersey and New Hampshire, in Vermont and Tennessee,

Minnesota, West Virginia, there are Springfields three and three;

Way down south in Alabama, Georgia, Florida as well,

Still we find the name of Springfield, still we feel its mystic spell.

But when people mention Springfield, none of these come to mind;

There's another better Springfield than the others all combined,—

Yes, a bigger, grander Springfield which in all ways can surpass

The score of other Springfields— Here's a health to Springfield, Mass.



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### UNITED STATES SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.

About 1903 there came to the attention of collectors a very pale shade of the special delivery stamp then current and which was, at the time, printed in ultramarine. This attracted unusual attention for a shade and the stamp was much sought for. It proved to be scarce and the price soon advanced in response to the demand. Apparently only a limited quantity had been printed in the pale shade or they had nearly all been used before the variety was noticed. A couple of years later there was a considerable printing in a light shade which was promptly noted by collectors and was often mistaken for the earlier stamp. Again, after the discontinuance of the green stamps with the helmet of Mercury and olive branch, and the return to the first design, there appeared pale ultramarine stamps. Stamps from the second and third lots are frequently offered as the scarcer variety of 1903. Collectors should be very careful when buying this stamp. The true stamp is printed in a very pale ultramarine which might be termed milky or chalky. Though the stamp of 1905 might, when taken by itself, be called pale ultramarine, when placed beside the real thing it takes quite a bluish tint and appears considerably darker. The stamp of 1909 is simply a light but not a pale ultramarine. The 1903 stamp is uniformly pale throughout and seems almost devoid of shading. The coat of the messenger and the background of the words "Secures immediate delivery," etc., are usually much darker than other parts of the stamp but in the scarce variety they have about the same even, faint tone as the rest of the design.—S. S. & C. C. Circular.

### MR. HART'S BOOK ON THE 5c NEW YORK.

While Mr. O. S. Hart's "Notes on the New York, Five Cents, Black."

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Brazil 30-60 1850, the two only 5c, have pairs and blocks.  
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10 varieties precancels, 10c.  
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25 stamps to sell at .....1c each  
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was in course of serial publication in the Philadelphia Stamp News, we more than once expressed our opinion as to the interest and value of the work. We are, therefore, very glad, indeed, to welcome it in book form. In thus presenting it to the public, Publisher Mann has added some extra matter—an Introduction, by Mr. H. E. Deats, a Foreword and Historical Note, by Mr. Jno. N. Luff, and a chapter on the Reprints of the 5c New York, by the same author. The inclusion of this extra matter is most appropriate, because both Mr. Deats and Mr. Luff have spent much time in studying the 5c New York and have lent valuable co-operation and assistance to Mr. Hart in the task of plating these varieties. The work may indeed be fitly said to be the fruit of the collective knowledge of these three experts; and is certainly a most noteworthy exploit in scientific philatelic research. Mr. Hart has succeeded, with the assistance aforesaid, in plating the sheet (of fifty stamps) with the sole exception of four varieties; and the main body of the work is devoted to illustrating and minutely describing the distinguishing marks of each variety on the plate. There are perhaps tasks which would have proven more practically useful to the general mass of philatelists, but there is no withholding one's admiration from Mr. Hart for the vast deal of skill and patience he has manifestly employed in his study of these stamps. The work is gotten up in excellent style and Mr. Mann is certainly to be congratulated on his initial venture in the field of philatelic book publishing.

Eustace B. Power, who every year spends a month or two of his Summer in England, is this year going farther afield. He has just sent us a card from Antwerp—which would seem to argue that it will be some time yet before he is again seen on Broadway and Park Row. Oh, these lucky dogs of stamp dealers. We really think we must get into this seductive business ourselves.

### RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

"Stamps"—Aug. 31, 1911—8 pages—The International Stamp Co., Columbus, Ohio.

List of New Issues—September, 1911—Fred Michael & Bro., Chicago.

Special Wholesale List—Carl Young, Chicago.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular—Sept. 15, 1911—pages—Scott Stamp and Coin Co., New York.

### The Pittsburgh Philatelic Society

PITTSBURGH, PA.

#### OFFICERS.

President.....Arthur J. Briggs  
Vice-President.....Charles Ek  
Secretary.....Louis Bohn, Crafton, Pa.  
Treasurer.....W. S. Coe, Crafton, Pa.  
Auction Manager.....Louis Bohn  
Official Journal.....Redfield's Stamp Weekly

#### Minutes of Meeting of Sept. 5, 1911.

On Tuesday evening, September 5th, 1911, was held the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Philatelic Society in its room, 417 Wood St. In the absence of the President, Vice-President Ek officiated and called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Roll call showed 12 members present, on account of the rain, made our attendance very small.

No correspondence or deferred business. New business was then taken up, and a motion was made and carried that we drop from our rolls Messrs. King, Park and Gibbs, for non-payment of dues for over 1 year. A motion was also made, that the secretary mail a statement to several other members who are in arrears over 6 months, which was seconded and carried.

Another motion was made that a committee be appointed to draft a new set of by-laws, under our new name of The Pittsburgh Philatelic Society, an amendment was made to lay this on the table till our next regular meeting when more of our members would be present to discuss this important matter.

After a lively auction sale, the meeting adjourned, to meet again Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, 1911, in their room, 417 Wood St.

LOUIS BOHN, Secy.

#### Treasurer's Report.

Balance on hand Aug., 1911 .....\$13.36  
Dues, com., etc., Sept. .... 3.53  
Total ..... 16.89  
Paid out for notices, etc. .... .65

Bal on hand Sept., 1911 .....\$16.24  
W. S. COE, Treasurer.

#### NEWS OF NEW ISSUES.

(From the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.)

**Leeward Islands**—Several stamps have recently appeared in new colors, viz. 2d gray, 6d red-violet and dull violet, 1sh black on green. The 2sh 6d in the new colors, black and carmine on blue paper, is reported to have been sent to the islands but has not yet been issued. All are on multiple C A paper and, with the exception of the 2d, chalk surfaced.

**Philippine Islands**—The Philatelic

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Theo. Louis Renaut, formerly in Philadelphia, is now at Gagny, Seine et Oise, France; he has a fine choice of admission stamps, price list on demand.

Canadian Cheap, Quebec Tercentenary, comp. sets, 6c. Ask for lists. F. H. Sawyer, 212 Parkwood Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.

Wanted, United States stamps, postage, depts., and revenues cataloguing above \$5.00. Send what you have and best discount. Clarence G. Kunkel, 331 So. 191st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Journal of America is informed by a correspondent in the Islands that 16 and 26 centavos stamps of a new design have been prepared but will not be issued for several months. The statement is made on the authority of the Director of Posts at Manila.

**Rhodesia**—The colors of the 3d have been modified and the stamp is now printed in orange and violet-brown instead of orange and greenish black.

**St. Vincent**—A 21 stamp has been added to the current series. It is of the King Edward type and printed in violet on red paper.

**Sweden**—No less than four varieties of paper are being used for the current stamps of this country, viz: Watermarked with a crown, as first introduced in the issue of 1891-92; watermarked with diagonal wavy lines; unwatermarked, both white and colored. The paper with the wavy-lines watermark and that without watermark are termed "endless paper" because they are prepared in rolls instead of sheets. These papers are watermarked along the top and bottom with the words "Kungl. Postverket." The various papers, with the exception of the colored, seemed to be used indiscriminately and, consequently, several denominations have appeared on more than one paper. The only stamp of the old series which has been reported on either of the new papers is the 2s one which has been noted on the unwatermarked paper. We need scarcely suggest the possibility of some scarce variety resulting from this mixture of papers.

**Nicaragua**—The Post Office Department of this country seems to be having a desperate struggle to make ends meet. Having no money to pay for a new issue of stamps and being unable to obtain them on credit they have been forced to surcharge any available stamps to meet immediate needs. As all the recent surcharges have been made on revenue stamps we infer that the stock of postage stamps has been almost if not entirely exhausted. Our recent lot of these provisions included 20 postage stamps surcharged to 5 centavos. But the most curious mark of all have just been issued. Certain dark blue revenue stamps, bearing a figure "27" but a white indication of value.

### U. S. Unused O. G. Specials

1871 10c red catalog \$1.50, 7c 80.25  
1872 10c green, catalog \$1.50, 7c 80.25  
1873 10c green, catalog \$2.00, 7c 80.25  
1874 12c black, catalog \$4.00, 7c 80.25  
24c blue, catalog \$0.75, 7c 80.25  
70c orange, catalog \$10.00, 7c 80.25  
50c blue, catalog \$20.00, 7c 80.25  
4c E. Negroes, 2c East 7700, N. S. 775.

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17 Canadian and 10 India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list. Postage Two Cents Extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale lot for dealers free. We offer these sets, Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different, in good condition. Agents Wanted 30¢.

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12 Chile	07	100 E. S.	20	10 New Jersey	05
17 Mexico	05	10 Brazil	05	10 Switzerland	05
20 Africa	05	5 Iceland	05	5 Zealand	15
20 Asia	05	15 Switz	05	10 1/2c China	15
10 Cape	04	10 Bolivia	05	100 Australia	45
5 China	05	4 S. Louis	07	100 St. Columbia	15
10 Tientsin	05	1000 Foreign	1.00	10 French	50
25 China	20	200 Foreign	1.00	1000 Mixed	1.00
20 Italy	15	200 Foreign	25	1000 Hinges	05
5 Cyprus	05	10 Zealand	07	100 S. America	40
5 Hawaii	10	4 Borneo	10	10 Gold Coast	20
10 Crete	15	10 Peru	04	10 Nicaragua	05
10 Turkey	02	5 Fiji	15	50 New Zealand	10
20 "	05	5 Waia	05	10 Salvador	10
50 "	45	20 Russia	10	20 Australia	05
10 Chili	02	20 Spala	11	10 Queensland	05
5 Congo	05	4 Myri	05	10 Roumania	05
20 Persia	20	4 Korea	05	25 Bulgaria	15
50 Persia	50	5 Mexico	05	25 West Indies	15
10 Cuba	05	50 U. S.	05	70 Canada, 1898	05
50 "	45	500 Foreign	50	5 Mauritius	04

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(The Boys' Magazine is on sale at all news-stands at 10c a copy.)

# Chicago Philatelic Society.

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 C. E. Severn.

The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

**Applications Pending.**

F. H. Drury, 1610 Ft. Dearborn Building, Chicago, Ill. Age, 51 years; occupation, Lawyer, proposed by C. T. Rogers, No. 322; Emmet E. Elster, 649 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; reference, Edgar Nelson, Battle Creek, Mich.; proposed by F. E. Farham, No. 371.

**The 594th Meeting.**

The 594th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Club rooms of the Society, 1530-31 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of September 21st, 1911. President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:

Baldwin, Dahl, Dodd, Evans, Hardy, Hunter, Johnson, Iver R., Lord, Maker, Mann, McDonald, Merrill, Michael, E., Michael, F., Mudge, Rogers, Rosenthal, Roterberg, A., Roterberg, F., Severn, Sevon, Wolsieffer and Fowler.

Messrs. Losch, W. F. Ohle, A. Penfield, H. R. Root and F. J. Wolf were

present as visitors.

The Board of Directors all present except Scheffler (absent from the city) transacted the following:

On motion duly made and seconded bills to the amount of \$21.50 were ordered paid.

The Treasurer's report for the month of August was received and ordered filed.

Mr. Johnson on behalf of the 25th Anniversary committee reported that the banquet would be held at the Cafe Roman, 221 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of October 7th (Saturday night) and the cost would be \$2.00 per plate.

After an informal discussion relative to the banquet, and the further fact that there was an auction slated for the evening, on motion duly made and seconded meeting adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSEFFER, Pres.

**THE READING TABLE.**

**What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.**

**THE AUSTRALIAN STAMP JOURNAL.**

(The Australian Stamp Journal; monthly; published by J. H. Smyth, Ltd., Sydney, Australia; edited by J. H. Smyth; August 10, 1911; pp. 16.)

It is, we think, no more than courteous to give precedence this week to the periodical which has made the longest journey to visit us—to wit, the Australian Stamp Journal. There are many stamp magazines in the world that are larger and more pretentious than this Australian publication; but none, we think, more earnestly and sincerely animated with a desire for the best welfare of Philately. Mr. Smyth is a dealer, yet the Australian Stamp Journal almost never contains a word relative to its publisher's business. Its main end in life is to encourage and build up Australian Philately; and we hope and believe that in this it is meeting with more than a common measure of success. Philately Australia is very much alive these days. She is full of interests and projects that well bespeak her vim and prosperity. The great project of all, of course, is the coming Australasian Philatelic Congress and Exhibition. Preparations for this big event are going forward at a great rate; and there seems every reason to anticipate for it a genuine and striking success. Again, public interest in stamp collecting has unquestionably been much stimulated by the recent Competition for designs for the Commonwealth series. This Competition attracted an enormous number of entries and the newspapers made much of it—publishing reproductions not only of the prize-winning designs, but of many others submitted. So great was the degree of public interest thereby aroused in the matter that the Government arranged for an Exhibition of these Designs at Parliament House, Melbourne, which was, it is stated, largely attended by the general public. All this can hardly have failed to make some converts to Philately; for let the attention of people of intelligence be once turned to the subject of stamp design, let them be once engaged in comparing the beauty and suitability of different designs, and they are much in danger of being drawn into stamp collecting proper. The Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Victoria had charge of the Exhibition, another evidence of the

recognition of Philately by the Australian Government.

Among other tokens of activity among Australian collectors we notice an account of a banquet given recently by the Sydney Philatelic Club in honor of Messrs. J. J. Whitney and A. F. Bassett Hull—which function appears to have been very successful and a great credit to the club promoting it. That Philately is booming all through Australia is evidenced by the numerous reports of Australian societies gathered in one portion of this number, the meetings in all cases seeming to be well attended and everything to be going on as well as could possibly be wished.

**EVERYBODY'S PHILATELIST.**

(Everybody's Philatelist; monthly; published and edited by John Milton Holt, Astoria, Ore.; August 1911; pp. 24.)

The August number of Everybody's Philatelist is mainly given over to a report of the A. P. S. convention, from the pen of Associate Editor Nast. Mr. Nast makes no attempt to give a detailed account of the proceedings; but simply seizes, with the knack of the trained journalist, the most salient features of the conclave. And his summary of the events of the week is among the most readable that we have seen. The exhibition, of course, comes in for due share of notice; and a most interesting auxiliary feature is an article by E. R. Aldrich on "The Stayers, giving some account of the nineteen charter members who are still, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, members of the Society. The roll of these immortals deserves reproduction, as follows:

- Alvah Davison
- P. M. Wolsieffer
- H. B. Phillips
- E. R. Aldrich
- E. B. Sterling
- H. N. Terrett
- Chas. Gregory
- C. F. Rothfuchs
- C. F. Richards
- Col. Spencer Cosby
- Wm. C. Stone
- H. E. Deats
- V. Gardji
- A. Melvin Jones
- Gen. C. A. Coolidge
- H. C. Beardsley
- W. A. McCalla
- Henry Clotz
- Frank J. Bescher.

All honor to the Noble Nineteen. May their shadows never grow less.

Mr. Bartleson's "Foreign Press Review" is still a valuable feature of

"Everybody's" though we could wish it might be much expanded, as it this month occupies less than a page.

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole contributes a valuable study of the United States One Cent Stamps of 1890-98, which is sure to greatly appeal to almost every reader. And there are various other excellent features which combine to make "Everybody's" uniformly one of the most welcome of our exchanges.

**CHANGES IN THE 1912 CATALOGUE**

(From the Philatelic Gazette.)

Advance sheets of the U. S. section of the Standard Catalogue of 1912, have been sent out to subscribers by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Some of the principal changes in prices are as follows:

	Price 1911	Price 1912
1847, 5c red brown, used	\$1.25	\$1.50
1851, 1c type III, used	15.00	20.00
1851, 10c green, unused	15.00	17.50
1851, 10c green, used	.75	1.25
1851, 10c y. green, unused	15.00	20.00
1851, 10c y. green, used	.75	1.25
1861, 3c premiere, unused	60.00	50.00
1873, 6c dull pink, unused	1.75	2.50
1875, 2c vermilion, unused	1.25	2.00
1880, 7c special ptg., unused	100.00	75.00
1880, 24c special ptg., unused	100.00	75.00
1882, 5c special ptg., unused	25.00	30.00
1882, 1c gray blue, unused	.10	.20
1882, 1c ult., unused	.10	.20
1882, 6c rose unused	2.50	3.00
1882, 6c brown red, unused	1.50	2.50
1882, 30c or brown, unused	.85	1.00
1882, 90c purple, unused	3.50	4.00
1899, 2c cap on both 2's, unused	.50	1.00
1895, 50c orange, unused	1.00	1.75
1895, 50c red orange, unused	1.50	2.50
1895, \$5.00 dark green, unused	9.00	12.00
War Dept., Con'Tl 1c, unused	2.00	2.50
War Dept., Con'Tl 3c, unused	2.00	2.50
War Dept., Con'Tl 3c, unused	1.00	1.50
War Dept., Con'Tl 6c, unused	3.00	4.00
Treasury, American, 3c	.50	.75

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.**

We hear of a new journal called "The Collectors' Review," of Prosser, Wash., which is said to be most promising. Unfortunately we can give our readers no further information, as its publishers for some occult reason have failed to send us a review copy.

In Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt the Southern Philatelic Association has made an admirable choice for President. The election of Mr. Kjellstedt to that office at the recent Galveston convention of the S. P. A., is undoubtedly one of the best moves that Society has ever made, and will give it no little added influence and prestige.

By the way, the S. P. A. now has a membership of 440—a most excellent showing, and one that probably puts it a trifle ahead of the M. P. A. in point of total membership. The M. P. A. has, however, we believe, the credit of having cast overboard its delinquents much more rigorously than the S. P. A. In the annual report of Secretary Doak of the S. P. A. we fail to find mention of a single member dropped for nonpayment of dues during the year—which would seem to be good proof that the S. P. A. is carrying many delinquents on its rolls.

We greatly regret to learn from the September number of the Philadelphia Stamp Club Bulletin, that the existence of this entertaining and capable little club organ is to be terminated with this issue. The P. S. C. Bulletin has been, without the least question of doubt, a great artistic success, but it is to be presumed that its maintenance has proven too heavy a drain on the club's finances. We shall greatly miss the clever little visitor; and sincerely trust that it yet may arise in a new incarnation, in the

form of the inter-club journal which our Philadelphia friends are agitating, and on whose feasibility we commented at considerable length in a recent number.

King George V has recently given another honorary distinction to a philatelist—the recipient in this case being Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Honorary Secretary to the Royal Philatelic Society since 1894 and Philatelic Secretary to King George himself for many years past. At a recent Royal Investiture, the King conferred on Mr. Tilleard the Royal Victorian Order of the Fourth Class—His Majesty's second recognition of Philately in the person of one of her adherents, the previous recipient of coronation honors being Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the Royal Society and Editor of the London Philatelist.

Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co. make public an interesting tabulation of their auction business during the six seasons of its existence. The firm's auction activities began with the season of 1905-1906 (it had been a well-known general stamp dealing house for many years previous); in which season it held 4 sales, to a total cash realization of \$27,583.10. In the 1906-07 season, it held 6 sales, for a total of \$34,034.10. In 1907-08, the figures were \$22,673.95 for 4 sales. In 1908-09 a big jump was made, 9 sales being held and the total receipts going up to \$49,050.35. In 1909-10 a still higher mark was set—viz., \$63,799.75 for 10 sales; while last season, despite the fact that no single collection was disposed of that would vie in importance and richness with the Seybold Collection of the year before, this mark was exceeded by a slight margin, the total for 11 sales being \$63,801.60. The grand total for six seasons, and 44 sales is no less a sum than \$260,942.85—an average of over \$43,000 a season and of over \$5,000 per sale. This is certainly a magnificent showing, and one that speaks well for the stability of stamp values in America.

It would be interesting to have the totals for a like period of P. M. Wolsieffer and the Nassau Stamp Co., the only two other houses popularly supposed to do an auction business as large as that of Morgenthau & Co.—though the Philadelphia Stamp Co. and the yet newer house of Eugene Klein, Inc., are coming to the front so fast that by the time they can give a six years' record both may very possibly be able to surpass these figures.

Mr. A. M. Aurand, Jr., of Harrisburg, Pa., known to some of our readers as publisher of the American Collector, sends us a copy of the Weekly Advocate, a good-looking newspaper which he is now publishing in Harrisburg. We notice the fact that the next M. P. A. convention will be held in Harrisburg is played up in good style in the news columns—thus indicating that Mr. Aurand will not fail to give stamp collecting a good deal of favorable publicity in his newspaper.

The Southern Philatelist, of Shreveport, La., comes out this month with a big and attractive Second Anniversary Number, the publication entering this month upon its third year. The number contains no less than thirty-six pages, nearly thirty of which are devoted to reading matter. Moreover, the reading matter is of uniformly excellent quality and practically all of it original. Among the contributors this month we find such well-known names as E. R. Aldrich, W. R. Ricketts, Bertram W. H. Poole, Wm. C. Webb, Rasmus Bartleson, Julian T. Baber, L. V. Cass and L. G. Dorpat; which is equivalent to saying that the number is well worth reading. We heartily congratulate Mr. Grosjean, publisher of the Southern Philatelist, on his success in building up from small beginnings in the short space of two years, so good and thriving a magazine.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMP. V, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 17

SMETHPORT, PA., OCTOBER 7, 1911

Whole No. 225

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\*1881, 2 and 4c, both ..... 14  
1892, 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10c ..... 12  
\*1895-98, 3 diff. prov. .... 12  
\*1900, 8, 10 and 24c ..... 16  
1901, 1 peso slate ..... 14  
\*1902-05, 20 on 24, 1 on 14, 1 on 1p ..... 30  
1903-06, 10 varieties ..... 30  
\*1908, 15 different ..... 48  
\*1908, 1 peso orange ..... 24  
\*1908, 1c on 1p ..... 15  
\*1908-10, 15 different ..... 28  
1901, Official, 4, 5, 8 and 10c ..... 15  
Many other Paraguayan in stock.  
L. W. CHARLAT, Philatelic Expert, 81 Nassau St., New York.

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If requested an absolute unused Papua free with orders.  
Mexico, 1910, Centennial, 50c ..... 08  
Mexico, 1910, Centennial, 1 peso ..... 16  
Cuba, 50c black and gray ..... 08  
Canada, 50c King ..... 07  
Rhodesia, No. 53 ..... 04  
Niagara, No. 409, 5c, 10c ..... 09  
\*Honduras, 1885, 1c, 2c, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c and 1 peso ..... 16  
Bolivia, 1894, complete, 1c to \$1.00 ..... 06  
Ecuador collection, 14 diff., cat. \$1.75 ..... 22  
\*French Colonials, 10 diff. .... 07  
E. S. Columbians, 1c to 10c ..... 07  
\*Venezuela, 1880, cat. 85c ..... 10  
\*Japan in China, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3 ..... 07  
Postage 2c extra. Read how to get Scott's "Club Bound" 1912 catalog for 50c (regular price 75c) in "Roessler's Stamp News."  
A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

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## IMPORTANT AUCTIONS

No. 225, October 21. A splendid line of UNUSED FOREIGN, in both large and small lots, to suit all grades of collectors. Also a great line of IMPERFORATE pairs, No. 226, November 7, 8, 13, and 14. The magnificent collection of HENRY F. KING, Esq. This is the largest, finest and best sale we have yet seen announced for this season. A splendid line of UNITED STATES in superb condition with varieties from 2c and three 5c on covers. Strong line of foreign, West India, British North America, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shillings, and a genuine original CONNELL, Australian and hundreds of others. No. 227, November 21. The UNITED STATES collection of D. H. Bacon, Esq., both Postage and Revenues. This contains 3c serial, 1c issue. All Departments, Rare Imperfs. in Revenues, 6c Proprietary and the \$500 and \$1000 and all the \$50.00 of the Spanish War Issues.

Catalogues of these and all succeeding sales will be mailed free for the asking. Your name on a postal does it. Get the AUCTION HABIT and you get a SQUARE DEAL.

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## EDGAR NELTON LECTURES ON STAMPS.

If there is any one spot in the world where stamp collecting is held in general appreciation and respect, it certainly must be at the Battle Creek Sanitarium—thanks to the incessant missionary labors in that institution of Mr. Edgar Nelson. For some years past Mr. Nelson's Summer headquarters have been at Battle Creek, where he is a daily visitor and familiar figure at that city's big and famous Sanitarium. We have some reason to think he is financially interested in this institution; at any rate a large part of his time is spent there each day. And as a consequence (for Mr. Nelson is one of those ardent believers who cannot but preach the philatelic faith on any and all occasions) there are few people who stay at the Sanitarium for any length of time who do not have their attention called, by the insistent Nelson, to stamp collecting. Many times during the season, he gives public talks on stamps in the Sanitarium parlors, illustrated by displays from his own collection; and many, we understand, are the converts made by this means to the general cause of Philately. Mr. Nelson's latest idea is an illustrated lantern slide lecture on stamps, which he recently delivered at the Sanitarium with great success; and which was reported at considerable length in the Battle Creek papers.

This kind of missionary work certainly deserves the highest praise and we heartily congratulate Mr. Nelson thereon. That he is one of the most public-spirited of collectors is further evidenced by the fact that he asks us to make public his willingness to loan these lantern slides to any local stamp society, Y. M. C. A., or other kindred institution that will pay cost of transportation. Any society wishing to take advantage of this offer may address Mr. Nelson at 116 Nassau St., New York, care of Geo. R. Tuttle—as he will be in New York for the Winter after October 1st. In the case of societies in the vicinity of New York, Mr. Nelson would be willing to

personally deliver his lecture, free of all charges; and any society that neglects this opportunity will certainly be missing a splendid evening's entertainment, as Mr. Nelson is a most interesting speaker and as full of stamp lore as an egg is of meat, while the slides are claimed to be the finest of their kind ever produced.

We understand Mr. Nelson has some notion of making a brief European sojourn this Winter, but his permanent address until further notice will be in New York as above.

## CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

Mr. R. J. Needham of Dayton, Ohio, is the latest to endeavor to solve the ever present problem of a neat, appropriate and practical stamp button. His button is in white, of about the ordinary size for fraternal buttons, and bears the words, "I am a Philatelist. Are you?" The idea is not a bad one, but whether philatelists at large will ever take up with a button of this nature is, of course, another question.

The only change of importance in the A. P. S. appointive officers for the ensuing year occurs in that of Sales Superintendent, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer succeeding Mr. Percival Parrish in that important post. Mr. Parrish has filled the office for the past two years with signal ability and success, but for private reasons did not this year choose to become a candidate for re-appointment. It goes without saying that in Mr. Wolsieffer has been found an ideal successor. Apart from the fact that "P. M." is universally reckoned one of the ablest stampmen in America, he has had special and distinguished experience in this very office, which fits him, above almost any other man who could have been chosen, to keep the Sales Department up to its present mark of efficiency, and probably to greatly increase its popularity and usefulness. Mr. R. E. Baldwin, a well-known Chicago collector, will assist Mr. Wolsieffer in the capacity of Examiner of Sales Books.

## STEIGERWALT SALE

We beg to announce that we will sell the collections of Mr. Chas. Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pa., consisting of U. S. and foreign stamps containing many rarities collected during twenty-five years. Dates and particulars later.

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Australian Comm. 1902 10d, cat. 53c ..... 14  
Bolivia 1878 50c, cat. 50c ..... 15  
Brazil 1898 100c Jubilee 5c, scarce ..... 05  
Canada 1897 Jubilee 1/2c, scarce ..... 14  
Cape of Good Hope 1902 3, 4, 6d, each ..... 02  
Danish West Indies 1905 2c, scarce ..... 06  
\*French Colonies, 10 recent issues ..... 07  
\*Japan 1894 Jubilee 5c, good one ..... 05  
\*Liberia 1885, 3c, 4c, each ..... 06

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Per set	Per set	Per set	Per set
<b>ARGENTINE.</b>			
1908, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10c, 12c	.20	1907, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25c	.20
1910, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 30 & 1 peso	.50	1909, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25	.25
<b>BOLIVIA.</b>			
1887, 1, 2, 5 & 10c	.10	<b>COSTA RICA.</b>	
1890, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 & 50c	.30	1903 No. 55, 4c red, violet & black	.05
1897, 1, 2, 5, 10 & 20c	.15	1903 No. 57, 25c gray, blue & black	.10
1899, 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 20c	.15	1905 Issue of 1901 surcharged diagonally in black <b>CENTIMO</b>	.04
1899, 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 1B	.50	Same, surcharged horizontally, same surcharge	.04
1901, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 2B	.40	1907, Regular issue, 61, 4 cents red and black	.05
1909 Centenary, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	.20	64, 20c olive and black	.05
1909 Centenary, 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 10, 20 & 20, 50c & 1B	.75	No. 65, 25 cents blue and black	.10
1909 Complete, 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 10, 20, 20, 50c, 1 and *2 Bolivars	1.75	<b>CUBA, SPECIAL DELIVERY.</b>	
<b>CHILE.</b>			
1900, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c	.15	353, 1903, 10c orange	.08
1902, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	.10	354, 1910, 10c orange	.08
1904, "Correos," 1, 2, 5, 10 and 12c	.10	<b>ECUADOR.</b>	
1905, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50c	.15	1896, Jub. 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 & 18	.15
*1905, 12c lake and black	.40	1899, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50c	.15
*1905, 5c on 30 green and black	.15	1901, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 & 18	.15
*1905, 20c on 30 green and black	.25	1907, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 & 18	.25
<b>Surcharged Yslas de Juan Fernandez</b>			
1910, 5c on 12c lake, 1905	.10	*1907, Triangle set, mint, 1c to 18	1.00
1910, 10c on 1 peso 1905	.15	1907, used set, 1c to 18	.70
1910, 20c on 1 peso 1905	.25	1907, used 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20c	.20
*1910, 1 peso 1905, No. 64, surch. Yslas de "Juan Fernandez" mint, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, (15 error,) 20, 25 and 30 cents	.50	1909 Independence Jub., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 18	1.00
<b>Chile Revenues Postally Cancelled</b>			
1880 101, 1c vermilion	.03	1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20c	.20
1880 103, 5c blue	.03	1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20c	.20
1900-1 109, 1c vermilion	.03	1910, new issue, 1, 2, 5, 10	.08
1900-1 110, 5c blue	.03	<b>Bienio Issues</b>	
<b>COLOMBIA JUBILEE.</b>			
1910, 30c-36c, 1/2, 1, 2c	.10	1903-4, 1, 2, 5, 10c	.10
<b>COSTA RICA.</b>			
1902, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 25c	.20	1907-8, 1, 2, 5 and 20c	.10
<b>GUATEMALA.</b>			
<b>Per set</b>			
1887-95, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20 and 25	.20	1909-10, 1, 2, 5, 20c	.15
1900, 1c green, 2c red, 5c blue, 9c green, 10c bistre	.10	<b>GUATEMALA.</b>	
1902-7, Memorial including 12 1/2c Declaration of Independence stamp, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12 1/2, 20, 50, 75c, 1 peso and 2 pesos	.25	1887-95, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20 and 25	.20
1900 Issue Surcharged in black, 1903	.25	1900, 1c green, 2c red, 5c blue, 9c green, 10c bistre	.10
<b>25 Centavos, on 1, 2, 6 and 10c, 4 stamps</b>			
<b>Guatemala Surcharged Stamps.</b>			
1908, 1c on 10c yellow and blue	.08	1902-7, Memorial including 12 1/2c Declaration of Independence stamp, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12 1/2, 20, 50, 75c, 1 peso and 2 pesos	.25
2c on 12 1/2c blue and black	.08	1900 Issue Surcharged in black, 1903	.25
6c on 20c lake and black	.10	<b>PERU.</b>	
1909, 2c on 75c gray, blue and black	.10	1896, No. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147	.15
6c on 50c brown and blue	.10	1897, Jubilee stamps, Nos. 150, 151, 152	.10
12 1/2c on 2 pesos red orange	.15	<b>PARAGUAY.</b>	
<b>HONDURAS</b>			
1898, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20c	.20	1903, 1st issue, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 60c	.30
1903, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20 and 50c	.30	1903, 2nd issue, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 60c	.30
1907, 1, 2, 5, 6, and 10c	.30	1904, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, 10, 10, 20, 20, 30, 30	.30
1907, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, 50c and 1 peso set	.40	1904, 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60c and 1 peso	.30
<b>NICARAGUA</b>			
1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20c	.15	1906, 1, 1, 5, 5, 10, 10, 20, 20, 30, 30c	.30
1900-04, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10c	.10	1910, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 75c	.50
1905, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 20c	.20	<b>Sets of Paraguays.</b>	
1905, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c and 1 peso	.50	Surcharged New Issues, 5 different each	.15
1904, (Jubilee set) 1, 2, 5 and 10c	.10	1904, Nos. 120, 121, 122, 126, 127	.15
1906, Officials, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2 and 5 pesos	.50	1904, Nos. 128, 130, 131, 132, 146	.15
1909, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 20, 50c, 1 and 2 pesos	.25	1904, Nos. 147, 148, 149, 155, 157	.15
1909, Officials, 10, 15, 20, 50c, 1 and 2 pesos	.50	<b>PERU.</b>	
<b>PORTUGUESE INDIA</b>			
1898-1900, Nos. 197, 198, 199, set	.08	1896, No. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147	.15
1901, 1 real on 2 tangas, blue	.10	1897, Jubilee stamps, Nos. 150, 151, 152	.10
1902, No. 210, 2r on 1/2c bistre	.15	<b>RUSSIA.</b>	
1902, No. 217, 2r on 8c violet	.15	1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 15c	.15
1902, No. 218, 2 1/2 on 9 gray violet	.15	1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10c	.10
1902, No. 224, surch. "Provisorio", 6r brown	.10	1906, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 15c	.15
1902-3, No. 227, 229, 232, set	.10	1907, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 15c	.15
1902-3, No. 234, 1c carmine	.10	1907, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10c	.15
1902-3, No. 307, 1c orange	.10	1910, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12c	.15
<b>SALVADOR</b>			
1900, 253-257, purple surcharge 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c	.25	<b>URUGUAY</b>	
1900, 270-274, black surcharge 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c	.20	Nos. 102, 104, 119, 120, 121, 142, 143, 145, 151, 152	.10
1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 15c	.15	Nos. 151, 154, 160, 161, 162, 163, 170	.07
1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10c	.10	Nos. 87, 88, 89, 93, 103, 144, 147	.07
1906, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10c	.10	Nos. 164, 165, 166, 170, 171, 172	.25
1906, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 15c	.15	1910, No. 73, 1911 5m 1, 2, 5c, new issue	.10
1907, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 15c	.15	<b>VENEZUELA</b>	
1907, wmk'd, 12 rings, 1, 2, 5, 5 and 10c	.15	1904, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, 1 Bol.	.15
1910, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12c	.15	1910, Centenary, 25c blue	.05

### Stamps in Stock

BOLIVIA		Regular Issue		NICARAGUA	
1869, 10, 5c green	.10	1905, 54, 1c green	.01	1900, 121, 1c violet	.01
1871, 15, 5c green	.07	1905, 55, 2c carmine	.01	1900, 122, 2c vermilion	.01
1876, 20, 5c ultramarine	.06	1905, 56, 3c brown	.02	1900, 123, 3c green	.04
1876, 21, 10c orange	.05	1905, 57, 5c blue	.01	1900, 124, 4c olive	.03
1876, 22, 20c green	.06	1905, 58, 10c gray-black	.01	1900, 125, 5c blue	.02
1887, 24, 1c rose	.01	1905, 59, 15c purple and black	.01	1900, 127, 15c purple	.05
1887, 25, 2c violet	.01	1905, 60, 20c brown and black	.01	1900, 128, 15c ultramarine	.06
1887, 26, 5c blue	.03	1905, 61, 25c brown and black	.01	1900, 129, 20c brown	.05
1887, 27, 10c orange	.05	1905, 62, 30c green and black	.05	1900, 130, 50c lake	.15
1890, 28, 1c rose	.02	1905, 63, 50c blue and black	.05	1900, 132, 2 pesos salmon	.20
1890, 29, 2c violet	.08	*1905, 64, 12c lake and black	.40	1900, 133, 3 pesos salmon	.30
1890, 30, 5c blue	.05	*1905, 65, 2c on 30 green and black	.15	1900, 134, 2c on 1 peso yellow	.10
1890, 31, 10c orange	.10	*1905, 65, 20c on 30 green and black	.25	1900, 134, 2c on 1 peso with bar	.25
1890, 32, 20c dark green	.08	<b>Chile Centenary, 1910, Post Used.</b>		<b>Postage Due Stamps—1st Issue.</b>	
1890, 33, 50c red	.15	1910, 1c dark green and black	.04	1901, 142, 50c lake	.25
1890, 34, 5c blue	.04	1910, 2c carmine and black	.01	<b>Issue of 1900 Surcharged.</b>	
1890, 35, 10c orange	.06	1910, 3c brown, bistre and black	.01	1901, 147, 10c on 2 pesos salmon	.20
1890, 36, 20c green	.08	1910, 5c blue and black	.01	1901, 151, 20c on 5 pesos black	.20
1890, 37, 50c dark red	.15	1910, 10c brown and black	.04	<b>2nd Issue.</b>	
1890, 38, 10c orange	.06	1910, 12c scarlet and black	.01	1901, 152, 1c violet	.05
1890, 39, 1c pale green	.02	1910, 15c olive and black	.05	1901, 153, 2c vermilion	.05
1890, 40, 2c red	.04	1910, 20c red and black	.01	1901, 154, 5c blue	.05
1890, 41, 5c dark green	.02	1910, 25c ultramarine and black	.01	1901, 155, 10c purple	.10
1890, 42, 10c brown violet	.05	1910, 30c blue and black	.01	1901, 156, 20c brown	.15
1890, 43, 20c lake and black	.05	1910, 35c blue and black	.01	1901, 157, 30c green	.20
1890, 44, 5c gray blue	.03	1910, 40c blue and black	.01	1901, 158, 50c lake	.25
1890, 45, 2c brown red	.01	1910, 45c blue and black	.01	<b>Regular Issue Lith.</b>	
1890, 46, 5c dark green	.01	1910, 50c blue and black	.01	1902, 159, 5c blue	.05
1890, 47, 10c brown	.01	1910, 55c blue and black	.01	1902, 160, 5c carmine	.03
1890, 48, 2c rose	.02	1910, 60c blue and black	.01	1902, 161, 10c violet	.03
1890, 49, 5c green	.02	1910, 65c blue and black	.01	<b>Jubilee Issue "Zelaya."</b>	
1890, 50, 10c orange	.02	1910, 70c blue and black	.01	1903, 167, 1c emerald green	.03
1890, 51, 20c lake	.02	1910, 75c blue and black	.01	1903, 168, 2c red and black	.03
1890, 52, 50c orange	.05	1910, 80c blue and black	.01	1903, 169, 5c ultra and black	.03
1890, 53, 1 sucre	.50	1910, 85c blue and black	.01	1903, 170, 10c orange and black	.10
1890, 54, 5 sucre	2.50	1910, 90c blue and black	.01	1903, 172, 20c purple and black	.15
1890, 55, 10 sucre	5.00	1910, 95c blue and black	.01	<b>Surcharged on 1900 Issue</b>	
1890, 56, 20 sucre	10.00	1910, 100c blue and black	.01	1902, 162, 15c on 2c vermilion	.10
1890, 57, 50 sucre	25.00	1910, 105c blue and black	.01	1904, 174, 5c on 10c violet	.03
1890, 58, 100 sucre	50.00	1910, 110c blue and black	.01	1904, 176, 15c on 10c violet	.05
1890, 59, 200 sucre	100.00	1910, 115c blue and black	.01	1905, 178, 5c on 10c violet (5 cents)	.05
1890, 60, 500 sucre	250.00	1910, 120c blue and black	.01	<b>American Bank Note Co.</b>	
1890, 61, 1000 sucre	500.00	1910, 125c blue and black	.01	1905, 179, 1c green	.01
1890, 62, 2000 sucre	1000.00	1910, 130c blue and black	.01	1905, 180, 2c rose	.02
1890, 63, 5000 sucre	2500.00	1910, 135c blue and black	.01	1905, 181, 3c gray violet	.02
1890, 64, 10000 sucre	5000.00	1910, 140c blue and black	.01	1905, 182, 4c orange red	.02
1890, 65, 20000 sucre	10000.00	1910, 145c blue and black	.01	1905, 183, 5c blue	.02
1890, 66, 50000 sucre	25000.00	1910, 150c blue and black	.01	1905, 184, 6c slate	.04
1890, 67, 100000 sucre	50000.00	1910, 155c blue and black	.01	1905, 185, 10c yellow brown	.02
1890, 68, 200000 sucre	100000.00	1910, 160c blue and black	.01	1905, 186, 15c brown olive	.05
1890, 69, 500000 sucre	250000.00	1910, 165c blue and black	.01	1905, 187, 20c claret	.08
1890, 70, 1000000 sucre	500000.00	1910, 170c blue and black	.01	1905, 188, 50c orange	.10
1890, 71, 2000000 sucre	1000000.00	1910, 175c blue and black	.01	1905, 189, 1 peso black	.25
1890, 72, 5000000 sucre	2500000.00	1910, 180c blue and black	.01	1905, 190, 2 pesos deep green	.40
1890, 73, 10000000 sucre	5000000.00	1910, 185c blue and black	.01	<b>Issue of 1905, New Values.</b>	
1890, 74, 20000000 sucre	10000000.00	1910, 190c blue and black	.01	1905, 193, 10c on 2c rose	.06
1890, 75, 50000000 sucre	25000000.00	1910, 195c blue and black	.01	1905, 194, 10c on 3c gray violet	.03
1890, 76, 100000000 sucre	50000000.00	1910, 200c blue and black	.01	1905, 194, character C, normal	.50
1890, 77, 200000000 sucre	100000000.00	1910, 205c blue and black	.01	1905, 196, 15c on 1c green	.04
1890, 78, 500000000 sucre					

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Same Issue—New Values' for stamps 1907, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes '1908. Small Revenue Stamps. Surcharged Correo, 1908, and New Values.' for stamps 1908, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Errors in small revenues, surcharged Correos instead of Correo, with character C Normal.' for stamps 218A, 223, 223A.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Large Fiscal Stamps. Surcharged Correos and New Value' for stamps 1908, 226, 227, 228, 229.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes '1909. Small Revenue Stamps. Correos 1909 and New Value' for stamps 1909, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Postage Stamps of 1905. Surcharged Vertically; Value 10c.' for stamp 235.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Nicaragua Regular Issue. American Bank Note Co.' for stamps 1909, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Nicaragua Official Issue.' for stamps 1906, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Surcharged New Value.' for stamps 1906, 832, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842.

The above set is in mint condition; while catalogue price is over \$6 both in Scott and Gibbons, I offer these sets at \$1.00 each only while they last.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Nicaragua Official 1909. Postage Stamps of 1909 surcharged Official.' for stamps 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Waterloo Print Surcharged Costa Atlantica B' for stamps 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Costa Atlantica C' for stamps 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Provisional Nicaraguans. Surcharged new values, 1911 on 1909' for stamps Vale 2 on 3c orange, Script Bk., Vale 2 on 3c orange, Roman Bk., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'PARAGUAY.' for stamps 1887, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Lithographed.' for stamps 1900, 57, 1901, 58, 1901, 49, 1902, 61, 1902, 62, 1902, 63, 1902, 64, 1902, 66, 1902-03, 70, 1902-03, 71, 1902-03, 72, 1902-03, 73, 1902-03, 74, 1902-03, 76.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Regular Issue. 1903—1st Issue' for stamps 1903, 77, 1903, 78, 1903, 79, 1903, 80, 1903, 81, 1903, 82, 1903, 83. Includes '1903—2nd Issue.' for stamps 1903, 84, 1903, 85, 1903, 86, 1903, 87, 1903, 88, 1903, 89, 1903, 90.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Dated 1904.' for stamps 91, 92, 93, 94, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Surcharged Habilitados &c' for stamps 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Official Issues, 1904.' for stamps 130, 131, 132, 132A, 132B.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Regular Issue.' for stamps 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Regular Issue Surch. Habilitado, &c.' for stamps 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Paraguay Bisected Stamps. 2 cents red 2 halves (1904)' for stamp 165.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Official Stamps Surcharged, Habilitado, Scott's Nos., Officials Surcharged "Habilitado," and new Value, Dated 1901 and 1908.' for stamps 171, 172, 173.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Regular Issue Surcharged 1908 on stamps dated 1901.' for stamps 1908, 174, 1908, 177, 1908, 178, 1908, 179, 1908, 180. Includes 'Regular Issue, 1909. Surcharged on Stamps Dated 1901.' for stamps 1909, 181, 1909, 182, 1909, 183, 1909, 184, 1909, 185, 1909, 186, 1909, 187, 1909, 188, 1909, 189, 1909, 190, 1909, 191, 1909, 192, 1909, 193, 1909, 194, 1909, 195, 1909, 196.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'PERU.' for stamps 1896-97, 16, 1896-97, 17, 1896-97, 17, 1874-79, 21, 1874-79, 23, 1874-79, 24, 1874-79, 25. Includes 'Surcharged, Head of "Bermudez."' for stamps 1894, 118, 1894, 119, 1894, 120, 1894, 121, 1894, 122, 1894, 123.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Same, Additional Surchage "Horseshoe."' for stamps 1894, 125, 1894, 126.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Unsurcharged.' for stamps 1895-96, 129, 1895-96, 130, 1895-96, 131, 1895-96, 132, 1895-96, 133.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Regular Issue' for stamps 1896, 145, 1896, 146, 1896, 147, 1896, 148, 1898, 150, 1898, 151, 1898, 152, 1898, 153, 1899, 154, 1899, 155, 1899, 156, 1900, 159, 1901, 161, 1901, 162, 1901, 163, 1902, 164, 1905, 166.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Stamps of 1905 Surcharged in Red.' for stamp 1907, 169.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Surcharged in Purple' for stamp 1907, 167.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Peru Postage Due Stamps.' for stamps 1874-79, 201, 202, 203, 204.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Surcharged "Triangle"' for stamps 1883, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Surch. "Deficit."' for stamps 1897-98, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Due Stamps, surcharged vertically in black DEFICIT CINCO CENTAVOS' for stamp 268.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'New Issue Due Stamps' for stamps 1909, 269, 270, 271, 272.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Peru' for stamps 1907, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes '1909 Issue' for stamps 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'SALVADOR 1900. Surcharged Small Shield in Purple' for stamps 253, 254, 255, 256, 257.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Surcharged Large Shield in Purple' for stamps 264, 265, 266.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Surcharged in Black' for stamps 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Salvador 1903' for stamps 1903, 283, 1903, 284, 1903, 285, 1903, 286, 1903, 287, 1903, 288, 1903, 289, 1903, 290, 1903, 292, 1903, 293.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Surcharged on Issue of 1903. New value.' for stamps 312, 313.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Blue Surchage' for stamps 314, 315.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Red Surchage' for stamps 317, 318, 319.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Blue Surchage' for stamps 320, 321, 322.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Red Surchage' for stamps 323, 324, 325.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Issue of 1900, with Shield in black surcharged 1906.' for stamp 329.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes '330, 3c on 20 cents brown orange, Scott 40c' for stamp 330.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Black Surchage' for stamp 331.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes '1906 Issue Surcharged With Arms—Across the Face Only.' for stamps 349, 350, 351.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes '1906 Issue, Surcharged With Arms, Across Face, Black Spheres Obliterating Value, and New Value Under Bust.' for stamps 352, 352, 352.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Issue of 1907. 2 cents red and black surcharged in black Un Centavo and black sphere obliterating previous value' for stamp 356.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Salvador 1906.' for stamps 336, 336a, 337, 338, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345.

Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes '1907 Issue.' for stamps 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366.

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Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'URUGUAY.' for stamps 1877, 39, 1877, 41, 1877, 43, 1884, 57, 1884, 58, 1884, 58a, 1884, 61, 1886, 66, 1886, 67, 1889, 73, 1889, 74, 1889, 75, 1889, 76, 1889, 78, 1889, 79, 1889, 80, 1891, 84, 1891, 86, 1892, 87, 1892, 88, 1892, 89, 1892, 90, 1894, 91, 1894, 92, 1894, 93, 1894, 95, 1894, 96, 1894, 97, 1895-6, 102, 1895-6, 103, 1895-6, 104, 1895-6, 106, 1895-6, 107, 1895-6, 108, 1896, 113, 1896, 114, 1897, 116, 1897, 117, 1897, 119, 1897, 120, 1897, 121, 1897, 122, 1897, 123, 1898, 131, 1898, 135, 1898, 137, 1898-99, 140, 1898-99, 141, 1898-99, 142, 1898-99, 143, 1898-99, 144, 1898-99, 145, 1898-99, 146, 1909, 147, 1909, 149, 1909, 150, 1909, 151, 1909, 152, 1909, 153, 1901, 154, 1901, 155, 1901, 156, 1901, 157, 1904, 160, 1904, 161, 1904, 162, 1905, 167, 1905, 169, 1905, 170, 1905, 171, 1905, 172, 1905, 173, 1905, 174, 1905, 175.

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Table with 2 columns: Stamp number and value. Includes 'Issue of 1900, with Shield in black surcharged 1906.' for stamp 329.



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Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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Vol. IX No. 19

SMETHPORT, PA., OCTOBER 21, 1911

Whole No. 227

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 1 Perf. 10c & man. scale, .11  
 1 Pair Tweezers, .37  
 1 Package 1000 Peckin' Hinges in tin box, .17

Each article will be sold separate at the above prices. Agents wanted for our approval sheets at 50 per cent. discount. Send for our price list of 62 pages free.

UNITED STAMP CO., 1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## IMPORTANT AUCTIONS

No. 235, November 7, 8, 13, and 14. The magnificent collection of HENRY F. KING, Esq. This is the largest, finest and best sale we have yet seen announced for this season. A splendid line of UNITED STATES in superb condition with rarities; Baton Rouge 2c and three 5c on covers. Strong line of foreign, West Indies, British North America, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shillings, and a genuine original CONNELL, Australians and hundreds of others.

No. 237, November 24. The UNITED STATES collection of D. H. Bacon, Esq., both Postage and Revenues. This contains 3c scarlet, Re-Issue. All Departments. Rare imperfs. in Revenues, 6c Proprietary and the \$500 and \$1000 and all the \$50.00 of the Spanish War Issues.

**MORE LATER.**

Catalogues of these and all succeeding sales will be mailed free for the asking. Your name on a postal does it.

Get the AUCTION HABIT and you get a SQUARE DEAL. We sell stamps at auction too. On properties of sufficient importance for a sale by themselves our charges are 15 per cent. flat. On smaller consignments a higher rate is charged, depending on quality and size.

"PAY NO MORE THAN WE ASK" and write us before placing. We can render you valuable service.

## B. L. DREW & CO.,

7 WATER ST., (Established 1855) BOSTON, MASS.

### THE NEW U. S. STAMP.

(From the Philadelphia Stamp News)

We have information from Mr. P. A. Ward, Jr., that the design of the new 8-cent stamp has had the approval of Postmaster General Hitchcock. The design contains in an ellipse on end a portrait of Benjamin Franklin exactly like on the current 1-cent stamp. Over this in a curved line is the wording "U. S. Postage" with the corners filled in with ornaments, and below the ellipse is the value "8 cents 8." The plate for the 8-cent is the first prepared of the new series, and the approved proof is in the same color as the current 8-cent stamp.

The design of the new stamp for registered mail is as follows: The size will be the same as the ordinary postage stamps, a rectangle on end. Within an inner circle will be an eagle with outstretched wings perched upon a globe. Also in the circle appear the words "United States Postage" and below the globe the value "10 cents 10."

On good authority we understand that new designs are being prepared for the stamped envelopes. The one near value as far as we are able to learn at the present writing will contain a head of Washington to conform to the new 1-cent adhesive stamp which will also contain Washington's head. The stamps for the envelopes are to be of more modern design and will show more perfectly the modern die sinker's art. The present envelope stamps are of ancient construction, being copied after stamps in use forty years ago.

### AUCTION REALIZATIONS.

Some Prices Realized at the Sept. 22 and 23 Auction Sale of Eugene Klein, Inc.

Cape of Good Hope, 1s dark green, mint pair, \$25.50.  
 Cape of Good Hope, 1s emerald green, mint pair, \$25.50.  
 Mafeking, complete used set \$51.50.  
 Lagos, 1874, 1s orange, mint, \$13.89.  
 Natal, 1857, 6d green, large copy

used on piece, \$17.60.

Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s green and brown, mint, \$10.10.

Rhodesia, 1896, 1d on 4s, gray and vermilion, mint, \$10.60.

Zanzibar, 1895, 2 1/2a green, Zanzibar error in pair with normal, \$20.20.

Zanzibar, 1895, 2 1/2a green, pair, one with italic second "z" in Zanzibar, mint, \$20.10.

Zeluland, 1894, £5 brown and black on red, mint, \$35.50.

Great Britain, Offices in Turkey, 1893, 40pa vermilion, mint, \$15.90.

Hamburg, 1859, 4s green, 15.00.

Hamburg, 1859, 9s yellow, \$16.00.

Mexico, 1897, Gothic, 5p on buff, \$16.00.

Nova Scotia, 1s reddish violet, \$51.

Russia, Levant, 1866, vertical network, 20k deep blue and rose, mint, \$11.75.

Spain, 1852, 2r red, \$41.00.

Tasmania, 1892, 2d green and yellow, mint, \$20.00.

United States, 1894, used on piece, \$48.10.

Western Australia, 1854, 6d bronze, \$10.75.

Zanzibar, 1895, 1r gray, surcharged in black, mint pair, \$10.25.

### NOTABLE AUCTION.

Attention is called to announcement on another page of an auction to be held at the Collectors' Club, in New York, on Monday, November 13, 1911. These stamps are all the property of Mr. Geo. J. Carter of Brooklyn. Some very fine lots of Match and Medallion are included in the sale and we note the catalogue uses the Revenues under distinct headings, "Imperf. in Pairs and Blocks," "Imperf. Singles," "Part Perf. Singles," etc. The cataloguing is comprehensive and some splendid lots are offered. Small single lots predominate and collectors can bid on what they actually want instead of having to purchase a lot they do not want in order to get a single stamp.



## DON'T BUY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE

We Give Them Away.

The new Scott's Catalogue will soon be out and although the price has advanced we will follow our custom for the past ten years of sending a free copy to every customer that buys \$5.00 net before December 1st.

Our prices are as low as the lowest and you get the catalogue free of charge. Our NEW ISSUE Service is up to the minute. If you care to spend only a small amount, try our 20th Century Short Sets. A big lot of good stamps for a little money. If your name is not on our Mailing List

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Paper Covers, 75c by mail, 60c  
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The ONLY CATALOGUE in English completed in one volume.

The ONLY catalogue listing United States Envelopes, Revenues and Telegraphs. The ONLY Standard American Catalogue.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,  
127 Madison Ave., New York City.

I have one of the finest, if not the finest, stocks extant of

## BRITISH and COLONIAL STAMPS

and not only can I confidently make this statement, but I will also say that, consistent with fine condition, of which I make a specialty, my prices will be found exceedingly reasonable.

Lists of wants will receive careful attention.

W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, London, W. C. Telephone 3294 Gerard. Telegrams & Cables: "Peckitt, London."

## Auction

Great Clearance Sale November 13, '11

Collectors' Club, New York City.

At the

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## LIGHT and AIRY

By the time this issue of Redfield's is in your hands we will be located in our new, more modern and more equipped building, occupied by any stamp firm in America. A modern concrete fire proof building specially planned to meet the requirements of the fastest growing stamp business in this country will be occupied by us October 10th. All mail orders should be sent to our new address. Send for our new daily bargain sheets—soon to be the talk of stampdom.

Sample bargain: CUBA, 1903, 3c, only... FOUR CENTS Postage extra.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO., Drawer 135, DE GRAFF, OHIO

Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year; Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year. ADVERTISING RATES: Transient—\$1.08 per inch of 12 lines, displayed. Trade Column—12c per line (nonpariel) undisplayed. Contracts—The regular rate for advertising in REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY is \$1.08 per inch (12c per line). Contracts will be made at the following special rates. Space may be used any time within a year from date of contract. Bills payable monthly.

Editor: L. G. QUACKENBUSH; General Manager: S. F. REDFIELD; Assistant Manager: M. E. CONNOLLY. All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate. Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smithport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Smithport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

In the current number of Roessler's Stamp News, we find an interesting and suggestive item in regard to the number of people who buy stamps to sell again in a small way. Mr. Roessler confesses to having a great many such customers—not regular dealers, but boys and young men who have worked up a little circle of trade in schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s and other like institutions. And his remarks on this head have set us thinking a bit as to the possibilities for philatelic good that lie in the expansion and development of this particular class of philatelic trade.

There is perhaps scarce any place in the United States where boys and young men congregate—boys and young men, we mean, of a fair degree of education and refinement (not factory hands or the like)—in which there is not a latent market for stamps. All boys are potential stamp collectors. They are just as certain to collect stamps, if stamp collecting is brought before their notice, as they are, at certain stages of adolescence, to be devoted to marbles and marble-te-peg. And, more than that, they are pretty certain to collect a good many times between the ages of, say, twelve and twenty-one. The usual course of juvenile stamp collecting is to be first attracted to stamps at the age of ten or twelve and then collect fitfully, with long intervals between spasms, up to about twenty or twenty-one. In that time the youth will often, perhaps usually commence and successively abandon three or four collections—or perhaps he may, during all that period, simply have one collection, periodically recalled to favor and as periodically reconsigned to temporary oblivion. In any case, he possesses, in nine instances out of ten, some degree of latent interest in stamps—quite sufficient to be fanned into flame by any chance spark. And here comes in the vast possibilities of the small trade in approval books and sheets. Let any live young fellow freely display books or sheets of low priced, picturesque and attractive stamps among his schoolmates and he is pretty sure to find a degree of philatelic interest that will surprise him. Stamp collecting may have seemed dead as Pharaoh in that locality. But when he dangles before the eyes of his fellows those seductive books or sheets, he is surprised to find how many claim some acquaintance with stamps and what a hubbub of interest is all at once aroused. Let him set up regularly as a seller of stamps on a small scale, with the supplies furnished him on commission by some regular dealer, and he will, we may be sure, find plenty of customers. Half the reason why stamp collecting interest wanes so soon in many communities is because it has nothing to feed on in the

way of local facilities for seeing and buying stamps. To procure additions to one's collection, it is necessary to order by mail, and with growing indifference to stamps one will scarcely go to this trouble. But if the stamps are brought to us, it is a different matter. We get no chance to lose interest. There is always something new and interesting to look at and to covet for one's collection; and one keeps on buying almost whether he wishes to or no.

The stamp trade can, therefore, engage in no better thing for the general philatelic interest than in developing most carefully their facilities for supplying boy dealers and agents. We rather suspect that this branch of the trade has been of late years somewhat neglected. Almost every stamp house in the country used to make a business of sending out sheets on commission. Nowadays the stamp business has been so subdivided and specialized that only a small proportion of our active dealers make any pretence of catering to the cheap approval trade. Quite a numerous cohort give their main attention to auctions. Others again specialize in buying fine collections, breaking them up, and selling them piecemeal to advanced collectors. Still others find their main hold in catering to counter-trade or to select list of friends and acquaintances, made through active connection with philatelic societies, national or local. The number of big, all-round stamp houses that cater to all ranks and classes of collectors, and to the veriest beginner as effectively as to the advanced collector, is relatively small. So in the number of houses that cater especially, and almost exclusively, to the cheap trade—though big money has been made in this line in the past by men who thoroughly understood the business. And the trade is here, we think, decidedly neglecting its opportunities and displaying a lack of foresight that is not good for the stamp trade of the future.

There is a great deal that might be done to build up trade in stamp agency lines. The approval sheet agency proposition is really a very attractive one. The dealer supplies the stock in trade; the agent takes no risk whatsoever, and if he sells any stamps at all is bound to be a winner. There is probably not an educational institution in this land, of the standing of a high school or higher, in which a good, clever young fellow could not easily sell at least \$20 worth of stamps a month. In many boarding schools and colleges, a young man of the right qualifications could probably work up a business of \$100 to \$200 a month, and this without investing a cent of capital. Sales of \$20 a month at 33 1-3 per cent. commission would net the agent \$6.66 monthly—or, roughly, \$75 a year, which is a nicely sum of spending money, and much easier earned than by mowing lawns or other strenuous occupations open to ambitious lads not old enough to do much real work. In a college or preparatory school, if a student could by selling stamps add to his income, say \$20 or \$30 a month, it would be quite an item. There must be thousands and thousands of boys and young men who would gladly make an effort to earn these sums if stamp dealers would only present the proposition to them attractively and effectively. Some day some big stamp house is

going to make a huge success along these very lines; and the trade at large is going to wonder how it could have been so blind to its opportunities.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

(The Philatelic Gazette; semi-monthly; published by the Philatelic Pub. Co., New York; edited by Wm. W. Randall; Oct. 1, 1911; pp. 16.)

Before mentioning any of the features of the current Philatelic Gazette we must record our thanks to the publishers of that publication for a bound copy of Vol. I. We have so often expressed our high admiration for the Philatelic Gazette, that it is scarcely necessary to say that this will be one of the most highly prized and most often consulted volumes in our library. The latter phrase is no mere turn of compliment: The Gazette has, in its first year, published so much matter of really permanent value, written by men of such authority in their respective lines; that the bound volume cannot but come in frequent requisition for purposes of reference; and we assure Editor Randall and his collaborators that it will be assigned to a very accessible place on our library shelves.

The chief feature of the number for October 1st is an exceedingly interesting letter from Vienna regarding the Vienna Exhibition. The writer thereof is, as might be suspected, American Philately's Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Exhibition, Mr. J. Murray Bartels; and the Gazette scores a distinct "beat" in being the first American stamp paper to give any extensive news of the Exhibition. This month's letter is, however, only the prelude to a detailed and elaborate report of the principal exhibits which is to appear, we are informed, in a later number of the Gazette. This time Mr. Bartels confines himself to a general survey of the exhibition as a philatelic and social event; and from his account the Viennese show must certainly have been one of the most successful affairs of its kind on record. The attendance, Mr. Bartels states, was so large that at times it was difficult to move about on account of the crowd. All exhibitors and many others had free tickets. In addition to this, there had been over 5,000 paid admissions at the date on which Mr. Bartels wrote, and it was expected that this figure would be swelled by several thousand more before the close of the exhibition. The 23rd annual convention of German-Austrian Philatelic Societies was held in Vienna concurrently with the exhibition and this naturally contributed to swell the attendance by many hundreds of German collectors. The event, too, received the fullest recognition from the Austrian Government. The Postmaster-General and several other cabinet ministers visited the exhibition as did also the Lord Mayor of London, who happened to be in Vienna at the time, while it was expected that on the 16th (Mr. Bartels' letter was written on the 15th) His Majesty, Emperor Francis Joseph would honor the exhibition with his presence. The entertainment program, writes Mr. Bartels, has been much in evidence; and frock coats, high hats and evening dress have been much in evidence. Three different banquets had been held at the

HAVE TURNED DOWN HUNDREDS of repeat orders on the special adv. below. Only one to each customer. Your last chance to secure a lot. Remaining lots will not last long. —H. S. Powell Mgr.

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These stamps will not last long at the Price. Get your order in to-day. The 4000 finely mixed stamps for \$1.00 and 8c for postage.

WITH EVERY ORDER FOR THE ABOVE WE GIVE AS A PREMIUM 100 var. from at least 50 countries and a packet of 25 var. cut squares from English Colonies, South and Central American Republics, etc. The premiums alone are worth the price asked. Order a lot NOW.

All the above for \$1.08 post free. H. S. POWELL STAMP CO., Box 870, Storm Lake, Iowa. Price list of packets free for the asking.

INDIA 1855 A FEW UNUSED BEAUTIES only 40c each. Sent home by a missionary when he went out half a century ago, treasured all this time by his sister, and now placed in our hands for sale. Half anna, blue, cat. \$1.00, only .80. One anna, brown, cat. \$1.25, only \$1.00. COPLEY STAMP CO., Boston, Mass.

FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges. All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage. Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 5c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free. QUAKER STAMP CO., 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

\$1.00 STAMP FREE. We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. It's free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us. No. Cat. 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black fine .75 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10 gray No. 23a 1.00 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off. .75 4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\* .50 5. Ecuador 1c Jub. No. 125a .50 6. Soruth (India) 1a green No. 11 .60. You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you. 1909 U. S. IMPRINT. CHEAP. Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made. 1c 1909 .05 with line between .07 2c 1909 .10 with line between .11 3c 1909 .15 with line between .18 4c 1909 .19 with line between .25 5c 1909 .23 with line between .30. We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face. Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 imp. as cheap as anyone. W. C. PHILLIPS & CO., Boston, Mass.

COMING AUCTIONS—SEASON 1911-12

Our auction season will open October 4th, 5th and 8th with the three session sale of the splendid collection of 19th and 20th Century stamps of Mr. John Hilleke of Vicksburg, Miss. The sale will be held at the Collectors' Club, 14 Park Place, New York, N. Y., each evening at 8 o'clock. The foreign edition of the catalog goes out September 1st; U. S. edition, September 15th. If you fail to receive your copy postal for one.

Other sales booked: 38th, The stamp collection of Major F. L. Palmer, together with the superb entire envelope collection of Mr. C. F. W. Moser, for October 26th and 27th; 39th, Fine collection of Mr. Harry Reeves of Camden, N. J., for November 15th and 16th; 40th, The splendid general collection of Mr. "W." for November 25th and 26th. In addition to the foregoing, we are working on another splendid property cataloging over \$18,000.00. Particulars later.

IF YOUR COLLECTION IS FOR SALE. Be sure to write us. We are specialists in auction work and in placing collections on bid for cash. We have ample resources with which to make cash advances where desired and we issue insurance against loss by fire or theft, while the collection is in our hands. We can afford to do this. We have three safe proof safes together with ample space in the safe deposit vault of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Philadelphia, directly across the street from our office. Thus you have absolute protection besides the satisfaction of dealing with a house of high standing and financial responsibility. Other interesting details upon request.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO., Percival Parrish, President, 1204 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

time Mr. Bartels wrote; with a closing banquet still to come. The value of the stamps on view was estimated at the stupendous sum of three million dollars. The only American visitors, we gather, aside from Mr. Bartels, were Senator Ackerman, of Plainfield, N. J., and Mr. Warren H. Colson, of Boston.

A full list of the exhibits and awards closes Mr. Bartels' contribution.

Other features of note in the current issue of the Gazette are: the continuation of Major Palmer's valuable monograph on "The Postal Issues of The Philippines;" the continuation of Mr. E. H. Mason's "Proofs of U. S. Stamps;" and the commencement of a series of "Notes on the Stamps of Venezuela," by Senor Simon Barcelo, a Venezuelan philatelist of authority and prominence.



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 Columbian 1893, 1c to \$5 (face \$16.34) unused o. g., all finely centered for \$17.00  
 Omaha 1898, 1c-\$2, complete, same condition ..... 5.50  
 Pan-American 1c-10c complete, same condition ..... 40  
 St. Louis, 1c-10c complete, same condition ..... 40  
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 Reference Please. Prices Right.  
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 Halifax.

**A COLLECTOR'S COMMENT, IN RE, THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK STAMPS.**  
 By William C. Webb.

(In the "Stamp and Post Card Exchange.")

I have been, by reason of the fact that I am a plate number collector, and in general a U. S. specialist of the milder sort, greatly interested in securing a new postal Savings Bank official stamps, both unused and used, and also the plate numbers.

Now the question arises, how is it possible that one could even hope to secure the unused official stamps since the regulations expressly prohibit the postmasters in the depositaries from selling or giving away the official stamps. There are, I understand, some seven hundred designated depositaries now, and in my opinion some several of the postmasters in that number will doubtless be found who will break through the rules of the department and favor some collecting friend. This collecting friend will doubtless let his friends in on the deal, and sooner or later the market will be supplied.

Or another hypothesis, some one of them will think, "There is a pretty good graft here" and will sell them to collectors at over face. This one will have to work very carefully, but it is highly improbable that the collector, dealer or whoever first buys, will "squeal" to the authorities. For in that case the buyer would probably suffer from the vigilance of the Department's watchdogs. But at any

**STAMPS FREE**—40 different 1c. for the names of two collectors and 2c. post free.  
 U. S. 25c, 50c, 1.00, 2.00, 5.00, 10.00, 25.00  
 Block of 1, \$5.00, 1893, mint, ..... 25.00  
 Collection of 3000 varieties mounted in sheets, a nice clean lot only ..... \$21.00  
 A bargain, only one at this price.

**COINS.**  
 2 different Nigeria, 15c; 4 different Russia, 15c; 2 different Spain, 20c; 3 German East Africa, 15c; 10 foreign coins, 15c; 20 different, 25c.  
**DEALER'S STOCK ALL FOR \$2.00.**  
 5 50-variety packets; 3 100-variety packets; 1 150-variety packet; 1 200-variety packet; 1 300-variety packet, 3000 die cut blinges; 1000 peelable blinges; 10 millimeter series; 2000 mixed stamps; 50 blank approval sheets; 2 40-variety U. S.; 1 100-variety U. S.; 1 50-variety unused stamps; 1 collector's catalogue; 50 return blinks; 1 dime album; 1 collector's album; 10 approval books; 1 stamp button.  
 50 stamps to sell at 1c each.  
 25 stamps to sell at 2c each.  
 10 stamps to sell at 3c each.  
 5 stamps to sell at 4c each.  
 3 stamps to sell at 5c each.  
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 Offers:—For one dollar will send choice of Lincoln's Catalog, the only catalog which contains Atlas, Maps, etc., and different from others, with illustrations of U. S. stamps, with the WEST for one year. Or 50c pays for WEST one year and 20 word X notice. Or while they last "Robles' Stamp Hunting," is fine. Sell at 50c. Is nearly a 300 page book. The WEST is the only paper for over ten years averaging over 100 pages an issue. It will pay you to send for sample copy to-day. It's free

**GRAND SET 15 AUSTRIA JUBILEE FREE**  
 1 Heller to 2Kr. (cat. 40c)  
 The above beautiful set is sent free to all purchasers of Packet B184, containing 130 different Foreign and Colonial Stamps, including rare Japan, Hyderabad, unused Argentine Pictorial, set of 11 Austria 1904, 3 to 72 hellers, Zanibar old issue 2 1/2 annas unused, and above fine set 15 Austria Jubilee.  
 Sched. "A B C" Catalogue of World's stamps, 812 pps, 500 illus, including U. S. 70c post free.  
**BRIGHT & SON, 164 Strand, LONDON, W. C., ENG.**

event, the stamps will doubtless pass into the hands of dealers and collectors, and it hardly seems probable that the government would confiscate the stamps after they had passed into the hands of collectors who might and probably would be wholly innocent of any shady transaction. The argument that the Postmasters as a rule are very obedient to the strict rules of the Department, has but little weight with me, because I have the memory of the Travers case in mind. Here a high official of the P. O. Dept't transgressed. And I have not heard that the persons who purchased the stamps which he secured have been interfered with in their property.

In other words, my opinion is that if you can get your postmaster to supply you with the stamps, while he may suffer if you are so indiscreet as to let the matter come to the ears of the department, you will not.

As to the used stamps, I know of no reasonable rule which would prevent the postmaster from giving them away, although I do not think he would have any right to sell them to you, since as I understand it, post-office department employees are not allowed to deal in postage stamps for their own profit.

That suggests an idea to me. Why not have the Postal Savings Bank sell the used stamps to collectors at a value to be set, and the postmasters to turn into the receipts of the bank all money so received. This amount, which would not be so small as to be inconsiderable, would help to pay the postage expenses of the Bank and thus be a source of additional profit to the government. This I make as a suggestion in case the department adheres to its present firm (?) determination not to sell the unused postal savings bank official stamps to the collecting public. Eventually, it is my hope that the department will realize that their present ruling is apt to tempt postmasters to break through the rules, and will make it permissible and proper to sell them to the public.

This would, in my opinion and in the opinion of such veteran dealers as Mr. J. W. Scott, prove a source of revenue to the Government not to be ignored. If governments like Salvador and other pocket pieces in Central America find it profitable to have

issues printed for collectors, why should not our own land at one and the same time confer a favor on collectors and make a little money on the side? Stamp collecting in this country is officially recognized, but is there any reason why the recognition should come in the shape of a ruling antagonistic to the collecting world? I think not.

Let us have some common sense ruling in this matter.

The old department stamps were sold to collectors, why not the new ones. To forbid it only leads to trickery and double dealing. "Stolen sweets," etc. As an enthusiastic collector I resent it that a ruling such as this should have been made against our hobby. Give us P. S. B. Stamps.

**SURINAM SURCHARGES.**

A valued correspondent in Paramaribo sends us a sample set of seven surcharged Surinam stamps (S-s-h! This is several sibilants ahead of the old S. S. S. S.) He informs us that the stamps were issued on July 15th last, that they were on sale only at the General Post Office, Paramaribo, and were all sold out within half an hour, and that the stamps on which the surcharges were printed were "the last remainders of the whole stock of those kinds of stamps." Our correspondent does not state any reason for this extensive surcharging and we can only judge from appearances which suggest an attempt at house cleaning by converting a lot of unsalable stamps into new varieties which might be expected to be in demand among stamp collectors. The stamps and the quantities of each are given as follows:

- Postage Stamps  
 1/2 cent on 1c lilac, (Scott No. 17), 59,570.  
 1/2 cent on 2c orange brown, (Scott No. 18), 19,570.  
 15 cent on 25c blue, (Scott No. 29), 4,370.  
 20 cent on 30c brown, (Scott No. 30) 15,270.  
 30 cent on 2 1/2g1 on 2 1/2g1 brown lilac, (Scott No. 43), 3,570.  
 Postage Due Stamps.  
 10 cent on 30c lilac, (Scott No. 106), 3,570.  
 15 cent on 50c lilac, (Scott No. 108), 3,570.  
 We scarcely need point out the in-

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
 Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

Look!! Fine genuine Venezuela stamp, catalogue \$1.10, for only \$0.2. Swell approvals. Lowest prices. Postage extra. Special attention to beginners. Peerless Stamp Co., 31 W. 14th St., Dubuque, Iowa.

My approval sheets are made up by countries and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Send me your want list. A trial will convince. J. L. Trentman, Auburn, Ind.

To all sending for my 50 per cent. approval sheets I will give an unused Turks Island stamp free. Emil Ornstein, 300 E. College St., Louisville Ky.

consistency of reducing 30 cent stamps to 25 cents and then reducing another denomination to 30 cents. That sort of thing is not clever. It is amateurish and affords opportunity for disagreeable people to ask questions. There is also evidence that more than a few of these provisionals found their way into official hands and are now being offered for sale at fancy prices.

All the surcharges are in red. Those of the regular postage stamps have a crown at the top. On the lowest two the fraction "1/2" is placed in the middle of the stamp with "cent" below it. The other three have the figures of the new value and "cent" in one line and the old value cancelled by a bar (in the case of the 2 1/2g1. there are, of course, two bars). The postage due stamps are surcharged "10" in large Roman numerals with "cent" below.—S. S. & C. C. Circular.

**IS J. P. MORGAN A CONVERT?**

Charlat's Advertiser is authority for the statement that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is a convert to stamp collecting. The story is that at a banquet held shortly after the coronation Mr. Morgan was seated next to King George and that in the course of the evening their conversation naturally turned to collecting—Mr. Morgan being, as all the world knows, one of the greatest collectors, of either past or present times, in the line of art objects. The discourse taking this turn, His Majesty most naturally had much to say on the charms of his own chosen hobby, stamp collecting; and the report is that Mr. Morgan was so much impressed that he went the next day to a London dealer and purchased an outfit amounting to a small fortune.

Should Mr. Morgan really find his interest seriously engaged in stamp collecting, we may look for some lively times in the trade. Stamp dealers who have seen this item will verily pray ardently that it has some substratum of truth.

**STAMPS FREE!**

- 15 Canadian and Ten India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list. Postage Two cents extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets, Great Britain, 4 cheap sets offered, no two stamps alike in any set, all different, good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap! All different, in good condition. Agents Wanted 60c
- |           |                 |                     |    |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|----|
| 7 Persia  | 04 40 Japan     | 05 10 Luxembourg    | 06 |
| 15 Chile  | 07 100 U. S.    | 06 10 Switzerland   | 07 |
| 17 Mexico | 09 10 Brazil    | 06 10 Westphalia    | 08 |
| 20 Africa | 08 1 Iceland    | 06 2 Zoolia         | 12 |
| 20 Asia   | 01 15 Switz     | 04 10 Indochina     | 15 |
| 30 Cape   | 04 10 Bolivia   | 07 100 Australia    | 05 |
| 8 China   | 04 4 St. Lucia  | 07 100 Br. Colonies | 19 |
| 16 India  | 03 1000 For-ten | 1 20 French         | 25 |
| 25 China  | 20 200 Foreign  | 10 1000 Mixed       | 18 |
| 60 Italy  | 19 200 Foreign  | 25 1900 Higgs       | 05 |
| 4 Cyprus  | 08 10 Ecuador   | 07 100 S. America   | 49 |
| 4 Hawaii  | 10 4 Hornee     | 10 10 Gold Coast    | 20 |
| 10 Cuba   | 15 10 Peru      | 04 10 Venezuela     | 06 |
| 10 Turkey | 08 6 Fiji       | 15 20 New Zealand   | 10 |
| 20 "      | 07 5 Malta      | 06 10 Salvador      | 10 |
| 20 "      | 45 20 Russia    | 10 40 Australia     | 09 |
| 10 Chili  | 05 20 Spain     | 11 10 Queensland    | 05 |
| 5 Congo   | 05 4 Hayti      | 05 10 Honou-ra      | 05 |
| 20 Persia | 29 4 Azores     | 05 25 Bulgaria      | 19 |
| 20 Persia | 59 8 Mexico     | 08 25 West India    | 15 |
| 10 Cuba   | 01 20 U. S.     | 06 20 Canada 1898   | 05 |
| 10 "      | 19 200 Foreign  | 25 8 Mauritius      | 04 |

Postage 2c extra. Send in Stamps, Bills or Money Order.  
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**U. S. 1898**

- 1/2c orange. Documentary, unused, really rare ..... 06  
 INDIA 1895  
 3 rupees green and brown, used, Worth full catalogue, ..... 20  
**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**  
 1893-96, 5sh brown-orange ..... 20  
**SIAM.**  
 1900, 2s on 2a green, used, not priced.  
 Really scarce ..... 08  
 Siam, 1910, 2s, 6s and 12s ..... 07  
**LEON V. CASS, Morgantown, N. C.**

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 For a three months trial subscription to  
**THE BOYS' MAGAZINE**  
 The biggest and best boys' magazine published. Fine stories and beautiful illustrations. Handsome cover in colors. Departments of Electricity, Mechanics, Photography, Carpentry, Stamps and Coins. A big Athletic department, edited by WALTER CAMP, is a feature.

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**THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO., 630 Main St., Smethport, Pa.**  
 (The Boys' Magazine is on sale at all news-stands at 10c a copy.)

Chicago Philatelic Society.

Officers: President, Earl Dearborn; Vice President, ...



Appointive Officers: E. M. Clark, Counterfeit Detector; H. M. Clark, Auction Manager; ...

The Club Rooms are Rooms 1539 and 1541 Republic Building, 8 E. Corner State and Adams Streets.

UNIQUE PROVISIONALS.

These are various kinds of interesting provisional stamps, from the several ...

Before giving a description of them, it might be well to outline the state of affairs which led to the birth of these provisionals.

At this point, perhaps it may be well to say that the postal authorities in Nicaragua noticed that their supply of regular postage stamps, particularly the denominations in common use, was getting very low.

As before stated, it was about a year ago that the need of stamps became acute, and during all this time the demand had to be done by either the most expedient way of doing so, that of surcharging, was resorted to.

In August, 1910, the first provisionals made their appearance and during the next seven months by which time all the values of the regular postage stamps were gone.

It is interesting to note that the first provisionals made their appearance and during the next seven months by which time all the values of the regular postage stamps were gone.

These were printed on the backs of the stamps, a method never employed by any other country.

The official decree, dated August 4, 1910, authorizing the issue of these provisionals, provides that they are intended for immediate use only and the purchaser is required to fetch the mail to the post office and have the stamps affixed in the presence of the postmaster.

The provisionals referred to consist of four values, the 2, 5, 10 and 15c. They were printed in sheets of twenty, the work is the crudest (they appear as if printed in 1811 instead of 1911) and practically every stamp is different from the other, not to mention the variations of the revenue surcharge on the now reverse side.

Come what may, the philatelic fame of Nicaragua is now forever secure. She has given to philately the most unique of all provisionals.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

The Philatelic Journal of America, monthly, published by the United States Philatelic Society, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

We have on our table at the moment the 15th number of the Philatelic Journal of America, and regular readers of this paper will be sure to find that it is a most interesting and useful journal. Each number is a feast to the eye and to the mind, and is a most interesting and useful journal.

In a literary way the P. J. of A. is fully as noteworthy as a pictorial. Mr. Mekeel has been fortunate in engaging as his chief auxiliary Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, whose contributions to recent numbers of the P. J. of A. are certain to greatly augment his already high reputation as a philatelic student and writer.

U. S. stamps.

Again, in the Sept. 1st number, Mr. Poole supplies the "piece de resistance" in the form of the opening installment of a monograph on "The Postage Stamps of Tonga." Of Mr. Poole's ability as a writer of handbooks on special philatelic subjects such as this, there cannot be the least doubt—as all who are familiar with his English handbooks will admit.

Mr. Poole's Tonga stamps are of the very best things he has ever done. It is something more elaborate and circumstantial than most of his previously published works, and it is evident that the P. J. of A. is giving him a freer hand than did the journals with which he was connected in England—which will, we think, prove of much advantage to the general interests of philatelic research.

A report of the Chicago Convention and Exhibition takes up most of the remaining space in the Sept. 1st issue. We are glad to see the Mekeel's periodicals (the P. J. of A. and Mekeel's News and Trade Circular) again giving much space to the A. P. S. and its affairs.

RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Catalogue of the Philadelphia Stamp Co.'s 50th Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, November 15th and 16th; The Philadelphia Stamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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C. P. S. CELEBRATES.

The Chicago Philatelic Society sent out a very rare and unique invitation to its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Banquet, held on Oct. 17th at the Cafe Roca, Chicago.

The invitation, in addition to appropriate wording, was adorned with a copy of the 2c U. S. 1886, and the 5c U. S. 1911—the two in conjunction of course typifying the number of years of the Society's existence.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

We learn from the Philatelic Gazette of the formation of a new stamp society at Newark, N. J., to include not only the collectors of that city, but those from other sections of Essex County (in which Newark is located). The name is to be the Newark Stamp Club and the new organization will be a branch of the Metropolitan Philatelic Association.

The officers elected at the inaugural meeting were: President, Edgar Allen, Newark; Vice-President, A. C. Roessler, Newark; Secretary-Treasurer, Leslie Davenport, Belleville.

We wish the new club an abundant measure of success.

Mr. A. C. Roessler has fairly outdone himself in his special New Season Number of "A. C. Roessler's Stamp News." It contains no less than 18 pages, is adorned with a very pleasing and tasteful cover, depicting an attractive young lady inspecting the pages of an apparently well-filled stamp album; and is chock full of good reading and up-to-date stamp information, all written in the brisk, breezy Roesslerian vein.

One interesting item in Roessler's Stamp News is the report of a new issue for Caymans Islands. Mr. Roessler's correspondent states that only the farthing and shilling values remain on hand, with very few of the latter; and that three values of King George stamps, 1/2, 1 and 2 1/2 were ordered some time ago.

The latest news would seem to indicate that other values also have been requisitioned for, though it may be months before they arrive at the islands. The possible excitement is under the jurisdiction of Jamaica, and is (Turks Island) and all supplies are ordered from Kingston. In case the Cayman farthings are exhausted it is not improbable that Jamaican stamps will be used.

Publisher Mann of the Philadelphia Stamp News is shortly to issue another handbook, uniform in style with Mr. Hart's work on the 5c New York. The subject of Mr. Mann's second essay in the publishing field is "Imitations of the Private Die Proprietary Revenue Stamps—As Adopted for Trade Marks and Other Purposes;" and the author is no other than Percy McG. himself.

We hear of two new stamp journals to appear shortly—and both will hail from the State of Pennsylvania. One is a monthly, to be published at Scranton, Pa., by August Mack, and will be known as Mack's Monthly Philatelist; the other is a weekly, Mr. L. P. Miller of Harrisburg being the projector thereof and the name of his venture the "Weekly Philatelic Review."

Many of our readers are probably familiar with the "Stamp Collectors' Annual," a British publication that has for some years enjoyed the distinction of being the only literary annual known to philately that is the only annual devoted exclusively to general philatelic subjects. We learn with interest that this publication (for some time past edited by that able knight of the quill, Mr. Percival C. Roberts, of Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly Index) has now passed into the hands of Mr. Douglas B. Armstrong, who will in future be both its publisher and its editor.

The firm of Eugene Klein, Inc. is certainly starting on its second auction season with great vim and vigor. It has a very interesting sale, indeed, scheduled for Oct. 28th; which is we believe, the third it will have held this Fall; and at this rate it will be announcing its twentieth or thirtieth sale before another year rolls by.

"The Hobbyist," Winnipeg's lively monthly, has a new Editor in the person of Mr. Bertram J. Turner of that city. It has also changed its form considerably and is no longer so beautifully printed as of yore. The new Editor has, however, already considerably improved the quality of the reading matter.

We learn from our bustling Philadelphia contemporary that the Springfield contingent is already up and doing in regard to next year's A. P. S. convention. A Committee of Arrangements has been appointed and has already commenced operations, as has also that other highly important institution, a Finance Committee. An early start should be a good start. Hurrah for Springfield!

CRAWFORD 1943

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the interests of Philately and Philatelists.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 20

SMETHPORT, PA., OCTOBER 28, 1911

Whole No. 228

## WE BUY STAMPS

and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!

**We Sell** 100 fine So. & Cent. Am. var. (cat. over \$8.00), \$1.00. Packet 620, 100 diff. scarce stamps, cat. \$10.99, \$1.50.

\$10.00 Lot of filled Approval Sheets, good value, only \$2.00!

75% discount on cheap and medium grade App. Sheets, same kind on which other dealers allow 50-60 per cent. New Big BARGAIN List FREE!!!

C. E. HUSSMAN STAMP CO.,  
211 N. Garrison St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## 47th SALE

November 23, 24, 27, and 28.

Collection of Dr. W. R. A. Wilson

In this fine sale there are

106 Combination Lots

Splendid value for collectors and dealers. Catalogue ready—mailed on request.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,  
87 Nassau St., New York City

## LAST CHANCE.

Mail Bids at Once.

AUCTION SALE NOV. 4th.

Hundreds of fine lots for collector and dealer. Something for everyone. Rare Single stamps, Sets, Collections by Countries, Collections, Mixed lots, Wholesale Lots Entire Sheets, etc., etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.  
We wish to purchase several good collections, and will pay good prices. Write to-day.

## CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

1496 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

## AUCTION SALE No. 170

NOVEMBER 4th, 1911

Don't forget to send us your bids for next Saturday's Auction Sale.

The Sale includes a fine 12,000 variety collection of good popular stamps and the lots are put up to meet the demand of most collectors.

As usual it also includes collections by countries, and a nice wholesale dealer's stock.

If you have not sent in your bids yet, get our catalogue and mail them to us at once.

If you are not receiving the catalogue let us put you on the list.

UNITED STAMP CO.,

1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ills.

## NOTES ON THE MARKET.

(From the Philatelic Gazette.)

With the advent of each new season an important question with many collectors and most dealers concerns what is going to be in demand. Of course this is not easy to answer even for those who are in closest touch with the market. However, a few views on this subject may be welcomed by some of our readers.

What is the future of United States stamps? Decidedly good. There has been a steady demand for all better grade and rare stamps, and this is bound to continue. The requirements regarding conditions are rather severe, making it very hard even for dealers having a good stock to please their customers. Certain issues, notably 1851 to 1869, were generally very indifferently perforated, making it hard to find well centered copies, especially lightly cancelled ones. Frequently orders come in and a stock of fifty copies fails to yield one in the desired condition. The result is going to be that really fine copies will sell at full catalogue and more while the general run of stamps in no way defective will continue to be offered at 50 to 80 per cent. discount. Unused United States stamps in really fine condition have been in strong demand for several years, and there is no letting up in sight. They are splendid property and will always be salable, particularly since many older collectors now go in for shades so much more extensively. But there are a great many unused stamps continually coming up in auction sales which are

## NOW READY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE For 1911

Paper Covers, 70c by mail, 60c  
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The ONLY CATALOGUE in English complete in one volume.  
The ONLY catalog listing United States Envelopes, Revenues and Telegraphs. The ONLY Standard American Catalogue.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,  
127 Madison Ave., New York City.

I have one of the finest, if not the finest, stocks extant of

## BRITISH and COLONIAL STAMPS

and not only can I confidently make this statement, but I will also say that, consistent with fine condition, of which I make a specialty, my prices will be found exceedingly reasonable.

Lists of wants will receive careful attention.

W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, London, W. C.  
Telephone 3204 Gerrard.  
Telegrams & Cables: "Peckitt, London."

## PORTUGUESE NYASSA

Series of 1911. Mint.

2½ reis, gray (dromedary and foal)	.03
5 reis, black	.03
10 reis, green-black	.04
20 reis, violet-red (zebra)	.05
25 reis, brown-violet	.05
50 reis, blue	.09
75 reis, brown (giraffe)	.12
100 reis, brown on green	.15
200 reis, green-black on salmon	.30
300 reis, black on blue (sailing vessel)	.50
400 reis, brown	.65
500 reis, brown-violet	.80

All unused. Postage 2c extra.

For large list see "Metropolitan Philatelist."

J. W. SCOTT CO., LTD.,  
38 John St., New York.

# Sterling Stamp Co.

BOSTON MASS. U.S.A.

## DON'T BUY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE

## We Give Them Away.

The new Scott's Catalogue will soon be out and although the price has advanced we will follow our custom for the past ten years of sending a free copy to every customer that buys \$5.00 net before December 1st.

Our prices are as low as the lowest and you get the catalogue free of charge. Our NEW ISSUE Service is up to the minute. If you care to spend only a small amount, try our 20th Century Short Sets. A big lot of good stamps for a little money. If your name is not on our Mailing List

We Both Lose.

# IMPORTANT AUCTIONS

No. 236, November 7, 8, 13, and 14. The magnificent collection of **HENRY F. KING, Esq.** This is the largest, finest and best sale we have yet seen announced for this season. A splendid line of **UNITED STATES** in superb condition with rarities; Baton Rouge 2c and three 5c on covers. Strong line of foreign, West Indies, British North America, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shillings, and a genuine original **CONNELL**. Australians and hundreds of others.

No. 237, November 24. The **UNITED STATES** collection of D. H. Bacon, Esq. both Postage and Revenues. This contains 3c scarlet, Re-Issue. All Departments. Rare imperfs. in Revenues. 6c Proprietary and the \$500 and \$1000 and all the \$50.00 of the Spanish War Issues.

**MORE LATER.**

Catalogues of these and all succeeding sales will be mailed free for the asking. Your name on a postal does it.

**Get the AUCTION HABIT and you get a SQUARE DEAL.**

We sell stamps at auction too. On properties of sufficient importance for a sale by themselves our charges are 15 per cent. flat. On smaller consignments a higher rate is charged, depending on quality and size.

"PAY NO MORE THAN WE ASK" and write us before placing. We can render you valuable service.

## B. L. DREW & CO.,

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(Established 1885)

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# STAMP AUCTION A SPECIALTY.

If you have a really good collection or lot of stamps for sale and wish the best results, as obtained by modern methods, a first class catalog, and a list of tested buyers, write us. We have held 38 very successful sales (and are preparing others). We have incorporated some new ideas in auctions which have produced results eminently satisfactory to sellers and buyers alike.

**TERMS:**—Our terms are lowest for the best service and vary with the magnitude and quality of collection. **MONEY ADVANCED INTENDING SELLERS,** if desired. Sales held both in New York and Philadelphia.

**PHILADELPHIA STAMP COMPANY,**

1204 Chestnut Street,

Percival Parrish, President.

Philadelphia, Pa.

## Stamps Free

100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage.

- 10 different Stam stamps ..... 20c
- 50 different Animal stamps ..... 75c
- 50 different French Colonies ..... 50c
- 20 different Turkey ..... 25c
- 50 different Italy ..... 25c
- 15 different Iceland ..... 50c

Collection of 2500 different 20th Century stamps mounted in a 20th Century album about 75 per cent. are used, balance unused.

- A bargain at ..... \$75.00
- 10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.
- 1000 hinges, 8c; 5000, 30c.
- 10 different coins, 15c; 20 different, 25c.
- 10 Nyassa 2½, 1911, 5c.
- 10 New Hebrides, 15c.

Wholesale list for dealers. We buy stamps. Buying list 10c.

**TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.**

# CHINA

- 1898, 20, 30c and \$1, the three ..... .30
- 1909, 2, 3 and 7c, Jubilee set ..... .14

**SURINAM SPECIALS.**

- \*1873, 2½, 5 and 10c ..... .25
- \*1885, 1, 2, 12½ and 15c ..... .30
- 1890, 1, 2, 2½, 3 and 5c set ..... .10
- 1893, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 30c ..... .25
- 1898, 10c Prov. 4 diff. ..... .30
- 1900, 50c, 1 and 2½ G ..... 1.10
- 1900, 25 on 40 and 25 on 50c ..... .22
- 1885, Unpaid, 30 and 50c ..... .45

Surinam is a deservedly popular country and not hard to complete.

**L. W. CHARLAT,**  
Philatelic Expert.

81 Nassau St.,

New York.

# LIGHT and AIRY

By the time this issue of Redfield's is in your hands we will be located in one of the largest and finest equipped offices occupied by any stamp firm in America. A modern concrete fire proof building specially planned to meet the requirements of the fastest growing stamp business in this country will be occupied by us October 16th. All mail orders should be sent to our new address. Send for our new daily bargain sheets—soon to be the talk of stampdom.

Sample bargain:

**CUBA, 1903, 50c, only.....FOUR CENTS**  
Postage extra.

**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,**

Drawer 158,

DE GRAFF, OHIO

not centered, and in addition lack the original gum. There is no demand for these stamps even at the big discounts at which some collectors are accustomed to buy. Take a stamp like the 1860 15c black Lincoln, without grill, listing \$10 unused. A really fine mint copy is worth that figure and brings \$8 and \$9 at sales. An "off center" copy without gum is often obtainable at a small advance over \$1, or about one-tenth catalogue. Who would not prefer an extra fine used copy with a neat cancellation, even if he has to pay the full catalogue price of 75c? For this reason indifferent copies of unused United States are likely to go low, proportionate to the price of the used copy. A slight tear or thin spot is considered a serious defect in any stamp. Continental collectors carry the subject of thin spots much further than we do here, while they do not see the undesirability of a somewhat liberal cancellation as readily as we do. Neither is, in their sight, the centering so important an item as it is with us; in their own stamps they are not troubled in this respect like we are, and for that reason they have not been trained along the same lines.

There are many more United States collectors now going in for blocks than there were a decade ago. The modern issues are very prolific in shades, and it is undesirable that these show contrasts in a more marked manner than single copies. For this reason both blocks and shades of unused stamps will continue to be in demand.

**Department Stamps**

have improved in the last two years. The discounts have become smaller. The used copies have been gradually finding their way to Europe, where

# Auction

## Great Clearance Sale November 13, '11

—AT THE—

## Collectors Club, New York City.

U. S. POSTAGE used and unused, in singles, pairs, blocks and sheets.

**REVENUES, Rarities, Imperforate pairs and blocks, part perforate pairs and blocks, and perforate Civil War in very large blocks.**

**MATCH AND MEDICINE.** A magnificent collection, in which all single stamps cat. \$1.00 and over are in separate lots.

**CONFEDERATE STATES,** used on Original Cover, including a magnificent specimen of the 5c Richmond, Texas.

**HAWAII.** Splendid lot including early issues, also pairs and blocks.

**Freaks, Oddities, Proofs, etc.**

—also—  
500 lots of English Colonials, S. & C. America and Foreign.

**Something for the smallest Collector or Largest Dealer.**

To be sold without reserve.

On exhibition at office of E. H. Gammann Jr., 61 Nassau St., N. Y.

Send for Catalogue.

**GEO. J. CARTER,**

265 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# BRIGHTEN UP

Your collection with some of the beautiful pictorial stamps offered below.

- China, 1909, 2c orange & green, rare... .04
- Cuba, 1905, 5c blue, re-engraved .... .01

**GUATEMALA.**

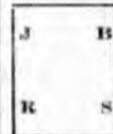
- 1902, 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10c ..... 1c each
- 1902, 20c rose-lilac and black ..... .02
- 1902, 50c red-brown and blue ..... .03
- 1902, 75c gray-lilac and black ..... .06
- 1907, 12½c blue and black ..... .01
- Malta, 1904, 1f red-brown ..... .01
- Newfoundland, 1897, 8c orange, unused .11
- Nicaragua, 1902, 5c carmine, cat. 5c .. .01
- North Borneo, 1893, 8c lilac and black .05
- Small Coast, 1894, 2c claret and black .02
- Tunis, 1906, 5c to 2fr, Postal Packet .29

**LEON V. CASS,** Morganton, N. C.

**JOHN BROOKE**

was an

**Adventurous Englishman.**



He started to sail around the world in his private yacht. When he reached Sarawak he helped the natives repulse pirates and was rewarded by being made Rajah. Can you tell the significance of the initials in the corners of his first stamp? **1869, 3c, brown on yellow, unused.**

Catalogue \$1.50, for just one dollar bill

**COPLEY STAMP CO.,**

Boston,

Mass.

there is a fair demand.

**Newspaper Stamps**

have been very much neglected and looked upon somewhat as step-children not fully entitled to serious consideration. There is something yet to be learned regarding these stamps, the different printings and shades have never been fully worked out, but the time is coming in the next three years. Used copies, though mostly scarce, are rather unpopular on account of being so frequently pen-cancelled or even punched.

**Carrier Stamps**

have received more attention since the regular "Locals" were dropped

# BRITISH COLONIALS!

Superb packet of 500 varieties. No fiscals, cut squares, clipped cards, or other trash. Nothing but adhesive postage. Includes Antigua, Australian Commonwealth, Barbados, 7 kinds, Bahamas, 8 Bermuda, British Levant, 7 Rhodesia, B. Honduras, B. Guiana, B. Protectorate, 19 Ceylon, 23 Cape, 7 Cyprus, Dominica, E. Africa and Uganda, Fiji, 9 Gold Coast, 3 Grenada, 6 Malay States, 15 Hong Kong, 84 India, Gibraltar, 10 Natal, 15 Mauritius, 10 Newfoundland, Johore, 8 Malta, 6 Leeward Isles, Morocco Agencies, 15 Jamaica, Labuan, 3 Lagos, 11 Orange Riv. Col., Borneo, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, many Australlans, including all values up to 1/-, 17 Straits, 4 S. Nigeria, Soudan, 8 Trinidad, 24 Transvaal, etc., etc. The good condition of these stamps will surprise you.

Price, \$5.12, post free and registered.

Fine approvals at 60 per cent discount. Satisfied customers all over the world are our best advertisement. Why not give us a trial.

VERNON P. PIERCE & CO.,  
Manchester, Mich.

## 1C U. S. IMPERFS.

1908-1911 ISSUES.

Have you all the varieties?

Such as

- (1)—Unstarred plate, double line wmk.
- (2)—Starred plate, double line wmk.
- (3)—Starred plate, single line wmk.

If you haven't, you'll never buy them cheaper than right now.

A new issue of U. S. will soon be in circulation, and the last of the above will be obsolete, as the first two varieties already are.

Then there are the same varieties for the 2c denomination.

We have them all, as well as the 1902 imperfs., 1 and 2c.

All kinds and varieties of U. S. Imperforates, at right prices.

FEDERAL STAMP CO., LTD.,  
Room R., Bank Bldg., Astoria, Oregon.

# ITALIAN COLONIALS.

Smyrna, 20 piasters on 5 liras, unused \$1.10  
Smyrna, 40 piasters on 10 liras, unused 2.20  
Constantinople, 20p on 5l ..... 1.10

It will be noted our prices are only 10 per cent. over face, notwithstanding the fact that European dealers have withdrawn all Italian Colonial prices.

Salvador Officials, just out, surcharged on 1900 issue, 1c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 12c, 13c, 50c and un colon, unused, the set ... 1.20

Salvador, regular issue, just out, Scott's type A66, in new colors, no anchor surcharge, 1c, 2c, 13c, 24c, 50c, unused, the set ..... .58

A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

from the catalogue. Let a couple of collectors do a little plating and you will see marked rises. Many a scarce stamp, especially of the Charleston issues, has remained unchanged at a low price in spite of the fact that no dealer could supply them at full catalogue even now. The Kingman stamps are all very rare, though the price is only \$7.50 in two cases. The Steinmeyer pink and yellow stamps are not rare unused, though they are priced only used which are much scarcer.

Cut Square Envelopes

are now in more demand than formerly and the outlook is good. Die va-

## GRAND SET 15 AUSTRIA JUBILEE FREE

130 Different Stamps Price 30c Postfree 8thed. "A B C" Catalogue of World's stamps, 812 pps, 500 illus, including U. S. 70c post free.

1 heller to 2Kr. (cat. 40c)

The above beautiful set is sent free to all purchasers of Packet B184, containing 130 different Foreign and Colonial Stamps, including rare Japan, Hyderabad, unused Argentine Pictorial, set 11 Austria 1901, 3 to 72 hellers, Zanzibar old issue 2½ annas unused, and above fine set 15 Austria Jubilee.

Catalogued About \$4 (Gibbons)

BRIGHT & SON, 164 Strand, LONDON, W. C., ENG.

varieties are being studied more carefully, though material in the Nesbitt issues is very scarce, especially unused. Collectors would do well to accept fine used copies of the first few issues, even if they do not do it after 1870. Otherwise they will get discouraged by the too numerous gaps as some of the earlier Nesbitts have yet to be found unused.

### Revenue Stamps

have always been popular. Increased supplies of nearly all varieties listed up to a dollar or two have been coming steadily into the market, and dealers are well stocked, but there is a good demand for the rarer ones, especially those priced above five or ten dollars each. The supply of these is short and bids are numerous at all auctions.

### Match and Medicine Stamps

continue to be in demand, except the common varieties. They are generally rather hard to get in fine condition, and finds have almost ceased. Many varieties bring well up to catalogue or more.

### Foreign Stamps.

The leaders in this line are the old German States and other early European issues, in used condition, unless the unused is priced lower. There has been a steady flow of these old issues back to their old homes in Europe, where better prices are being paid. In fact America is rapidly getting drained of these stamps, which at one time, when general collecting was in full sway, could be so readily imported. It will not be long, if this keeps up, that we will awaken to the fact that we can no longer get these old favorites except by re-importing them at very much higher rates.

Look at Sicily. Three years ago they were priced at a fraction of the current rates and could be bought at heavy discounts. Dr. Diena studied them up and wrote a splendid work on the subject, resulting in several collectors beginning to plate them. We are now told that there are different printings and several plates of most values, each containing 100 varieties; there is hard and soft paper besides numerous shades. It will readily be seen that each specialized collection can now absorb several thousand copies without duplicating, in fact several collectors in Italy, France, Germany and Austria, who are vying for first place, will pay full catalogue and over for all fine copies with extra premiums on blocks, covers, etc.

### British Colonies.

British Colonies have not been so popular as they were five or more years ago and advances in prices have been less marked, although there has been a strong call for King Edward issues with its single and multiple watermarks on ordinary and chalky paper. The most popular two colonies have been Cayman Islands and Papua. The new set of Newfoundland with the royal family is going to draw attention to that colony while Canada will increase in popularity, and many issues have advanced sharply in the 1912 catalogues.

### South America.

has greatly improved. American and English specialists have been taking up a few of the countries and finding a fertile field for study. Look what Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack has done in Uruguay and Brazil. Others have taken up Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Argentine Republic and Columbia, though there is but scant demand for recent issues. The old Buenos Aires issues have been extremely popular, especially in South America.

All Central American countries are now more in demand even including Salvador and Nicaragua which have been so prolific in new issues and surcharges. Mexico, which was one of the globe's most unpopular countries a decade ago has sprung into favor in the last two years and the new catalogues will show advances in the older issues.

United States Colonies will continue to be popular, some of the Philippines are scarcer than the prices indicate. Portuguese Colonies are busy getting out new issues and surcharges which will not increase their popularity. German Colonies are far more popular used than unused on account of remainders coming into the market in Berlin.

Business in Europe has been somewhat ahead of this country, but this season's outlook is decidedly favorable.

### R. J. MUNDELL OF MONTREAL.

A subscriber wishes us to insert a note asking the present address of Mr. R. J. Mundell, formerly of Montreal, Canada. Anyone acquainted with Mr. Mundell's present address will confer a great favor by informing the Editor of Redfield's Weekly.

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year

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Editor..... L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
General Manager..... S. F. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager..... M. E. CONNOLLY  
All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

**STAMPS RARER THAN THE "POST OFFICE" MAURITIUS.**

By A. B. Creeke, Junior.

**In the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.**

Every collector has, we think, cherished at some time or other a faint hope that he might one day be the proud owner of one of the romantic rarities, known as the "Post Office" Mauritius; but, when the collector became a philatelist, he generally abandoned that hope, unless he was more than "passing rich" and even then his hope was tempered by the knowledge of how rare, and how keenly sought after, are those two little bits of paper.

These two stamps are attractive: they are line-engraved—perhaps, not in the highest style—well-printed, and being old British Colonials, bear the head (if not the likeness) of our late sovereign, Queen Victoria.

There are now, we believe, twenty-six copies of the "Post Office" known to collectors: of these, fourteen are of the One Penny value, and twelve are Two Pence.

It is remarkable that, out of so very few specimens, some copies should have survived to modern times in unused condition, but there are two of the Penny and no less than five of the Two Pence which have been found in that state, and one of each is absolutely mint—the two selling within the last year or so for, it is said, about £3,500.

One would think that these figures indicated the extreme height of rarity, if the price be any criterion, but there are other stamps that are still rarer, though not appreciated to the same extent as regards price.

There is another stamp of Mauritius, the "Post Paid" Two Pence of 1848, which in the very earliest state of the plate, and mint, must run the 1847 issue very close in point of rarity; and I have heard a well-known philatelist say that it was actually rarer.

This, however, is by the way, because the Post Pairs are, taken as a whole, very much commoner than the Post Offices, and it is only the extremely few exceptional copies which can boast of any superiority.

Most of our Colonies, which manufactured their own stamps in the late 'forties or early 'fifties, have given Philately great rarities; and other countries have, in a minor degree, followed suit.

There is no doubt that the rarest stamp in the world is the large oblong One Cent, printed in black on magenta surface-coloured paper and issued in British Guiana in February, 1856; this stamp, produced from ordinary printers' type and rule, with a "stock" ship as the central part of the design, was printed by Messrs. Baum & Dallas, at the office of the Official Gazette, Georgetown. Only one copy is known, used and in not particularly good condition, but it has been pronounced by the greatest authority on stamps to be perfectly genuine.

It is said that this unique stamp was found by a Mr. Vaughan, in 1873, when rummaging through some old correspondence; he, it would seem, did not value it very highly, for he not only removed it from the letter-sheet, to which it was attached, but actually accepted for it the sum of six shillings, paid by the purchaser with considerable reluctance and many misgivings that he had made a bad speculation.

The purchaser, however, did not lose anything by his investment, for he parted with the stamp to a London firm for £25, and they promptly sent it to Paris, whither so many good things have gone to lie hidden from philatelic sight, and there it remains in a well-known and wonderful accumulation of stamps: doubtless the price was high, but it has not, so far as we are aware, ever been disclosed.

There has been much discussion as to what this stamp is, that is whether it was an intentionally-issued value, or whether it was an error ("one cent" for "four cents") on the sheet of the higher value—also a scarce stamp on the magenta paper, and very rare on the blue, whether coloured on the surface only or throughout.

British Guiana is, even more so than Mauritius, prolific of rarities, and has provided another philatelic gem: it is the lowest of the 1850-51 set of four values, regularly issued and duly authenticated by official documents—which is more than can be said of the unique One Cent.

This Two Cents "circular," printed

**\$1.00 STAMP FREE**

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver, as free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| No.                                       | Cat.       |
| 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black* fine          | ..... .75  |
| 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10c gray* No. 23a | ..... 1.00 |
| 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.*             | ..... .75  |
| 4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11*   | ..... .50  |
| 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.* No. 125a              | ..... .50  |
| 6. Soruth (India) 1a green* No. 11        | ..... .65  |

You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.

**1909 U. S. IMPR. CHEAP.**

Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.

1c 1909 .05 with line between	..... .07
2c 1909 .10 with line between	..... .11
3c 1909 .15 with line between	..... .18
4c 1909 .20 with line between	..... .25
5c 1909 .25 with line between	..... .30

We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face.

Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 Imp. as cheap as anyone.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,  
Boston, Mass.

**FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges**

All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 2c for postage.  
Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.

**QUAKER STAMP CO.,** 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

in black on rose paper—looking more like a postmark than a stamp—was issued in 1851, and (save for a vague rumor) remained unknown until 1878: since then three more singles and two pairs have come to light.

At least one of these pairs, the last to be found, is "on original" and the true and romantic account of its discovery was related by Mr. P. Luigi Josa in The British Guiana Philatelic Journal for December, 1906:—

The . . . first authentic account by the finder himself.

On Easter Day, 1896, Christ Church, Demerara was financially in a bad way. . . . An old coloured lady, Miss Preston by name, sent me two stamps—4 cents, deep blue (lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, in 1852) . . . ; and on Easter Monday, I wended my way to Miss Preston to thank her for her gift, and whilst there I enquired whether she had any more of these valuable stamps; especially as buyers were in search of the circular stamps of 1851, and for the 2 cents, rose, they were offering over £100. Miss Preston said she had given all her stamps away, but she brought out an old basket filled with old receipts and bills; and I searched, when, lo! and behold, there tumbled out of the basket an envelope addressed "Miss Rose Blankenburg," . . . the name of one of our

**U. S. UNUSED SET BARGAINS**

Columbian 1893, 1c to \$5 (face \$16.34) unused o. g., all finely centered for \$17.00  
 Omaha 1898, 1c-\$2, complete, same condition 5.50  
 Pan-American 1c-10c complete, same condition .40  
 St. Louis, 1c-10c complete, same condition .40

**JOS. F. NEGREEN,**  
 26 E. 23rd St., New York City.

plantations . . . This envelope contained two stamps—an unsevered pair, cut to shape—and they were the very stamps that buyers had been in search of, and for which there were standing advertisements. The lady, Miss Rose, to whom it was addressed, was present in the room . . . and said "Thank God! I am at last able to give something worth while."

I had two offers—one from Mr. Dorman for \$1,000, and the other from the Hon. E. C. Luard for \$1,005, or £209 7s. 6d. The President of our Philatelic Society, which did not exist then, the Hon. B. Howell Jones, was furious when he heard that we were selling them for so small a mite: however, the Church was in need of funds, and the sale was completed. Mr. Luard sold the stamps to the great stamp merchants, Stanley Gibbons, for £500. The rest is heresay, but on fairly good authority I understand Messrs. Stanley Gibbons sold them for £750. Then I heard they changed hands again for £1,000, and the history of that pair of stamps is now shadowy. On dit they have changed hands again for £1,500 . . .

We do not purpose putting forward as rarer than the "Post Office" a number of stamps, because opinions differ very greatly as to the degree of scarcity; but the two above given are undoubtedly rarer, and are the rarest of ordinarily-issued British Colonials.

To turn to foreign countries: there is no doubt that the first Two Cents of Hawaii, issued also in 1851, is another of the great rarities, now practically unattainable except on the breaking up of a collection. Like the two gems from British Guiana, this stamp is type set, but is more ambitious in appearance, and, side by side with the Two Cents "circular," is quite handsome; it was printed in blue on greyish white paper.

How many copies of this Two Cents "Missionary"—as the stamps of the 1851 issue are termed, through having been chiefly used by missionaries on their letters to the United States—now exist, we cannot say, but the number is very small. The highest price we have been able to trace for a used copy—neither of these three rarities is known unused—is £720.

There are other stamps which, though bona-fide issued to the public, were abnormal owing to want of care in their production, and some of these also are of the highest degree of rarity, and far scarcer than the "Post Office," if it is fair to place er-

rors in comparison with normal stamps; however, they are stamps and they were issued, and that not for philatelic purposes.

The rarest of these errors is undoubtedly the Two Reales, Spain, 1851, printed in blue the colour of the Six Reales, in the plate of which a cliché of the lower value had unintentionally been inserted. Only three copies are known, all used; but of them is set tenant with a Six Reales, thus settling once and for all the famous controversy in 1881-82 as to the status of this blue stamp.

Besides errors by insertion of a wrong value on the plate, there are errors of inversion, due either to a faulty make-up of a die or transfer or (in the case of bi-coloured stamps) to the paper being placed wrong end up in the press to receive the second impression. Errors of this last type are simply pressman's blunders, and though often very scarce are not fair competitors as against what we may term normal rarities.

With a stamp wrongly made up, where the inversion is constant until corrected, the case is somewhat different, and we give the most famous example known—the Four Pence of the first issue of Western Australia, commonly known as the "Inverted Swan," but which we are authoritatively told should be termed the "Inverted Frame."

The Four Pence stamps were lithographed, the stones being made up of transfers of the Swan from the plate of the One Penny, with a new frame, value, &c., placed round it; and one of these frames was, as regards its particular Swan and all the other frames, placed upside down on the stone. Personally, we should think it was easier to cut out the Swan and place it on the transfer of the frame, than to cut out the latter, as an actual frame in paper, and place it round the central design—but, we are told it is an Inverted Frame. Anyhow, of the seven or eight used copies known, the last sold realized £400.

Another class of rare error arises from the omission of a surcharge from a stamp printed in a special colour, and not intended to be issued except after alteration of value. The best known example is the Four Pence (1870-71), blue of South Australia, printed in that colour in order to be surcharged "3½ PENCE." Either an entire sheet, or perhaps only one or two rows through being misplaced in the press was printed without this surcharge, and specimens are of very great rarity—we believe a mint, unused pair and three used singles constitute the sum of known copies. There are a fair number of instances of error caused by the inversion on the plate, of one stamp as regards its neighbours, known by the French term of *tete-beche*: these, though con-

**TRADE COLUMN**

**Rate**—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
**Special Offer**—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

Selections of low-priced 20th Century stamps, mostly late issues, on approval at 50 per cent. discount. C. E. Nickles, 122 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

stant, are "not for competition," but we will mention one which is easily first—the Fifteen Centimes of the 1840-50 issue of France is known in a strip of three, of which one is inverted, and it is absolutely unique.

No unphilatelic Philistine would believe it, and many philatelists would express a certain amount of incredulity, but it is the fact that our own British stamps comprise several examples of almost unique rarity, if we admit plate-varieties. There are just twenty instances of certain plates being printed from as soon as manufactured, in very small quantities, in colours which were changed for the particular value before the plates were put to press for the general supply: most of these exist in ones or twos, generally used, and some (which must have existed) are as yet unknown. These, however, are varieties of stamps, normally common or perhaps fairly scarce, and we only mention them so that it will not be said that they had been overlooked.

Still, after we have written, we feel that our old friends the two Mauritius "Post Office" stamps deservedly occupy the highest place in Philately, and we should be very surprised if they were ever ousted from that proud position of pre-eminence.

As this is an interesting subject, we invite opinions from the readers of The Fortnightly.

**STAMPS WE GIVE FREE!** 15 Canadian and Ten India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list. Postage Two Cents Extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets, Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different except those marked mixed. Agents Wanted 50c-  
 1 Nyasa 12 40 Japan 05 6 Malay States 10  
 10 Persia 08 2 Iceland 20 6 St. Vincent 14  
 2 Samoa 02 8 Senegal 05 10 British Guiana 12  
 40 Spain 11 4 Grenada 08 10 Costa Rica 08  
 8 Soudan 05 4 Nigeria 08 10 Guatemala 09  
 4 Malta 05 5 Cyprus 05 6 Indo-China 05  
 6 Crete 05 5 Panama 12 6 Hong-Kong 05  
 7 Siam 15 6 Reunion 05 6 Philippines 04  
 7 Mexico 10 6 Beaulieu 05 25  
 10 Chile 02 10 Brazil 05 10 Jamaica 10  
 10 Greece 05 20 Denmark 07 15 Argentina 12  
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 Postage 2c. extra. Remit in Stamps Bills or Money Order  
**WARREN STAMP CO.** TORONTO, CANADA



**THE CORNER OF THE UNITED STATES 5c 1847.**

Every philatelist has undoubtedly noted the rapid rise in the price of the United States 5 cents of the 1847 issue. Up to a comparatively recent date these stamps could be procured singly or in quantity at prices ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per copy, the latter figure being considered a good price for exceptionally fine copies. Only a year ago a certain Chicago dealer was called a chump for paying \$1.00 each for fine copies, while the latest auction sales have realized as high as \$3.20 each. The inside story of this rapid rise makes an interesting chapter of philatelic history.

The corner was started about January 1, 1907, by two Minneapolis gentlemen, Messrs. H. G. Smith and F. H. Lord, who at that time sent out form letters to dealers requesting approval selections, showing shades, etc. They continued this policy for nearly two years without any apparent increase in prices and before the public woke up to what was happening, they secured several thousand copies of the stamp at an average of not more than 35c each. Even after the prices began to soar they placed "buy bids" with the various auctioneers and dealers for quite awhile, but later placed a limit of \$1.75 upon their bids when prices began to reach this limit. The market has now gotten beyond the originators and latest advices state that Mr. Lord had placed a final limit of \$2.00 as the maximum that he will pay. Since commencing to purchase the stamps Mr. Lord has removed to San Francisco, Calif., and it is understood that Mr. Smith has sold his entire holdings to another Minneapolis collector, Mr. N. H. Withee. It is estimated that these two gentlemen now hold about 5,000 copies.

The idea of the promoters of the corner, we understand, is to accumulate as many copies of the stamp as possible and then offer them to some dealer or group of dealers under contract to keep up the price. Controlling such a large number, they have decided that the dealers will be obliged to come to them and meet their terms sooner or later if they desire to handle the stamps at all.

The attitude of the collecting public in regard to the corner offers an interesting study. Refusing to buy the stamps at 35 cents each, they now scramble for them at from \$2.00 to \$2.75 each and it is due entirely to their efforts that the price has been forced to this figure, for as stated before the promoters stopped at \$2.00.

Despite the increase many dealers have so far refused to raise their list prices, but it is worthy of note that they are always "out of stock" when orders are sent them at their regular prices.

The stamps are not held up by a fictitious value. The corner has simply awakened interest in a much neglected field and even at \$3.00 per copy the stamps are cheap, as compared with the many other stamps that bring this price or more. It is almost certain that they will never slump, for they are worth the full amount that they now bring. Most dealers will now pay as much for the 5c value as they will for the 10c.—Collectors' Journal.

**"STEPPING STONES TO STAMP COLLECTING."**

"Stepping Stones to Stamp Collecting," by Julian Trevelyan Baber (published by M. Garnette Watkins, Chicago) has been a long time in making its appearance. The book was first announced about last Christmas; but the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley, and the publisher has but just lately found it possible to redeem his promise to the philatelic public.

There are many reasons why American stampdom warmly welcomes this little book. There can never be published too many books which in a practical and pleasant way instruct the philatelic beginner in the rudiments of stamp collecting.

The supply of such books has always been sparse as compared with the supply of scientific handbooks catering to the more mature collector. Of late years, however, some little improvement has taken place in this respect and a number of admirable primers of instruction for the novice have come on the market. Melville's "A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting" and Hinton's "Hints On Stamp Collecting" are the best works of this class and have without doubt greatly forwarded the interests of Philately. Mr. Baber's work is not quite so elaborate as these; but it is deserving of the greatest commendation for the clear, explicit way in which it takes the beginner by the hand and conducts him through all the first steps of philatelic practice. The book, or booklet (it contains 32 pages, handy pocket size) is divided into 12 chapters, as follows:

- I. The Approval Sheet.
- II. What to Collect.
- III. How to Start.
- IV. Packets.
- V. Minor Varieties.
- VI. Classification.
- VII. The Album.
- VIII. The Hinge.
- IX. Mounting.
- X. Standard Catalogue.
- XI. Philatelic Periodicals.
- XII. Societies.

The scope of the work may be fairly inferred from these titles. Each is dealt with simply and concisely, in a way admirably adapted to the begin-

ner's comprehension; and the work is certain to prove helpful, interesting and stimulating to every beginner into whose hands it falls.

The book is profusely illustrated with postage stamp reproductions; and good judgment has been shown in the selection of these stamps, which naturally include as many as possible of the picturesque order.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Baber on his production and trust it may enjoy the large sale its merit deserves.

**POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THIBET.**

The world certainly moves. Thibet, the hermit land, so long jealously closed against the outside world, has so far yielded to the force of modern progress as to have postage stamps. This is not due to any volition on the part of Thibet but to the sovereign will of China. The stamps are issued by the Chinese post offices in Thibet and are made by surcharging the current issue of China with three lines of Chinese, English and Thibetan characters. The English characters give the new values in annas or rupees and we believe the Chinese and Thibetan characters to represent the equivalents of the English surcharge. The series consists of eleven values ranging from 3 pies to 2 rupees. In this connection we quote from Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular:

"The raison d'etre of these stamps is as follows: The Imperial Chinese Post Office is negotiating an arrangement with the Indian P. O. for an exchange of mails from Thibet to China and other countries. At present there is no agreement and the Chinese Post Office is charged full rates for all articles handed over to the Indian authorities at Gyantse and Yatung; the stamps are to recoup the Chinese Post Office, and have to be affixed by the sender in Thibet in addition to the inland postage; as soon as the agreement is entered into the stamps will become obsolete; an additional 1½ annas is charged on registered articles if an acknowledgement is required. They are used at the five following Chinese Post Offices in Thibet, viz., Yatung, Phari Jong, Gyantse, Shigatse and Lhasa."—S. S. & C. C. Circular.

Over 400 Pages. Trial 4 Months. 10c. Largest Philatelic Magazine Published. PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, NEB. Offers:—For one dollar will send choice of Lincoln's Catalog, the only catalog which contains Atlas, Maps, etc., and different from others, with illustrations of U. S. stamps, with the WEST for one year. Or 50c pays for WEST one year and 20 word X notice. Or while they last "Robles' Stamp Hunting." Is fine. Sell at 50c. Is nearly a 300 page book. The WEST is the only paper for over ten years averaging over 100 pages an issue. It will pay you to send for sample copy to-day. It's true.

**HOW TO CLEAN SOILED STAMPS.**

A French philatelist gave some years ago the following directions for cleaning postage stamps in soiled condition. Immerse the stamps to be cleaned in a 2 per cent. or 3 per cent. solution of permanganate of potash, and allow it to remain for a few moments (the length of time depends on the marks to be removed and a prolonged immersion does not matter); the stamp will then appear of a brownish tint, due to the formation of manganate. In order to remove the deposit of manganate, it is sufficient to soak the stamp in a 2 per cent. or 3 per cent. solution of citric acid, wash it in running water and dry it. "The process is an excellent one," said the writer, and went on to describe a sheet of stamps in his possession that was covered with must marks; half the sheet was treated as recommended above, and the portion in question became white without any deterioration in the paper. Another correspondent stated that he tried the formula on an old Spanish stamp that was dreadfully dirty; the specimen became superb, and now he regards it as the gem of his collection.—Philatelic West.

**THE TRAGEDY OF A COLLECTION**  
(In Three Stanzas.)

1  
Little bits of paper  
In a little book  
Looking for a sucker  
Who will "take the hook,"

2.  
Sucker with a bank roll  
Makes the dealer glad,  
Sucker too is happy,  
Soon he will be sad.

3.  
Nice little collection  
In the auction mart;  
Oh! the fearful slaughter  
Broke the sucker's heart.

E. H. HALL, A. P. S. 790.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.**

Catalogue of Mack Stamp Co.'s 14th Sale—Scranton, Pa., Oct. 29th, 1911—Mack Stamp Co., Scranton, Pa.

Catalogue of Thos. L. Elder's 54th Sale—including the Coburn stamp collection—Thos. L. Elder, New York.

**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO. MOVES TO DE GRAFF.**

A clipping from the Ohio State Journal conveys the news that the International Stamp Co. has moved to DeGraff, Ohio, where, it is expected, material economies on operating expenses will be achieved, while the new location will be equally favorable for mail trade.

Very probably the local or "counter" trade in Columbus did not justify the expense of maintaining offices in

the heart of the city; and the company will be better off to conduct its operations mainly by mail. A branch sales office will, however, be retained at the old location.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.**

"Stamps," the house organ of the International Stamp Co., continues to prove a very welcome visitor. Hogan and Finerty are still at it, and in this number discuss "Organs—Official and Otherwise" in their inimitable way. As usual, we cannot resist reprinting the effusion, which will be found elsewhere in this week's paper. Our readers must not, however, get the notion that the Hogan and Finerty sketches are all there is to "Stamps." It also contains a great many inviting stamp offers; and as a whole is an organ that the International Co. may well be proud of.

The initial number of the M. P. A.'s new official organ is out. The new journal is published by August Mack, of Scranton, Pa.,—a dyed-in-the-wool M. P. A. boomer who has done a great deal for the society—and bears the name of "Mack's Monthly Philatelist." This first number is exceedingly promising. Both arrangement and typography are good; the reading matter is excellent, for a first number; and there is a brisk, business-like tone to the whole paper that is far removed from the boyishness and crudity that usually permeates amateur stamp journals.

The new magazine should prove a splendid organ for the M. P. A. and greatly advance the interests and prestige of that clever and useful society. We are happy to observe a goodly list of applications for M. P. A. membership in the number before us. We also note that the M. P. A. has taken the heroic measure of cutting off all its dead wood, the Secretary's report this month suspending 177 members for non-payment of dues. This reduces the total membership of the M. P. A. from 493 to 316; but it places the society on a sound and tangible basis, and is, we think, a measure of the wisest policy. The M. P. A., S. P. A. and other societies of this class, have always in the past been very loth to drop members for non-payment on account of the wish to make their membership appear as large as possible. But a membership that does not pay its dues is of very little use to any society; and we congratulate the M. P. A. on having had the courage to cut off the delinquents and face the world on a sound and business-like basis. It will lose nothing by the action in the esteem of any philatelist whose good opinion is worth having.

There are often interesting bits of information to be gleaned from the "Changes in Address" column in the reports of national stamp bodies. We are led to this remark by noting in the M. P. A. report that Col. J. M. T. Partello has changed his address from Fort Lawton, Wash., to the Army and Navy Club, New York. This would lead one to guess that Col. Partello has gone on the retired list and will make his home hereafter in Gotham.

In any event, he will be warmly welcomed by the philatelists of the metropolis—and particularly by the old-timers.

We have received by courtesy of Messrs. Morgenthau & Co., a priced catalogue of their 46th Sale. This, the first Morgenthau Sale of the season, contained 994 lots, the consignments of various parties, and while lacking in extreme rarities, presented many useful medium-grade stamps. The total amount realized for the 994 lots was \$3068.25.

Thos. L. Elder, the well-known New York numismatist, whose public sales of coins are among the most important held in America, departs a trifle from his usual lines in his 54th sale, and offers, in addition to coins, medals and tokens, some four hundred lots of stamps. These stamps formed the collection of the late Dr. Edw. S. Coburn of Troy, N. Y., and include many good medium-grade stamps, though few great rarities.

We mentioned a week or two ago the forthcoming appearance of a new weekly stamp paper, to be published at Harrisburg, Pa., by L. P. Miller, under the name of the Weekly Philatelic Review. It turns out that this new weekly is not a separate publication, but a portion of the Weekly Advocate, a general newspaper, published at Harrisburg, by A. M. Aurand, Jr., who, like Mr. Miller, is a stamp enthusiast. Mr. Aurand has apparently sublet to Mr. Miller a portion of his paper, and in this space—amounting in area to about three-quarters of a page, ordinary newspaper size—Mr. Miller presents his "Weekly Review"—a sort of "paper within a paper." The idea is ingenious, and does away with a great many of the usual trials and tribulations of philatelic publishing. As Mr. Miller openly avows that he is not looking for profit, but merely for pleasure, the form of publication does not in any case greatly matter. We have seen a good deal of pleasantly written reading matter from Mr. Miller's pen in some of the lesser stamp journals, and hope his Weekly may prove entertaining on further acquaintance. The first two instalments have been principally devoted to an

# Chicago Philatelic Society.

**Board of Directors.**  
**P. M. Wolsieffer, President.**  
 1301 Fort Dearborn Bldg.,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
**E. M. Rosenthal, Vice President,**  
 529 South Park Avenue,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
**Henry Ades Fowler, Secretary,**  
 89 W. Randolph Street,  
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**C. F. Mann, Treasurer,**  
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 Chicago, Ill.



**Appointive Officers.**  
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 237 West Madison St.,  
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**H. M. Clark, Counterfeit Detector**  
 536 Postal Telegraph Bldg.,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
**R. W. Baldwin, Librarian,**  
 6127 Woodlawn Avenue,  
 Chicago, Ill.

The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

I. R. Johnson,  
 J. E. Lord,  
 A. Roterberg,  
 E. C. Scheffler,  
 C. E. Severn.  
**Directors.**

## The 596th Meeting.

The 596th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's club rooms, 1530-31 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of October 19th, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:

Baldwin, Clark, Dahl, Dodd, Evans, Fowler, Johnson, I. R., Lindquist, Mann, McDonald, Michael, F., Olsen, Rosenthal, Roterberg, A., Roterberg, F., Scheffler, Schleckert, Severn, Sevon, Toppan, Whitaker and Wolsieffer.

Messrs. V. D. Angermann, R. H. M. Falls and M. G. Watkins were present as visitors.

The Board of Directors, all present except Lord, transacted the following:

Bills to the amount of \$45.34 were ordered paid.

The list of delinquent members was taken up and discussed.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

A letter from Samuel H. Gunder was read advising us of the serious illness of his son, Jeane D. Gunder,

with typhoid fever.

Mr. Fowler spoke of the delivery to the Society of the lantern formerly donated by Mr. A. Roterberg.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that a cupboard be provided for the stereopticon. Carried.

On motion duly made and seconded it was moved that a nominating committee be appointed. Carried.

The chair appointed: C. E. Severn, chairman, E. M. Rosenthal, A. Roterberg, R. E. Baldwin, and L. C. Whitaker, the committee to report at last meeting in November.

Mr. Johnson made a report on the 25th anniversary banquet.

Mr. Dodd announced a contest for the evening's entertainment and the prize winners were, in the order named: W. H. McDonald, R. E. Baldwin and A. Roterberg.

On motion made and seconded meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Next meeting Thursday, November 2nd, 1911.

HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Pres.

outline of his plans and purposes in undertaking the publication.

In the above mentioned "Weekly Philatelic Review" we notice a pretentious advertisement of the mysterious "Collector's Review," of Prosser, Wash. The ad. in question prints a "table of contents" of its September number which would lead to the belief that it is quite a magazine. We have, however, never seen a copy, nor have we seen the publication mentioned in any of our principal contemporaries. If somebody is publishing such a magazine at Prosser, Wash., he is certainly keeping mighty quiet about it.

Dr. Davis, in his Vest Pocket Philatelist hits the nail pretty squarely on the head when he criticises the apathy of society members this year in regard to their annual elections. In this connection he submits some interesting figures. In the A. P. S., out of a membership of 1574, only 533—or a little over one-third—took the trouble to mail a ballot. The M. P. A

did a little better, 148 out of 310 voting—this being a showing of nearly 50 per cent.—while the United States Revenue Society polled about the same percentage, 54 out of 139 members voting in this case. The S. P. A. made much the poorest showing of any of the four national bodies, only 89 voting out of a claimed membership of 440—which much strengthens the suspicion long held in many quarters that the S. P. A. is carrying an enormous amount of dead wood on its lists and in actual paid-up membership is nowhere near as large as its rival, the M. P. A. The latter body, after quite recently cutting off 177 delinquents, retains a live paid-up membership of 316. It is much to be doubted if the S. P. A., after eliminating its delinquents could muster anywhere near that number.

We note in the Vest Pocket Philatelist an advertisement of "Le Facsimile" of Geneva. Can it be possible that our good friend Dr. Davis is unaware of the fact that "Le Facsimile" is the organ of a most dangerous and

notorious stamp forger, and that it exists solely and wholly to promote the trade in forged stamps? No such advertisement ought to appear in any reputable stamp journal. We presume it will scarcely appear a second time in the V. P. P.

The New Yorker, of Westfield, N. J., puts out a very presentable October issue of 24 pages and cover. As the size of page is small (the paper, in fact, just about fits in an ordinary commercial envelope) this does not of course, mean as much reading matter as might be imagined. Nevertheless, the New Yorker does present a creditable supply of reading and is altogether a very promising little journal. The chief feature of the current number is a quite ambitious article by Geo. H. Corbet on the stamps of Mauritius, which is well illustrated and gives quite a pretentious air to the number.

B. L. Drew & Co., the well-known Boston auction house, announces a couple of decidedly interesting and important sales for November. First of these is the dispersal of the large and valuable collection of Mr. Henry A. King. The character of this collection may be judged from the fact that it forms no less than 2,670 lots and that four nights (Nov. 7, 8, 13, 14) are to be allotted to its disposal—and from the further fact that it contains such rarities as St. Louis, Providence, (entire sheet), Connall, Baton Rouge, 2c, and many other similarly valuable specimens. On Nov. 24th Drew and Co. will sell the United States collection of Mr. D. H. Bacon, of Derby, Conn., a collector well known to all the old guard in the A. P. S., and whose U. S. stamps are said to be very fine, indeed.

The Drew Co. is not letting any of its competitors get ahead of it in enterprise as is shown by the fact that it has made arrangements to display these stamps in Philadelphia and New York, as well as in Boston.

The Precancel Monthly, of Paris, Ky., is still doing good work for the pre-cancel enthusiasts. With its September-October issue it reaches its sixth issue.

## EVERY ISSUE OF **REDFIELD'S**

is full of REAL stamp bargains. Do not hesitate to send in your orders for anything in this paper.

WE STAND BACK OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

**THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.**

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

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Vol. IX—No. 21

SMETHPORT, PA., NOVEMBER 4, 1911

Whole No. 229

## WE BUY STAMPS

and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!

**We Sell** 100 fine So. & Cent. Am. var. (cat. over \$8.00), \$1.00. Packet 620, 100 diff. scarce stamps, cat. \$10.99. \$1.50.

\$10.00 Lot of filled Approval Sheets, good value, only \$2.00!

75% discount on cheap and medium grade App. Sheets, same kind on which other dealers allow 50-60 per cent.

New Big BARGAIN List FREE!!

C. E. HUSSMAN STAMP CO.,

211 N. Garrison St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## 47th SALE

November 23, 24, 27, and 28.

Collection of Dr. W. R. A. Wilson

In this fine sale there are

106 Combination Lots

Splendid value for collectors and dealers. Catalogue ready—mailed on request.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

87 Nassau St., New York City

## WE BUY STAMPS

We wish to purchase several good collections, also duplicates, U. S. Proofs, Entire Envelopes, Dealers' Stocks, Accumulations, etc., etc. Anything desirable wanted.

Give full particulars, or send on approval. Prompt cash settlement.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

## CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

(Established 1898)

1496 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Announcement

During January, 1912, we will issue the first number of the

United Stamp Company Herald

a monthly journal House Organ of at least 8 pages, half of which will be devoted to Philatelic Articles, Notes, and Society Announcements, the balance of the paper being used for the advancement of our business. The Herald will be sent to our patrons and to anyone in the U. S. and Possessions for one year for 12c in stamps. Foreign 25c. Send in your name at once.

Our advertisements will continue to appear as heretofore.

UNITED STAMP CO.,

1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ills.

### F. BREITFUSS DEAD.

One of the Greatest Collectors of Modern Times.

We learn from the Philadelphia Stamp News of the death, at Carlsbad, on September 7th, of the great Russian philatelist, F. Brietfuss. M. Brietfuss' name is probably known to most of our readers. He was one of the great collectors of the world—one of the relatively few men in the whole history of Philately who, with practically unlimited wealth at their disposal and abundance of leisure, have given their whole lives to collecting stamps on a colossal scale. M. Brietfuss was born in St. Petersburg in 1851, and became a stamp collector in early boyhood. His father occupied at that period an influential post at the Russian Court and was able to procure for his son through foreign ministers many specimens that now rank as very great rarities. Orders were also, we believe we have heard it stated, placed with all the principal stamp dealers of that time for all new issues without regard to cost; while the same liberal scale of expenditure was maintained in regard to obsolete issues. Naturally, the Brietfuss Collection early became one of the celebrated collections of Europe. For thirty or forty years its owner was an enormous purchaser, and, like M. Ferrary, willing to go to almost any lengths for a needed specimen. As a result his collection became one of the most monumental and magnificent ever put together—probably second in size and value

## NOW READY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE For 1911

Paper Covers, 70c by mail, 60c  
Cloth Covers, 65c; by mail, 75c

The ONLY CATALOGUE in English complete in one volume.

The ONLY catalog listing United States Envelopes, Revenues and Telegraphs. The ONLY Standard American Catalogue.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,  
127 Madison Ave., New York City.

## RARE STAMPS

A Stock of British Colonials, second to none, reinforced from time to time by purchases which in the past have not only included items like the Avery, but some of the finest specialized collections made on both sides of the water.

RECENT PURCHASES include—Magnificent collections of TRANSVAAL, CEYLON and MAURITIUS.

W. H. PECKITT'S 10 per cent. NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

### THIS MEANS

A prompt supply of British Colonial Novelties.

The receipt of Provisionals and other short-lived stamps, such as the scarce Levant.

Stamps at 10 per cent. over Actual Face value.

No deposit if you give me a good reference, and promise to pay within one week after the receipt of the stamps.

### FOREIGN NEW ISSUES.

"Portuguese Indies Republic" ... 1½R—1d  
Portugal "Vasco de Gama" set, and postage dues overprinted "Republica" etc., for postage. Provisional issue 2½r, 5r, 10r, 15r on 5r, 20r, 50r, 75r, 80r, on 150, 100r, set ..... 1.9d  
Do Do Do full set to 1000r, 12½d  
Bavaria, 60p, dark green ..... 9d  
German Empire, 60p, mauve ..... 9d  
Tibet, 3 pies to 1r, set of 10 ..... 7.9d  
Brazil 600r, green ..... 1.1d

All the above are in mint condition.

W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, London, W. C.

Telephone 3294 Gerrard.

Telegrams & Cables: "Peckitt, London."



## DON'T BUY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE

### We Give Them Away.

The new Scott's Catalogue will soon be out and although the price has advanced we will follow our custom for the past ten years of sending a free copy to every customer that buys \$5.00 net before December 1st.

Our prices are as low as the lowest and you get the catalogue free of charge. Our NEW ISSUE Service is up to the minute. If you care to spend only a small amount, try our 20th Century Short Sets. A big lot of good stamps for a little money. If your name is not on our Mailing List

We Both Lose.

# STAMP AUCTION A SPECIALTY.

If you have a really good collection or lot of stamps for sale and wish the best results, as obtained by modern methods, a first class catalog, and a list of tested buyers, write us. We have held 38 very successful sales (and are preparing others). We have incorporated some new ideas in auctions which have produced results eminently satisfactory to sellers and buyers alike.

**TERMS:**—Our terms are lowest for the best service and vary with the magnitude and quality of collection. **MONEY ADVANCED INTENDING SELLERS**, if desired. Sales held both in New York and Philadelphia.

**PHILADELPHIA STAMP COMPANY,**

1204 Chestnut Street, Percival Parrish, President. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Stamps Free

100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage.

- 10 different Siam stamps ..... 20c
- 50 different Animal stamps ..... 75c
- 50 different French Colonies ..... 50c
- 20 different Turkey ..... 25c
- 50 different Italy ..... 25c
- 15 different Iceland ..... 50c

Collection of 2500 different 20th Century stamps mounted in a 20th Century album about 75 per cent. are used, balance unused.

- A bargain at ..... \$75.00
- 10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.
- 1000 hinges, 8c; 5000, 30c.
- 10 different colons, 15c; 20 different, 25c.
- 10 Nyassa 2½, 1911, 5c.
- 10 New Hebrides, 15c.

Wholesale list for dealers. We buy stamps. Buying list 10c.

**TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.**

## New Salvador

(ALL MINT)

1c vermilion, 2c mauve, 13c emerald, 24c yellow and 50c brown, set 65c.

Onela Stamps, 1c green, 3 on 13c brown, 5 on 10c blue, 10c blue, 12c green, 13c brown, 50 on 10c blue and 1 Colon (\$1) on 13c brown, set of eight at \$1.25.

**TRANSVAAL 1896.**

½p, 1p, 2p, 2½p, 3p, 4p, 6p, 1sh and 2sh 6p, complete mint set at just 10 per cent. over face—\$1.37.

**L. W. CHARLAT,**

Philatelic Expert,

81 Nassau St., New York.

# LIGHT and AIRY

By the time this issue of Redfield's is in your hands we will be located in one of the largest and finest equipped offices occupied by any stamp firm in America. A modern concrete fire proof building specially planned to meet the requirements of the fastest growing stamp business in this country will be occupied by us October 16th. All mail orders should be sent to our new address. Send for our new daily bargain sheets—soon to be the talk of stampdom.

Sample bargain:

**CUBA, 1903, 50c, only..... FOUR CENTS**  
Postage extra.

**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,**

Drawer 158, DE GRAFF, OHIO

(and that but very slightly) to the Ferrary Collection only. Some years since the greater portion of the Brietfuss Collection was sold to the great house of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of London. The price paid for same has, to the best of our knowledge, never been made public; but has, we believe, been guessed at at all the way from £150,000 to £250,000 (\$750,000 to \$1,250,000), so it is a fair estimate that the Brietfuss Collection had a market worth of in the vicinity of a million dollars. M. Brietfuss, in thus disposing of the greater part of his collection, did not relinquish his

activities as a collector. He retained his collection of the stamps of Russia and Finland (undoubtedly far the finest collection of these stamps ever formed) and was at the time of his death engaged in compiling a work, in collaboration with other Russian philatelists, on the stamps of the Russian Rural Posts.

M. Brietfuss as a young man spent some years in London and took an active part in the English Philately of the time. At the time of his death he was the oldest living member of the Royal Philatelic Society, having been elected to membership in 1875. He had done a great deal for Philately in Russia; and was always indisputably the foremost Russian collector. His death removes one of the greatest figures in all Philately.

## ORIGINALS AND REPRINTS OF HELIGOLAND.

(From Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.)

We have pleasure in calling attention to this work, originally written in German and lately published in a French translation, by Mr. Wulbern, a well-known German philatelist, who had already issued, some twenty years ago, a pamphlet on the Stamps of Heligoland, of which editions appeared both in German and Dutch.

The writer gives the following list of the quantities issued of the first issue:—

1867. Rouletted.	
½ sch. Type I.	20,000
½ sch. Type II.	10,000
1 sch.	40,000
2 sch.	200,000
6 sch.	100,000

and points out that, as all the reprints of the ½ and 1 sch. were made with Type II of the head (thin curled lock at bottom of chignon), any stamps of ½ or 1 sch. of Type I (thick round lock at bottom of chignon) must be originals. The originals of ½ sch., Type II, are printed in a fairly dark green (dark blue-green) and are not easily distinguishable from certain reprints. The originals of the 2 sch. are pale green and carmine-rose, and the paper is thin and translucent; there is a slight tint of vermilion about the 1879 reprint, which reprint, however, can only be distinguished from the original by an experienced eye, and this remark applies also in the case of the 6 sch. We confess that we do not quite follow the author in

## The Seat of the Chinese Republic. HANKOW

At last "Young China" is making a successful fight for freedom. The Progressives are growing more dominant every day and soon the monstrous Manchu dynasty will be dethroned.

The most important centers, including Hankow, are already under control of the new government.

In view of these stirring events the first series of Hankow stamps (issued in 1893) are most interesting and naturally collectors will want to possess them.

Fortunately I happened to find a little parcel consisting of:

- 2c lilac, showing Native Tea Merchant
- 5c green, showing Native Tea Merchant
- 10c vermilion, showing Native Tea Merchant

2c purple blue, Wu Chang Stork Tower

30c red, Post Office at Hankow

Price 60c per set, only a limited number on hand.

These stamps are printed on curious colored paper and are typically Chinese in appearance. They sort of bring to you a bit of turbulent Hankow.

**L. W. Charlat,**  
Philatelic Expert,  
81 Nassau St., New York

## SIAM

1887 12a lilac and carmine	.....	.02
1900 1a gray green	.....	.01
1900 4a dark rose	.....	.02
1900 8a dark green and yellow	.....	.02
1904 2a scarlet and blue	.....	.01
1906 1a orange and green	.....	.01
1906 2a violet and gray	.....	.02
1906 4a gray and red	.....	.02
1906 8a black and olive-yellow	.....	.03
1907 4a carmine	.....	.02
1907 2a on 24a lilac and blue	.....	.02
1907 1a orange and green, Jubilee	.....	.02
1909 2s on 1a orange and green	.....	.02
1909 2s on 2a green, scarce	.....	.08
1909 3s on 3a violet and gray	.....	.02
1909 6s on 4a carmine	.....	.03
1909 12s on 8a black and olive-yellow	.....	.05
1910 2s orange and gray	.....	.01
1910 6s carmine	.....	.02
1911 12a black and bistre	.....	.04

**LEON V. CASS,** Morganton, N. C.

**NEW BRUNSWICK 1860**

When the Dominion of Canada was formed a half century ago, New Brunswick boxed up her provisional stamps of 1860 and stored the boxes in the St. John postoffice. Some years ago the postoffice took fire. The firemen threw boxes out of the window. The boxes broke on the sidewalk and people grabbed sheets of stamps and ran.

A part of a sheet of 1c, railroad engine, red lilac, has been placed in our hands.

Catalogue 25c., sent postpaid for 15c. Pairs, strips, blocks, same rate.

**COPLEY STAMP CO.,**  
Boston, Mass.

## Money Loaned on Stamps

Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Etc.  
**F. MICHAEL,** 937 Madison St. CHICAGO, ILL.

his description of the rouletting of originals of the 1867 issue, but it is clear that it was formed of very sharp clean cuts, and is identical in its characteristics with the rouletting of the North German Confederation stamps.

Of the next issue there were the following quantities:—

- ½ sch. 140,000 (in 8 printings)
- 1 sch. 45,000 (in 3 printings)

The perforation of these, and all oth-

**Clearance Bargains**

*Hawaii, No. 54, cat. 20c	.05
Hawaii, No. 53, cat. 20c	.05
Hawaii, No. 61, cat. 40c	.12
U. S. Rev., 1898, \$10 black	.15
U. S. Rev., 1898, \$100, cat. \$0.00	1.50
Sabon, 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 30c	.29
*Virgin Isles, No. 15, scarce	.24
Brazil, No. 183, 1000 reis	.04
Brazil, No. 184, 2000 reis	.10
West Australia, No. 98, cat. 12c	.02
*Russian China, No. 2	.02
Transvaal, No. 135, cat. 75	.18
Transvaal, No. 105, cat. 15c	.05
*Mauritius, No. 46, cat. 50c	.12
Costa Rica, No. 57, cat. 12c	.02
Mexico, No. 303, 5 peso	.49

Postage 2c extra. You are positively losing money if you have not seen "Roessler's Stamp News." We will be delighted to send a free sample. October issue loaded down with tremendous bargains.

A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

**Recent Issues**

Malta, 2d grey	.06
Cuba, one color, 1, 2, 5c	.12
Gold Coast, 2sb 6d	.80
Gilbert & Ellice, set of 4	.25
Surname, 1911, set 7 surcharges	5.00
Antiqua, 6d multiple	.18

Send for my B. B. Lists 24, 28, 29. Do you want a superb used 90c, 1869, U. S., or a mint 3c "August." Write me.

FRANK P. BROWN COMPANY,

325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**40,000** Stamps in 8 Vols. at 1/2 Scott's Catalogue price. 30,000 in 6 Vols. at 1-3 Cat. PRICE LIST FREE. COLLECTIONS BOUGHT. 3 Postal Savings Official Stamps 2c, 10c and \$1, for 25c.

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,

65 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

**U. S. Postal Saving Stamps**

2c black	10c	10c red	.35c
50c green	\$1.00	\$1.00 ultra	\$1.00
25 different U. S. good			.5c
500 mixed U. S. before 1896			.10c
1000 Hinges—Faultless			.8c

SALT CITY STAMP CO.,  
727 E. 3rd St., Hutchinson, Kansas

**ROUMANIA 1906**

1B TO 2L  
CAT. 1.11

—for—  
40c, POST FREE.

Lightly Canceled.

EDWIN W. FUSS,

217 Summer St., Newark, N. J.

er Heligoland stamps, gauges 13 1/4 x 14 1/4, and any stamps gauging 14x14 may be at once dismissed as Hamburg reprints (1891, etc.), but there is nothing, save a knowledge of the various printings of the originals, to enable us to distinguish between these and the earlier reprints. One point, however, will sometimes be sufficient to identify originals of 1869-71, and that is the so-called "quadrille" paper, which was used for the last printings of this issue.

1873. Perf.

1/4 sch., 65,000 (2 printings)

1/4 sch. (error, oval in red)

25,000

3/4 sch. 50,000

1 1/2 sch., 50,000.

Of these stamps the 1/4, 1/4 and 1 1/2 sch. all have the head of Type I, and are easily distinguished from the Berlin reprints, which have the head of Type II. Certain Hamburg reprints,

**Prizes Awarded For Artistic Ideas For a Philatelic Design.**

To secure a suitable cover design for our auction sale catalogues, we offer the following prizes for the three best designs submitted in competition:

**FIRST PRIZE**—Stamps catalogued (Scott's 1912) at \$50—

**SECOND PRIZE**—Stamps catalogued (Scott's 1912) at \$30—

**THIRD PRIZE**—Stamps catalogued (Scott's 1912) at \$20.

1. Lack of expertness in drawing need not debar competition, we will award prizes for the idea rather than for the execution.
2. All designs must be signed by a fictitious name and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing author's name and address and endorsed by the fictitious name.
3. All designs must be submitted on or before December 15th, 1911.
4. Names of prize winners will be published in the philatelic journals of the week of December 23rd, 1911.
5. Stamps awarded as prizes will be of our own selection, but we will, wherever possible, consider preferences of the prize winners.
6. The award will be made by competent judges, whose decision to approve or reject any and all designs shall be absolute.

**EUGENE KLEIN, INC.,**

Empire Building,

13th & WALNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

of the 1/4 and 1/4 sch. have Type I, but the perforation, as described above, will serve for their detection. The Leipzig reprints of 1888 are correct as regards the type of head and the gauge of perforation, but the colours are altogether too "loud," and the perforation holes are too small. The author's remark that "the originals of this issue are easily recognised by the fact that the design does not show through at the back" may be taken as a test for the 3/4 sch., although later on he speaks of the first Berlin reprint of this value as differing only in shade from originals. It should be added that there was a posthumous printing of the 1/4 sch. with head of Type I, but printed on ordinary paper and not on the "quadrille" paper of the originals.

In 1875 a series with value in decimal currency was issued, the head of the Queen in the central oval being reproduced from the die of Type II (curled lock).

1875. 1 pfennig, 300,000

2 pfennig, 200,000

5 pfennig, 120,000 (in 2 printings)

10 pfennig, 490,000 (in 5 printings)

25 pfennig, 100,000

50 pfennig, 70,000 (in 2 printings)

No satisfactory test for the Berlin reprints of the 1 pf. can be given, but originals are dark carmine and dark green. The Leipzig and Hamburg reprints can be detected by the peculiarities of perforation referred to above.

Originals of the 2 pf. are dark carmine and dark green. The Berlin reprint is yellow-green, with the oval in a bright granulated red. Leipzig and Hamburg reprints as above.

Originals of the 5 pf. exist in two printings—in dark carmine and dark green, and in bright carmine and dark green. There was a posthumous printing resembling the second printing, but with the green of a slightly lighter shade. No reprints exist.

Of the 10 pf. there were no less than five printings, varying in shades.

No reprints exist.

There was only one printing of the 25 pf.—in carmine and dark green. No reprints exist.

Of the 50 pf. there were two printings—heavy impressions in green and dark carmine, and lighter impression with oval in a paler granulated red. No reprints exist.

1876. 3 pfennig, 80,000 (2 printings.)

20 pfennig, 420,000 (8 printings)

The two Berlin reprints of the 3 pf. are difficult to distinguish from the originals. The 20 pf. was never reprinted.

1879. 1 mark, 15,000 (2 printings)

5 marks, 10,000 (1 printing)

Neither of these have been reprinted, but there was a posthumous printing of the 1 mark, in which the red colour is very slightly brighter than in the second printing.

B. T. K. SMITH.

**CANADAS GOING UP.**

(From the Philatelic Gazette.)

An installment of Scott's 1912 catalogue that will be out about December 1, shows some strong advances especially in Canada. The important changes in this country are as follows:

	1911.	1912.
1851 6p violet, unused	\$150.00	\$125.00
1851 12p black, unused	150.00	550.00
1852 6p purp-black unused	150.00	125.00
1855 7 1/2p green unused	60.00	70.00
1859 10c red-lilac unused	5.00	7.50
1859, 10c red-lilac used	.75	1.00
1859 10c black-brown used	12.50	15.00
1859, 12 1/2c yellow-green unused	3.00	3.75
1859 17c blue used	1.00	1.25
1868 1/2c black, unused	.30	.40
1868 1c brown-red unused	.85	1.50
1868 2c pale green, unused	1.25	1.50
1868 2c dark green, unused	1.25	1.50
1868 3c red unused	1.25	1.50
1868 3c deep red, unused	1.25	2.00

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
 United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year  
 Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
 Transient—\$1.68 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
 Trade Column—12c per line (nonpariel) undisplayed.  
 Contracts—The regular rate for advertising in REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY is \$1.68 per inch (14c per line). Contracts will be made at the following special rates. Space may be used any time within a year from date of contract. Bills payable monthly.

312 lines at 12c..... \$40.50  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1/4 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 624 lines at 12c..... \$74.88  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
 General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
 Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY

All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
 All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

**Exchanges**—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
**Change of Address**—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1906, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the No. of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smethport, Pa.

1868 6c dark brown, unused	3.50	4.00
1868 6c dark brown, used	.25	.50
1868 12 1/2c blue, unused	2.00	3.00
1868, 15c lilac, unused	.50	1.00
1868 15c red-lilac, unused	2.00	4.00
1868, 15c red-lilac, used	.25	.50
1872 6c yellow-brown unused	1.00	1.25
1875 15c gray, unused	.50	1.00
1875 15c gray, used	.12	.35
1875 15c blue-gray unused	1.50	2.50
1875, 15c blue-gray used	.12	.35
1882 3c carmine-red, unused	.15	1.00
1892 8c gray, unused	.75	1.50
1892 8c slate, unused	2.00	.75
1892 8c violet-black, unused	.75	2.00
(A new shade, 8c blue gray has been added, \$2.50 unused)		
1897 6c Jubilee unused	.75	1.00

There are some big advances in British Guiana.

1875 6c ult., unused	20.00	25.00
1875 24c green unused	25.00	40.00
1878 1c or No. 82, un'd	2.50	3.75
1878 1c or No. 83, un'd	10.00	12.50
1878 1c or No. 87, un'd	3.00	5.00
1878 1c or No. 88, un'd	4.00	7.50
1878 1c or No. 89, un'd	12.50	15.00
1881 2c No. 98, unused	8.50	10.00
1881 2c No. 99, unused	1.25	1.75
1881 2c No. 100, unused	7.50	9.00
1881 2c No. 101, unused	8.50	15.00
1881 2c No. 102, unused	1.50	2.50
1900 60c No.159, unused	4.00	5.00

There are no changes in Canal Zone

Cape of Good Hope, 1853 1p red unused	25.00	30.00
Cape of Good Hope, 1853 4p blue unused	40.00	50.00
Cape of Good Hope, 1853-64 1p rose unused	4.00	7.50
Cape of Good Hope, 1853-64 4p blue unused	5.00	7.50
Cape of Good Hope, 1853-64 6p lilac unused	10.00	18.00
Cape of Good Hope, 1853-64 6p lilac used	3.00	5.00

Ceylon 1857 1p blue used	4.00	10.00
Ceylon 1857 6p plum used	5.00	6.00
Ceylon 1857 6p brown used	4.50	7.50

Early Chile has been revised by watermarks.

1853 5c brown-red used	.75	1.50
1867 1c orange unused	.25	.50
1867 2c black unused	.35	.50
1867 10c blue unused	.30	.75
1878 50c lilac unused	1.50	5.00

Most of the 1895 and 1896 Chilean Postage Dues show big advances.

1895 perf. 13		
4c yellow p used	.50	2.50
6c yellow p unused	.65	6.00
8c yellow p unused	1.00	2.00
10c yellow p unused	1.00	2.50
16c yellow p unused	1.25	2.00
20c yellow p unused	1.25	5.00
30c yellow p unused	1.50	3.75
40c yellow p unused	2.50	3.75
1895 perf. 11		
1c red on yel., un'd	.65	5.00
2c red on yel., un'd	.85	3.75
4c red on yel., un'd	.75	3.75
6c red on yel., un'd	.75	3.75
8c red on yel., un'd	.75	3.75
10c red on yel., un'd	.40	3.75
20c red on yel., un'd	.60	.50
40c red on yel., un'd	1.50	1.00
50c red no yel., un'd	2.50	1.50
60c red on yel., un'd	3.00	2.50
80c red on yel., un'd	4.00	3.25
1p red on yel., un'd	5.00	3.25

China 1878 1c unwm'ked, unused	1.00	1.75
China 1897 \$1.00 car. and rose unused	2.50	3.00
China 1897 \$2.00 or. and yellow unused	5.00	6.00

Col. Rep. 1859 20c blue, unused	6.00	10.00
Col. Rep. 1860 5c violet unused	2.00	5.00
Col. Rep. 1860 1p rose bluish, unused	7.50	12.50
Col. Rep. 1862 20c red unused	60.00	75.00
Col. Rep. 1863 5c orange, unused	2.50	5.00
Col. Rep. 1863 10c blue unused	3.00	10.00

**ORGANS—OFFICIAL AND OTHERWISE—DISCUSSED BY HOGAN AND FINERTY.**

(From "Stamps.")  
 "Oi hear yez hod a gr-r-reat toime at th' Chicawgy convintion," said Ho-

**\$1.00 STAMP FREE**

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. It's free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.

No. Cat.  
 1. Nicaragua 1860 5c black\* fine ..... .75  
 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10c gray\* No. 23a ..... 1.00  
 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\* ..... .75  
 4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\* ..... .50  
 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... .50  
 6. South (India) 1a green\* No. 11 ... .65

You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.

**1909 U. S. IMPRINT, CHEAP.**  
 Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.

1c 1909 .05 with line between ..... .07  
 2c 1909 .10 with line between ..... .11  
 1c 1909 .15 with line between ..... .18  
 1c 1909 .19 with line between ..... .25  
 7c 1909 .23 with line between ..... .30

We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face. Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 Imp. as cheap as anyone.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,  
 Hasterbury, Conn.

**FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges**

All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage.  
 Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.

1805 Adams St.,  
**QUAKER STAMP CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.**

gan, as Finerty wandered in, the first time after his return from his Philatelic jaunt.

"We did," said Finerty; "we did. Yez sh'u'd 've been there."

Hogan made no response, and Finerty resumed. "We illicted a new official or-r-rgan."

"Yez did not," rejoined Hogan. "Ut wor illicted befoor yez wint."

"Wull, they's a new wan, anny-way," said Finerty sullenly.

"Thru'e f'r yez; they it," said Hogan as he settled back in his chair. After a few minutes' silence he continued:

"Or-r-rgans, Finerty, is a curious thing. They's poipe or-r-rgans, with dignity, an' volume av tone, an' stringth, an' swateness, an' dillica-assy combined. Thin teyh's th' little or-r-rgans that most folkses buy befoor they think they c'n afford a pianny. They're not much on dignity, an' whin yez want strength 'r volume av tone, they're apt t' die out with a squake 'r a squawk. Thin they's hand or-r-rgans, which comes a shtep below th' strate pianny, av which th' laste said th' betther.

"Oi'm not sayin', Finerty, thot th' or-r-rgan av th' A-a-a. Pay. S. is anny wan av these things, but Faith, it's gettin' t' be a movin' or-r-rgan, anny way, an' it's harr-rd t' say phwat binifit th' association achaves be chasin'

**U. S. REVENUES**

1c Play. Cards, cat. \$3.00, for .....\$1.20  
 2c Play. Cards, blue, cat. 25c, for ..... .07  
 3c Play. Cards, green, cat. \$6.00, for ..... 2.20  
 4c Play. Cards, gray, cat. \$8.00, for ..... 3.20  
 5c Play. Cards, cat. 75c, for ..... .20  
 25c Warehouse Recp., cat. 60c, for ..... .15  
 50c Probate of Will, cat. 75c, for ..... .16  
 \$1 Mortgage, cat. \$3.00, for ..... .65  
 \$5 Probate of Will, cat. 90c, for ..... .30  
 Jos. F. Negreen, 26 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City

aroun' so much."

"Yez don't mane t' say yez want t' go back t' McHales, do yez?" demanded Finerty.

"No, Oi don't say that," said Hogan, "fr Oi don't care. But we moight do wor-r-rse. Of fit McHale's beca'se they did some things thot Oi didn't loike; but there worrn't anny soreness, 'r bathred, 'r vindicativeness in ut. An' Oi'd probably do ut ag'in if Oi hod occasion. But whin we hod thim fr th' or-r-rgan, they wor always on th' job, an' they wor a certain amount of dignity thot wor pl'asin' t' thim thot paid th' freight.

"Thin we changed. Oi ain't sayin' ut worrn't a good thing, but we didn't get phwat we hoped. Ridfield hod ither instrumints t' play besoides th' or-r-rgan, so whoile we achieved liberthy, fraydom av conscience an' all thim things, we didn't get th' nourishment, as an association, thot we wor used to, an' yez c'n say th' resoolt fr y'rsilf.

"An' McHale's kipt roight on.

"Now we've shifted ag'in. Av coorse they's a foine ould Ofrish name t' th' or-r-rganist, but they's no tillin' if Percy McGraw McMann c'n rade th' music, 'r play th' instrumint, 'r knows th' manuals anny better than thim thot's gawn befor. If he can't, thin th' hundhred bucks he guv th' association fr th' job is dear fr th' money. If he can, thin ut's all roight.

"But as fr me, Finerty, Oi'll shtick t' me ould house or-r-rgan, make ut pay if Oi can, an' thrust th' day's a-comin' whin th' great American Philalay-tillie S'ciety 'll blow ut's own hor-r-rrn, an' not depind on an amachure or-r-rganist t' play an instrumint he don't know an' over which he's scrappin' with some wan ilse, all th' toime he's thryin' t' play."

**NEW-FOUND-LAND.**

By Chas. E. Jenney.

From the North there came a message to a distant, sunny clime, 'Twas a message from the icebergs to the fig tree and the lime; Others followed, bringing tidings, causing silent joy or mirth, Or perchance they told of sorrow, of some dear one gone from earth. Times it seemed as if warm currents from that far Atlantic Isle Had swept southward, bringing nature, bringing to her face a smile; Then it seemed as if its bleak wind, flying fast o'er dale and hill, Sought to pierce the golden tropic with a gruesome sense of chill.

From the date of fifty-seven, every message came in state, And each bearer of a message, wore the livery of its date. First the shamrock and the thistle blazoned on a field of white, And the name St. Johns, Newfoundland, circling round from left to right;

Then there came a page who bore the coronet in octagon, Quartefoil, with the same motto as its brothers, elder born. Later there came new devices, whispering of Atlanta's tanks, Cod and seal with iceberg background, and a schooner off the banks.

In all colors of the rainbow were these pages who were sped, With their tidings from Newfoundland to a land with sunlight wed. Many years have faded in the dimming memories of the past, Each new generation rising, scarcely thinking of the last;

Long-forgotten are the tidings which these messages once told, And the writer and the reader long have changed from life to mould, But those little bits of paper, that as passports served them then, Still are treasured and hold places of great honor among men.

While the thoughts they served to carry, over sea and over land, May have gone from us forever, by stern fate's unjust command, Still we see the seal and cod-fish, and the full-rigged fishing-smack, On the pages of our albums, and they bring old memories back.

—The Hobbyist.

**SALE OF THE WILSON COLLECTION.**

We have often referred to the phenomenon that there are so many important collectors, building up collections costing many thousands of dollars who are absolutely unknown to philatelic fame till their collections come to be disposed of via the auction route. Another case of this kind comes up in Morgenthau's 47th Sale, containing the collection of the late Dr. W. R. A. Wilson of Pittsfield, Mass. This gentleman was one of the quiet, unknown collectors; yet his collection proves of sufficient importance to justify the Messrs. Morgenthau in giving it a four-night sale—and even this big auction house does not hold four-night sales every day. As a matter of fact, the Wilson collection, the catalogue fully proves, is one of both magnitude and magnificence. It requires 91 pages to list its contents and the total number of lots is very nearly 2000. As to rarities, the collection is studded with them. There is the Cape of Good Hope Woodblock Error, 4p red, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia Shillings, no less than 68 Sydney Views and innumerable other

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

Selections of low-priced 20th Century stamps, mostly late issues, on approval at 50 per cent. discount. C. E. Nickles, 122 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 in paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

150 var., 8c; 200 var., 14c. App. 50 per cent. William Ihlefeld, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

good things that fairly make one's mouth water. And of \$10 to \$25 there are any number. All told this must be (we are speaking roughly) be a thirty or forty thousand dollar collection; and it is certainly remarkable that its owner should have remained so entirely out of philatelic limelight.

Dr. Wilson, we are informed, laid the foundation of his collection a few years ago by the purchase of the collection of Mr. J. T. Coit of New York—the collector who gained much fame a couple of years since by his purchase and immediate re-sale at auction of the world-famous Seybold Collection. Mr. Coit's original collection, it seems, passed into Dr. Wilson's possession; and to it has been added many fine things from other sources; so that Dr. Wilson's collection must have been at his death one of the three or four best in New England. Verily, the philatelic world is a larger place than we realize. The presence in the field of so many collectors of the quiet, unobtrusive type, but of large means, is really the secret of the stamp auction's present-day prosperity.

Mr. Jno. B. Howe of Syracuse, N. Y., Editor of the Herald, the leading daily newspaper of that city, and a philatelist of many years standing, is to sell his fine collection of United States stamps through Hugh M. Clark the Chicago auctioneer. We hope Mr. Howe is not abandoning Philately. We can ill afford to lose men of his calibre.

**STAMPS WE GIVE FREE!**

15 Canadian and Ten India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list. Postage Two Cents Extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets. Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different except those marked mixed. Agents Wanted 50%  
 11 Tunis 25 1000 Foreign 1 90 1000 Mixed Canada 28  
 14 Sweden 28 1500 " 4 75 1000 " U. S. 36  
 20 Sweden 40 2000 " 7 15 1000 " Italy 37  
 10 Siam 25 2000 " 24 60 1000 " Swiss 43  
 20 Brazil 14 4000 " 49 00 1000 " Holland 42  
 100 Asia 60 Great Bargains 1000 " France 29  
 100 Africa 65 above 1000 " N. Col'ia 25  
 10 Haiti 17 50 Persia 59 1050 " Denmark 47  
 15 India 94 100 Persia 1 80 1004 " Spain 43  
 40 Japan 68 125 Persia 2 75 1000 " Russia 48  
 100 U. S. 20 150 Persia 2 75 8 Seychells 95  
 50 Cuba 49 200 Persia 7 90 10 Mauritius 15  
 100 " 2 29 5 Liberia 19 15 Luxembourg 11  
 127 " 2 24 19 Hawaii 99 50 Newfoundland 1 00  
 75 Turkey 24 15 Finland 12 50 Australia 09  
 19 Liberia 1 00 5 Bermuda 05 50 French Col's 24  
 40 Liberia 5 00 7 Barbados 12 100 " 1 00  
 25 Siam 74 15 Iceland 50 100 " 1 00  
 100 U. S. 20 40 Uruguay 1 00 200 " 4 00  
 20 Spain 11 40 Paraguay 1 00 100 Portugal Col's 1 40  
 10 Brazil 68 40 Haiti 1 00 150 British Col's 20  
 10 Pers 04 200 U. S. 1 29  
 500 Foreign 50 1000's Foreign 12  
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 MARKS STAMP CO. TORONTO, CANADA



**The Pittsburg Philatelic Society**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**OFFICERS.**

President.....Arthur J. Briggs  
Vice-President.....Charles Ek  
Secretary.....Louis Bohn, Crafton, Pa.  
Treasurer.....W. S. Coe, Crafton, Pa.  
Auction Manager.....Louis Bohn  
Official Journal...Redfield's Stamp Weekly

**Minutes of Meeting of Oct. 3, 1911.**

On Tuesday, October 3rd, was held the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburg Philatelic Society in its rooms, 417 Wood St.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock p. m. sharp with President Briggs officiating.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Roll call showed 16 members present.

Correspondence: Letter from Mr. Harry E. Huber was read and the secretary was instructed to reply to same.

Deferred Business. Report by secretary on several delinquent members. Mr. Frank Tucker's name was dropped from the rolls, also 3 other members' names be dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, which was seconded and carried. Another motion was made and carried that this be laid on the table until some future time.

A committee composed of Messrs. Kirchenbower, Reymann, Nelson and Bender was appointed to draft a new set of By-Laws and Constitution, a report to be made at the next meeting.

New Business. A motion was made to order 25 new 1912 Catalogues as soon as issued, and Mr. W. S. Coe was appointed to give this matter his attention. Mr. Reymann thanked the members of the society for their splendid donation of \$17.00 toward the Stamp Exhibit held in Chicago in August. Total subscribed by collectors in Pittsburgh amounted to \$58.00.

The secretary also desires to thank the secretary of the Chicago Philatelic Society and the Metropolitan Philatelic Society for their kindness in submitting their constitution and by laws.

A lively auction sale was held, when the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, Nov. 7, 1911, in their room, 417 Wood St.

LOUIS BOHN, Secy.

**Treasurer's Report.**

Bal. on hand Sept. 1911.....	\$16.24
Dues, com., etc., Oct., 1911.....	5.71
Total.....	21.95
Paid out, rent, etc.....	8.10
Bal. on hand Oct., 1911.....	\$13.85

W. S. COE, Treas.

**THE 1912 CATALOGUE.**

(From the S. S. & C. C. Circular.)

At this season we expect the daily question "when will the Catalogue be ready" and we are seldom disappoint-

ed in our expectations. At present we can only answer "by and by." There is yet much to be done; there are too many possible hindrances and delays for us to dare venture to predict the date at which the Catalogue will be on sale. We are doing our best but there is much to do, much more than the average user of the Catalogue ever conceives.

The next edition will be a book of about 900 pages, averaging 75 to 100 lines of type to the page. Probably \$0,000 lines is not an unfair estimate and every one of these lines has to be gone over several times. "But," some one says, "is all this necessary?" "Has not the work been carefully done in previous years and is not the Catalogue probably right now?" Probably, but not certainly, and because of this uncertainty we must go slowly and try to make it sure. Every line must be compared with other catalogues in English, French and German, to make certain that they do not list something that is not included in our work. As every cataloguer follows an arrangement of his own, it is not always easy to trace out the issues of a country. When an omission is found we must decide if it is a variety that comes within the scope of our catalogue or if it is eliminated by our restricted listing of perforations, minor types of surcharge, etc. Often, too, the history of a stamp has to be looked up and its bona fides investigated, that we may know if it may rightly be included or must be rejected as being unauthorized, wholly speculative or otherwise unworthy of a place in the catalogue. This is not only true of candidates for admission but of stamps that have attained a place in time past and been challenged. Mistakes that have crept in must be investigated. Nothing must be taken for granted, even when it has stood for years. Sometimes it takes an hour of study to confirm or change a single word, but if the word involves an important statement of fact, it is time well spent.

We have also a large quantity of notes of corrections and changes, suggested by friends and gathered from many sources, which must be examined and acted on. All the new stamps that have appeared since the last edition must be included with their proper dates, illustrations, watermarks, perforations, varieties, etc., etc. Colors also are receiving some attention but that subject is so extensive and difficult that it must to a great extent be neglected this year. We hope in time to bring color names into accord throughout the catalogue; but, even then, we realize we will only be expressing the ideas of two or three people and others will not always agree with us.

After all other changes and additions are made, comes the revision of

prices and again the 80,000 items must be gone over. We must note changes in the market, the demand created by the fashion of the moment among collectors, the indications to be found in the wholesale lists, the views of other cataloguers as to values of stamps of their own countries, the effect of sales of remainders, and our own experience of values. When the first man has done his part the work must be submitted to others for criticism and changes. All this takes time and it is not the sort of work that can be rushed. And after it is all done it will be found to contain mistakes, ridiculous and maddening errors, due to human fallibility and the perversity of the printer. Truly, perfection exists not under the sun.

**DETROIT SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.**

At the first annual meeting of the Detroit Philatelic Society Friday evening, October 13, held in the apartments of Mr. John Kay at the Pasadena, the officers for the new year were elected as follows: President, Gen. C. A. Coolidge; vice-president, Mr. Herbert Bowen; secretary, and treasurer, Mr. C. F. Heyerman; sales superintendent, Mr. R. E. Smith; executive committee, Messrs. Rice, Babcock and Heineman. A very interesting paper on the perforations of the large numeral set of postage stamps of Mexico was read by Mr. George Rice, who explained the intricate differences of that issue by the aid of photographic diagrams. Mr. John Kay exhibited his valuable collections and especially his early New York postmasters' local stamps. He also showed the first United States issues of 1847, five and ten cents on used envelopes, singly and in pairs. Schumack perforated United States postage stamps with the new watermark were offered for sale to the members, and as the United States intends to issue an entire new set early in 1912 these stamps will rapidly increase in value. Arrangements were made for the reading of a series of interesting articles on philatelic subjects this winter, and also for the usual auction sale of stamps at the social gatherings of the society. After a delightful collation prepared by the hostess, the society adjourned for the next meeting at the home of Mr. C. F. Heyerman, October 27.—Detroit Free Press.

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**The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club.**

CLEVELAND, Organized 1890.  
 H. C. Crowell ..... Vice-President  
 R. H. Beatty ..... Sec.-Treas.  
 J. F. Rust, 904 Citizens Bldg. .... Exch. Mgr.  
 O. F. Moses, 7011 Hough Ave. ....  
 Meetings held the first and third Thursdays of the month at Room 202, The Arcade.  
 Board of Directors: Messrs. Crowell, Beatty, Rust, Moses, French, Lehman, Larsen.

**GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.**

**Report of Meeting Held Sept. 21, 1911**

A regular meeting of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club was held in the Club Rooms, 202 The Arcade, Thursday evening, Sept. 21, 1911. President Crowell called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m., in the presence of the following members: Messrs. O. S. Hart, E. G. Hart, Bradshaw, Whittaker, Wood, Weber, Weigel, Long, Larsen, Volk, L. G. French, Good, Beatty, Moses and Barnum. Visitors: Haacke, Sr., Haacke, Jr., Wallace, Nervey, E. Wackerman, G. Wackerman and Murdock.

President Crowell announced that the resignation of J. F. Rust, as secretary-treasurer had been withdrawn.

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communication was read from The Robert Haynes Stamp Co., Toledo, O., offering a priced copy of its last auction sale and asking for permission to hold one of its future sales before the Club. The offer of priced catalogue was accepted with thanks. A motion, offering this concern the privilege of holding one of its sales on a regular meeting night of the Club, the date to be acceptable to the Club, after long discussion, was carried.

Mr. Barnum spoke of the Club's loss in the removal to Idaho of W. C. Rhodes, owing to falling health, and mentioned the debt the Club was under to Mr. Rhodes for his many activities in the Club's welfare for the past twelve years. A motion was unanimously carried that the secretary inform Mr. Rhodes of its wish that his recovery may be speedy and complete and that he may soon return.

Mr. Volk offered a motion that the secretary extend the regrets of the Club to Mr. H. S. Williams upon his misfortune in being seriously injured in a railroad wreck, last month.

Mr. E. G. Hart informed the Club that Mr. Dresser had been accidentally shot, while hunting, and was painfully, though not seriously, injured. A motion was unanimously passed instructing the secretary to wish Mr. Dresser a speedy recovery.

46 lots were disposed at the informal auction, after which the meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

W. H. BARNUM, Secy. pro tem.

**Report of Meeting Held Oct. 5, 1911.**

A regular meeting of the Club held at 202 The Arcade, Oct. 5th, 1911. Meeting called to order by Pres. Crowell with the following in attendance, Messrs. Wood, Dresser, O. S. Hart, Moses, Good, Larsen, Weigel, Velts,

Langdon, Whittaker, L. G. French, Beatty. Messrs. Farnham of Chicago, Carpenter of Boston, Wackerman and Newey were present as visitors.

In the absence of the secretary, A. W. Weigel was appointed secretary pro tem.

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The Board of Directors held a meeting and elected to membership Messrs. Cornelius Newkirk of Cleveland, Eugene Klein of Philadelphia, and Elbert H. Gammans of New York City.

Application of Arthur P. Cook, Oberlin, Ohio, proposed by A. W. Weigel, was read and posted.

Pres. Crowell announced that the Club would take orders for the 1912 Scott catalogue, and it was desired that members purchase their catalogues from the Club. The secretary was authorized to prepare a list to be signed individually by the members and the number of catalogues they could use.

Exchange Manager Moses spoke at length regarding that department during the past, and outlined the work he had planned for the coming season.

Messrs. Carpenter and Farnham made short addresses. Mr. Farnham in behalf of the Chicago Philatelic Society, extended to the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club a cordial invitation to be present at the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of that Club, to be held in October. Moved and seconded and unanimously carried that the secretary be authorized to send a telegram of congratulations and thanks for their invitation.

Mr. Carpenter had on exhibition a choice lot of stamps. Mr. O. S. Hart also exhibited a specialized collection of United States, which was much admired.

An auction sale of stamps donated by the members of the Club was held. The following were donors: Messrs. Carpenter, Rust, Good, Barnum, Crowell, Weigel, Wood, Larsen, Whittaker, Dresser, Beatty, Farnham, French, O. S. Hart, E. G. Hart, \$17.53 was realized for the Club treasury.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

A. W. WEIGEL, Secy. pro tem.

**NEW CHILEAN SET.**

(From the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.)

How very nicely things philatelic have been engineered! In 1905, a new and handsome series began to appear, all values bearing the head of Columbus, a "sine qua non" we always thought for a Chilean stamp. Scarcely had this issue been completed, when a new and gorgeous series was announced; and, whilst this was being got ready, philatelists were rewarded for their patient waiting by an absolutely unnecessary lot of labels commemorating Chilean inde-

pendence. It would be a relief if we could have philatelic independence from these labels, printed simply and solely because dealers and collectors seem ready to buy any rubbish available for postage.

It makes us yearn for that sibilant sound we used to hear, warning collectors to avoid commemoratives and speculatives, just as the two or three bars of melody (?) herald the approaching motor—S. S. S.

Here are the stamps, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.—handsome, it is true, and that is all we can say for them; the second colour (if any) is that of the portrait of the eminent individual named.

Aug., 1911. Engraved and printed direct from the plates, on white wove paper, perforated 12.

- 1 centavo, green (Columbus)
- 2 centavos, vermilion (Valdura)
- 3 centavos, black-brown, (Toro, Z.)
- 5 centavos, Prussian blue & black, (O'Higgins)
- 10 centavos, grey & black (Freire)
- 12 centavos, carmine and black (F. A. Pinto)
- 15 centavos, violet and black (Prieto)
- 20 centavos, dull orange and black (Bulues)
- 25 centavos, light blue and black (Montt)
- 30 centavos, bistre and black (Perez)
- 50 centavos, bottle-green and black (Errazuriz, Z.)
- 1 peso, deep green and black (A. Pinto)
- 2 pesos, red and black (D. Santa Maria)
- 5 pesos, sage-green and black, (J. M. Balmaceda)
- 10 pesos, orange and black (Errazuriz, E.)

**THE HOBBYIST.**

A great change has recently taken place in The Hobbyist—Winnipeg's justly famous philatelic monthly. For a long time The Hobbyist was typographically exceedingly tasteful and handsome; but not especially noteworthy in respect either to quantity or quality of reading matter. Quite recently, the policy of the publication has been radically altered. It is now much more plainly printed—in fact, has become, in this particular, quite sober and commonplace—but the loss in this respect has been counterbalanced by a gain in an even more important matter; to-wit, the quality and variety of its reading matter. The secret of the whole matter seems to be that a new Editor has taken charge in the person of Mr. Bertram J. Turner of Winnipeg, who seems to be a capable writer and well-posted philatelist. The Hobby Club and its interests are now relegated to the background; and good solid philatelic reading pushed to the fore—a con-

# Chicago Philatelic Society.

**Board of Directors.**  
**R. M. Wolsleffer, President,**  
 1301 Fort Dearborn Bldg.,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
**M. M. Rosenthal, Vice President,**  
 5249 South Park Avenue,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
**Henry Ades Fowler, Secretary,**  
 89 W. Randolph Street,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
**C. F. Mann, Treasurer,**  
 3916 Rokeby St.,  
 Chicago, Ill.



**Appointive Officers.**  
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**F. Michael, Auction Manager,**  
 337 West Madison St.,  
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**H. M. Clark, Counterfeit Detector**  
 336 Postal Telegraph Bldg.,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
**R. W. Baldwin, Librarian,**  
 6127 Woodlawn Avenue,  
 Chicago, Ill.

The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.  
**Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.**

**Directors.**  
 I. H. Johnson,  
 J. E. Lord,  
 A. Roterberg,  
 E. C. Scheffler,  
 C. E. Severn.

of the Congress' usefulness that stamp societies are bidding for the honor of holding it in their cities several years in the future.

We have received a copy of the October issue of the Collector's Review of Prosser, Wash. It is a good-looking little journal—neatly printed and well gotten up. Mr. Wm. C. Webb supplies the leading article—a very practical and interesting talk concerning albums; and Mr. Rasmus Bartleson gives an interesting Press Review.

The Southern Philatelist again puts forth a tip-top number—a thing that is becoming so common with this clever little Southern magazine that it will soon cease to be legitimate subject for remark. Among interesting features in the October number we note: a portrait and sketch of Mr. L. P. Miller of Harrisburg, who is gaining quite a reputation as a philatelic humorist; continuation of a well-written stamp serial, by Robert Haynes; continuation of Mr. Ricketts' notes on American Philatelic Literature; "Notes on Confederates," by that always well-posted collector, E. R. Aldrich; English letter, by E. W. Gardner; "Notes and Comments," by J. Russell Reed; and many short items and paragraphs.

A personal letter to the Editor from the European pilgrim, Mr. J. Murray Bartels, conveys the news that Mr. Bartels' stay in Europe has been slightly prolonged through a brief illness, from which he is now convalescent. He expects to be back in New York by Nov. 1st. Mr. Bartels writes from the old Prussian capital of Königsberg, where his parents have for some time resided.

It is announced that Part II (Foreign Countries) of Gibbons' 1912 Catalogue is now ready. The edition for American distribution, while priced in English currency, has been specially printed for America with all cuts of U. S. stamps omitted to conform with the law.

The British and Colonial section will be ready, we are informed, within a short time.

EVERY ISSUE OF

## REDFIELD'S

is full of REAL stamp bargains. Do not hesitate to send in your orders for anything in this paper.

WE STAND BACK OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

summation at which every true friend of the magazine must heartily rejoice. The current (October) number contains an excellent variety of articles—chief of which is a very entertaining sketch on "B. N. A. Cover Collecting" by that vallant cover specialist, Edgar Nelson—as well as many pithy and pointed short paragraphs, presumably from the pen of Editor Turner himself. We must not forget to mention as a pleasing feature a well-written bit of rhyme on "Newfoundland" by Chas. E. Jenney. It is so rare to see nowadays a presentable piece of philatelic verse that we are reprinting Mr. Jenney's effort elsewhere in our own columns, and believe our readers will agree with us as to its merits.

### TWO VALUABLE BOOKLETS.

It is evidently the intention of the publishers of the Philatelic Gazette (and a most commendable intention it is) to reprint in book form the most valuable of the serials that appear in that excellent publication. At least, we infer as much from the receipt of two neat little pamphlets; containing, the one Mr. Edw. H. Mason's "Proofs and Essays for U. S. Envelopes," the other, Mr. Louis G. Barrett's "The Retouched 2 Cent Envelope Dies of the Series of 1903"—both of which monographs originally appeared in the Philatelic Gazette. U. S. Envelopes, though we have the greatest respect for them, are a little out of our line, and we are but ill-qualified to pass judgment on works relating to them. However, it needs no ghost come from the grave to tell any man at all familiar with philatelic research work that both these little books are of careful and painstaking workmanship. Indeed, the very fact that they gained admittance to the Philatelic Gazette may be accepted as ample proof of their authoritative-ness and excellence—for if there is one subject more than another on which Messrs. Bartels and Berthold are experts of the first water it is certainly U. S. Envelopes. There is no doubt, therefore, that almost every envelope enthusiast will gladly welcome the opportunity to possess in

permanent form these two monographs.

Both appear in unpretentious, but neat, pamphlet form; and are presumably for gratuitous distribution to the Bartels Co.'s friends and customers.

### RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular—Oct. 15, 1911—The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

Catalogue of Carter Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, Nov. 13th—Geo. J. Carter, Brooklyn.

Gibbons' Stamp Circular—Oct. 1911—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

Parker's Special Bargain List—September, 1911—E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

### CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

Philadelphia has formed an M. P. A. Branch (this being the 4th Branch charter granted by this thriving Society), with the following officers: A. E. Carpenter, President; Percy McG. Mann, Vice-President; Albert F. Minnick, Secretary and Treasurer.

It may interest some of our readers to learn that Ross D. Breniser, a Philadelphia advertising man who was at one time quite an active stamp collector and a leading spirit in the old Quaker City Philatelic Society, has entered the publishing field with a periodical devoted to the interests of mail-order advertisers and called "The Mail-Order Man."

They look a long ways ahead in England. The "bookings" for the British Philatelic Congress are now completed four years ahead—with the exception of 1914, which has not yet been taken. The 1912 Congress will be held at Margate; that of 1913 at Edinburgh; while the North of England Philatelic Society has just formally invited the Congress to meet at Newcastle in 1915. Doubtless the 1914 gap in the schedule will soon be filled; meanwhile it certainly speaks well for the public sense

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the interests of Philately and Philatelists.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 22

SMETHPORT, PA., NOVEMBER 11, 1911

Whole No. 230

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and collections for spot cash, and pay more than other dealers! What have you to sell? Write us before you sell!

**We Sell** 100 fine So. & Cent. Am. var. (cat. over \$8.00), \$1.00. Packet 620, 100 diff. scarce stamps, cat. \$10.99, \$1.50.

\$10.00 Lot of filled Approval Sheets, good value, only \$2.00!

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In this fine sale there are

106 Combination Lots

Splendid value for collectors and dealers. Catalogue ready—mailed on request.

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We wish to purchase several good collections, also duplicates, U. S. Proofs, Entire Envelopes, Dealers' Stocks, Accumulations, etc., etc. Anything desirable wanted.

Give full particulars, or send on approval. Prompt cash settlement.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

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## Announcement

During January, 1912, we will issue the first number of the

United Stamp Company Herald

a monthly journal House Organ of at least 8 pages, half of which will be devoted to Philatelic Articles, Notes, and Society Announcements, the balance of the paper being used for the advancement of our business. The Herald will be sent to our patrons and to anyone in the U. S. and Possessions for one year for 12c in stamps. Foreign 25c. Send in your name at once.

Our advertisements will continue to appear as heretofore.

UNITED STAMP CO.,

1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor Redfield's Stamp Weekly,

Smethport, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In your Aug. 5th issue of Redfield's Stamp Weekly I noticed that you gave a list of stamps in the 1910 Scott catalogue cataloguing from one cent to one dollar. I wish to insert a few values not included in your list, also the list continued to \$1.50, also a few odd values.

They are as follows:

Cat. 88c—3, (Gibraltar, Office in Morocco, No. 225. Natal, No. 113. Northern Nigeria, No. 26).

Cat. 55c—4, India, No. 42).

Cat. 24c—1, (N. Borneo, No. 148).

Cat. 23c—2, (Inhambane, No. 25. Jamaica, No. 50).

Cat. 26c—1, (Inhambane, No. 26).

Cat. 68c—1, (Norway, No. 81).

### List Continued

Cat. \$1.05—12.

Cat. \$1.10—20.

Cat. \$1.15—3.

Cat. \$1.20—6.

Cat. \$1.25—1334.

Cat. \$1.35—19.

Cat. \$1.40—12.

Cat. \$1.45—1.

Cat. \$1.50—1230.

### Curious Prices in Catalog.

New Zealand, No. 2, Cat. \$15.09.

Hoping that these figures will interest you enough to insert them in your magazine, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

WM. FERINGER.

## NOW READY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE For 1911

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Cloth Covers, 85c; by mail, 75c

The ONLY CATALOGUE in English complete in one volume.

The ONLY catalogue listing United States Envelopes, Revenues and Telegraphs. The ONLY Standard American Catalogue.

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Has purchased during the last few years, the well-known Avery Collection for £24,000, being the largest cash payment ever made for a collection, also many very large and important general & specialized collections.

Among recent purchases are the following:

**TRANSVAAL.** A magnificent specialized collection, formed by a well-known member of the Royal Society, and containing an unexampled lot of the earlier issues in all their varieties, including several copies of the errors without surcharge the error "Transvaal" tete beche pairs, a complete sheet of 1d. in black on 6d. olive Queen's Head, etc., etc.

A fine specialized collection of the stamps of **CEYLON**, practically complete both used and unused, including many of the early imperforate stamps in mint state.

**MAURITIUS.** One of the finest collections of this country ever got together containing the early issues in the finest condition, used and unused, including some magnificent specimens of the very earliest 1d. and 2d.; complete reconstructed plates, etc., etc.

Selections from the above will be sent on approval, and lists of wants from any catalogue will have most careful attention.

I have from time to time through my hands some of the greatest rarities in Colonial and European stamps, and I can confidently state that my stock of British Colonials is an absolutely unrivalled one.



## DON'T BUY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE We Give Them Away.

The new Scott's Catalogue will soon be out and although the price has advanced we will follow our custom for the past ten years of sending a free copy to every customer that buys \$5.00 net before December 1st.

Our prices are as low as the lowest and you get the catalogue free of charge. Our NEW ISSUE Service is up to the minute. If you care to spend only a small amount, try our 20th Century Short Sets. A big lot of good stamps for a little money. If your name is not on our Mailing List

We Both Lose.

## Stamps Free

100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage.  
 10 different Siam stamps ..... 20c  
 50 different Animal stamps ..... 75c  
 50 different French Colonies ..... 50c  
 20 different Turkey ..... 25c  
 50 different Italy ..... 25c  
 15 different Iceland ..... 50c  
 Collection of 2500 different 20th Century stamps mounted in a 20th Century album about 75 per cent. are used, balance unused.  
 A bargain at ..... \$75.00  
 10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.  
 1000 hinges, 8c; 5000, 30c.  
 10 different coins, 15c; 20 different, 25c.  
 10 Nyassa 2½, 1911, 5c.  
 10 New Hebrides, 15c.  
 Wholesale list for dealers. We buy stamps. Buying list 10c.  
**TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.**

## German Colonial Stamps.

All mint. Very desirable.  
 Ger. East Africa 1896, 2, 3, 5 and 10 pes. .25  
 Ger. New Guinea 1897, 3, 5 and 10pf. .15  
 Ger. S. W. Africa 1897, 3 and 5 and 1899 3 and 10pf., the four ..... .25  
 Ger. China 1898, 3, 5, 10 and 20 pf ..... .25  
 Ger. China 1900, 3, 5, 10 and 20pf ..... .15  
 Lot ..... \$1.00

### SELECT SALVADOR, mint.

1911, Commemorative, 5, 6 and 12c. .... .25  
 1911 Official, 2 to 100c, set of 11 ..... 1.00  
 1911 Unpaid, 1 to 24c, set of 7 ..... .30  
 1907, 1 to 100c complete (\$2.62) ..... .28  
 1907, Official, 1 to 100c (\$2.33) ..... .28  
 All bargains.

L. W. CHARLAT,

Philatelic Expert,

81 Nassau St., New York.

# LIGHT and AIRY

By the time this issue of Redfield's is in your hands we will be located in one of the largest and finest equipped offices occupied by any stamp firm in America. A modern concrete fire proof building specially planned to meet the requirements of the fastest growing stamp business in this country will be occupied by us October 16th. All mail orders should be sent to our new address. Send for our new daily bargain sheets—soon to be the talk of stampdom.

Sample bargain:

CUBA, 1903, 50c, only.....**FOUR CENTS**  
 Postage extra.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,

Drawer 158, DE GRAFF, OHIO

### CHILE.

The Bulletin Philatelique states that the second pictorial set, which was announced at the same time as the Centenary of Independence set, is at last to be issued. The description was given over a year ago, but as it has undergone a slight modification in the meantime, we reproduce it here:

Issue of 1911 (?)

- 1c. green
- 2c. red
- 3c. brown
- 5c. blue
- 10c. olive-brown
- 12c. rose and black
- 15c. dark green and black
- 20c. blue and black
- 30c. olive-brown and black
- 50c. green and black
- 1p. emerald and black
- 2p. vermilion and black
- 5p. bronze and black
- 10p. gold and black

Christopher Columbus  
 Valdivia Toro Zumbrono  
 O'Higgins  
 Freire  
 Pinto  
 Prieto  
 Manuel Montt  
 Perez  
 F. Errazuriz, Sr.  
 Pinto  
 Santa Maria  
 Balmaceda  
 F. Errazuriz, Jr.  
 Ewen's says:

"The Balmaceda here referred to is probably Jose Manuel Balmaceda (1838-1891), President of the Chilean Republic from 1886 to 1891. At the age of 27 he was one of the representatives of the Chilean government at the General South American Congress at Lima, and after his return obtained great distinction as an orator in the National Assembly. As Minister of the Interior under the presidency of Senor Santa Maria (whose portrait is shown on the 2 peso stamp) he carried compulsory Civil Marriage and several other laws highly obnoxious to the clergy. In 1886 he was elected president but was soon irreconcilably at variance with the majority of the National Representatives, and on the 1st of January, 1891, sought to terminate an intolerable situation by refusing to convoke the assembly and ordering the continued collection of the taxes on his own authority. This led to the Chilean Civil War of 1891, which ended in the overthrow of Balmaceda, who committed suicide on the 18th September, 1891, the day on which his term of office as President expired.

The 5c portrays Bernardo O'Higgins (1778-1842), who was born at Chillan on the 20th of August, 1778, a natural son of the Irishman, Ambrosio O'Higgins, who was Governor of Chile (then a Spanish province) 1788-1796. Soon after the revolution broke out, Bernardo, at the age of 35, was appointed to the command of the patriot forces, but owing to the jealousies between himself, Jose Miguel Carrera, whom he replaced, and other leaders, and the consequent lack of unity, he was overwhelmed at Rancagua in 1814 and fled with the rest of his army across the Andes to Mendoza in the Argentine Republic. Here Jose de San Martin (whose portrait is so well known on the Argentine stamps) was preparing a force for the liberation of Chile and ultimately the royalists were beaten at Chacabuco, (1817) and Maipo (1818) after the battle of Chocabuco, O'Higgins was entrusted with the administration of Chile and ruled firmly and well until popular discontent forced him to resign in 1823, in order that a form of constitutional government might be set up. O'Higgins retired to Peru, which had in the meantime been freed from the

## NEWFOUNDLAND

1880 2c yellow green, unused ..... .08  
 1880 3c blue, used ..... .06  
 1887 1c deep green, used, cat. 4c. .... .01  
 1887 3c amber brown, used ..... .03  
 1890 ½c black, dog, unused ..... .02  
 1890 3c gray lilac, used, cat. 5c. .... .01  
 1897 10c brown, Jubilee, unused ..... .15  
 1897 1c rose, unused, scarce ..... .03  
 1898 ½c olive, unused ..... .01  
 1898 5c blue, used ..... .03  
 1908 2c rose, map, used ..... .01  
 1910 1c green, Guy Jubilee, used ..... .02  
 1910 2c rose, Guy Jubilee, used ..... .02  
 1911 1c carmine, King George, used .. .01  
 Queensland 1900 ½c blue green, used .01  
 Orange River Colony 1900 2½p blue on Cape of Good Hope, unused..... .06  
 Thousands of others on my net sheets just as cheap as above. Send reference for a trial lot, mention Redfield's and receive a stamp cat. at 25c free.  
**LEON V. CASS, Morganton, N. C.**

A  
**BEAUTIFUL SET**  
 Lightly Cancelled  
 —for—  
**HALF CATALOGUE**

1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25c.  
 Many in two colors.  
 Catalogue \$1.47, postfree for 75c.

**COPLEY STAMP CO.,**  
 Boston, Mass.

Spanish yoke and lived quietly until his death, 19 years later.

Manuel Montt (1809-1880) whose portrait is shown on the 20c, was elected President in 1851 and again in 1856, but though his terms of office were marked by revolutions in 1851 and 1859, he governed Chile with an energy and wisdom that laid the foundation of her material prosperity. His presidency was marked by establishment of railways, telegraphs, banks, schools and training colleges. His son, Jorje, was President of Chile in 1891-96, and a younger son, Pedro, in 1906-10.

Anibal Pinto (1825-1884) succeeded Errazuriz as President (1876-81), and during his term of office had to deal first with a severe financial crisis and then to conduct the struggle with Peru and Bolivia. The philatelic effect of the entrance of the Chilians into Lima, the Peruvian capital, on 17th January, 1881, is seen in the numerous "local" stamps which the provincial authorities were obliged to make and in the surcharges made by the Chilians and subsequent re-surcharges of the Peruvians.

Pedro de Valdivia belongs to another page of history altogether, for after the first Spanish invasion of Chile in 1535 had failed to fill the pockets of the invaders with gold, Pizarro sent Valdivia in 1540 to subdue the Indians, take their lands and generally provide them with the blessings of civilization. The better to secure his hold on the country, Valdivia founded Santiago, the present capital and proceeded to build the towns of Valdivia, Concepcion, Villa Rica and others. But in 1553 a general rising of the

# New Portugal



Instead of a new issue, we have the old Vasco da Gama set surcharged "Republica." See Scott's catalog Nos. 139, 140, 142, etc.  
Set of 7 varieties, unused, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50, the set ..... 19  
(Note what others charge, please.)  
A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

**40,000** Stamps in 8 Vols. at 1/2 Scott's Catalogue price. 30,000 in 6 Vols. at 1-3  
Cat. PRICE LIST FREE. COLLECTIONS BOUGHT. 3 Postal Savings Official Stamps 2c, 10c and \$1, for 25c.

## STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,

65 Nassau St.,

N. Y. City.

tribes ended in the defeat and death of Valdivia and destruction of most of his settlements. The period which followed was characterised by warfare and merciless ferocity. For 97 years the country was continually being laid waste; general after general and army after army were dispatched from Spain and Peru; whilst no sooner was one Indian army destroyed than another sprang from the forests, marshes and hills. Finally in 1640 by the treaty of Quillin, the Indians were left in peace south of the Bio-bio River, but those who remained north were treated as slaves and horribly mutilated to prevent their escape.

To return to the nineteenth century, when O'Higgins was compelled to resign in 1823 in order that a form of constitutional government might be established, his resignation was followed in seven years by no fewer than ten governments with three different constitutions. Then, however, the Conservative Party, backed by a military rising led by General Joaquin Prieto (whose portrait is to appear on the 15c. stamp of the new set) placed themselves in power. Prieto was elected President in 1831 and a new constitution was drafted and promulgated in 1833, which, with some modifications, remains the constitution of Chile at the present time.

Frederico Errazuirz was President 1871-76, and it was during his term of office that the small navy was formed, which proved so invaluable in the war with Peru. His son was President just 20 years later."

"La Bulletin Philatelique" states that the following quantities are being printed of this presidential portrait gallery:

1c.	5,000,000	25c.	150,000
2c.	7,000,000	30c.	150,000
3c.	200,000	50c.	200,000
5c.	20,000,000	1p.	150,000
10c.	200,000	2p.	50,000
15c.	100,000	5p.	50,000
20c.	2,000,000	10p.	50,000
Postcards, 1c.	1,000,000		
Postcards, 2c	1,000,000		

Envelopes, 5c 6,000,000

It will be seen that the position of honor is that on the 5c. stamp, which has been allotted to the son of an Irishman, President O'Higgins, whilst Valdivia on the 2c, takes second place and Christopher Columbus only third place.

Mr. Reed writes to the "Tarapaca Filatelico" that there are three varieties of the 5c. centenary stamp, due to its having been printed in the three branch factories of the "American Paper and Bank Note Co." The 15c. value inscribed "Primera Salida de la Escuadra Libertadora" is likely to be recalled and replaced by a stamp more correctly inscribed "Estatua de O'Higgins." — Mekeel's News and Trade Circular.

## LITTLE NEMO'S DREAM.

By Ed. Ward.

"A little nonsense now and then,"  
Is relished by the crankiest men.

Little Nemo sat with his eyes fixed intently upon his geography.

I regret to chronicle, however, that little Nemo was not studying his lesson. Within the pages of the open book reposed his latest acquisitions in philatelic treasures, to-wit: a 12c North Borneo, a 1c Paraguay, a 2m Soudan and several other wonderful creations of the engraver's art along zoological lines.

Nemo was in a seal-brown study. While gloating over his treasures, he was also thinking of the wonderful things Papa Nemo had seen and told him of his recent trip to Mudgeville where he had attended the Annual Whoop-de-doo of The Amalgamated Philatelic Sorority. For Papa Nemo is an "Eminent Philatelist," in fact a "Big Noise" in Philately. Not that he collects stamps, at least no one has ever seen his collection. It is rumored that he specializes in street railway transfer slips.

It was a warm September afternoon and Little Nemo's eyes closed and his head drooped. Then things began to happen.

He was standing with Papa Nemo in front of a huge white tent, over which in large letters he read "(W. H.) Barnum's Philatelic Hippodrome and Animal Shows."

To the left was the usual seductive side-show tent. "Let's go in there first," said Little Nemo.

"Oh, no," said Papa Nemo, "that is merely a Legg show with original covers only."

Then Mr. Nemo produced his free pass (cost \$1.20) and they entered the big tent. The showman had just began to circle the cages and explain the animals.

"And here, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "is the great Crocker (dile)

from the Golden Gate; we feed him mainly on Missionaries from the Pacific isles at an enormous expense.

"Here, friends is a fierce Lyon captured in Bromfield Woods near Beanville Common; he is a little peevish to-day so don't approach too near his cage.

"And now behold the wonderful collection of bears secured at great cost from Worthington's Zoo at Cleveland. There are over fifty of these bears and they stand in couples, on their hind legs, and do the "Grizzly Bear Dance" with all the abandon of a swell Newport society function."

"My!" said Little Nemo, "these bears beat Mr. Hagenbeck's bears we saw on the Pike at St. Louis."

"Yes," replied Papa Nemo, "St. Louis used to be a great place for bears. Many of these bears were captured on the Ohio river by a very famous Mexican hunter of St. Louis, named Me-keel-em. When he isn't busy trapping bears he is baiting Jews."

"And here, my friends, you see the largest Eagle in captivity. He comes from Long Island and subsists mainly on old patent medicines."

Little Nemo's attention was next attracted to the wonderful exhibition of an agile juggler from Battle Creek and the hair-raising stunts of the versatile (gym)Nast from Colorado.

Just then, to his horror, the huge camel from the Soudan, with a pack on his back, reached out and caught Little Nemo's ear in his teeth. Gee, how it hurt! He awoke with a start, to find his left ear tightly gripped by the thumb and forefinger of the teacher's dexter hand.

"Little Nemo will remain after school twenty minutes and study his geography lesson," was the mandate as she passed up the aisle. And Little Nemo did.

## CHEAP METHOD.

(From Roessler's Stamp News.)

We learn that the Newfoundland government sold at auction in Crystal Palace, London, 4,000 sets of the Guy lithographed series. We lose interest sometimes in British colonials on account of similar tactics. When poor little Salvador, or broken-down Paraguay sell a few remainders there is a loud hullabaloo, but if England's oldest colony commits the deed we presume it is out of place for us to comment adversely. The sale will affect, at least for a time, the value of the set, and will make collectors less eager to bite on another "guy" (now we know why it is so named!), or coronation set. Newfoundland will regret this cheap South American peanut republic method of exploiting her philatelic wares,

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**  
Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
United States or Mexico, 50c Per year  
Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

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(This contract permits the insertion of a 1/4 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
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1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

Editor .....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
General Manager .....S. F. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager .....M. E. CONNOLLY  
All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

We were speaking a week or two since of the possibilities for philatelic good in the expansion of the approval sheet agency trade. It occurs to us on re-reading our remarks that we wholly neglected one important phase of the matter—namely, the possibility of greatly extending the sale of stamps for collecting purposes through the agency of retail stores primarily devoted to other lines than stamps. This is a field of effort to which the American stamp trade has never given any very great attention. Various concerns have now and again done a little in this line; but little or no attempt has ever been made to develop it on a broad and systematic scale. In Europe, as many of our readers are probably aware, the case stands far otherwise. Abroad the supplying of stamps to stationers, tobacconists and other small shopkeepers for sale on commission is a large and lucrative branch of the trade. It is, we believe, largely in the hands of houses that make a specialty of this line and who have systematized it to a very fine point. The stamps sold in this way are, of course, largely what the knowing collector would denominate "trash"—that is, the very cheap varieties, selling singly at a cent or two, or in packets at a few cents per packet—nor do the requirements of this trade call for any great nicety of condition. But the point to be considered is that all over Europe, in thousands and thousands of small shops, stamps are exposed for sale in the shop windows. The number of persons whose attention is casually attracted to stamp collecting by this

means cannot but be enormously great. The fact that stamps are so freely displayed in European shops gives them rank as a familiar mercantile commodity. Every intelligent European is more or less familiar with the idea of stamp collecting, even if he has never on his own account collected a single stamp; and if occasion arose to purchase a few stamps for some friend or relative would be at no loss where to procure them.

In the United States, on the other hand, the trade in postage stamps is not much known to the general public. There are, of course, very few intelligent people who are not more or less aware that stamps are collected and that high prices are paid for scarce specimens. Stamp collecting has been of late years much written of in the public press and the non-philatelic masses are by no means so ignorant regarding its prestige and popularity as they were a few years back. Nevertheless, it is highly probable that ninety per cent. of the adult population of this country would, if they wanted a few stamps to present to a boy friend, be utterly at a loss where to buy them. This might not so particularly apply to our largest cities, where the stamp trade is live and flourishing. While the number of real stamp stores—that is, ground floor shops devoted wholly or mainly to dealing in stamps and philatelic supplies—is so small that in this whole republic there are probably not over half a dozen, the majority of stamp dealers occupying up-stairs offices to possess "street-floor" show cases, which serve the double purpose of signifying to the elect that "a stamp-man lives up-stairs" and of luring (by the display of unique and picturesque stamps) the great general public to a momentary pause of inspection and an occasional purchase. Some firms, located in sky-scraper office buildings of the most modern type, cannot well avail themselves of this privilege. But, as a rule, a stamp house will sacrifice a great deal in the way of modern conveniences, or even of location, for the sake of the ground-floor show-case, which is rightly considered the sheet anchor of the casual floating city trade. These show-cases in a city like New York are sufficiently numerous (there are probably forty or fifty stamp concerns in Gotham that possess this facility for attracting public attention) to make the stamp trade, in the public eye, a more or less recognized traffic. If a New Yorker, not possessing any previous acquaintance with the business mechanism of Philately, wished for any reason to buy or sell a few stamps, he would probably have no difficulty in recollecting some of these show-cases and would have very little trouble in betaking himself to some place where stamps are

**CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICANS**

**NEW BOLIVIA SURCHARGE 1911**  
On 1901-2, No. 71, 2 cents green, diagonally in black "5 centavos 1911"..... .15  
Honduras 1910, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10c..... .10  
Colombia 1910, Jubilee, 1/2, 1, 2, 5c..... .15  
Chile 1910, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 15c..... .25  
Chile 1905, 12c lake, unused..... .40  
Chile 1905, 5 on 30c green, unused.... .15  
Chile 1905, 20 on 30c green, unused.... .25  
Uruguay 1910, provisionals, 8 on 10c slate, 5 on 1c green, 5 on 50c carmine .25  
Uruguay 1910, No. 181, 5c slate, 5m, 1, 2, 5c..... .10  
And a vast selection of others to pick from. Send for list.  
Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

M. Cormack, Port Ewen, Ulster Co., N. Y.

**\$1.00 STAMP FREE**

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list. Buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. It's free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.

No. Cat.  
1. Nicaragua 1809 5c black\* fine..... .75  
2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10 gray\* No. 23a..... 1.00  
3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\*..... .75  
4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\*..... .50  
5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a..... .50  
6. South (India) 1a green\* No. 11... .65  
You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.

**1909 U. S. IMPRINT. CHEAP.**  
Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.

1c 1909 .05 with line between..... .07  
2c 1909 .10 with line between..... .11  
3c 1909 .15 with line between..... .18  
4c 1909 .19 with line between..... .25  
5c 1909 .23 with line between..... .30  
We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face.  
Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 imp. as cheap as anyone.  
W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,  
Hastingsbury, Conn.

**FREE** 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges  
All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 1c for postage.  
Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.  
**QUAKER STAMP CO.,** 1806 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

bought and sold. But we doubt if as much could be said of any American city outside New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia have their numerous and prominent stamp dealing houses; but no one of the three has a distinctive philatelic thoroughfare like Nassau St. Its stamp concerns, in each case much fewer in number than those of New York, are more or less scattered and there are fewer visible tokens of their existence. We are not aware whether there is at the present time a ground-floor stamp store in Boston. Certainly there are none in either Chicago or Philadelphia—splendid and influential as are some of the "up-stairs" concerns of those cities. It is not profitable in the stamp trade, as a usual thing, to pay ground floor rents. All our biggest houses do a large portion of their business by mail, and even as regards

**U. S. REVENUES**

- 1c Play. Cards, cat. \$3.00, for .....\$1.20
  - 2c Play. Cards, blue, cat. 25c, for ... .07
  - 3c Play. Cards, green, cat. \$6.00, for ... 2.20
  - 4c Play. Cards, gray, cat. \$8.00, for ... 3.20
  - 5c Play. Cards, cat. 75c, for ..... .20
  - 25c Warehouse Recp., cat. 60c, for ... .15
  - 50c Probate of Will, cat. 75c, for .... .16
  - \$1 Mortgage, cat. \$3.00, for ..... .65
  - \$5 Probate of Will, cat. 90c, for ..... .30
- Jos. F. Negreen, 26 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City

**NOV. SPECIAL OFFER.**

**FREE** We will give with 1000 var. packet ordered, if you ask, a **SURPRISE PACKET** of 25 all different from the 1000 ordered and worth \$1.75. Also a 1000 15c imported peelable hinges (any size).

**THE 1000 VAR.** packet contains postage stamps from nearly every country. All are in nice condition; free from paper, and no revenues or cut squares. YOU know we could not afford to advertise it so much unless it gives entire satisfaction. We guarantee it too. Thousands sold. Worth \$5.00 to anyone. Yours with the two above premiums for

**ONLY \$1.95 POSTPAID.**

This offer is good for a short time only. Read this and order now. "H. S. Powell, Mgr.; From the 1000 stamps I added 500 var. to my collection of 3500"—Wm. H. Roper, Atco, N. J. "Will know now where to get good packets! That No. 14 of yours is the best I ever struck," writes W. R. Patton of Winnipeg.

Act Now! Checks Accepted.  
**H. S. POWELL STAMP CO.,**  
 Box 870, Storm Lake, Iowa. U. S. A.  
 Largest exclusive Stamp Packet Dealers.

**PORTUGESE "REPUBLICA"**

surcharged on  
**Vasco De Gama**

- Issue
- 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80 & 100r set for ..... .50
- Patlala, on new design, 1a ..... .03
- Portuguese Guinea, the missing value, 15r ..... .03
- Portuguese Angola, do do do, 15r. .... .03
- Turkey 2pl. provisional ..... .01
- Sweden 15, 25, 35c., 1910 issue, but no wmk. .... .30
- Sweden, 4c., wmk., with lines ..... .01
- Germany, current 60pf, but wmkd. ... .20
- Bavaria, missing value of birthday issue, 60pf. .... .20

Postage extra under one dollar.  
**FEDERAL STAMP CO., LTD.,**  
 "The American New Issue House"  
 Room R., Bank Bldg., Astoria, Oregon.

the best and most lucrative class of city trade—the trade that is, that comes from known and recognized local collectors—an up-stairs location is no special disadvantage. The real dyed-in-the-wool philatelic enthusiast can be depended upon to go where the stamps are, even unto the top floor of some out-of-the-way building, on a side street. If a stamp dealer has "the goods" and is reasonably active in mixing in the local societies and becoming acquainted with the local collectors, he can dispense with advantageous location or fine office fittings.

Many conditions thus operate to make the general stamp traffic an unobtrusive business little likely to force itself upon public attention. Which is, to our mind, all the more reason why it would be a boon to all philatelic interests if stamps could be widely put on sale in stores of suitable character—small stationery and news stores, novelty stores, and so on. Some firm making a specialty of this class of business is some day, we think, going to make a big thing out of it. In fact, the field is big enough to enlist the efforts of many firms. We commend the subject to the attention of the trade.

**"SEEBECKS"**

Their Various Printings and Reprints.

A Free Interpretation of Joseph Kroeger's Article in Senf's III. Briefmarken Journal for The Philatelic Journal of America, by Rev. L. G. Dorpat.

(From Mekeel's News and Trade Circular.)

**Introduction.**

"Seebecks" is the term applied to certain issues of postage stamps of Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, which appeared during the last decade of the last century. Much has been written against them, but little seems to be known about them generally. Some dealers will not handle them at all and others take the special precaution to sell them "without guaranty" only.

From various sources and especially with the help of Mr. S. Gerhauser, who for years has pursued an investigation of these stamps, based upon the large quantities handled by this firm of Gerbrueder Senf, Mr. Kroeger has brought together a number of facts that may be of value in the consideration of these stamps; even the several points still need further investigation and clearing up. Whoever may be in possession of any complimentary information is invited to furnish it for general benefit.

**Contention About Seebecks.**

Immediately after the announcement of the contract with Nicaragua in the Gaceta Oficial of June 22, 1889, from which it found its way into the philatelic press, the contest began. What stamp collector shied at most, was the stipulation that the manufacturer should not only receive all the remainders of stamps at the end of each year and have the right to sell them under face value, but that he should also have the right to make any reprints of any stamp after it had become obsolete.

After the first skirmishes there was a lull in the anti-Seebeck war, but this did not last long and the attack was soon renewed with greater force than before. In 1895 N. F. Seebeck, a former stamp dealer who was then running the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., the concern holding the objectionable contracts, published an open letter in his defense, in which, however, he says: "I am willing to become an ally in the movement, by discontinuing the contracts which my fellow philatelists find so obnoxious, provided that I can do so with honor and without prejudice to vested rights." (The whole letter was published in The American Journal of Philately September, 1895, pages 461-463.)

At about the same time the Society

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

150 var., 8c; 200 var., 14c. App. 50 per cent. William Ihlefeldt, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, commonly designated "S. S. S. S.," which had been organized in London some time before, issued a petition to the South and Central American Governments in contract with the Hamilton Co., asking them "to cancel subsisting contracts" and "to enact such laws or to establish such postal regulations as will render impossible a repetition of the practice of printing stamps expressly for other than their ostensible and legitimate use." The petition, which is an interesting document, may be found in full in the October number of the A. J. of A., pages 499-50.)

Societies discussed the matter, some going so far as to exclude the Seebeck stamps from their exchange circuits; dealers declared that they would not handle them, or excused themselves for doing it; most philatelic papers took a stand against them, few remained silent, and none dared unreservedly to defend them.

Opinions, however, differed considerably, and it may be interesting to quote a few. Herr Hofrat V. Suppantsehtsch in the Mitteleutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung, 1897, says: "If philately is not to be degraded to child's play, it is necessary that stamp collection must be arranged chronologically and that it contain all real postage stamps with the exclusion of none. As most Seebeck stamps are in fact legally issued postage stamps that have served the proper postal purposes—though accidentally they may have served some other purpose also, namely, the exploitation of stamp collectors—they cannot be ex-

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10 Chile	45	20 Russia	10	50 Australia	09
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cluded without destroying completeness. The same may be said of handbooks and catalogues, if they should exclude all speculative stamps." He acknowledges "though that speculative issues constitute a grave danger to philately.

Knel-Derfla in No. 2 of the same magazine, answers that "although it cannot be denied that speculative stamps may be legally issued a postage stamps, yet they lack the right to existence and collectibility." He will not forbid the individual collector to collect these stamps and admits that "eventually that may prove a profitable undertaking," but he claims that a society which works for the interests of philately must not take part in the distribution of these stamps, but must by all means at hand make war on them.

Herr R. Rothfeld in No. 3 of the M. P. Z. suggests that collectors confine their collecting to issues before 1890, so as to exclude all the Seebeck issues, which they cannot be obliged to collect even though they are real postage stamps.

In No. 4 of the M. P. Z., Herr C. Wilkens finally sums up and declares to agree with Hofrat Suppantsehtsch that these stamps belong to a complete collection, and that the object of a temporary boycott of these stamps should only be to discourage further emissions. After this has been accomplished, he thinks, they may be taken up for inclusion in collections, but used only, and on the original letter. Contrary to Hofrat Suppantsehtsch's opinion he considers the war on speculative issues useful, because:

- (1) Some projected speculative issues have already been dropped.
- (2) The sales of such stamps have already decreased and do not pay their undertakers any more.
- (3) Advertisements of these stamps have almost disappeared.
- (4) Ecuador and Nicaragua have declared not to renew their contracts, and (5) Dr. Stephan, the Postmaster-General of the German Empire, has proposed to the Universal Postal Union to exclude such stamps from the international mails.

#### Defense of Seebecks.

The contract with Nicaragua was not the first of its kind; by order of the Government of the Dominican Republic Mr. Seebeck had manufactured the issue of 1881 (Scott's Nos. 45-53) for that country. It was soon surcharged (Scott's Nos. 71-87), and Mr. Seebeck was blamed for the many varieties on the surcharged stamps under the supposition that he had intentionally caused these varieties. According to the American Journal of Philately, it was shown in 1889 that neither Mr. Seebeck nor any other "New Yorker" had anything to do with the surcharging, but that it was done in the Republic on account of a

change in the currency in that country. Thus in this case Mr. Seebeck was brilliantly justified, but the occurrence cannot be cited in prejudice of later transactions.

The Hamilton Bank Note Co., of which Mr. Seebeck was the moving spirit, was a regularly established institution.

In the open letter referred to before, Mr. Seebeck does not say much in defense of the stamps, but vigorously defends his personal character, which had been attacked by some philatelic writers. One of his main points is that the stamps in question were ordered by the respective governments.

The ablest defense of the stamps, that appeared in any stamp journal, may be found in the American Journal of Philately, August, 1889, pages 308-309. The principal points of defense are as follows:

"If annual issues are objectionable, then the annual issues of Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain and the United States of Columbia must also be objected to.

(2) Reprints are not likely to be made, and the plates will in all probability be destroyed when the issue is assured and (3) the remainders will be cheaper than the stamps will be while they are current, and collectors will therefore be able to get them more easily than they could if they had to buy them at face value.

There may be added that if all stamps the production and use of which show any objectionable features, should be excluded from our collections, there would be little left.

Reprints have been made of many stamps of other countries and yet we do not exclude them, the stamps, from our collections, but we distinguish between originals and reprints and mark them with different prices. Why should we not do the same in regard to the Seebeck stamps?

Concerning the "unnecessary" high values or "long sets" of Seebeck stamps, it may be said that other countries—Spanish Guiana, for instance, 1903, 1905, and 1907—have similar values and sets, which, strictly speaking, may not be necessary. If we do not exclude these, why should we exclude the Seebeck issues? Many other stamps might be mentioned in this connection, such as Liberia, 1901, and 1906, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies. (The U. S. Columbian issue has been mentioned thus).

#### History of the Seebeck Issues.

Salvador was the first state to enter into contract with Mr. Seebeck. The contract was signed March 27, 1889. The agreement was to hold good for ten years, and Salvador indeed obtained its stamps for the whole term, 1890-1899, inclusive, from the Hamilton Bank Note Co. on the basis of this contract.

(To be Continued.)

#### THE TRAGEDY OF A STAMP.

A true story by Charles A. Nast.

The scene is laid in the metropolis, some fifteen years ago. The story points the moral that honesty is, not the best, but the only policy. That people in their greed or arvice often overreach themselves has been illustrated often enough, and that they may be honest in their every day business dealings where thousands of dollars are concerned, yet stoop to petty picayunish meanness in the matter of stamp collecting, is the experience of every dealer.

Despite the hard times which followed close upon the panic of '93, and in contradiction of the falling prices which relentlessly pursued every other trade and industry, the value of stamps kept on soaring higher and higher. Each year as the catalog was issued, a decided rise in prices was recorded. Though diamonds and jewelry were a glut on the market, and books, rugs, pictures, antiques, etc., all felt the downward tendency, the postage stamp and her sisters, the match and medicine stamps of the United States grew dearer and dearer with each succeeding season.

Among the rarities of that day was the 1c black Brown and Durling Match stamp. It was catalogued then at \$50.00 while its fellow the 1c green was catalogued at only \$3.00. Both were listed in one kind of paper only, namely, "old," as distinguished from "pink," "silk" and "watermarked" papers. By reference to the Boston Stamp Book we learn that the firm of Brown & Durling was in business only a short while. That the space of time in which stamps were delivered was two years, the last shipment made by the department being dated July 23, 1867.

But this stamp was only one item. In the long list of M. & M. stamps there were many others just as scarce and just as high priced and even higher. And as collectors were constantly demanding these, and there was a ready market for all that could be brought out, many there were who haunted the drug stores and old corner groceries, in the hope of making a lucky find.

But to think that a certain stamp in one color was worth perhaps only a few cents, while the same thing in another color was worth hundreds of

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dollars, started a wicked train of thought in the brain of old John Lem-on. Why could he not change the color of the cheap stamp to that of the dear one? It would be easy enough? It was a simple thing to change green to blue, why not find some chemical which would change green to black? The fumes of some acid might do the work? At any rate he would experiment on some cheap stamp first.

Once started he worked on for years. Very secretly, of course, as it would not do to be found out. Cheap stamps were got by the hundred for experimental purposes. We will not follow him in the devious course of his questionable occupation. He toiled early and late in the privacy of his home, because during the day he was busy at an office. His family knew him to be queer and cranky, and they neither asked nor cared about old John and his den. So his efforts at counterfeiting were never suspected by anyone. Stamps printed on white paper were given a bath which made them appear to have been printed on "pink" paper. Original colors were changed. Sometimes the results were fair, and again they were bad. It took lots of material, and hundreds of stamps were spoiled in the experiments.

But at last he thought he had the right formula. He was sure now he could change the green color to black. Procuring a half dozen copies of the 1c green Brown and Durling stamps he submitted them to his secret process.

But something was wrong. The changed color was after all not just the thing, and he feared to offer them for sale. The cheat was too apparent to the eye of an expert, and he knew as well as anyone, that a new discovery would be scrutinized by many sharp eyes. So smothering his losses and disappointment, and with an uneasy conscience, he quit. Clearly it was a failure.

But deception always leaves its mark. "The evil men do, lives after them," and having thrown aside his chemicals, his pots and paints, he gathered up the disfigured specimens, and threw them into a box along with his other stamp stuff.

The years rolled on, and the matter was likely forgotten by him. Let us hope so. Because if he had thought anyone would ever see these attempts at fraud, he would have thrown them in the fire. But the evidences of that false step lived after him.

In due course of time his property was offered for sale at auction, and then the cataloguer in arranging his effects, discovered a lot of odd and queer things not found in the standard lists. The fact was apparent to all that the deceased had been trying to produce rare and unknown varieties of stamps. At the sale all those

which had been tampered with were sold as such. Out of curiosity collectors bid on the "8c Swain in magenta, changed from orange color." "A. Vogeler on pink paper, chemically changed" and among the 1c "6-1c green Brown and Durling, changed to black."

The six B. and D. stamps were brought home, and the owner gave them a bath of peroxide in the hope of restoring them to their original green color, but it would not work. They were boiled in hot water, brushed with soap, and rinsed in alkalies, but all in vain. Traces of the original green could be plainly seen, but they were hopelessly ruined by the treatment they had received.

But suddenly it was discovered that the stamps were on SILK FIBRE PAPER, a variety not catalogued and never suspected.

Oh, what a shame! Had the old man been honest with himself, and honest with his stamps, he had here a little fortune indeed.

But there they lie, like outcasts. Ruined as to color, but bearing evidences of being counted among the very scarcest varieties, had they been left in their original state.

The department at the time these stamps were printed, was experimenting with the "Hudson" and other silk fibre papers. Some brands had very little silk in them, while others had much more. To the writer it seems these Brown and Durling stamps had more fibres than are generally found in the "Experimental silk" specimens. No need to take a glass to find them. The red and blue fibres are thickly scattered throughout the paper, and lest any one think these bits of silk have been added as part of the fraudulent operations it is only necessary to say that had there been such an attempt, the many washings and scrubblings the stamps have since received, would have dislodged them. But the fact remains that the fibres are all through the paper, firmly imbedded in the mesh. It simply is a case of being caught in a trap set for another. In trying to evolve a new variety, the misguided individual destroyed one that was worth much more than the one he essayed to counterfeit.—Everybody's Philatelist.

S. P. A. HAS 353 MEMBERS.  
October 31, 1911.

L. G. Quackenbush,  
Editor "Redfield's" Stamp Weekly,  
Oneida, New York.

Dear Sir:

L. Harald Kjellstedt, F. R. P. S., the president of the Southern Philatelic Association, sent me the clippings from your paper concerning the S. P. A.

There are always a certain number of people who do nothing else

but find fault and try and slander someone or something. The reason why so few votes were cast this year was on account of there being but a single candidate for each office and there was no need of voting. Each person nominated was as good a person as could be selected. We have as good a body of officers as any society could even wish for.

How many paid up members has the S. P. A.? 353 paid up to 1912!

Total membership April 8 ..... 427  
Admitted April 8th ..... 6

Resigned..... 9  
Dropped... ..138

147  
286  
Total paid up membership April  
8th ..... 286  
Members admitted since April 8.. 67

Total paid up membership to-day 353

You will notice that 138 members were dropped on April 8th by Mr. Doak, for non-payment of dues. The 353 members have all paid their dues to Jan. 1st, 1912. I trust that this will be the information you desire and ask that you either publish this letter or a statement of the S. P. A. affairs in your Redfield's Stamp Weekly to square accounts.

Yours very truly,  
H. S. POWELL,  
Secretary.

NEW U. S. ISSUE.

Mekeel's News and Trade Circular gives the following list of the new U. S. issue now in course of preparation:

- 1c green (Washington) with numerals.
- 2c carmine (Washington) with numerals.
- No change in 3c, 4c, 5c and 6c.
- 8c sage-green (Franklin)
- 10c dark orange (Franklin)
- 15c gray-black (Franklin)
- 50c purple (Franklin)
- \$1.00 dark violet (Franklin)
- 10c Registration "Eagle" at left blue.

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Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

## CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

The A. P. S. membership now stands at 1589.

C. H. Mekeel has commenced the publication of a series of collectors hand-books, No. 1 being Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole's "Stamps of Liberia," recently printed in the Philatelic Journal of America. It is the intention, we believe, to thus reprint in book form the more important of the monographs that shall appear from time to time in Mr. Mekeel's valuable monthly.

The International Stamp Co. (De Graff office) is again favoring its friends with a series of captivating blotters—each of which is adorned with a beautiful female head, in addition to cleverly written wording designated to call attention to the firm's bright house-organ, "Stamps." The International Co. must certainly be numbered among the most aggressive and effective advertisers in the trade.

It is noticeable how many firms are pushing South and Central Americans. W. C. Phillips & Co., the well-known Glastonbury, Conn., house, is the latest to call to our attention the growing popularity of these issues. Phillips and Co., in their October Price List (the firm publishes a Monthly Bargain List, which is always interesting reading for the real stamp buyer) speak very decidedly as to the growing vogue of Latin Americans and reinforce their remarks by a great many attractive offers in this particular line of stamps, of which, it is reported on good authority, they have one of the largest stocks in America.

Mr. Warren H. Colson, the well-known Boston dealer, has returned to home and business after a three months' European trip, covering London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other important stamp centers. It is said that Mr. Colson brought back a great many fine stamps with him. What with three such astute stamp tradesmen as Messrs. Colson, Bartels and Power searching the European stamp markets this past Summer, American

collectors with plethora pocketbooks may certainly anticipate a good chance to disburse some of their wealth in the near future.

In reply to our doubts as to the actual membership of the Southern Philatelic Association, Mr. C. V. Webb, chairman of that body's Recruiting Committee, assures us that the "Southern" really has over 300 paid-up members. We are delighted to hear it. We believe the society claims a good deal over 400; but if it has 300 paid-up members, it is doing extremely well and is certainly to be congratulated. Our only criticism of the S. P. A. was that it appeared to be trying to get credit for more membership than it really possessed; and Mr. Webb's statement confirms us in this impression. If the Society really has 300 members, why not honestly and openly say so, instead of claiming to have over 400. The M. P. A. has been in precisely this same boat for a good while, but has lately dropped its delinquents and come out in the open with an exact membership statement. The S. P. A. would, in our view, be well advised in following suit. It does not really matter a rap which of these two rival bodies has the most members. Both are doing good and useful work and we wish both all manner of success. But we doubt if either society can possibly gain anything in the long run by claiming a larger membership than it really possesses.

Our Boston contemporary puts out a noteworthy number in its "French Special" of October 28th. The cover design, an adaptation of the well-known "Sower" stamp of M. Roty, is very unique and attractive; while the reading matter is unusually good. The leading article, by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, is a review of French Philately from the earliest days to the present time, and is a most interesting historical sketch.

Mr. Geo. J. Carter, the well-known revenue enthusiast and dealer, is to take a whirl at the auction game this Winter. Mr. Carter's present intention, we believe, extends no farther than to sell at a series of sales a por-

tion of his own large stamp holdings. As there are few men in America who own so huge and diversified an accumulation of U. S. Revenues, his sales are certain to prove very interesting to that large and growing class of collectors who are decidedly enamored of this class of stamps. The first sale—to be held Nov. 13th, at the Collectors' Club, New York—also contains not a few good things in regular postage stamps; and is altogether a sale of much interest and importance.

Mr. E. B. Power, of Stanley Gibbons, New York, gives, in the latest number of Gibbons' Stamp Circular, an interesting insight into some phases of the stamp market abroad. He states that in his recent European trip, taking in all the principal European stamp centers, he found the market practically stripped clean of good things in U. S. stamps. He also reports a decided scarcity of modern issues, stating that in London, Paris and Brussels combined, he was only able to buy one large bill of goods in stamps of this character. The presumption is that new issues are not being stocked by the large European houses in any greater quantities than they can dispose of in the ordinary course of retail trade; or else that houses which have laid aside large stocks of recent issues are not anxious to sell.

## NEW ZEALAND COLLECTORS' EXCHANGE.

In answer to several requests, we will note that the address of the New Zealand Collectors' Exchange is Tokomaru, Wellington, New Zealand.

## RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Mekeel's News and Trade Circular—No. 38—C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.

Phillips' Monthly Bargain List—October, 1911—W. C. Phillips & Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

A. C. Roessler's Stamp News—November 1, 1911—A. C. Roessler, Newark, N. J.

Warren H. Colson's Monthly News Letter—November 1, 1911—Warren H. Colson, Boston, Mass.

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## Announcement

During January, 1912, we will issue the first number of the

United Stamp Company Herald

a monthly journal House Organ of at least 8 pages, half of which will be devoted to Philatelic Articles, Notes, and Society Announcements, the balance of the paper being used for the advancement of our business. The Herald will be sent free to our patrons and to anyone in the U. S. and Possessions for one year for 12c in stamps. Foreign 25c. Send in your name at once.

Our advertisements will continue to appear as heretofore.

**UNITED STAMP CO.,**

1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

### AUCTIONS.

P. M. Wolsieffer in "The Collectors' Journal."

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

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

It is a well known fact among those who have intimate knowledge of the conduct of public auction sales that the buyer of fine conditioned stamps and the buyer who bids heavily and liberally, seldom finds fault and claims he is stuck. Most of the complaints come from that class of buyers who cover from one-tenth to one-quarter of a sale with bids at from ten to twenty per cent. of catalogue, and only secure a few lots, generally those that are poor and no

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Cat. No.	Description	Price
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 Collection of 2500 different 20th Century stamps mounted in a 20th Century album about 75 per cent. are used, balance unused.  
 A bargain at ..... \$75.00  
 10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.  
 1000 hinges, 8c; 5000, 30c.  
 10 different coins, 15c; 20 different, 25c.  
 10 Nyassa 2 1/2, 1911, 5c.  
 10 New Hebrides, 15c.  
 Wholesale list for dealers. We buy stamps. Buying list 10c.  
**TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.**

# LIGHT and AIRY

By the time this issue of Redfield's is in your hands we will be located in one of the largest and finest equipped offices occupied by any stamp firm in America. A modern concrete fire proof building specially planned to meet the requirements of the fastest growing stamp business in this country will be occupied by us October 16th. All mail orders should be sent to our new address. Send for our new daily bargain sheets—soon to be the talk of stampdom.

Sample bargain:  
**CUBA, 1903, 50c, only.....FOUR CENTS**  
 Postage extra.  
**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,**  
**Drawer 158, DE GRAFF, OHIO**

one else wants. These are known to the auction devotees as "Pikers" and are frequently referred to openly in the auction room as such, by the better grade buyers who are present.

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

The question of "condition," however, is one that frequently the best of collectors will not fully agree on; therefore, if the catalogue writer can not always satisfy them it is not surprising. I do not consider that a defect is serious that cannot be noted on the face or front of a stamp. For example, a trifling thin spot on the back or reverse of an obsolete issue, I should call a good copy, not fine. There is a distinction between fair, good, fine, very fine, and perfection. The year of issue, the knowledge of how the majority of an issue will average, etc., has much to do in deciding the point of condition. There are collectors, however, who refuse to take averages into consideration and frequently expect the impossible. It is not unusual to have collectors insist on original gum on stamps that were not issued with gum and various

## 6c PROP.

Rare Imperfs. and a magnificent line of Revenues, including all the Spanish War issues in our sale of Nov. 24th.  
**B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.**

similar demands that are outside the power of the cataloguer to provide.

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

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

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

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

The auction season is now at hand and promises to be as busy as any year of the past four or five. Many concerns are advertising dates of important sales to be held in the near future and it is surprising where all

## BRITISH COLONIALS

All in Fine Condition.

BRITISH HONDURAS	Cat. Price	My Price
1902, 2c violet and black	.06	.02
1902, 20c dull violet & violet	.35	.13
1904-06, 10c violet & green	.18	.07
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>		
1900, 1p carmine	.10	.05
<b>CANADA</b>		
1897, 2c Jubilee, unused	.10	.04
1903, 10c brown lilac	.05	.01
1908, 1c green, Jubilee	.03	.01
1908, 1 and 2c Postage Due	.04	.01
<b>MAURITIUS</b>		
1902, 15c green and orange	.18	.06
1904, 15c black & ultra., scarce	.12	.06
<b>SOUTHERN NIGERIA</b>		
1910, 1p carmine	.03	.01
<b>JOHORE</b>		
1904, 3c on 5c, lilac & green, unused	.30	.12
1904, 3c on 6c, lilac & blue, unused	.30	.13

**LEON V. CASS,** Morganton, N. C.



**A BEAUTIFUL SET**  
 Lightly Cancelled  
 —for—  
**HALF CATALOGUE**

1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25c.  
 Many in two colors.  
 Catalogue \$1.47, postfree for 75c.  
**COPLEY STAMP CO.,**  
 Boston, Mass.

the material comes from. It is an indication of the durability of the stamp business when so many properties can be placed on the market and sold at satisfactory prices. Of course the trade is a big factor in absorbing much of the best material that is offered. For obsolete stamps as well as many recent issues the auction room is a handy source of supply, and the live dealers are not slow to take advantage of filling in stock when opportunity offers, in certain lines. It is not unusual for dealers to bid from 75 per cent. to double catalogue on some stamps. Such is the power and knowledge as to scarcity and actual value.

### BRAZIL.

#### The Plates of 1850.

(From Gibbons' Monthly Journal.)  
 In his letter from Pernambuco, published in Gibbons' Stamp Weekly of April 2, 1910, Mr. C. J. Phillips tells us that a single impression from each of the two plates of the 280 and 430 (reis), of 1861, was struck off in January, 1910, and that an attempt was made to print an impression from the plate of the 90 (reis) of 1850, but that that plate was in too bad a state for this to be done; there was consequently a small plate of twenty-eight of that value prepared, by some process of transfer, and a couple of sheets printed from it, one of which sheets was given to Mr. Phillips. This reprint of the "90" can therefore only

**The Bargain Counter.**

*Tregganu, 1, 3, 4, 5, per set.....	.12
Nyassa, camels and giraffes, 13 var., 2½ to 300 reis, complete .....	.20
Mexico, 1 peso, blue and black, Mt. Popocatepetl .....	.06
Mexico, 5 pesos, black and red, Ca- thedral .....	.49
Ecuador, 1897, 2c, 10c, 20c, and 50c, unused, the set .....	.05
Nowanugger, India, No. 11, unused, cat 50c .....	.06
*Venezuela, No. 321, cat. 15c .....	.03
*Panama, No. 79, cat. 20c .....	.04
*Siam, No. 34, cat. 50c .....	.10
<b>\$1.25 FREE</b> —An original entire cover. Stanley Gibbons catalogs it at \$1.25. Dan- ish West Indies, 4c, split diagonally, used as 2c, Free for one year's subscription to "Roessler's Stamp News." (25c per year— sample free).	
A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.	

**40,000** Stamps in 8 Vols. at ¼  
Scott's Catalogue price.  
30,000 in 6 Vols. at 1-3  
Cat. PRICE LIST FREE. COLLECTIONS  
BOUGHT. 3 Postal Savings Official Stamps  
2c, 10c and \$1, for 25c.

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,  
65 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

be regarded as an interesting curiosity; it seems uncertain whether it even represents accurately the arrangement of a portion of the plate, and we do not propose to say more about it at present.

But Mr. Phillips omitted to say what is stated in a note after the 1850 issue in the catalogue, that the plates of the other values of that issue were found in fair condition, and a single sheet was printed from each, on thick paper, quite different from that of the originals, but showing admirably all the details of the design of the stamps and every little dot and scratch on the plates. These sheets were afterwards divided in half, horizontally; one half of each belongs to Mr. Phillips, and the other half to Mr. W. Mann, who has very kindly lent them to us, and we thus have the complete impressions before us; we think it will be of interest, especially in connection with the valuable paper by M. P. Mahe, now running in this magazine, to put on record as full a description as possible of these sheets and their peculiarities of spacing, alignment, etc.

We may commence by stating that the spacing and alignment are very irregular in all the sheets, even in those in which some attempt seems to have been made to provide means for guiding the setting of the impressions on the plates; and we may add that the irregularities, in some cases, enable us to prove that there was more than one plate of certain values, as indeed might have been expected.

Each of the sheets consists of a single pane of 200, in twenty horizontal rows of ten.

10 (reis).—The pane measures 243 mm. at top, 240 mm. at bottom, 354 mm. at sides. One can see at a glance that there is much more space between the vertical rows than between the horizontal rows; the spaces between the former vary from 5 to 6 mm.; those between the latter, from

a little under 2 to about 2½ mm., except between the ninth and tenth horizontal rows, which are 3½ to 4 mm. apart. The vertical rows are much more crooked than the horizontal, but the whole sheet could be perforated vertically without any risk of the perforations touching the stamps; it would be difficult, if not impossible, to do this horizontally in some parts. But there are only a few of the impressions that are manifestly set slanting.

20 (reis).—The pane of this value is much smaller, both vertically and horizontally, the impressions being closer together. Dimensions: 221½ mm. at top, 222 mm. at bottom, 339 mm. at right, 339½ mm. at left. Again the spaces between the vertical rows are the wider, measuring from 3 to 4 mm., while those between the horizontal rows are only 1½ to 2 mm., or in one or two places a vertical pair of stamps shows a space of 2½ mm. Clear vertical perforation quite easy; horizontal perforation would touch some of the stamps in many cases, owing to the lines not being quite straight, but in this plate also the vertical lines are rather more crooked than the horizontal.

30 (reis).—The pane is again a little smaller, 218 mm. at top and bottom, 388 mm. at right, and 339½ mm. at left. There is what we supposed was intended as a guide dot, 1 mm. to right of each impression, opposite the center of the side line; in spite of this the rows are more irregular than ever. The spacing between pairs of stamps is very similar to that in the 20 reis, but Nos. 7 and 8 in the second and in the tenth vertical rows are almost touching one another, and Nos. 9 and 10 in the second vertical row are 3 mm. apart. No. 9 being much higher than the impressions at each side of it. It would be quite impossible to perforate complete rows either way without touching the stamps; the ninth horizontal row and all below it are too much to the right, throwing the whole of the lower part of each vertical row out of line with the upper part. No. 9 in the 15th to the 20th horizontal rows is too high, sufficiently so to make it impossible to perforate those six rows horizontally without touching this ninth stamp in each—but the rows are sufficiently crooked even without this. Part of the 9th vertical row is very crooked, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 being greatly out of line.

This plate is more worn than any of the others; the top and bottom outer lines of the impressions are mostly weak, and there are some signs of retouching or touching up of these lines, the bottom line of No. 5 in the 7th horizontal row running out to the right, and the top line of No. 9 in the 9th horizontal row extending in the same direction.

**\$5 & \$10 State** and complete line of Department issues in our sale of Nov. 24th.  
B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

**Money Loaned on Stamps**  
Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Etc.  
F. MICHAEL, 937 Madison St.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**TRY ME**

For approval books in Br. Colonial and Foreign.

The every-day general collector should ask for my Blue Books of 160 varieties of the medium grades.

Reference please. Prices right.

EMILY KING,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

60 (reis).—The pane is larger than those of the 20 and 30 (reis), but smaller than that of the 10 (reis), measuring 233 mm. at the top, 231 mm. at bottom, 348 mm. at right, and 348½ mm. at left. The general appearance is much more regular than in the case of the 30 (reis); there are wide spaces between the vertical rows, 4 to 5 mm., and narrow spaces between the horizontal rows, 1½ to 2 mm., except that the space between the 4th and 5th horizontal rows is 2 to 3¼ mm., and that between the 9th and 10th horizontal rows is 2 to 3 mm. Certain individual impressions are set very crooked; for instance, the left upper corner of No. 60 is less than 3 mm. from No. 50, while the right upper corner is nearly 4 mm. from No. 50; the left lower corner of No. 60 is 1½ mm. above No. 70, while the right lower corner is less than 1 mm. from No. 70, and this 6th horizontal row is very badly lined throughout. No. 63 is very much too low down, being 3 mm. from No. 53, and less than 1 mm. from No. 73. Nos. 93, 94 and 96 are set crooked, and so are 141, 151, 153, 154 and 200. Good vertical perforation is quite possible; horizontal perforation could be done in most of the rows, except of course where the impressions are crooked; the margins would be very small in any case.

In this plate there is also a guide dot at the right hand side of each stamp, as in the 30 (reis); and there are in addition guide dots between the horizontal rows, but they were evidently engraved on the plate, as their position with reference to the impressions of the stamps is very variable. When the impression is correctly placed, these are about opposite the center of the top or bottom side of the stamp below or above them, and midway between the two. The dots are 23½ to 24 mm. apart horizontally and 17 to 18½ mm. apart vertically; and there

(Continued on page 6.)

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
 United States or Mexico, 50c Per year  
 Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.  
**ADVERTISING RATES**  
 Transient—\$1.68 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
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 Contracts—The regular rate for advertising in REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY is \$1.68 per inch (14c per line). Contracts will be made at the following special rates. Space may be used any time within a year from date of contract. Bills payable monthly.  
 512 lines at 13c..... \$40.50.  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1/2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
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 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

**Editor**.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
**General Manager**.....S. F. REDFIELD  
**Assistant Manager**.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
 All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
 All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

**Exchanges**—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
**Change of Address**—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

The growing importance of New York City as a philatelic center is a phenomenon of some note and interest. Perhaps we express this unfortunately, and would seem to imply that New York is just beginning to grow into importance as a philatelic center. This, we need scarcely say, is far from our meaning. New York has always been, in a way, an important stamp center. The case could scarcely be otherwise, considering the general commercial power and prestige of that great city. Nevertheless, New York has not, in recent years, at any rate, quite held her own in philatelic prestige, as compared with some other cities. Two or three decades ago New York was the center of the American philatelic solar system. Within her borders were to be found almost all the big stamp houses at that time doing business in America. Small dealers there were in plenty outside New York, but none of any commanding importance, save only the Philadelphia firm of Durbin and Hanes. In Chicago, Wolsieffer, Bradt and Massoth, the three men who later on raised Chicago to a position of great importance as a stamp dealing center, had not yet commenced operations, at least on any extended scale. The old firm of Edwards, Peeke and Co. did a big business at that period, but theirs was mostly a juvenile connection and was little of an asset in a broad sense to Chicago Philately. In St. Louis, at the time of which we are thinking, the great Mekeel concern of later years was then a feeble infant, going under the name of the Carson Stamp Co., and

**CATALOGUES of our FIFTH AUCTION SALE**

Comprising a fine collection of United States and Foreign stamps, also Mr. Fred S. Pyfer's Canal Zone, have been mailed. The sale will occur on Nov. 25th; bids should be sent at once in order to reach us in time.

**EUGENE KLEIN, INC.,**

Empire Building, 13th & WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

the other stamp dealing concerns of the town were of slight importance. In Boston the two veteran dealers, Trifet and Holton, still dealt in stamps in a sedate, old-fashioned way, and the New England Stamp Co. and other live concerns of a later era were yet unthought of.

Nor was the supremacy of New York less marked in respect to philatelic societies. At a period when there was no stamp society at all in Boston, and only very feeble and ephemeral bodies in Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis, the Metropolitan district maintained four strong and thriving societies—the National Philatelic Society, the Philatelic Society of New York, the Brooklyn Philatelic Club and the Staten Island Philatelic Society. All four were splendid societies and their virility and activity made the New York of that day unquestionably the capital of American stampdom. We have never been able to precisely fathom the causes of their gradual decay and eventual disappearance. Great, mighty, and honored in the land were they, and apparently as permanent as the rock as Gibraltar. Yet only a few short years pass away, and all four have disappeared from the scene, leaving no successors behind them. The only explanation of this that possesses any color whatever of plausibility is that the New York Philately of the eighties and early nineties was an imported, rather than a native product, and never really took root in the soil. Both the leaders and the rank and file of Gotham Philately in its palmy days were German—and not merely of German descent, but actual sons of the Fatherland. Some exceptions of course there were to this general rule; as Corwin, Scott and Gregory. But in the main the roll of all these societies would read something like this—Dejoue, Clotz, Albrecht, Witt, Seeligsberg, etc., etc., ad infinitum. These men commenced the practice of Philately abroad; and were, as philatelists, of the solid, serious, studious German pattern. Their interest in, and love for stamps, was no casual and transitory fancy, but a deep and abiding part of their being. Seldom did one of them give up Philately; their philatelic allegiance ended only with their lives. But in the natural course of time this transplanted German school passed away. Many, perhaps most of them, were middle-aged men before they came to this country; and the school died out quicker on that account than might have been antic-

**Ecuador War Stamps &c.**

Ecuador, 1910, War stamps, surcharged "Timbre Patriotico," and new values, on Fiscals, postally used.  
 1/2 on 20c gray; 10c black; 1/2 on 5c green; 2c carmine; 1c on 2 brown; 10c on 5c green; 5c green; set of 7 .25  
**ECUADOR, SCARCE, a few on hand**  
 Used, No. 78, 10c; No. 79, 5c; No. 80, 15c; No. 90, 20c; No. 95, 5c; No. 102, 10c; No. 103, 25c.  
 Uruguay, 1910, 5c, 5m, 1, 2, 5c, ..... .10  
 Salvador, 1911, Centenary, 5, 6, 12c ... .25  
 Chile, Jub. 1910, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15c... .25  
 Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.  
**H. CORMACK,**  
 Port Ewen, Ulster Co., N. Y.

**\$1.00 STAMP FREE**

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. As free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| No. 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black* fine      | Cat. .75 |
| 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10c gray* No. 23a | 1.00     |
| 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.*             | .75      |
| 4. Nowanuggger (India) 3p orange No. 11*  | .50      |
| 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.* No. 125a              | .50      |
| 6. South (India) la grecu* No. 11         | .65      |
- You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.  
**1909 U. S. IMPLRF. CHEAP.**  
 Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.  
 1c 1909 .05 with line between ..... .07  
 2c 1909 .10 with line between ..... .11  
 3c 1909 .15 with line between ..... .18  
 4c 1909 .19 with line between ..... .25  
 5c 1909 .23 with line between ..... .30  
 We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face.  
 Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 imp as cheap as anyone.  
**W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,**  
 Bostonbury, Conn.

**FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges**

All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage. Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.

**QUAKER STAMP CO.,** 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

**500 & 1000 DOLLARS and all the \$50 Spanish War Revs. in choice condition**

in our sale of Nov. 24th. **B. L. Drew & Co.,** 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

pated. And these men left no successors. With them perished the societies they founded and the prestige of New York as a center of philatelic influence. This is not to say that there have not always been a large number of stamp collectors in and around New York, including many men of fine philatelic attainments. But with the departure of the original leaders, no new ones have, up till very lately, arisen; and the stamp so-

**U. S. REVENUES**

- 1c Play. Cards, cat. \$3.00, for .....\$1.20
- 2c Play. Cards, blue, cat. 25c, for ... .07
- 3c Play. Cards, green, cat. \$6.00, for ... 2.20
- 4c Play. Cards, gray, cat. \$8.00, for ... 3.20
- 5c Play. Cards, cat. 75c, for ..... .20
- 25c Warehouse Recp., cat. 60c, for ... .15
- 50c Probate of Will, cat. 75c, for .... .16
- \$1 Mortgage, cat. \$3.00, for ..... .65
- \$5 Probate of Will, cat. 90c, for ..... .30

Jos. F. Negreen, 26 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City

**2c Green**

NAVY ERROR and all other department Stamps, all unused, full gum and perfect

In our sale of Nov. 24th.  
B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

**RHODESIA**

1896, 3sh, green & violet on blue, Scott's No. 36, catalogue \$1.00. Fine used copies at ..... 30c  
Post free.

EDWIN W. FUSS,  
217 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J.

cieties of New York perished for want of the right men to push and conduct them.

Meanwhile the case was different in Chicago and Boston. Both cities built up, from slender beginnings, great and powerful local societies, which have had enormous influence in the development of American Philately. Partly through the influence and encouragement supplied by the existence of these societies, large stamp houses have sprung up in these cities that, up to very recently, had seriously impaired New York's olden prestige in the stamp trade. St. Louis, also, thanks to the genius of one man, Chas. H. Mekeel, became at one era a philatelic trade center of the first magnitude. Later, in its turn, its prestige waned. One by one the various local rivals and imitators of the then great Mekeel concern bit the dust, and in the end that concern itself was forced to curtail its huge operations, and exists to-day only in a much emended and emasculated form. Some live houses have arisen in St. Louis to take its place, but only one has met with any great measure of success, and even that one can but illy compare, in magnitude and magnificence of operation, with the old Mekeel house.

Chicago has pursued the steady tenor of her way and has constantly become a greater and more important center of the stamp trade. Boston was for a long time a strong rival; but does not at present cut quite so large a figure as formerly. It still maintains, however, several first-class firms, and at least one important auction house. Philadelphia, with two very lusty and aggressive young houses, is likewise a stamp trade center by no means to be overlooked.

Meanwhile, New York has of late shown many signs of coming into her own again. For the past four or five years she has especially gained ground at leaps and bounds as an auction mart. New York has always had stamp auctions—always, that is,

since the stamp auction became an established American institution. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. used to devote a great deal of attention to auctions and has held many notable ones in its time. The J. W. Scott Co. was also once very much "in it" in the auction game. The latter concern it was that handled the great De Coppel Sale of twenty years since, and it has many other brilliant auction achievements to its credit. Other stamp auction houses there have been in New York from time to time, but none of any very enduring fame. And in the course of time it came to pass that neither of the Scott concerns seemed to care very much for auction business. The "uptown Scotts" as the facetious Mr. Corwin used to call them, had other and bigger fish to fry; the "downtown Scott" no longer had the impetus of youth to spur him on to big undertakings. And so it happened that New York had to take second place to Chicago as an auction center—to Chicago, with its live, virile, progressive auctioneers, who have revolutionized the whole system and method of stamp auction procedure in America. But of late New York has come to the front again in this line with a surprising rush. The entrance into the New York auction field several years ago of two exceptionally aggressive and capable concerns—to-wit, Morgenthau & Co., and the Nassau Stamp Co.—has entirely transformed the situation. These two houses have succeeded in demonstrating anew the advantages of New York as an auction market, and have diverted to New York a stream of auction trade such as she has not known for years. Latterly the Philadelphia Stamp Co. has likewise become a very potent factor in the auction field, and has confessed the supremacy of New York as a market by holding all its more important sales in that city. The rejuvenation of the Collectors' Club in downtown quarters has undoubtedly been a big thing for New York Philately. Not only has it provided much better located auction rooms than of yore (a convenience and advantage to collectors just as much as to dealers) but it has centralized and solidified the philatelic interests of the city. A general rallying place and rendezvous is highly beneficial to Philately in any city. New York now possesses such a rendezvous in the new Collectors' Club and the good effects of its change of location were almost immediately apparent. The removal of the Bartels Co. from Boston to New York and the starting of the Philatelic Gazette have also been powerful factors in bringing New York to the front. New York, since the demise of the American Journal of Philately, had possessed no philatelic periodical of any sort whatsoever until the Philatelic

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

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Gazette appeared on the scene. The superior excellence of that magazine has, however, compensated in a measure for Gotham's many years of journalistic sterility; and there is no question but that the Gazette is destined to greatly strengthen New York's philatelic prestige.

In the matter of societies, New York is still behindhand. The Collectors' Club is, we are assured, flourishing finely; but this organization, being of entirely different nature from the accepted type of local philatelic society, is hardly to be reckoned as the force for the diffusion of philatelic light and knowledge that it would be if modeled more after the pattern of the Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia societies.

Let us not be misunderstood. The Collectors' Club is a fine thing. It is of great value to New York stampdom along certain lines; but it is more a club than a society and social features naturally predominate. The New York Stamp Society is a worthy and useful organization that has done excellent work in one section of the

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city, but as its meetings are held so far uptown it is able to attract to itself only a small portion of the philatelic talent of the city.

But things are surely looking up in Gotham, and we may confidently predict a big, strong, broad-gauge local society there in the fulness of time.

**Brazil**

(Continued from page 3)

is an additional dot at the right-hand end of each row indicating the line of the outside vertical outlines of the stamps. There are none of these dots either above the top row or below the bottom row of the sheet. We should add that most of the dots are distinct enough on the impression before us, but some appear to have been omitted; we can find none between Nos. 1 and 11, and 11 and 21; the next dot below seems to be cut by the top line of No. 31; and we can find none between 51 and 61, and 61 and 71, all these invisible dots being among those that should be found in the left-hand vertical row. We are in doubt also as to the existence of dots between Nos. 2 and 12, 3 and 13, and 6 and 16. It is possible that the dots were not all engraved before the transferring of the impressions to the plate was commenced, or some of those in the left upper portion may have been faint and have disappeared by wear.

In spite of this extra guidance, there are a good many impressions badly placed, especially in the upper half of the plate. We have mentioned that the top line of No. 31 seems to have covered the dot; the bottom lines of Nos. 47, 52, 56 and 59 almost touch the dots; and in No. 60 the dot is between the two bottom lines of the stamp. There is no dot visible between 63 and 73, it is probably covered by the inner bottom line of 63.

There are signs of retouching, or touching up of the outer line, in several cases; portions of the outer line are crooked in perhaps the majority of the impressions. In No. 31 the right-hand outer line is extended upwards; in No. 39 the top line extends to the right; No. 51 is a double impression, the roller having apparently slipped during the process; there are traces of the same thing in No. 55, but the movement evidently occurred earlier, before the first lines were very deeply cut. The top line of 81, the bottom line of 87, the top line of 100, the bottom line of 106, 107, 136, 148, 161, 174 and 181 extend to the right; and the right-hand side line of No. 139 extends upwards. The outer lines must have been very faint on the original die of this value, as almost all appear to have been touched up, so that it might even be possible to plate these stamps by means of them. It is for this reason that we

have described the sheet so fully. No. 180 is another case of partly double impression, showing very clearly along the top for a distance of over 4 mm. from the left upper corner.

180 (reis).—Dimensions: 234 mm. at top, 236 mm. at bottom, 349 mm. at right, 348 mm. at left. This sheet is more regular in general appearance (especially the upper portion of it, which is more regular than the lower), in spite of the fact that we can find no guiding dots or lines of any kind. There are wide spaces between the vertical rows, as usual,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to a little over 5 mm. generally, in one or two cases  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and there is a space of 6 mm. between Nos. 4 and 5 in the 14th horizontal row, and only  $3\frac{3}{4}$  between Nos. 3 and 4, and one of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  mm. between Nos. 6 and 7 in the last horizontal row, with only 4 mm. between Nos. 7 and 8. The spaces between the horizontal rows vary from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 mm., and in a few places are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The whole of the lower half of the sheet is slightly to the right of the upper half. The vertical perforation could be done quite easily, except the line running between Nos. 6 and 7 in the 20th row, but it could be done with care even in that place. Horizontal perforation would be just possible, throughout.

The outlines of the impressions are good, and seem to have required but little touching up, or the work was carefully done; the right-hand outer line of No. 10 extends upwards; the top line of Nos. 44 and 45, the bottom line of No. 75, and the top line of No. 90 extend to left; the top line of Nos. 131, 155, the bottom line of No. 171, the top inner line of No. 174, the bottom inner line of No. 189, and the top line of 195 all extend to the right, the last-mentioned being very conspicuous, as the extension is 11 mm. long!

300 (reis).—Dimensions: 236 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at top, 236 mm. at bottom, 355 mm. at right, 355 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at left. The spacing between the vertical rows is fairly uniform,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 mm. That between the horizontal rows varies from a little over 1 mm. to fully  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., in one case there is as much as 3 mm. between two stamps (Nos. 40 and 50). Vertical perforation is thus quite easy, but horizontal is barely possible, owing to unevenness of the horizontal rows, and narrow spaces. No. 40 is too high and No. 50 too low, hence the space of 3 mm. between 40 and 50, while there are spaces of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. only between 30 and 40, and 50 and 60. There is only a little over 1 mm. between Nos. 102 and 112.

Again there are no traces of guiding dots or lines.

No. 7 shows a slanting line, touching the upper right of the second figure "o" and running upwards through the background, cutting the outer

frame about 3 mm. from the right upper corner and extending 3 mm. above the stamp, apparently to the edge of the plate—probably the result of a crack in the metal. Any touching up must have been carefully done; the corners of some of the impressions may have been deepened a little, causing very slight projections; there is a scratch extending to left from the top line of No. 35, and similar ones extending to right from bottom lines of Nos. 64, 149, 153, 157, 158, 166, 171, 172, 177, but none of these form distinct sharp lines, as in the other sheets, they are rather blurred marks, as if scratches had been partially erased and had left a little roughness. There are also some flaws in the center of the block of four formed by Nos. 81, 82, 91, and 92, as if there had been some corrosion there.

600 (reis).—Dimensions: 233 mm. at top, 235 mm. at bottom, 353 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at right, 354 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at left. The vertical rows are very crooked, especially in the upper half, and the vertical spacing most uneven. For example, the space between the 4th and 5th vertical rows is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. only at top, widening to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in the 19th horizontal row, and the last stamp in the 4th vertical row is very crooked; between the 5th and 6th vertical rows the space is 3 mm. wide at top,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at bottom, and 5 mm. at some intermediate points; there is a space of 7 mm. between the 6th and 7th vertical rows at top and 5 mm. at bottom. The horizontal rows are straighter; the spacing varies from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (between Nos. 169 and 179, Nos. 181 and 191, and Nos. 190 and 200) to nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm., which is somewhat less uncommon; vertical perforation would be quite easy in most of the lines, and possible in all; horizontal perforation would also be possible. There is a peculiarity in these 600 (reis), which is noticeable in the stamps themselves and is very marked in this sheet (which is rather heavily printed); a dark, seemingly blurred line runs diagonally from top to bottom, sloping from left to right, through the first figure "o," and in many cases extends as a blurred mark beyond the outer lines of the impression; and another similar mark but even more conspicuous, crosses the right lower corner, and in like manner extends, beyond the outline in both directions, at right and below.

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There is also some blurring around the edges of many of the impressions, and especially along the top and bottom lines, as if the plate had never been properly cleaned up after the impressions had been transferred to it. It is quite possible that this was the case, as we have found no distinct traces of touching up, though there are several instances of a partial double outline at top, due no doubt to slipping of the roller. But in reference to these blurs between the rows of stamps, it should be mentioned that the plates were evidently not very carefully cleaned when the sheets before us were printed (every one of them shows the plate mark all round in a more or less deep shade of grey), and that the 600 (reis) is more heavily printed than any of them.

The next question to be considered is whether all the stamps that were issued were printed from these plates, or whether there was more than one plate of each value, or of some of the values. It has been shown, in the article by Monsieur Mahe, that there appear to have been several plates of each value of the first issue of Brazil, which was only in use for twelve months, therefore one might suppose that an even greater number of plates would have been required for the issue of 1850, which remained in use for sixteen years and a half. On the other hand, the plates of 1843 were of comparatively small size, and are stated to have been composed of copper or some comparatively soft metal; whereas the plates of 1850 were of steel and contained 200 stamps each. Still, considering the fact that stamps must have come more and more into common use during the twenty years that succeeded their introduction, it would be natural to suppose that more than one, even of these large steel plates, would have been required, at all events, for the values most commonly used, and of this we have been able to find evidence in blocks and pairs that have been lent us for comparison.

Of the 10 (reis) we have a block of fifteen, five horizontal rows of three, evidently not from the plate of the reprint; the vertical rows are much closer together, the widest space between any two stamps in the block being only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and the other spaces vary from 2 to 4 mm. The spacing between the horizontal rows varies from a little under 2 mm. to a little over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Of the 30 (reis) we have two blocks of twenty, halves of a block of forty, eight horizontal rows of five, a block of ten, five horizontal pairs, and a single pair, all from the plate of the reprint. Also a horizontal pair, not from this plate  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm. apart, with a guide dot between the two stamps, as on this plate (there is not sufficient margin at right to show the dot), a guide

dot under each stamp, and another close to the left upper corner of the pair; the dots under the stamps were presumably cut in the plate as they are not the same distance from the outlines of the two stamps. It is probable that this is from the left upper corner, or at least from the left-hand side of the sheet. We have another horizontal pair, with half of a third stamp at right, the spaces being nearly 4 mm. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 mm. (the half-stamp is not parallel with the second of the pair, and the other two are out of line with one another horizontally) this strip is not from the plate, and we can find no guide dots at all. Finally we have a block of four in blue, with a space of over 4 mm. between the two vertical rows, wider than in any part of the sheet of reprints, with a guide dot at the right of each stamp as upon the sheet, and no guide dots below the stamps.

These would seem to indicate four plates, at least, of this value:—(1) With no guide dots. (2) With guide dots to right and below the stamps (or between the horizontal rows). (3) With guide dots at right only, but spacing (in one place, at all events) wider between the vertical rows than in the reprinted sheet. (4) The plate of the reprint, which was presumably the last that was made.

Of the 60 (reis) we have a horizontal strip of three, a vertical strip of four, and a single specimen with a large margin at top and just a trace of the outline of another stamp at right, none of which are from the plate of the reprint. All have guide dots at right, but not, so far as we can trace with certainty, between the horizontal rows, therefore all might come from the same plate; the horizontal strip of three has spaces of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 mm. between the stamps, and there is a space of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. between the single stamp and the outer line of the adjoining one, these therefore are closer together than any on the reprinted sheet. In the vertical strip of four the spaces are  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , 1 and 3 mm. respectively; the central space is smaller than between any two impressions on the sheet (except between Nos. 60 and 70, and the strip does not correspond with Nos. 50, 60, 70 and 80). We thus have evidence, so far, of two plates of 60 (reis), and no more.

Of the higher values we have only a vertical pair of the 300 (reis), which we believe to be Nos. 76 and 86 on the reprinted sheet; and a single copy of the 600 (reis), with margins which prove it to be the left lower corner stamp of a sheet, which appears to correspond with that upon the reprinted sheet.

Looking at the issue as a whole, we think that the evidence afforded, even by the small number of blocks,

etc., that we have had the opportunity of examining, points to conclusions that we might well expect. From the relative rarity of the stamps, it is plain that the 30 (reis) was the value of which the largest supplies were printed, especially when we remember that it was issued in blue as well as in black; accordingly we find evidence of four plates of that value, and the plate from which the reprint was made is greatly worn. The 60 (reis) comes next; we have evidence of two plates, probably there were more. We may place the 10 (reis) third in point of numbers printed, as that value also appeared in blue as well as black, and we have evidence of two plates. About the 90 (reis) we have nothing to say; it seems rarer unused and commoner used than the 10 (reis), black. The existing plate was worn out; it is likely there may have been an earlier one. The 20 (reis) is comparatively scarce. The plate is in good order; it may have been the only one.

Of the higher values smaller supplies would naturally have been required; one plate of each may well have been sufficient; in any case, we have no evidence of more than one.

It seems fair to assume that the original plates of all the values had no guide dots.

#### NEW STAMPS FOR SIAM.

A complete new series of postage stamps for the Kingdom of Siam is being prepared in Europe, from designs by M. Tamagno, an Italian architect in the Siamese Public Works Department, who is also responsible for the current series. It is expected that the new stamps, which bear portraits of the present King, will be issued on the occasion of the King's coronation in November, or on his birthday next January. The low values will show a medallion portrait of the King surmounted by a crown, with the word Siam in either of the two upper corners, and the value in figures on either side of the medallion. The higher denominations will have a three-quarter length portrait of the King in military uniform. — Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

#### RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Catalogue of Philadelphia Stamp Co.'s 40th Sale.—The Reeves Collection—The Collectors' Club, New York, Dec. 5th and 6th—The Philadelphia Stamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Catalogue of Nassau Stamp Co.'s 27th Sale—New York, Dec. 4th and 5th—The Nassau Stamp Co., New York.

Catalogue of Wolsieffer's 117th Sale—Chicago, Nov. 25th—P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago.

# Chicago Philatelic Society.

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The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

**Directors.**  
 I. R. Johnson,  
 J. E. Lord,  
 A. Roterberg,  
 E. C. Scheffler,  
 C. E. Severn.

### Applications Pending.

R. H. M. Falls, 6415 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age, 24 years; occupation, Clerk, C. B. & Q. General Passenger Office; reference: G. J. Miller of the Northern Trust Co.; proposed by Arild Dahl, No. 70.

Virgil D. Angerman, 3648 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Age, 18 years; occupation, Student; reference: Glaser Savings Bank; guarantor: G. C. Angerman, father.

### The 597th Meeting.

The 597th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club rooms, 1530-1531 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of November 2nd, 1911, President Wolsieffer in the chair and the following members present:

Baldwin, Clark, Dahl, Dodd, Farham, Fowler, Lindquist, Lord, Mann, McDonald, Michael, F., Mizera, Mudge, Rogers, Rosenthal, Roterberg, A., Roterberg, F., Scheffler, Schliekert, Severn, Sevon, Whitaker, and Wolsieffer.

Messrs. R. H. M. Falls of Chicago and Forrest P. Hand, vice-president of the Philadelphia Stamp Club, were present as visitors.

The Board of Directors, all present except Johnson, transacted the following:

On motion duly made and seconded the bills for the month were ordered paid, amounting to \$22.75.

On motion duly made and seconded the above named candidates for active membership, were ordered posted.

The treasurer's report for the month of October was received and ordered filed.

The report of the house committee for October was received and ordered filed.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Forrest P. Hand, vice-president of the Philadelphia Stamp Club, was present, and being called upon to make remarks, delightfully entertained those present.

A communication was read from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition relative to the Stamp Exhibition to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

Various officers and committees made reports.

Mr. Dodd announced as the entertainment of the evening an informal auction sale.

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m.  
 HENRY ADES FOWLER, Secy.  
 P. M. WOLSIEFFER, President.

### CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

A great French auction is on the tapis. The stock of the late M. Jules Berinchon, for many years past one of the most important French dealers, is shortly to be dispersed, in instalment, at the Hotel Drouet, Paris—the first sale being from Nov. 20th to 25th, a full week. M. Theodore Lemaire, the famous French stamp expert, will have charge of the sale. This first sale contains the stamps of France and French colonies only—and from

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the fact that this section alone of the Bernichon stock requires a six-day sale, the richness and magnitude of the entire stock may be readily inferred.

The Nassau Stamp Co. is starting its auction season strongly. It has scheduled for Dec. 4th and 5th a very fine sale, including the collection of Mr. S. B. Whitehead, and other consignments. Here, by the way, occurs the first conflicting date of the present auction season—as the Philadelphia Stamp Co. holds a sale at the Collectors' Club on Dec. 5th and 6th. The Nassau Stamp Co. is the only important auction house in New York which continues to hold its sales in its own offices, instead of at the Collectors' Club, so that on the night of Dec. 5th, New York auction bidders will certainly be between two fires.



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## Announcement

During January, 1912, we will issue the first number of the

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a monthly journal House Organ of at least 8 pages, half of which will be devoted to Philatelic Articles, Notes, and Society Announcements, the balance of the paper being used for the advancement of our business. The Herald will be sent free to our patrons and to anyone in the U. S. and Possessions for one year for 12c in stamps. Foreign 25c. Send in your name at once.

Our advertisements will continue to appear as heretofore.

UNITED STAMP CO.,  
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### MR. MELVILLE

#### VISITS STOCKHOLM.

#### His Account of the Swedish Society's 25th Anniversary.

We in this country have not heard as much as we should of the Swedish Philatelic Society's Silver Jubilee. There are many reasons why American stamp-folk should take a particularly friendly interest in the Swedish Society. It is, of all stamp societies in the world, the one most nearly akin in organization, methods and purposes to the American Philatelic Society. The two bodies are, in fact, modeled along very much the same lines. They are representative national societies in a way which even the best societies of France, England and Germany are not; their careers have in some ways been quite similar; they are the two largest bodies of their kind in the world; and each has just this year completed a quarter-century of existence. So that there are, of a truth, numerous points of friendly and appreciative sympathy between the two bodies; and it is a pity that so few of us in America know anything about the Swedish organization, or of its recent birthday celebration. Our friend, Mr. Kjellstedt, has given some account of this affair in our esteemed Boston contemporary; but our esteemed Boston contemporary is able to spare so little space for reading matter that Mr. Kjellstedt was confined to too cramped space to do either himself or the subject justice. Now, however, comes to the rescue the admirable Melville. The President of the Junior

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Particulars of my well known 10 per cent. new issue service on application.

W. H. PECKITT,

47, Strand, London, W. 6.  
Telephone Telegrams & Cables  
3204 Gerrard. "Peckitt, London"

1857 & 1869 REPRINTS & all the other choice United States Stamps in our sale of Nov. 24th.  
B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

## Sterling Stamp Co.

BOSTON MASS. U.S.A.

Cat. No.	Description	Price	Cat. No.	Description	Price
36	Tunis, 35c, green & brown, used...	.05	151	Greece, 25 on 40, used .....	.15
	Tunis, 10c on 15 (1911) unused....	.06	181	Italy, 50L yellow, used.....	.50
240	Transvaal, 3p green & blk., used..	.03	182	Italy, 100 blue, used.....	.15
241	Transvaal, 4p choc. & blk, used..	.04	107.	Japan, used .....	.08
11	Travencore, 3/8c on 1/2c, used.....	.03	22	Montenegro, used .....	.10
8	Bavaria, 18c, used .....	.50	249	Persia, 2K ult., used .....	.03
35	Bolivar, (cat. \$2.00) unused.....	.50	118	Switzerland, 3fr., used .....	.06
36	Bolivar, (cat. \$2.00) unused .....	.50	133	Switzerland, 3fr., used .....	.05
23	Bolivar, (cat. \$1.25) used .....	.50	87	to 95 Servia, used .....	.25
70	China, 30c red, used .....	.08	25	St. Helena, unused .....	.30
71	China, 50c green, used .....	.10			
261	Columbian Rep., 20c, unused.....	.10			
36	Curcoa, 12 1/2, used .....	.04			
85	to 92 Denmark, used .....	.25			
68	Finland, 1 mark, used .....	.05			

If your name is not on our Mailing List

We Both Lose.

## Stamps Free

100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage.  
 10 different Siam stamps ..... 20c  
 50 different Animal stamps ..... 75c  
 50 different French Colonies ..... 50c  
 20 different Turkey ..... 25c  
 50 different Italy ..... 25c  
 15 different Iceland ..... 50c  
 Collection of 2500 different 20th Century stamps mounted in a 20th Century album about 75 per cent. are used, balance unused.  
**A bargain at .....\$75.00**  
 10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.  
 1000 hinges, 8c; 5000, 30c.  
 10 different coins, 15c; 20 different, 25c.  
 10 Nyassa 2½, 1911, 5c.  
 10 New Hebrides, 15c.  
 Wholesale list for dealers. We buy stamps. Buying list 10c.  
**TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.**

# LIGHT and AIRY

By the time this issue of Redfield's is in your hands we will be located in one of the largest and finest equipped offices occupied by any stamp firm in America. A modern concrete fire proof building specially planned to meet the requirements of the fastest growing stamp business in this country will be occupied by us October 16th. All mail orders should be sent to our new address. Send for our new daily bargain sheets—soon to be the talk of stampdom.

Sample bargain:  
**CUBA, 1903, 50c, only.....FOUR CENTS**  
 Postage extra.  
**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,**  
**Drawer 158, DE GRAFF, OHIO**

Philatelic Society was himself in Stockholm for the festivities, having made a special trip thither for that very purpose; and in the current Stamp Lover he gives so rarely readable an account of the celebration that we certainly must make use of it to give our readers some idea of how well they do things in Sweden.

We will pass over Mr. Melville's delightful discourse on his journey from London to Stockholm, by way, first of the sea, and then by picturesque canals, which give the traveler so much more leisure to make acquaintance with the real aspect of the country and its people than the bustling, hurrying railroad. In due course he arrived at Stockholm and there begins his story proper. The celebration consumed three days—Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of September—and the program was elaborate in the extreme. The first evening, that of Saturday, opened with the welcoming of the delegates and visitors from far and near who had assembled in great numbers. The Crown Prince of Sweden is a devoted philatelist and an honorary member of the Swedish, and to him was despatched a telegram voicing the devoted respects of the assemblage, while a suitable telegram of greeting was also sent to King George of England.

Mr. Melville's lecture on "The British Post Office" (our readers do not of course forget that Mr. M. is the only and original philatelic lecturer)

## 6c PROP.

Rare Imperfs. and a magnificent line of Revenues, including all the Spanish War issues in our sale of Nov. 24th.  
**B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.**

appears, despite the modest, not to say deprecating way, in which Mr. Melville's report mentions it, to have been the chief feature of the evening; which concluded with "supper," which would seem (though the writer is a bit ambiguous on this point) to have lasted several hours, and to have been enlivened with a great number of speeches and toasts, the latter no doubt accompanied with all due clinking of glasses. This affair took place in the rooms of the Swedish Society—said to be the largest, most commodious and most finely equipped philatelic club rooms in the world.

The next day was devoted till evening to lectures and stamp talk, and in the evening the delegates and guests, some 120 strong, visited the opera, after which they were entertained at supper at the Grand Hotel Royal.

Monday—the actual Jubilee day—was spent by many in a visit to the Post Office Museum; by others, probably, in resting up for the evening, a wise precaution in this round of strenuous festivity. And at evening—or rather, beginning at 6 p. m.—occurred the final jollification—the grand banquet. This was held at Hasselbacken, Stockholm's chosen abode for all great functions, and the fine banquetting hall and a magnificent suite of rooms were allotted to the Swedish Society on this occasion. How late the banquet was prolonged Mr. Melville fails to report; but that it was a huge affair we have visual evidence in a fine photograph presented on the Stamp Lover's front page. In that photograph appears, set off by a banquetting hall magnificent alike in proportions and decorations, some hundred and fifty or more philatelists, all in the stateliest of evening dress. A more distinguished looking body of men it would be difficult to imagine, and it is easy to see that the function must have been one of the biggest and most brilliant recorded in philatelic history. The whole celebration was very evidently conducted so far as entertainment was concerned, on a scale sumptuous beyond anything known in similar affairs in this country.

We often hear it said, even by stamp folk themselves, that stamp collectors are a rather "cheap" and nondescript crowd. A perusal of Mr. Melville's sketch and a glance at the photograph above referred would effectually confute this claim so far, at least, as Sweden is concerned.

## U. S.

1909 13c dark sea green, cat. 15c by advance sheets of Scott's 1912 catalogue. My price only 7c.  
 Only one copy to a customer.  
 1873, 30c black, cat. 50c..... .20  
 1879, 15c orange, cat. 20c..... .08  
 1871, 4c black and brown. Third issue revenue, cat. \$1.00 ..... .35  
**Leon V. Cass, Morganton, N. C.**

**A  
BEAUTIFUL SET**

Lightly Cancelled  
—for—  
**HALF CATALOGUE**

SARAWAK  
  
1900

1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25c.  
 Many in two colors.  
 Catalogue \$1.47, postfree for 75c.

**COPLEY STAMP CO.,**  
 Boston, Mass.

## THE C. P. S. EARLY DAYS.

E. R. Aldrich.

While the Chicago Philatelic Society is this year celebrating its 25th Anniversary, yet it can really trace its beginning back to Dec. 20, 1884. When in Room 23, 169 Washington street, the Chicago Stamp Collectors' Union was organized. The moving spirit was Jerome H. Raymond, who at the time was preparing the first issue of his Collectors' Companion, which during its life ranked as leader among the stamp journals. Raymond was elected president, R. R. Shuman (who in connection with his brother, Jesse, carried on a mail stamp business at 179 Ontario St.), vice-president; Fred Connett, secretary, and August von Glahn, one of the publishers of the Philatelic Headlight, corresponding secretary. These served during 1885, and on Dec. 18, Raymond was re-elected president; Connett became vice-president; Shuman, secretary; O. S. Hellwig, corresponding secretary; J. J. Shuman, treasurer, and W. E. Cowles (who succeeded Raymond as publisher of the Companion), librarian.

About this time Schuyler B. Bradt also joined the society, and together with Raymond, Hellwig and the Shumans, became the conspicuous figures in Chicago Philatelic life.

Raymond fell out of philatelic associations shortly after he severed his connection with The Companion, and although prominently mentioned as a candidate for office in the American Philatelic Association in the days preceding its organization, did not become a member of that organization. Neither did the Shumans, Bradt's prominence in its affairs it too well known to need mentioning, and Hellwig, while not a charter member, was an applicant in the first list published.

# U. S. P. S.

New department stamps for your album (United States Postal Savings) will be listed in Scott's next year. Others are charging big prices. "Roessler Sells It Cheaper."

2c black ..... 5c  
 10c red ..... 5c  
 50c green ..... 40c  
 \$1.00 blue ..... 20c

A few cut square envelopes at 5c each. No 1c in stock.

A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

**40,000** Stamps in 8 Vols. at 1/4 Scott's Catalogue price.  
 30,000 in 6 Vols. at 1-3 Cat. PRICE LIST FREE. COLLECTIONS BOUGHT. 3 Postal Savings Official Stamps 2c, 10c and \$1, for 25c.

**STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,**  
 65 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

On Friday, Oct. 8th, the last meeting of the C. S. C. U. was held and at 8:30 finis had been written to its minutes, and the organizing meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society held. Mr. Bradt in speaking of this action says: "There were many reasons for this action, the principal of which was that the promoters of the original society had largely resigned and those that remained thought it easier to disband and reorganize than to attempt to alter over the old clothes to fit the new body." The officers of the new society were: S. B. Bradt, president; P. M. Wolsieffer, vice-president; C. R. Gadsden, secretary; T. J. Mitchell, treasurer; W. H. Shelton, librarian. At the next meeting an executive committee was selected: O. S. Hellwig, W. H. Shelton and S. W. Robb. These held office until Dec. 30, when the annual election was held and the officers all re-elected, except librarian, Mr. Shelton, owing to the fact that he intended to go on the road as representative for his firm the ensuing year, declining, E. W. Voute was elected librarian. J. A. Pierce, M. A. Thompson and H. F. Hener became the executive committee at this time. All of these officers except Thompson, who soon became, were members of the American, and the society had voted in November to become a Branch.

The president and vice-president are too well known to need further mention, while the secretary was in his day one of the best known of the "Chicago bunch," serving for three years as librarian of the American, and being one of the editorial board of the Western Philatelist, besides contributing readable articles to the philatelic press under the pen name of "Phil. Atelic."

Mitchell was one of the most graceful and versatile writers of that date, using the signature "Wanderer." Voute was the publisher of the Stamp Collectors' Figaro, perhaps the spiciest journal of that decade. During the summer Mitchell, Voute and Hen-

er, as well as some others withdrew and on June 30 Harry B. Myers was elected treasurer and George S. Wilson librarian. On November 30 the "seceders" and some others met at the Grand Hotel and organized the Chalmers Society of Chicago. Of this George S. Wilson became president; T. J. Mitchell, vice-president; J. R. Eaton, secretary; L. H. Drury, treasurer; E. W. Voute, librarian, and J. A. Pierce, W. S. Tower and F. L. Dayton, executive committee.

On Dec. 29 the C. P. S. held its second annual election and Harry B. Myers was elected president; C. R. Gadsden, vice-president; M. A. Thompson, secretary, L. A. Haskell, treasurer; S. B. Bradt, librarian, but subsequently declined. B. Abrahams elected instead. Failing health caused President Myers to resign and on March 8 Mr. Gadsden was chosen to that office, while W. H. McDonald was elected vice-president.

Of the new names, Myers was a popular young fellow, never very robust, who unfortunately was unable to much longer continue collecting and died in Sept., 1888. Thompson was one of the C. S. C. U. members who formed the new society. He had been actively identified with stamps from 1877, but dropped out in Nov., 1888, but I believe again re-joined and remained a member for a time a year or so later. Haskell served as treasurer for several years and was one of the pillars of the society for years. McDonald was a prominent real estate man. The Chalmers Society existed for a couple of years, most of the time in prosperous condition. In November, 1889, after it had ceased to exist and most of its active members became part of the C. P. S., Mr. L. H. Drury, its ex-secretary, wrote: "The Chalmers Society, at the time it was merged into the Chicago Philatelic Society, had nearly eighty members and financially was far from a deplorable condition."

At first the C. P. S. was a branch of the American, but somewhere about this time it severed its connection as a society, and the members of the national organization formed themselves into a branch organization of the parent body, thus enabling the C. P. S. to receive members who might not wish to join the larger body. As there was no practical change Branch No. 1 thus remains nearly as old as the parent body.

### WE STAND CORRECTED.

Our good friend, P. M. Wolsieffer, points out to us that in stating in a recent number that neither Philadelphia nor Chicago possessed a ground floor stamp store we were slightly in error. F. Michael & Bro., Mr. Wolsieffer reminds us, have a ground-floor location on Dearborn St. in Chicago, while Capt. Jno. W. Haseltine is still

**\$5 & \$10 State** and complete line of Department Issues in our sale of Nov. 24th.  
 B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

## PORTUGUESE "REPUBLICA"

surcharged on  
**Vasco De Gama**

Issue  
 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80 & 100r  
 set for ..... .50  
 Patlala, on new design, 1a ..... .03  
 Portuguese Guinea, the missing value, 15r ..... .03  
 Portuguese Angola, do do do, 15r. .... .03  
 Turkey 2pf. provisional ..... .01  
 Sweden 15, 25, 35c., 1910 issue, but no wmk. .... .30  
 Sweden, 4c., wmk., with lines ..... .01  
 Germany, current 60pf, but wmkd. .... .20  
 Bavaria, missing value of birthday issue, 60pf. .... .20  
 Postage extra under one dollar.  
**FEDERAL STAMP CO., LTD.,**  
 "The American New Issue House"  
 Room R., Bank Bldg., Astoria, Oregon.

selling stamps at his ground-floor shop on N. 17th St. in Philadelphia. So far as Michael and Bro. are concerned, we must acknowledge the corn. We own that we overlooked this clever and enterprising young Chicago house. As to Capt. Haseltine we did remember, at the time of writing the editorial in question, that he was located on the ground floor; but we did not mention him because it was our impression—possibly erroneous—that his shop was mainly devoted to the sale of coins and curios, with stamps as a very secondary consideration. There are probably in our large American cities quite a good many coin and curio stores that handle stamps as a side line; but we were speaking more particularly of men whose main business is the selling of stamps. All this of course implies no reflection on Capt. Haseltine, whose place in the philatelic esteem of Quaker City philatelists is a very high one.

"P. M." also in some further remarks sheds added light on the question of ground-floor locations for the stamp trade—and as he at one time had a ground-floor location himself he is able to speak with the voice of experience in regard to conditions in Chicago, at least. Ground floor rents in that city, he points out, are practically prohibitive for the stamp trade. Small bootblack stands in the heart of Chicago's business district rent for from \$150 per month up and any little hole in the wall is always in demand at a big rent. Conditions are pretty much the same, we take it, in all our large cities; which will sufficiently explain the up-stairs habit so characteristic of the stamp trade.

### AN ALBUM FREE.

Mr. A. Tessier, 811 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass., authorizes us to say that he has a brand new unused National Album which he will gladly present to the first applicant.

# Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
United States or Mexico, 50c Per year  
Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

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Transient—\$1.68 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
Trade Column—12c per line (nonpart) undisplayed.  
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312 lines at 13c..... \$40.50.  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 1/2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

624 lines at 12c..... \$74.88  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 1 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1905, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

## STAMP MARGINS.

Genl. C. A. Coolidge, U. S. Army, in Everybody's Philatelist.

It's unfortunate that our foresight is not as good as our hindsight,—otherwise, we might have amply provided against the lost opportunities that have occurred in our lives. What a wealth of philatelic gems would now adorn our collections, had we realized in the past, the auspicious chances to secure those, then, common every day varieties of stamps—that would now be of such almost priceless value to our collections and solve innumerable problems of controversy.

So as one who long ago neglected or failed to realize the golden opportunities of those days, I caution you in the interest of future Philately, as well as for your personal and financial benefit, to secure and preserve while you have the power, the white margins attached to the stamps you intend to place in your albums.

Unluckily, the early collector's were generally obsessed with the idea, that only used specimens were worthy of collecting; and except the dealers who were obliged to procure whole unused sheets of stamps, to fill the empty places in the albums of their numerous customers, few philatelists except the very wealthy, sought to preserve more than a single specimen. Specialization was in its infancy and we merely followed Scott's or Gibbons' dictation as evinced by the allotted spaces in their printed albums.

With the advent of the contract for printing of the U. S. Stamps by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in

# Our Sixth Auction Sale

Comprising a superb collection of United States and Foreign stamps, including FRENCH and GERMAN COLONIES almost complete, will be held on December 15th and 16th, 1911.

Be sure and ask for catalogue if you did not receive yours.

**EUGENE KLEIN, INC.,**

Empire Building,

13th & WALNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1894, some philatelists conceived the idea of collecting the outer strips with an attached margin containing the Bureau imprint and the plate number; others about this period realized that pairs or "blocks of four" possessed some philatelic advantages and made the pages of their albums more prepossessing, but omitted to retain the marginal edges.

I desire to invite your attention and to earnestly impress upon you, the benefits to accrue by including the attached marginal white paper edges with the stamps you select and preserve.

We find on the margins:

1st, the imprint of the contracting manufacturers.

2nd, the plate number.

3rd, the guide dots for plating the stamps.

4th, the watermark which is more distinctly shown in the clear paper than on the back of the printed stamp even with the aid of the benzine cup.

Most excellent reasons for retaining the extraneous paper, not for its intrinsic or postal value but for the philatelic information it contains, without which our science would off flounder in a sea of ignorance.

Fortunately, governments have sometimes retained whole sheets as specimens for their own purposes. Dealers have had some "left overs" from their current sales stock and some wealthy specialists have secured large blocks or portions of sheets which preserved these features, but in the earliest days this was so universally neglected that we now see how difficult it is to obtain blocks of fours with plate numbers, even in the auction sales of the dealers who dispose of old collections; and the endeavor to "plate" some of the earlier issues is obstructed by the inability of obtaining even pairs in a used condition.

We note in the works of authors on stamps of some countries that they carefully state the information regarding the manufacture or contracting firms among their data and quote the imprint or other remarks on the margins of the various issues, none of which could have been called from stamps preserved in the common method of our standard albums.

In the early English stamps, the plate numbers are given in the engraving on the face of the stamps, but that has finally been abandoned.

In the French stamps the name of the engraving firm is given at the bottom of the stamps in the later is-

## Ecuador War Stamps &c.

Ecuador, 1910, War stamps, surcharged "Timbre Patriatico," and new values, on Fiscals, postally used.

1/2 on 20c gray; 10c black; 1/2 on 5c green; 2c carmine; 1c on 2 brown; 10c on 5c green; 5c green; set of 7 .25  
ECUADOR, SCARCE, a few on hand  
Used, No. 78, 10c; No. 79, 5c; No. 80, 15c; No. 90, 20c; No. 95, 5c; No. 102, 10c; No. 103, 25c.

Uruguay, 1910, 5c, 5m, 1, 2, 5c, .10  
Salvador, 1911, Centenary, 5, 6, 12c .25  
Chile, Jub. 1910, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15c. .25  
Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

H. CORMACK,

Port Ewen,

Ulster Co.,

N. Y.

## \$1.00 STAMP FREE

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver, as free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| No.                                      | Cat. |
| 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black* fine         | .75  |
| 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10 gray* No. 23a | 1.00 |
| 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.*            | .75  |
| 4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11*  | .50  |
| 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.* No. 125a             | .50  |
| 6. South (India) 1a green* No. 11        | .65  |
- You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.

### 1900 U. S. IMPREF. CHEAP.

Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.

- |                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1c 1900 .05 with line between | .07 |
| 2c 1900 .10 with line between | .11 |
| 3c 1900 .15 with line between | .18 |
| 4c 1900 .19 with line between | .25 |
| 5c 1900 .23 with line between | .30 |

We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face.

Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1900 imp as cheap as anyone.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Manufacturers.

Cans

## FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges

All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage.

Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.

QUAKER STAMP CO., 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

## 500 & 1000

DOLLARS and all the \$50 Spanish War Revs. in choice condition

in our sale of Nov. 24th.  
B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

sues, while in the U. S. issue of 1849, the initials of the engraving firm are shown at the foot of the stamp, but with these and some other few exceptions, we find that the data is generally obtained from the margin surrounding the printed pane. The collector, therefore, who takes off and discards the margin of his stamps while arranging the pages of his album in symmetrical blocks of fours or in the mathematical series of denominations

**U. S. REVENUES**

- 1c Play. Cards, cat. \$3.00, for .....\$1.20
- 2c Play. Cards, blue, cat. 25c, for ... .07
- 3c Play. Cards, green, cat. \$6.00, for ... 2.20
- 4c Play. Cards, gray, cat. \$8.00, for ... 3.20
- 5c Play. Cards, cat. 75c, for ..... .20
- 25c Warehouse Recp., cat. 60c, for ... .15
- 50c Probate of Will, cat. 75c, for .... .16
- \$1 Mortgage, cat. \$3.00, for ..... .65
- \$5 Probate of Will, cat. 90c, for ..... .30

Jos. F. Negreen, 26 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City

**2c Green**

NAVY ERROR and all other department Stamps, all unused, full gum and perfect

in our sale of Nov. 24th.  
B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

**Our Bargain Packet**

contains 125 all different foreign from Panama, Canal Zone, Paraguay, etc., price 10c.

**PACKET NO. 9.**

contains 200 all different foreign including a fine set of 15 Mexico, 7 Greece, 10 Japan, Bulgaria, Cape (8 kinds), India (15 kinds), Roumania, Guatemala, Cuba (10 kinds), Argentine, etc., etc. Price 20c.

**BRITISH COLONIALS.**

125 varieties from Malta, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Trinidad, Barbados, Natal, Transvaal, British Guiana, etc. Price 40c. None of the above contain any cut squares, clipped cards, fiscals, locals or other trash. Their good condition will surprise you. Choice approvals at 60 per cent. discount.

**VERNON P. PIERCE & CO.,**

Manchester, Mich.

makes a very artistic and pleasing effect to the eye of the beholder, but he obliterates a great deal of information to the future philatelic investigator and lessens its financial value.

Already the dealers have "caught on" and are demanding higher prices for stamps with the plate numbers and other imprint on them and each succeeding year one finds these obsolete issues more difficult to obtain in that condition. When you consider that the margins are "given away" when one purchases the current issues from the Post Offices, is it not worth while to hold on to them when they cost you nothing? Even though you do not care for the "tags" themselves, you may in the future find those who will pay you an enhanced price for these attachments.

Since the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing assumed the contract for printing the government issues, a new interest in plate numbers has evolved and many collections have retained more or less of the margin, some endeavoring to secure all successive plate numbers.

With the information that has been obtained from the government officials, we know the numbers of the different plates and the denominations of the various stamps and what ones were overprinted for Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone or the Philippine Islands together with some other valuable data, much of which, to verify your own specimens it is essential that you should have preserved and consult the extralimitary margins, which I have urged you to retain rather than discard into the waste paper basket.

The notations on the stamp margins are as instructive and interest-

ing as the watermarks in the paper, which as I said before are more plainly discerned on the clear white paper than from the back of the printed stamp.

What an almost priceless treasure it would be to possess the complete set of stamps from 1870 to 1883 with the imprints of the National, Continental and American Bank Note companies attached to each block with the plate numbers and letters. It is only from stamps in this condition that investigating philatelists can be assured of or learn the distinguishing features that indicate the difference between stamps of those issues.

Even the great Worthington collection contains only 8 plate numbers of the general issues of those bank note companies; with only 17 plate numbers on the official stamps of those three firms.

From the plate numbers of the U. S. issues since 1894 we are enabled to distinguish the approximate date of manufacture between certain identical appearing stamps of a series which were plated before or after a commemorative set was issued.

Thus the 1894-1901 series were plated in three different periods as it were.

The 1st period of issue from plate 1 to 589 are pre Omaha. The Omaha set running from No. 590 to 752 (though it does not take up all of these consecutive numbers).

The 2nd period running from plate 753 to 1077 are pre Buffalo.

The Buffalo set runs from No. 1078 to 1246.

The 3rd period run from No. 1246 to 1472 are post Buffalo.

We now come to the inscribed "1902 series" which we find similarly plated in different periods.

1st period. This set commenced with No. 1473 run to No. 2069 when the Louisiana Purchase stamps were issued running from 2069 to 2200.

2nd period (1902 series) from 2201 to 3503 are post Louisiana then the Jamestown 1907 set intervened, running from No. 3504 to 3807.

3rd period. We have the post Jamestown issues continuing from No. 3808 to 4803. When the present issue (1908 set) came into vogue. In which, we find the Lincoln stamp with 8 plates. The Alaska-Yukon stamp with 26 plates, and the Hudson-Fulton stamps with 8 plates, these were plated irregularly among the numbering and of the regular series.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing have over-printed the U. S. stamps of certain plates for Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone for brief periods, also for the Philippine Islands, but when the Civil authorities of the Philippine Islands assumed control of their insular affairs they took over the postal affairs (1906) and though the U. S. Bureau of Engraving

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Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

A block of four unused U. S. stamps to all sending reference for our fine approvals at 40, 50 and 60 per cent. discount. State grade of stamps wanted. Fairview Stamp Co., Box 103, Fairview, Mo.

Watch this weekly, Seychelles 13c mint, 10c in our apps. this week, refs. PAYN Stamp Co., 2319 Garnet St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Keep your eye on this column and look for the name Quaanapowitt.

and Printing still print their issues, that institution segregated their numberings from those of the general U. S. government by starting the plate numbers up in the twenty thousands.

Another feature is also brought out by investigating the stamp margins of the 1894-5 series; we discern that the earlier dies are distinguished by the Bureau imprint being an oblong frame with an outer line surrounding; it containing colorless letter.

[Bureau Engraving and Printing] with plain square ends; this comes on both plain and watermarked papers. In the later issues (only on watermarked paper) this frame has had added to it a whirl or rosette at each of the square ends and therefrom project a central spear head, with half darts on either side, followed by the plate numbers in both imprints; these imprints and numbers cover about the space of three stamps and are from 2 to 3 millimeters in height.

On the plates of the 1908 set there have been added from time to time, to the original imprint and plate numbers, a small and a large open star and also an "A" as distinguishing notations to identify different issues of the same stamps, also on the plates of the blue "Special Delivery" stamps the year date "09" was used to distinguish the subsequent reissue of the

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All different free to all sending for our new price list, Postage Two Cents Extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets, Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different except those marked mixed. Agents Wanted 50%

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50 Sweden	40	2000	"	7 42	1000	"	Italy	27
10 Siam	25	5000	"	24 60	1000	"	Swiss	42
20 Brazil	14	4000	"	49 00	1000	"	Holland	42
100 Java	60		Great Bargains		1000	"	France	20
100 Africa	65		above		1000	"	St. Col's	24
10 Haiti	17		50 Persia	69	1000	"	Denmark	47
15 India	04		100 Persia	1 80	1004	"	Spain	52
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100 U. S.	20		150 Persia	3 75			2 Seychells	60
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100 "	2 29		8 Liberia	19			15 Luxemburg	11
127 "	2 24		19 Hawaii	99			20 New Zealand	100
75 Turkey	84		15 Finland	12			50 Australia	09
18 Liberia	1 00		5 Bermuda	04			50 French Col's	24
40 Liberia	2 00		7 Barbados	12			100 "	1 00
25 Siam	74		15 Iceland	50			150 "	1 00
100 U. S.	20		40 Uruguay	1 00			200 "	4 00
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10 Brazil	05		40 Haiti	1 00			150 British Col's	60
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MARKS STAMP CO. TORONTO, CANADA



Bicycle boy after the green Merry Widow hat stamp was done away with.

So you see that without these margins to exhibit these facts, your collection lacks certain essential features to be considered a complete exponent of those issues.

**Dots.**

Chase, on page 13 of his monograph on the U. S. 3c, 1851 issue, under the head of Position dots, says:—

"The blank plates are apparently first marked with dots as guides for rocking the transfer rolls in place correctly and are at the upper right hand corner of every stamp in the top row and 9 dots at the lower left hand corner in the 3, 5, 7 and 9th row." These observations are valuable for replating the three-cent stamps and distinguishing where each of those stamps belong.

Bertram Poole in several articles lately has called attention to two classes of minute colored dots in the right hand margins from 2 to 5½ millimeters from the edge of the U. S. stamps, which he distinguished as

**Guide & Plate Dots.**

He says "these 'guide dots' are added or attached to the right hand side of the transfer rolls. In the printed sheets" . . . "the dots must of course be looked for at the left hand side of all, except the 1st stamp on each horizontal row" . . . "and the extra dots fall on the right hand margin."

"The plate dots," he says, "are marks made on the plates before any impressions are rolled in" "their purpose is to act as guides in arranging the 400 impressions that go to each plate, they are not level with the edge of the stamp but vary from 1 to 2 millimeters from the edge of the design, they therefore appear between the stamps and on the margin." On the right hand margins of my own collection of 1908 issues, I have discerned two sets of dots, one on the level with the top or bottom of the stamps and another dot about opposite the center of the side of the stamps, sometimes both dots occur, though occasionally, the latter is missing.

You are all aware of the central cross lines which divide the plates into four panes of 100 stamps and that these lines trifurcate into the margins of the sheet;—central cross line blocks and end blocks containing these lines are eagerly sought after by some specialists and command high prices, they are obtainable from the imperforated sheets but I have never seen or heard of their being obtained from the perforated sheets, which come to the Post Office in quarter sheets only.

On the southwest quarter pane of sheet of plate No. 5561 "A" plate of the 2c U. S. it has lately been dis-

covered that the six was printed with an inverted nine, which is a new point for the specialists.

I have referred above principally to the margins surrounding the U. S. stamps, with which I am most familiar, but I am also convinced that the margins on the sheets of postage stamps of nearly all other countries are as interesting and instructive, if they are carefully studied.

Another argument for the preservation of the margins is the fact that with the experimental paper issues it is almost impossible to distinguish the quality of the paper, especially when the color of the blue or green inks have become smeared over or absorbed in the surrounding paper.

Finally, I have found the margin a great convenience on which to impress with a rubber dater, the date on which I secured my specimen and any other notation I desired without detriment to the stamp itself.

**A RIVAL TO THE MELVILLE BOOKS.**

The enormous success of the "Melville Stamp Books"—that delightful series of little volumes written by Fred J. Melville, and published by W. H. Peckit which we have so often had occasion to praise in these columns—has at last, in the natural course of things, brought into the field a rival series. There is in England since Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole migrated to this country, but one writer capable of crossing swords with Mr. Melville in the battle for public favor on anything like equal terms. That writer is Mr. D. B. Armstrong, and he it is who figures as editor and projector of the new series. We do not know how well Mr. Armstrong is known to the average American stamp reader. Certainly he has not the happiness of possessing any such refulgent and world-wide fame as Mr. Melville. But it has long been our opinion (an opinion which we publicly expressed in these columns not many months back) that in brilliance, accuracy and finish he is, as a writer, in no way Mr. Melville's inferior. Mr. Armstrong is of the Melville school—one of the group of clever young English writers avowedly inspired by Mr. Melville's deeds. A great deal of his best work has been done in the Stamp Lover and other Melville periodicals. He has done a great deal of fine work in many directions, and we should be almost inclined to rate him as the most versatile philatelic journalist in England at the present moment—all of which, of course, makes us especially interested and curious as to his new venture.

This is to take the form of a series of popular "sixpence" handbooks. The publishers are to be Messrs. Bright & Son, one of the best known

of London stamp houses and especially famed as the only English house that has in any way successfully contested the vogue of the great Gibbons' Catalogue. Bright's Catalogue, while not so well known in America as the Gibbons' work, has fought its way, in the ten or twelve years of its existence, to a very respectable sale in England—though it still lacks in some degree, the authority and prestige of "Gibbons"—and the firm has also had some success in the periodical field with a monthly called the "Philatelic Adviser." "Bright's Philatelic Library" is to be the title under which the series will see the light; and it is promised that in printing and embellishment they will be exceedingly attractive. They are to have limp lined covers, and Mr. Sidney R. Turner, an artist of much renown in London stamp circles, is to design special drawings for the covers, title pages and chapter headings. To excel the Melville Books in beauty and daintiness will be a hard task; but this is evidently just what Mr. Armstrong and his publishers have set themselves to accomplish; and there is no question but that they will delight us with some very charming little volumes.

As to the literary and philatelic quality of the series, Mr. Armstrong's reputation is sufficient assurance. The subject of the first volume will be "The Postage Stamps of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan," from Mr. Armstrong's own pen. It will be followed before Christmas with a work on the "Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire," and other issues are to follow at frequent intervals.

"Bright's Philatelic Library" it is safe to say, will be eagerly welcomed in this country, and form a valued addition to every philatelic library of any ambitiousness whatsoever.

It may not be without interest to note that Mr. Armstrong is now acting as Philatelic Editor of the London Times—in some respects the most influential daily newspaper published in the English language—and also of the Manchester Guardian, one of the greatest of the English provincial dailies.

Over 400 Pages. Trial 4 Months, 10c. Largest Philatelic Magazine Published. PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, NEB. Offers:—For one dollar will send choice of Lincoln's Catalog, the only catalog which contains Atlas, Maps, etc., and different from others, with illustrations of U. S. stamps, with the WEST for one year. Or 50c pays for WEST one year and 20 word X notices. Or while they last "Robles' Stamp Hunting." Is fine. Sell at 50c. Is nearly a 300 page book. The WEST is the only paper for over ten years averaging over 100 pages an issue. It will pay you to send for sample copy to-day. It's free.

**THE 2c HAWAIIAN.**

Redfield's Stamp Weekly,  
Redfield Building,  
Smethport, Pa.

Gentlemen:

In your valued issue of October 28th I note an article entitled "Stamps rarer than the 'Postoffice Mauritius,'" among which is mentioned the 2c Hawaiian Missionary stamp, and a question is asked how many exist. There are but eleven known copies, of which seven are practically retired by reason of the fact that they have been donated or purchased by museums. The British Museum possesses two; the Bishop Museum of Honolulu possesses one; the Berlin Museum possesses one; Worthington (Cleveland Museum) possesses one and La Renotern has two copies which will go to a Paris Museum. It looks as if the other copies could be considered practically out of the market. The price quoted for the copies being sold at £720 is a little erroneous. The last copy sold, brought 23,600 francs at auction, and it was in a damaged condition.

Yours very truly,  
HENRY J. CROCKER.

**A CORRECTION.**

Mr. Bertram J. Turner, Editor of "The Hobbyist," writes us that the poem by Mr. Chas. E. Jenney, which we praised so highly in a recent issue and reproduced as from "The Hobbyist," was not original with that journal, but was found in a lot of miscellaneous clippings in The Hobbyist office. Mr. Turner very fairly and properly wants no credit for what is not justly his journal's due, and we honor and commend his stand. Not all philatelic editors, we regret to say, are so conscientious.

**"STAMP COLLECTOR" REPORTED DISCONTINUED.**

Everybody's Philatelist, and other current magazines, report that the publication of the "Stamp Collector" of Columbus, Ohio, is to be discontinued. The news is most unwelcome. The "Stamp Collector," during its two years or so of life, has uniformly maintained a high level of excellence, and has been in all ways a magazine in which philatelic America could take much satisfaction. We have many, many times recorded in these pages our liking for it, and our reasons for that liking. We might repeat them here, but we feel little in the mood to pronounce a funeral oration over our departed contemporary. The fact that, after a brave struggle of two years, it has died for lack of support, is a profound pity and does not speak well for American Philately. No American monthly of recent years has more richly deserved a better fate.

**THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.**

The Philatelic Journal of America has been making some changes in manner of publication. Owing to the government's recent experiment in forwarding periodicals by freight instead of by mail, the P. J. of A.'s September number was very late in reaching subscribers. Mr. Mekeel has therefore issued no October number, but dates his current issue November, and will hereafter date each number ahead to meet the new conditions. The P. J. of A. will hereafter be issued monthly instead of twice a month.

The current number is of the usual excellence. The principal feature is the concluding instalment of Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole's very able monograph on the stamps of Tonga, whose first instalment we reviewed at length some time ago. We presume this work is to be issued in book form, and predict for it a goodly measure of success.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.**

The Philadelphia Stamp Co. continues to hold all its more important sales in New York, at the Collectors' Club. Its next scheduled sale is for Dec. 5th and 6th, on which occasion will be sold the fine general collection of Mr. Harry Reeves of Camden, N. J. We understand that the Philadelphia Stamp Co. is to hold all its sales

this season in New York.

Every stamp house nowadays, to be strictly "in the swim" must have its own house organ. The United Stamp Co. is the latest to succumb to the inevitable and will some time in January issue the first number of an eight-page monthly, to be known as the "United Stamp Co. Herald." Half of the eight pages are to be devoted to philatelic reading and the balance to the firm's announcements.

The Mack Stamp Co. of Scranton, is the latest aspirant in the auction field. This live young concern is selling on Nov. 29th, the collection of Mr. F. C. Kaye, of New York City.

The M. P. A. appears to be once more going ahead in nice shape. We note nine new applications for membership in Secretary Davis' latest report, as published in the M. P. A.'s new official organ, Mack's Monthly Philatelist.

We have received the August and September numbers of the New Zealand Collectors' Exchange, the wonderful little stamp exchange paper which we have so often mentioned. It seems to be booming ahead at a great rate and is carrying almost as many small exchange ads as the Philatelic Chronicle or Brown's Advertiser in its palmy days. It is rath-



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The biggest and best boys' magazine published. Fine stories and beautiful illustrations. Handsome cover in colors. Departments of Electricity,

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**THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO., 630 Main St., Smethport, Pa.**

(The Boys' Magazine is on sale at all news-stands at 10c a copy.)

# Chicago Philatelic Society.

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The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.  
 Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

er a wonder, when one stops to think of it, that no paper of this type has ever succeeded in America.

It is reported that the Economist Stamp Co. (New York) has sold the 30c. Interior, unused, soft paper, recently discovered by the firm, to a collector abroad, for a sum approximately \$500. Scott's 1912 catalogue prices this stamp used at \$75; but gives no quotation for it in an unused state.

The membership of the A. P. S. now stands at 1589, with 12 applications pending.

### RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Catalogue of Eugene Klein, Inc., Fifth Sale—Philadelphia, Saturday, November 25th—Eugene Klein, Inc., Philadelphia.

Catalogue of Mack's 15th Sale—Scranton, Nov. 29th—The Mack Stamp Co., Scranton, Penna.

Catalogue of Morgenthau & Co.'s 48th Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, Dec. 13th and 14th—J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York.

### THE LAST POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF BELGIUM.

L. Hanciau, in Gibbons' Monthly Journal.

We happened by chance to notice quite recently that the initials to be found at each end of the upper label of the 30c. Postage Due stamp of Belgium differ from those in the other stamps that had been issued previously, and this led us to follow

up the clue so unexpectedly given us. We have thus discovered that the 30c., although of the same design as the others, differs from them in various details, the engraving not being identically the same.

We note the following variations:

Left side. The device in the upper corner is in the form of a triangle, and the scroll below it touches the outer frame, instead of being a certain distance from it. The Lion, with the exception of its nose (which has the nostril V-shaped), has its head completely covered with shading, instead of having the lower part almost white.

Right side. There is a white space between the frame and the scroll, which is thinner than before, and the recurved portion is not continuous. The nose of the lion is nearer to the frame, and the ear in this type is well marked. There is a little device between the fourth and fifth leaves from the top of the Oak Branch, which was not there originally. The foot of the lion seems to us to be more distinct, and the claws are differently arranged.

The horizontal lines in the central circle are more distinct; the lower label is 19 1/4 mm. long, instead of 19 3/4 mm.; outside the ends of this label there are eleven horizontal lines at one end and ten at the other, instead of eleven at each end; the upper label has the initials smaller at left and larger at right than in the other values; finally, the stamp measures 21 3/4 x 17 1/4 mm., instead of 22 1/4 x 17 3/4 mm.

It may be presumed that this 30c. stamp is the forerunner of a series in the altered type.

### ECUADOR WAR STAMPS.

Mr. H. Cormack favors us with some specimens of the recently issued Ecuador War stamps, made by surcharging current fiscal stamps of Ecuador with the words "Timbre Patriotico," and "1910." In some cases, out of the several specimens sent us, the denomination appears in place of 1910. They are presumably issued to raise war revenue, and are therefore to be counted as provisionals of more than ordinary interest.

**3 Cent Scarlet** and complete line of United States issues in our sale of Nov. 24th.  
**B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water St., Boston, Mass.**

## The Pittsburg Philatelic Society

PITTSBURGH, PA.

**OFFICERS.**  
 President.....Arthur J. Briggs  
 Vice-President.....Charles Ek  
 Secretary.....Louis Bohn, Crafton, Pa.  
 Treasurer.....W. S. Coe, Crafton, Pa.  
 Auction Manager.....Louis Bohn  
 Official Journal...Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Minutes of Meeting of Nov. 7, 1911.  
 On Tuesday, Nov. 7th, was held the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburg Philatelic Society in their room, 417 Wood street.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m. sharp, with President Briggs in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, roll call showed 15 members and 1 visitor present.

Deferred Business. Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made their report, a portion of this important matter was read over and discussed and as it was growing late the remainder was laid on the table till our next meeting.

Mr. Wilson also made a report of progress on delinquents. Mr. Coe also reported having ordered catalogues which are to be shipped on or about Dec. 15th.

There being no new business the society held its usual auction sale of about 100 lots, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th, in their room, 417 Wood street.

LOUIS BOHN, Secy.

### Treasurer's Report.

Bal. on hand Oct., 1911 .....	\$13.85
Dues, com., etc., Nov.....	2.25
	\$16.10
Paid not. postage, etc., Nov.....	.60
Bal. on hand. Nov., 1911 .....	\$15.50
W. S. COE, Treas.	

### NOV. SPECIAL OFFER.

**FREE** We will give with 1000 var. packet ordered. If you ask, a SURPRISE PACKET of 25 all different from the 1000 ordered and worth \$1.75. Also a 1000 15c imported peelable hinges (any size).

**THE 1000 VAR.** packet contains postage stamps from nearly every country. All are in nice condition; free from paper, and no revenues or cut squares. YOU know we could not afford to advertise it so much unless it gives entire satisfaction. We guarantee it too. Thousands sold. Worth \$5.00 to anyone. Yours with the two above premiums for **ONLY \$1.95 POSTPAID.**

This offer is good for a short time only. Read this and order now. "H. S. Powell, Mgr.; From the 1000 stamps I added 500 var. to my collection of 3500"—Wm. H. Roper, Atco, N. J. "Will know now where to get good packets! That No. 14 of yours is the best I ever struck," writes W. R. Patton of Winnipeg.

Act Now! Checks Accepted.  
**H. S. POWELL STAMP CO.,**  
 Box 876, Storm Lake, Iowa, U. S. A.  
 Largest exclusive Stamp Packet Dealers.

EVERY ISSUE OF

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is full of REAL stamp bargains. Do not hesitate to send in your orders for anything in this paper.

WE STAND BACK OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

**THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.**

# U. S. P. S.

New department stamps for your album (United States Postal Savings) will be listed in Scott's next year. Others are charging big prices. "Roessler Sells It Cheaper."

2c black ..... 5c  
 10c red ..... 5c  
 50c green ..... 40c  
 \$1.00 blue ..... 20c

A few cut square envelopes at 5c each. No 1c in stock.

A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

**40,000** Stamps in 8 Vols. at 1/4 Scott's Catalogue price. 30,000 in 6 Vols. at 1-3 Cat. PRICE LIST FREE. COLLECTIONS BOUGHT. 3 Postal Savings Official Stamps 2c, 10c and \$1, for 25c.

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,  
 65 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Knowing the science and principles of advertising in the business world he anxiously scanned the advertising pages to see if those that he had been doing business with were represented. He appreciated his facilities for stepping into a near by stamp store still he knew the many thousands of collectors scattered throughout the world, no doubt as enthusiastic as he was, who had to order their little treasures by mail and who must depend on the arrival of their publications in order to select a dealer. He had purchased of several dealers locally and but one of these was represented with a small, half hidden notice out of all the papers he had read. His surprise can easily be imagined. No other trade that he had ever heard of had failed to take advantage of their publications as those were doing who were supposed to supply the material for the hobby that he had chosen. He could find no satisfactory solution to the problem and he forthwith started an investigation. He called on all the dealers that he had met by chance on his first rounds of buying. He simply wanted to find out some of the reasons without disclosing his identity. He found that most of them had at one time or another tried a "few line feelers," which had brought some replies. Not enough to warrant (?) them in continuing. Some said that they had lost money by approval selections not being returned. Others said that they were not making enough money to advertise. Another excuse was that there wasn't a collectors' paper worth reading. There were other reasons given but not one of them worth repeating. Spartan was amazed. He determined to convince some of the dealers that there wasn't an atom of truth in a single excuse that had been given him.

He selected 3 dealers whose stock he knew would warrant a big increase

in business. He laid the proposition before them in his usual convincing manner but he found a harder job on hands than any he had previously tackled. Principally because he advocated six months and yearly contracts with quarter, halves and full pages. Yes, others had been doing it but how did they know that they would ever get their money back much more a profit on the amount expended. Spartan finally agreed to write the ads himself, place them in ten of the leading papers and to pay the bills. At the end of the year he (Spartan) was to accept as his payment in full 10 per cent. of the gross receipts on all mail orders received that could be traced directly to the advertising placed. The dealers were glad to accept the proposition on these terms and did it with a sly wink to their partner or office boy as much as to say, "He will be sorry of his bargain when the year is up." But Spartan knew what he was doing or thought he knew, which was the same to him. If nothing more, he knew that he was doing the publications a favor which they would appreciate and with this additional income could improve the quality of their magazine proportionately. He had only been receiving collectors' papers for a few months still he realized fully that he had more than received his money's worth. What he sent them for advertising the three dealers would make an even break even if he failed to realize anything on the 10 per cent.

The advertising he wrote was not out of the ordinary. He put the personal appeal in strong with convincing argument that all orders from collectors would be appreciated. That the dealer wanted their trade whether the order was large or small. The price quoted was the lowest consistent with good business management and the quality of stamps sent out. He made the head lines attractive so they would catch the eye of the casual reader as well as those who read from cover to cover as he did. The ads were changed monthly as to reading matter and arrangement of display. Every offer made was for something that collectors could use, beginners as well as advanced collectors. Trash was eliminated and he saw to it that all complaints were promptly adjusted even to the return of their money if they wanted it. The whole thing was simply but carefully planned out from the very beginning, and as a result business commenced coming in after the first month. It increased and the attractive envelope slips inclosed with a personal reply to each order made a steady customer of practically every inquiry they received. One of the dealers had been issuing a house organ but discontinued it at the beginning of the year. He made no effort for business other

## XMAS HAMPER.

There is no better time than Christmas time to spread the gospel of philatelic good cheer, and point the way to benefits which we have enjoyed. We often wonder what sort of a present to give to certain boys and girls.

By the use of **OUR XMAS HAMPER** you can accomplish a dual purpose. If you wish we will mail the hamper directly to any address you furnish, and inclose a card saying it with your compliments. **POSTAGE PREPAID.**

**OUR XMAS HAMPER** contains 1 of our famous **PACKET NO. 14**, which contains 1000 all diff. varieties postage stamps (well worth \$5.00 NET), 1 **MARQUETTE WATERMARK BENZINE CUP** (Mfg's. price pp. 35c), 1 **MARQUETTE PERP. GAUGE & MIL. SCALE** (12c), 1 Handbook "Stepping Stones to Stamp Collecting" (10c), 1 **SURPRISE PACKET**, containing 25 all diff. from the **PKT. NO. 14** which is enclosed in the smallest, most curious and odd entire stamped envelope that has ever been placed out by any government (cat. more than \$2.00), and 3000 **IMPORTED PEELABLE HINGES** of the very best size and quality (45c).

**WORTH \$8.32 NET TO ANY COLLECTOR.**

**OUR XMAS HAMPER PRICE \$2.89.**

No articles superior on the market to the ones in this lot. Few as good! Order your lot NOW. Offer good only till XMAS. And YOU can use a lot YOURSELF no matter how large or small your collection may be.

Remit \$2.89. Checks accepted.

**H. S. POWELL STAMP CO.,**  
 Box 870, Storm Lake, Iowa, U. S. A.  
 Orders filled the day received.

## TRY ME

For approval books in Br. Colonial and Foreign.

The every-day general collector should ask for my Blue Books of 160 varieties of the medium grades.

Reference please. Prices right.

**EMILY KING,**

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

than the advertising placed through Spartan.

The year has just ended and the reader has probably helped swell that 10 per cent. bonus as well as helped the dealers. Spartan is more than satisfied with the money he made over and above his investment and it is needless to say that the dealers renewed the contract for another year. They know how to go after business now, they do not need any invitations from publishers, they are converted and convinced beyond any question of a doubt.

Spartan is now directing a large mercantile business and his time is fully taken up but his collection is still growing and his interest has never waned. He has not the time now to spend in converting more dealers as much as he would like to do it, but he has set the example and there will be others that will follow it. The unbelievers will fall behind in the race and be forgotten and few will be missed. Business is business and the collector-dealer must keep in line for progress just the same as any one else.

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
 United States or Mexico, 50c Per year  
 Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.  
**ADVERTISING RATES**  
 Transient—\$1.68 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
 Trade Column—12c per line (nonpariel) undisplayed.  
 Contracts—The regular rate for advertising in REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY is \$1.68 per inch (14c per line). Contracts will be made at the following special rates. Space may be used any time within a year from date of contract. Bills payable monthly.  
 312 lines at 13c..... \$40.50.  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1/2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 624 lines at 12c..... \$74.88  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
 General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
 Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
 All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
 All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

**Exchanges**—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
**Change of Address**—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

**SAN FRANCISCO TO THE FRONT.**

In commenting recently upon the after effects of the Chicago Exhibition we hazarded the prediction that its success would almost certainly lead to the establishment of the public stamp show as a permanent American institution. Our expectations in this regard already seem in a fair way of being realized. A New York Exhibition in 1913 is already a virtual certainty. From the time the project was first broached, a couple of months or more ago, it has met on all sides nothing save the warmest approbation and the heartiest assurances of support. An informal canvass of the situation among the class of collectors and dealers who must be principally depended upon to finance and manage the undertaking has elicited such unanimity of opinion as to its feasibility that the prime-movers in the project have already formed a temporary organization; and the New York Exhibition of 1913 may well be considered, even thus far in advance, an assured fact.

And now, on the heels of this good news, comes wonderfully pleasing tidings from San Francisco—nothing less than that our Pacific Coast friends are planning a big International Stamp Show in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915. We refer to these tidings as pleasing for many reasons. In the first place, it is good to be assured that a big and important city is ready to take up the philatelic exhibition

**Our Sixth Auction Sale.**

Comprising a superb collection of United States and Foreign stamps, including FRENCH AND GERMAN COLONIES almost complete, also a very fine SPECIALIZED COLLECTION OF MONTENEGRO, will be held on December 15th and 16th, 1911.

Be sure and ask for catalogue if you did not receive yours.

**EUGENE KLEIN, INC.,**

Empire Building,

13th & WALNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

burden for 1915. In the second place, it is very meet and fitting that the third in the series of great American stamp exhibitions should be held in the extreme West—following a show in the central part of the country this year (Chicago); and another in the East year after next (New York). In the third place, there are few, if any, local stamp bodies in this country capable of bringing to bear on such a project a greater share of the qualifications necessary to carry it to a successful issue. San Francisco's leading coterie of collectors composing the Pacific Philatelic Society, may be considered a picked body of high-class philatelists. It has always, we think we are safe in saying, been a rather exclusive organization. In other words, its membership has been mainly composed of men of education, means, and social standing—and much more noticeably so than in the case of most local societies. The composition of a local stamp society—in fact, the composition of the local stamp collecting fraternity, whether organized or not, in any city—depends in great degree upon what type of men have been the philatelic pioneers of the city. In two or three fortunate American cities Philately has gained social rank and prestige by having been originally taken up by men of the highest social and commercial prominence. San Francisco is one of these cities; Cleveland is another; it would probably be hard to name a third, though Detroit might be considered as having some claims to consideration. The Detroit Society is pretty largely composed of substantial business and professional men. Its membership contains few boys or \$12 a week clerks. But it has not the advantage of numbering among its members quite the wealth that characterizes the Cleveland and San Francisco bodies. The Garfield-Perry Club of Cleveland has, from the beginning of its existence benefitted greatly by having among its members some of the really big men of the city. The late Mr. Painter was one of these, Mr. Worthington and Mr. Pack, we need scarcely say, belong in the same category; and the benefit these two men, more particularly Mr. Worthington, have conferred upon the Cleveland body by the very fact of their active and open connection with it, has without doubt been very great, indeed. The knowledge that business men of high standing are the dominating force in a society exerts a profound

**Paraguay Centenary....1911**

1-cent, olive and black  
 2-cents, dark blue and black  
 5-cents carmine and black  
 10-cents, blue and brown  
 20-cents, olive and blue  
 50-cents, lilac and blue  
 75-cents, olive and mauve.  
 Oblong stamps, mint condition, issued Oct. 11th.

H. Cormack, Port Ewen, Ulster Co., N. Y.

**\$1.00 STAMP FREE**

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver. Free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.  
 No. Cat.  
 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black\* fine ..... .78  
 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10 gray\* No. 23a ..... 1.00  
 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\* ..... .75  
 4. Nowanugger (India) 3p orange No. 11\* ..... .50  
 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... .50  
 6. South (India) 1a green\* No. 11 ... .65  
 You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.

**1909 U. S. IMPERF. CHEAP.**  
 Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.

1c 1909 .05 with line between ..... .07  
 2c 1909 .10 with line between ..... .11  
 3c 1909 .15 with line between ..... .18  
 4c 1909 .19 with line between ..... .25  
 5c 1909 .23 with line between ..... .30

We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face.

Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 imp. as cheap as anyone.

**W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,**  
 Manchester, Conn.

**FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges**

All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage.

Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.

**QUAKER STAMP CO.,** 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

effect on local feeling, and on the local trend of philatelic development. Like attracts like. If boys and cheap clerks form the staple of a local society, its accessions to membership will largely come from the same class. Men of mature years and higher standing in the community will find nothing congenial in such company and even if they do join such bodies, their membership will be merely nominal. On the other hand, if a man who has been casually attracted to Philately in a small way, or who has collected quietly for a long time without any intercourse with other collectors, is drawn into a philatelic circle which he finds congenial socially, by reason of the fact that the men he there meets are of the

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the

REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BLD'G., SMETHPORT, PA.

Vol. IX—No. 25

SMETHPORT, PA., DECEMBER 2, 1911

Whole No. 233

U. S. 3c Pl. Cards, fine, \$1.25; \$50 bistre, .60; \$100 br. and blk., fine, \$2.35. Antioquia 1899, 1/2 to 2p. cplt. (cat. \$2.80), .75. Chile, Jaun Fern, \*10, \*20c, \*1 peso, Set .85. Moz. Co. 1894 to 1903, 2 1/2 to 1000r, 20 var. (cat. \$7.65) \$3.20. \*Salvad. Provis. 1911, 1, 2, 13, 24, 50c, 5 var., .75. Siam, '09, 3 on 3 and 6 on 5, both .50. China '98, \$1, \$2, \$5, set (cat. \$4.25) \$1.50. \*Roumania 1906, set Nos. 196 to 206, \$1.25. \*Transvaal 1896, 1sh and 2sb 6, (cat. \$1.75) both .45; do. 2sh 1906, used .22. 10 diff. rare foreign stamps cat. at \$2.50, 1000 engl. hinges and one year's subscription to our Bargain List, all for 25c. Want lists at 50 per cent. Sheets 33 1-3 to 75 per cent.

Big Bargain Lists Free! We Buy Stamps  
C. E. HUSSMAN STAMP CO.,  
211 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## 48th SALE

December 13, 14, 1911.

UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO, FOREIGN

Wholesale United States

Catalogue ready—mailed on request.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,  
87 Nassau St., New York City

## WE BUY STAMPS

We wish to purchase several good collections for prompt cash. Send on approval or give full particulars. Highest prices paid.

DEALERS.

Write for our Special Wholesale List. Just out. Hundreds of bargains.

## CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

(Established 1898)

1496 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Announcement

During January, 1912, we will issue the first number of the

### United Stamp Company Herald

a monthly journal House Organ of at least 8 pages, half of which will be devoted to Philatelic Articles, Notes, and Society Announcements, the balance of the paper being used for the advancement of our business. The Herald will be sent free to our patrons and to anyone in the U. S. and Possessions for one year for 12c in stamps. Foreign 25c. Send in your name at once.

Our advertisements will continue to appear as heretofore.

UNITED STAMP CO.,  
1151 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

### THE BIG RISK.

By A. H. Pike.

In one of the big cities in the east lived Joe Spartan. From a boy up Spartan was a live proposition, quick to grasp and learn his school problems which brought him out in the business world with a good education at an early age. He looked for big things in business both for himself and for others; he saw the world in the spot light. His hopes were big and he had the courage to back them up. He wanted to get into a game that was worth a big effort, one where results counted at a hundred per cent.

Picking up a paper one morning after an enjoyable breakfast, his attention was caught by the head lines of an advertisement. He read every word that followed. Read it because it compelled his attention. He began to reason with himself why he was interested. He went from one ad to another but the recollection of the first stayed by him and he wondered why. He finally made up his mind that there was a personality about the first, there was that something about it which made it different from the rest. It was like the difference in salesmen, with some you can hardly resist the desire to buy while others are repulsive and even if you want the goods you feel as though you would rather buy them elsewhere.

Joe began to see the light; advertising was no more than salesmanship on paper: there was a science about some and a lack of it in others. He began to study it and took a great interest in reading every piece of ad-

## NOW READY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE For 1911

Paper Covers, 70c by mail, 60c  
Cloth Covers, 65c; by mail, 75c  
The ONLY CATALOGUE in English complete in one volume.  
The ONLY catalogu listing United States Envelopes, Revenues and Telegraphs. The ONLY Standard American Catalogue.  
SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,  
127 Madison Ave., New York City.

## THE STAMP YEAR

—by—

FRED J. MELVILLE.

An epitome of the year's events, records and statistics of the stamp world.

The above forms an invaluable book of reference, both to the collector and the dealer, containing, as it does, a mass of interesting matter on philatelic subjects, not only of the highest value, but tabulated in the most interesting manner.

The book will consist of upwards of 150 pages and will be fully illustrated with various plates, maps and diagrams.

Ready in December, and orders will now be booked.

PRICE 1-. POST FREE 13  
of the publisher, W. H. PECKITT.

RECENT PURCHASES

Collections of Ceylon, Transvaal, Mauritius and XXth Century Colonials.

Want lists will have most careful consideration.

Particulars of my well known 10 per cent. new issue service on application.

W. H. PECKITT,

47, Strand, London, W. C.  
Telephone 3204 Gerrard. Telegrams & Cables "Peckitt, London"

## Money Loaned on Stamps

Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Etc.  
F. MICHAEL, 937 Madison St.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

# Sterling Stamp Co.

BOSTON MASS USA

Cat. No.	Description	Price
36	Tunis, 35c, green & brown, used...	.06
	Tunis, 10c on 15 (1911) unused....	.06
240	Transvaal, 3p green & blk., used...	.03
241	Transvaal, 4p choc. & blk., used...	.04
11	Travencore, 3/8c on 1/2c, used.....	.03
8	Bavaria, 18c, used .....	.50
25	Bolivar, (cat. \$2.00) unused.....	.50
36	Bolivar, (cat. \$2.00) unused .....	.50
23	Bolivar, (cat. \$1.25) used .....	.50
70	China, 30c red, used .....	.08
71	China, 50c green, used .....	.10
261	Columbian Rep., 20c, unused.....	.10
36	Curcoa, 12 1/2, used .....	.04
85	to 92 Denmark, used .....	.25
68	Finland, 1 mark, used .....	.05

Cat. No.	Description	Price
151	Greece, 25 on 40, used .....	.15
181	Italy, 50L yellow, used.....	.50
182	Italy, 100 blue, used.....	.15
107,	Japan, used .....	.08
22	Montenegro, used .....	.10
249	Persia, 2K ult., used .....	.03
118	Switzerland, 3fr., used .....	.06
133	Switzerland, 3fr., used .....	.05
87	to 95 Serbia, used .....	.25
25	St. Helena, unused .....	.35

Postage extra, orders under 25c.

If your name is not on our Mailing List

We Both Lose.

## Stamps Free

100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage.  
 10 different Siam stamps ..... 20c  
 50 different Animal stamps ..... 75c  
 50 different French Colonies ..... 50c  
 20 different Turkey ..... 25c  
 50 different Italy ..... 25c  
 15 different Iceland ..... 50c  
 Collection of 2500 different 20th Century stamps mounted in a 20th Century album about 75 per cent. are used, balance unused.  
 A bargain at .....\$75.00  
 10 blank approval books, 15c; 100, 75c.  
 1000 hinges, 8c; 5000, 30c.  
 10 different coins, 15c; 20 different, 25c.  
 10 Nyassa 2½, 1911, 5c.  
 10 New Hebrides, 15c.  
 Wholesale list for dealers. We buy stamps. Buying list 10c.  
**TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O., U. S. A.**

# LIGHT and AIRY

By the time this issue of Redfield's is in your hands we will be located in one of the largest and finest equipped offices occupied by any stamp firm in America. A modern concrete fire proof building specially planned to meet the requirements of the fastest growing stamp business in this country will be occupied by us October 16th. All mail orders should be sent to our new address. Send for our new daily bargain sheets—soon to be the talk of stampdom.

Sample bargain:  
**CUBA, 1903, 50c, only.....FOUR CENTS**  
 Postage extra.  
**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,**  
**Drawer 158, DE GRAFF, OHIO**

Advertising he could get hold of. The result, Spartan became one of the leading lights in the advertising world. Any one can write an ad and if you have the money the printer will put it in type and you can see it with your own eyes but how do you know that the people that you want to reach sees it with the same interest. A business man is pretty apt to know his business from A to Z, know how his goods are made, the care taken in every detail, the policy of giving good value and to know that the price is right, but there are always others in the same line and from the outside they have an equal right to make the same claims and to expect the same consideration from the public. The papers and magazines are filled with advertising of competing lines. If the public take the interest in reading the advertising as they should in order to be well informed before purchasing, how are they to know who is who, or rather how is the advertiser to reach this general public in order to convince him in the face of the other competition?

Years ago the merchant or manufacturer was only required to insert a small notice in his local paper to announce that he was doing business at a certain address. This was at a time when business was done only with your neighbors and friends. We are doing it now with the world and every man is our neighbor even to the farthest part of the world. We are not living in the yesterday, we

must keep up with to-day's progress. If the ad of yesterday when our fastest conveyance was the stage coach consisted of simply a notice of a name and address, how about the ad of today in the age of the steam train, the telegraph and the aeroplane?

Spartan was not the first to discover that the world of business was a made-over world since yesterday, but as he thought over the conditions as they should be he knew without being told that the advertising field was one where he could show results. He went after the business with his whole heart in the work and he made good. Made good for himself and convinced his clients that the right kind of advertising paid and paid well. He proved that any legitimate line of goods could be advertised and sold and through the advertising a large business could be built up, and also the same line could be advertised the wrong way and failure would be the result. He proved that advertising was as necessary to a business as the very tools that made the goods and like the tools must be continually on the job. To discontinue the advertising would be to throw the tools in the junk. Either one would mean failure. When one starts out to do something definite it must be completed before anything is accomplished. When the advertiser places his first advertisement the task is just begun and is not completed as long as there is goods to sell and a market for the product.

The successful business has been built up on advertising and as long as there is printer's ink the successful business man will continue to use his share. Spartan not only believed this but he made others believe it and he proved it. His business grew and he found it necessary to devote his time to certain lines exclusively. He worked on untiringly in his chosen profession until he found it necessary to seek some relaxation, something to relieve the tension of his daily work. While spending an evening with a business acquaintance he was first introduced to a collection of postage stamps. He had spent much money on the little government pasters but each had carried a message for him and he always considered, if he had ever given it a thought, that when pasted on an envelope and the letter had reached its destination that it had served its usefulness and was forever after waste paper and nothing more. Business cares had had his full time and attention and it is little wonder that he had never given a thought to the collecting of postage stamps or of anything else outside of ideas and material which he could use in the conduct of his business.

Imagine his surprise when his friend turned over page after page of the bright little pasters of both his

## \$1.00 FOR 12C

33 all different foreign stamps from the following countries only: Siam, Peru, Japan, Paraguay, Ecuador, Hayti, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Tolima, Guatemala, Argentine Republic, Canal Zone, Malta, and Philippines, cat. value over \$1.00. **PRICE 12c.**  
 Return it and get your money back if not perfectly satisfactory.  
**Leon V. Cass, Morganton, N. C.**

**A  
BEAUTIFUL SET**

Lightly Cancelled  
—for—  
**HALF CATALOGUE**

1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25c.  
Many in two colors.  
Catalogue \$1.47, postfree for 75c.

**COPLEY STAMP CO.,**  
Boston, Mass.

own country and those of foreign lands. Different as to size and color and denomination. So used to seeing only the red and the green it was even news to him that our own government had used other colors and many different issues. He had not even known that there were business men whose income was derived from the sale of stamps in a used condition.

It was very late in the evening before the friends parted but Spartan left with a determination to investigate at his first opportunity. It was not many days before he made his first purchase. His interest grew and a great deal of his spare time was spent with dealers and collectors either discussing the subject or adding more treasures to his album. He joined a well known society and through the acquaintance-ship of its members he received the information which is so necessary to the collector.

What interested him most was the collectors' papers and he subscribed to every one that he could hear of. He read them with a great deal of interest from cover to cover. He read them because he had gone into collecting with the same determination and enthusiasm that had made his advertising work a success. He read them because he realized the value of a thorough knowledge of collecting. He knew that the collectors papers filled their mission the same as trade papers to business, an absolute necessity. No one should be without them. He knew the power of the press to the reading public as well as to the business world. He knew it to be the one great link connecting the dealers and collectors; the pleasure part with the business end. He knew that the one could not exist without the other.



Boys! Here It is. The New Game that plays New Football. Endorsed by Walter Camp, and other experts. Hand-somely constructed — from GRIDIRON, American Rugby Oval, and metal 10-Yard-Rule to PENNANTS in colors representing the Big Universities, East and West. Fascinating! Exciting! Shipped anywhere, express prepaid, for \$1.25. Write for Descriptive Booklet, beautiful colored Football Poster, and Xmas letter—All FREE.

THE WESTHAUSER-IRSFIELD CO.,  
Office 516 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

### U. S. BARGAINS

1861, 5c buff, cat. \$7.50, for .....\$3.00  
1861, 5c brown, cat. 00c, for ..... .30  
1861, 10c green, cat. 20c, for ..... .08  
1861, 12c or 24c each ..... .25  
1861, 30c orange, cat. 85c, for ..... .35  
1861, 90c blue, cat. \$4.00, for ..... 1.75  
1869, 15c blue and brown, cat. \$1.50, for .60  
1869, 24c blue & brown, cat. \$5.00, for 2.00  
Jos. F. Negreen, 26 E. 23 St., N. Y. City.

### RHODESIA

1896, 3sb. green & violet on blue, Scott's No. 36, catalogue \$1.00. Five used copies at ..... 30c Post free.

EDWIN W. FUSS,  
217 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J.

same class as he is accustomed to mingle with elsewhere, he is likely to become a permanent and active member of the coterie. In cities where the local body is chiefly composed of the solid type of citizen Philately makes its way among the very best classes. As an instance of how this works, it may be mentioned that Mr. Worthington himself, the greatest living American collector, first became interested in stamps through being the companion on an European trip of a wealthy Clevelander, the late Mr. J. V. Painter. When the trip began, Mr. Worthington had not the remotest interest in stamps. But, accompanying Mr. Painter on some of his trips to the stamp shops of Paris, Berlin and other continental cities, he caught the fever and has since spent some hundreds of thousands of dollars on his collection.

In most of our larger cities, the local stamp societies are of somewhat miscellaneous composition. The Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia societies, the three largest and most important local stamp bodies on this continent, welcome to their ranks, and very properly, all ages and classes of collectors. But none of them, it is worthy of notice, contain any marked number of wealthy collectors. Wealthy men are not attracted to this type of organization. If there could exist, for their benefit, stamp clubs of costly and exclusive character, they would undoubtedly affiliate themselves therewith; but, to be candid, they have little liking for miscellaneous philatelic assemblages. How many men of wealth, as judged by modern standards, who collect stamps there are in the three cities named, is a question

that cannot very well be answered. Chicago has always been singularly unfortunate in this respect. With the many and vast fortunes that have been made in the Windy City, we do not recall a single case of a really wealthy Chicagoite who has taken up stamp collecting on any extended scale. This is not to say, however, that there are not wealthy men in Chicago who might, under some circumstances, take an active interest in Philately—men, that is, who have at times dabbled a bit in stamp collecting, but have never come under influences calculated to foster and develop their latent liking for this form of collecting. Boston and Philadelphia are a little better off as regards men of means who openly collect and who give some support to the local societies; but in neither city are the present societies quite calculated to attract "the quality."

Let not these remarks draw down upon us the charge of snobbishness. We admire immensely the three grand societies mentioned above. But we cannot help sometimes wishing, in the general interests of Philately, that there could exist in each of these big philatelic centers an inner circle of the elect, calculated to attract to itself the class of men who would only feel at home among their social, not to say financial equals.

The San Francisco club probably comes as close to this exclusive type as any in the country. It has from the beginning enjoyed the prestige consequent on the connection with it of the Crockers—H. J. and W. H. Latterly we have not heard so much of the collecting activities of Mr. W. H. Crocker as formerly, but Mr. Henry J. Crocker, it is needless to say, is as active as ever. And the connection of the Crockers with San Francisco Philately has undoubtedly done a great deal for stamp collecting on the Pacific Coast. Other important members of the San Francisco body—such as Messrs. H. B. Phillips, A. H. Weber, and Frank Koenig—all names well known to American collectors—are bankers. In fact, the personnel of the whole society is extremely high—as is also the philatelic knowledge and ability. Isolated though it is, by geographical location, from the rest of the country, it has nevertheless shown abundant ability on numerous occasions to make its own philatelic history—and on several occasions has promoted local stamp shows of more than ordinary caliber.

Philatelic San Francisco has the money, the stamps, and the reputation. Unless we are much mistaken, her exhibition will be one of the greatest things American Philately has ever known.

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### THE PRINTING OF THE KING GEORGE PENNY STAMP.

By Capt. C. P. Rogers.

From the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

About a month ago at the local post office at Yelverton, observing a sheet of the above mentioned stamp which appeared to be of a much lighter shade than formerly, I purchased the sheet for examination and found that apparently the lighter shade was not due to a change in the colour of the ink but to a much finer printing. The shading lines are thinner and come out more clearly, making the detail seem somewhat less crowded. It struck me that this was the result of some of the experiments promised in the House of Commons to improve the printing.

I have been waiting to see some notice in the philatelic press on the subject, but with the exception of a few remarks in "Ewen's Weekly Stamp

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News," I have not observed any, so have felt constrained to enquire into the matter myself.

I consulted Mr. William Brendon of Messrs. William Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth, the well known printers of Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, and probably the possessors of the most up-to-date machinery in the West of England. He informed me that apart from the quality and fineness of the ink used, the clearness of the impression would largely depend upon its stiffness and the regulation of its supply to the inking rollers. If the ink is not stiff enough or the supply is too great, a blurred and heavy impression will be produced, and if vice versa, a scanty and indefinite impression will be produced. A correct regulation will produce a firm and clear impression.

Mr. Brendon very kindly showed me over his works and explained how the regulation of the ink is controlled, which is as follows:

The ink of the right consistency is placed in a trough, one side of the trough being actually a steel ink roller; the bottom of the trough does not quite touch the roller and the opening is regulated by a number of screws; it is small enough not to allow any of the ink to drop through, but when the roller is turned a certain amount remains on its surface, the amount being regulated by the size of the opening above described. This is the first and rough regulation of the ink supply.

The above mentioned roller is stationary except at a period coinciding with each printing period when it is revolved a certain distance, the circumference passing through say from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch, the actual distance being controlled as required. Another roller called the "ductor" having a steel cone and covered with treacle and glue forming an envelope like rubber only more elastic, the whole being called a composition roller, lies beneath the first steel roller and when the revolution takes place this ductor is brought into contact with the steel roller taking up ink from it, the quantity being regulated by the length of contact which length will be the quarter to three-quarters of an inch above described. This is the last and more delicate regulation of the ink supply.

The description following is concerned entirely with the even distribution of the ink and its application to the printing plate.

The ink distribution plate and the printing plate are upon the same frame, and move backwards and forwards on the same plane; when the distribution plate arrives under the ductor above described, this ductor drops from the steel roller on to the plate, and is revolved against it, parting with some of its ink. This ink is distributed in the following manner:

After the plate leaves the ductor, it passes under two sets of rollers, each set comprising two composition rollers making contact with the plate, and one steel roller on top making contact with the two composition rollers and called a rider. This rider by means of an archaemedian screw at its end is caused, while revolving, to slide from side to side in a direction parallel to the axis of the rollers, and thereby distributes the ink sideways on the composition rollers.

In addition to these are one or two single composition rollers called vibrators, which instead of being placed at right angles to the direction of movement of the plate, are placed at an obtuse angle, so that as the plate passes underneath them, there is a certain amount of friction sideways which gives a diagonal distribution to the ink; these vibrators are designed particularly to take out any parallel lines of distribution on the plate which would cause a streaky appearance to the printed impression. The plate by these means is evenly distributed with ink and passes under two sets of composition rollers, with riders to maintain the lateral distribution, similar to the two first described, these latter rollers being the inking rollers.

As the distribution plate and printing plate slide backwards and forwards the former makes contact with all the rollers, and the latter makes contact with the last two sets of inking rollers, and with the paper; the contact with the paper being made while the distribution plate is applying the ink to the inking rollers, and again is taking up ink from the inking rollers, while the distribution plate is taking up ink from the ductor, and having it distributed by the distribution rollers and vibrators.

It will be seen from the above that the amount of ink to be applied must be largely a matter of judgment on the part of the workman and cannot be laid down by rule. Firstly, because the opening in the inking trough has no gauge and is governed by a large number of thumb screws throughout its length; and secondly, because the amount of ink required would depend upon the size of the printed impression and the number of lines on that impression, though the latter difficulty would not occur where the impression is always the same, as in the printing of stamps.

In this latter case, provided a machine is kept going solely for the one variety of stamp, the right consistency of the ink having been ascertained and the machine set to give the right quantity of ink, the impressions will remain constant and can in fact also be definitely varied by the length of revolution given to the first steel roller attached to the ink trough, and which is governed by a ratchet ar-

rangement to cover any amount of notches.

From the specimens of penny stamps I have examined from time to time it would appear as though experiments had been made and the set of the machine finally decided upon, as the early examples appear to be over inked and the ink perhaps a little too thin, whereas the later specimens appear to be about right, showing the detail much better, and the impression now appears more constant.

There are two other adjustments which would effect the impression as follows:

The pressure of the inking rollers on the printing plate in the older machines is governed by a spring, but on the newer machines it is governed by set screws, in which case elasticity is gained from the composition on the rollers only; too great a pressure would squeeze out the ink from the line to the edges of the latter with obvious results to the impression.

The other adjustment is the pressure of the paper upon the printing plate. Originally a soft bed was obtained for the paper by placing a piece of blanket around the printing roller, but since the introduction of half-tone blocks, it would be impossible to obtain a clear impression from so soft a bed. Anyone who has seen these blocks will readily understand this. They are generally produced upon a copper plate, eaten into by acid, and the indentations are so fine as to be imperceptible to the naked eye, though a slight roughness is perceptible to the touch. The impression looks very much like a negative of a photo. To obtain a clear impression from so fine a plate requires as hard a bed as possible and must be so even that a roller cannot be made sufficiently accurate; the difficulty is got over by first placing a sheet of hard paper over the roller, and then the printing sheet over that, an impression is taken and examined and where light areas appear the under sheet is packed with patches of thin hard sheets of paper (as many as four or five thicknesses being sometimes required) until a perfectly even impression is obtained.

RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

The New England Stamp Monthly—No. 1—(8 pages)—The New England Stamp Co., Boston, Mass.

"Stamps"—Oct. 31, 1911—8 pages—The International Stamp Co., De Graff, Ohio.

Over 400 Pages. Trial 4 Months. 10c. Largest Philatelic Magazine Published. PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, NEB. Offers:—For one dollar will send choice of Lincoln's Catalog, the only catalog which contains Atlas, Maps, etc., and different from others, with illustrations of U. S. stamps, with the WEST for one year. Or 50c pays for WEST one year and 20 word X notice. Or while they last "Robles' Stamp Hunting." Is fine. Sell at 50c. Is nearly a 300 page book. The WEST is the only paper for over ten years averaging over 100 pages an issue. It will pay you to send for sample copy to-day. It's free.

**A SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.**

**From the Press & Publicity Committee, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.**

San Francisco, October 29.

Henry J. Crocker, President of the Pacific Philatelic Society, and who possesses one of the greatest stamp collections in the world, announced that the Philatelic exhibit in 1915, will be a feature of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Mr. Crocker states that the collections owned by King George of England, Queen of Netherlands, Lord Crawford, and the German, Italian, Austrian and South American Governments will be sent to this city for exhibition purposes. He has received assurance from the Exposition officials that the building to house these priceless collections will contain fire proof vaults and that the stamps will be carefully guarded.

A portion of the Crocker collection is now in Sidney, Australia. Crocker has been collecting since 1872. In the conflagration of 1906, he lost \$80,000 worth of stamps, which were contained in eleven of forty-three books that made up his collection.

He believes that the 1915 exhibit will contain more than \$4,000,000 worth of stamps. Two hundred and thirty-eight of his stamps, which he values at \$35,000 have been exhibited in practically every part of the world. They attracted a great deal of attention in Vienna, and, at the earnest request of the Philatelic Society of Sidney, he directed that the collection be exhibited in that distant city.

"In my opinion, there will never be a finer exhibition of stamps than that which will be held in this city in 1915," said Mr. Crocker yesterday. "It is expected that the first issues of the Isle of Mauritius of 1847, of which there are only twenty copies in existence, two of which are owned by the King of England, and valued at \$7,500, will be shown.

"My collection of Hawaiian Island stamps, which is considered one of the finest in the world and which contains the issue of 1851 and 1852, of which eleven of the first issue are in existence and each is valued at from \$6,500 to \$7,500, will be part of the exhibit, as well as the first issue of Woldavia, Hungary, valued at \$1,500 each.

"One of the precious stamps I expect to exhibit is the five shilling denomination of the Cape of Good Hope. This is an unused stamp and has the watermark 'Crown and C. A.' It is very seldom exhibited and is considered one of the most priceless in the collections of the world."

Among those who will exhibit at the Exposition in 1915 are William H. Crocker, Vice-President of the Pana-

ma-Pacific International Exposition, who has a most superb collection of Austrian and English Colony stamps; William J. Gardiner, who has a specialized collection of Chinese stamps; H. B. Phillips, of the Union Trust Company, who has a superb collection of Eastern Francs, which is a collection of the Old Pony Express, Wells Fargo and Local Stage Company stamps and were used before the railroads were in existence in this State; A. H. Weber of the Humbolt Bank; G. Folsie of the German Savings and Loan Bank; Frank Koenig; George Worthington collection which is valued at \$500,000 and which was donated to the City of Cleveland, Ohio, will be brought to this city for exhibition purposes during the Exposition year.

**AN INTERESTING SALE.**

Morgenthau & Co.'s 48th Sale, to occur Dec. 13th and 14th, gives promise of being one of the most interesting sales of the season. The sale is in character considerably out of the common line, as, while it would appear to be made up from a variety of consignments instead of a single large collection, the number of rare and unusual items is almost as great as would be met with in the disposal of a single collection of very high class.

The first 142 lots of the sale (which includes in all the goodly quota of 1061 lots) consist of a very fine spec-

ialized collection of the stamps of Mexico formed by Dr. E. M. Renda of Puebla, Mexico. Then come a hundred lots or so of fine United States stamps, followed by several hundred lots of high-class foreign. Next is a superb lot of original covers, many of which, it is noted, came from the Seybold Collection; and the sale winds up with an imposing array of wholesale lots from the Messrs. Morgenthau's own stock—it being their intention to close out all stock on hand and give exclusive attention to auctions.

Quite a varied assortment, truly, and one which it is altogether likely will appeal to the auction buyer quite as much as if the sale were on the more conventional order.

**HUGH M. CLARK TO**

**JOIN SCOTT CO.**

It is currently reported that Hugh M. Clark, the well-known Chicago dealer and auctioneer, is very shortly to join forces with the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. of New York, in the important capacity of Manager of that firm's Approval Department. Mr. Clark is one of the most clever and able young stamp men who have come to the fore in recent years and will without doubt prove a tower of strength to the Scott Co. We have not heard what disposition Mr. Clark has made of his Chicago business. Presumably it will be taken over by the Scott Co.



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The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

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## THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP MONTHLY.

We must confess to a feeling of some disappointment at the size and appearance of No. 1 of the New England Stamp Monthly. When the announcement was made, a while ago, that the New England Stamp Co. was shortly to issue a monthly periodical of its own, we looked forward to its issuance with great anticipation. The New England Stamp Co. is one of the largest, richest and most powerful of American stamp houses. It is managed by men of very high philatelic knowledge and ability. Under such circumstances, it would naturally have seemed that it would scarcely have entered the periodical field on any save an elaborate and extensive basis. However, as it turns out, this big Eastern house has been content to enter this field very modestly indeed. The "New England Stamp Monthly" is a small eight-page pamphlet, very closely resembling in style the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular and Gibbons' Stamp Circular; and in pretentiousness can scarcely be placed ahead of either of these publications. One great point in favor of the new monthly is that its editor is none other than C. A. Howes. We can scarcely believe that Mr. Howes would have connected himself with the periodical unless it was the intention to later on expand it into a large and important magazine. We therefore continue to hold the hope that the present form is merely transitory, and that in due time the New England Stamp Monthly will blossom forth into a periodical of pretentious size.

For the present, let us hasten to say, it has no need to fear comparison with other house organs of its class. Its eight pages are about evenly divided between reading matter and advertising offers; and the reading matter is so cleverly presented as to give a rare tone of attractiveness to the whole periodical. We wish the New England Stamp Monthly much success, in whatever form it may in future appear.

## NEW YORK CLUBS HOLD ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

The current number of the Philatelic Gazette contains news of the annual elections of New York's two important philatelic bodies—to-wit, the Collectors' Club and the New York Stamp Society. The Collectors' Club at its annual meeting on Nov. 8th re-elected President Chittenden, Secretary Walter S. Scott and Treasurer J. W. Scott, and chose as Governors Messrs. A. Hatfield, Jr., A. H. Worth and W. W. Randall.

The New York Stamp Society at its meeting of Nov. 2nd, made the following nominations for officers: For President, Julius Levy; for Vice-Presidents, Edward J. Koller, Adolph Beck, and Joseph Frohke; Secretary, Henry J. Dicke; Treasurer, Baldwin Schlesinger; Librarian, Henry J. Meininger; Trustees: J. M. Bartels, P. F. Brunner, B. D. Forster, Dr. H. B. F. Heath, Chas. Lehmann, H. M. Levy, Theo Steinway and Bruno Wolf-rum.

## THE NEW YORK STAMP EXHIBITION.

Preliminary steps have been taken we learn from the Philadelphia Stamp News, toward the promotion of the projected New York International Stamp Exhibition year after next. A meeting of parties interested in the project was held in New York, November 13th, and a temporary Executive Committee appointed, with Mr. Jno. A. Klemann as chairman, which is to thoroughly canvass the situation and report later as to suitable buildings available and other necessary preliminaries. This certainly looks like business, and we trust to see the project assume definite form at an early date.

## J. E. HANDSHAW MAKES BIG PURCHASE.

J. E. Handshaw, long known as a handier of stamps in big lots—wholesale stocks, remainders, etc.—has just made the biggest purchase of his career, having acquired a large portion of the stock of G. B. Calman, America's largest and best known wholesale stamp house. Mr. Handshaw, we understand, has purchased all the Cal-

man stock except the Seebeck's, Spanish Colonies and packets—his purchase being especially rich in unused British Colonies and used and unused South and Central Americans.

Mr. Handshaw is certain henceforth to be a big factor in the American wholesale trade, and we heartily congratulate him on his purchase.

## A POST CARD PAPER.

As many of our readers are doubtless interested in picture post cards, it may not be out of place to mention a very clever little paper devoted mainly to the interests of post card exchangers. The paper in question comes from Dayton, Ohio, and is called the "Post Card Monthly." Its pages bristle with advertisements of eager post-card exchangers from all parts of the world, and it would seem to offer great variety of opportunities for pleasant and profitable exchange. Philately is not entirely neglected, as that excellent philatelist, Mr. A. C. Roessler conducts therein an able New Issue Department. The little magazine as a whole is one of the neatest in its line that we have lately seen.

## CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

The continued appearance of the Precancel Monthly of Paris, Ky., indicates a healthy and growing interest in precanceled stamps. This paper is one of the few that, devoted to a small philatelic side line, has ever completed its first volume. With its November number it enters upon its second volume, and it is certainly indispensable to any precancel enthusiast.

We have received No. 6 of the New England Philatelist, of Lynn, Mass., a not unpromising four-page sheet.

The rumored demise of the Stamp Collector, of Columbus, Ohio, proves but too true. The current number of the Philadelphia Stamp News announces that that publication has purchased the subscription list and good will of the Stamp Collector, and will fill all subscriptions and advertising contracts of the latter journal.

Mr. Geo. W. Linn of Columbus, O., late publisher of the Stamp Collector, has re-embarked in the stamp business, under the name of the Geo. W. Linn Co.

The recently organized Newark Stamp Club is reported as booming. In a few weeks it has gained over 30 members and now has its own club rooms on a main street.

The membership of the A. P. S. now stands at 1590, with 11 applications pending.

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Vol. IX - No. 26

SMETHPORT, PA., DECEMBER 9, 1911

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**Announcement**  
During January, 1912, we will issue the first number of the  
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a monthly journal House Organ of at least 8 pages, half of which will be devoted to Philatelic Articles, Notes, and Society Announcements, the balance of the paper being used for the advancement of our business. The Herald will be sent free to our patrons and to anyone in the U. S. and Possessions for one year for 12c in stamps. Foreign 25c. Send in your name at once.  
Our advertisements will continue to appear as heretofore.  
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**MR. PACK WINS  
CHIEF HONORS AT  
SYDNEY EXHIBITION.**

Is Awardee Grand Prize of the Exhibition and Two Other Medals.

America has won another international philatelic triumph. Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, who has in the last two or three years scored as great a succession of triumphs at public stamp shows as has ever fallen to the lot of any American philatelist, has, we are informed, won the highest honors at the great Austrian Stamp Exhibition recently held at Sydney. Mr. Pack exhibited his special collection of the stamps of Victoria; and the awards given thereon were as follows:

First, a Silver Medal as the first prize in its particular class (Victoria). Second, a Gold Medal for the best collection shown in Classes 3 to 13. Third, a Special Gold Medal (the Grand Prize of the Exhibition) for the best collection shown at the Exhibition.

This is indubitably a great achievement for an American collector. Mr. Pack has beaten all the big Australian collectors on their own ground. There are fine philatelists in Australia, and many of them; yet Mr. Pack has outdistanced them all, and we hasten to offer our heartiest congratulations to this most able and public spirited collector.

We learn, incidentally, that the Sydney Exhibition was a very great success, having been visited by some thousands of people and well written up by the daily press.

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241	Transvaal, 4p choc. & blk, used..	.04	107,	Japan, used	.08
11	Travencore, 3/8c on 1/2c, used.....	.03	22	Montenegro, used	.10
8	Bavaria, 18c, used	.50	249	Persia, 2K ult., used	.03
35	Bollivar, (cat. \$2.00) unused.....	.50	118	Switzerland, 3fr., used	.06
36	Bollivar, (cat. \$2.00) unused	.50	133	Switzerland, 3fr., used	.05
23	Bollivar, (cat. \$1.25) used	.50	87 to 95	Servia, used	.25
70	China, 30c red, used	.08	25	St. Helena, unused	.30
71	China, 50c green, used	.10			
261	Columbian Rep., 20c, unused.....	.10			
36	Curcoa, 12 1/2, used	.04			
85 to 92	Denmark, used	.25			
68	Finland, 1 mark, used	.05			

If your name is not on our Mailing List  
**We Both Lose.**

## Stamps Free

100 different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage.  
 Azores, 1894, 5r to 100r, unused, set ..\$1.00  
 Sheet of Alaska Imperforate, 280 stamps ..... 9.00  
 20 different Portuguese Colonies ..... .20  
 \$5.00 U. S. 1895, mint, only ..... 6.50  
 Collection of 2000 different 20th Century stamps in cloth bound album, only ..... 50.00  
 Packet of 6000 different stamps mounted on sheets and arranged alphabetically, a nice clean lot, only..... 75.00  
 Scott's 1912 Catalogue, mailed with imperforates as soon as out, paper covers,..... 60c; cloth covers, ..... .75  
 50 blank approval sheets 10c; 100 ..... .19  
 5000 Faultless Hinges, 30c; 10000 ..... .40  
 50 Blank Approval Books, holds 60 stamps, 50c; 100 ..... .75  
 10 diff. foreign coins, 15c; 20 diff. .... .25  
 Big wholesale list for dealers.  
**Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.**

# LIGHT and AIRY

By the time this issue of Redfield's is in your hands we will be located in one of the largest and finest equipped offices occupied by any stamp firm in America. A modern concrete fire proof building specially planned to meet the requirements of the fastest growing stamp business in this country will be occupied by us October 16th. All mail orders should be sent to our new address. Send for our new daily bargain sheets—soon to be the talk of stampdom.

Sample bargain:  
**CUBA, 1903, 50c, only.....FOUR CENTS**  
 Postage extra.  
**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,**  
**Drawer 158, DE GRAFF, OHIO**

### RECENT AUCTION PRICES.

Prices realized on some of the interesting lots of the Philadelphia Stamp Co.'s 39th Sale:

- Lot. No. 13. 1851-56, 24c imperforate, cat. no. 37; cat. val. \$165.00; brought \$65.00.
- 14. do. 30c printed in black, brought \$43.00.
- 33. 1861, 3c August, 56, \$60.00; \$22.
- 62. 1875 re-issue of 1861, complete set, \$228.50; \$185.00.
- 70. do. 15c original, without grill, 118a; \$50.00; \$26.00.
- 73. do. 24c original, without grill, 120a; \$50.00; \$29.50.
- 75. do. 30c original, without grill, 121a; \$50.00; \$28.00.
- 77. do. 90c, 122; \$15.00; \$10.10.
- 84. 1870, 10c; 139; \$35.00; \$20.00.
- 90. do. 90c; 155; \$15.00; \$8.75.
- 92. 1873, 2c double paper; 157b; \$1.75.
- 93. do. 3c double paper; 158b; \$8.60
- 94. do. 2c ribbed paper; \$5.00.
- 95. do. 3c ribbed paper; \$5.00.
- 96. do. 15c ribbed paper; \$15.00.
- 99. 1873-5, 30c double paper; 165b; \$145.00.
- 165. Interior, 24c soft paper; \$19.25.
- 204. Cut Square envelope, 3c die III on white; 1303; \$20.00; \$15.00.
- 261. 1893, 5c slate brown; 1581a; \$17.50; \$7.20.
- 309. \$20 Probate of Will; \$35.00; \$16.50.

329. \$1 black and green, inverted medallion; \$150.00; \$77.00.

Some prices realized at the October 28th Auction Sale of Eugene Klein, Inc.:

- U. S., Providence, complete mint sheet, \$55.00.
- 1851, 24c\*, \$101.00.
- 1867, 3c griled all over, imperforate block of four, \$101.00.
- 1867, griled 9x13 mm., 90c blue, mint, \$41.00.
- 1869, 30c without grill, mint, \$28.50.
- 1873, 30c on double paper, \$132.00.
- 1875, 5c with grill covering half of the stamp, mint, \$56.00.
- 1890, 1c-90c, set in imperforate pairs, mint, \$191.00.
- 1909, bluish experimental paper, 4c mint, \$101.00.
- 1909, bluish experimental paper, 8c mint, \$101.00.
- 1909, bluish experimental paper, 13c mint, \$86.00.
- Revenue, Second Issue, \$500, \$150.

### HOGAN AND FINERTY DISCUSS THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

"This a grea-at wa-a-ar they're havin' over in Thrip-poly," said Finerty as he made himself comfortable in Hogan's easiest chair the other day. Receiving no response, after a moment he added: "Oi say th' Toorks an' th' Oitalians ar-r-re foightin' a grea-a-at wa-a-ar."

"'Tis a discernin' mon yez ar-r-re," said Hogan. Oi s'pose yez must av discerned all that whoile yez wor takin' y'r mar-r-rnin's mar-r-rnin—t'roo th' bottom av a glass."

Finerty restrained himself with an effort. "'Twill make th' shtamp business good," he said, "so yez hov no kick comin'. Yez know y'rself they's always business afther an upturn loike this."

Hogan finished mounting a couple of stamps, then, lighting his pipe, he made himself comfortable. After looking quizzically at his friend until the latter grew uneasy, he said:

"It wull, Finerty; it wull—mebbe. They'll be a call f'r new issues—if they is anny—at tin percine over face. Thin some d'a-a-aler'll foind out that they's jist wan sheet av some vally that's got a misplaced commy, toorned up-soide down. Th' proice av thim wull go skally-hootin' skoiward, an' th' ither vallies'll roice a little. Thin th' shmall d'a-a-alers—loike me—'ll lay in a shtock at th' advance. Thin we'll wake up."

"Some wan'll discover that th' misplaced commy wor a floishpeck on th' agent's glasses, put there be a go'ment official that wor due f'r a rake-off. Thin th' bottom'll dhrop out av th' mar-r-rket, an' we're all shtung."

"'R ilse afther we get shtocked up, th' mar-r-rket goes flat, an' whin we throy t' unload phwat we hov lift, th'

## Xmas Present

free to all ordering any of the following:  
 30 different scenery stamps ..... .15  
 12 all different stamps depicting animals and birds ..... .10  
 25 all different unused foreign, no reprints, or trash ..... .10  
 China, 1898, 50c green ..... .10  
 Seychelles Islands, 1890, 13c unused .. .10  
**LEON V. CASS, Morgantou, N. C.**

### \$1.00 FOR 12C

33 all different foreign stamps from the following countries only: Siam, Peru, Japan, Paraguay, Ecuador, Hayti, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Tolima, Guatemala, Argentine Republic, Canal Zone, Malta, and Philippines, cat. value over \$1.00. **PRICE 12c.**  
 Return it and get your money back if not perfectly satisfactory.  
**Leon V. Cass, Morgantou, N. C.**

## Damaged Stamps

Good Space fillers.  
 A big lot, all different, for 10c.  
**COPLEY STAMP CO., Boston, Mass.**

agent we bought 'em from tills us th' shtamps we hov is alther reprints r' remaindners, put out by some conscienceless an' irresponsible scoundhrel, th' loikes of which he niver hear-r-rd, an' he's supproised we did-n't come t' him whin we wanted more, instid av takin' such a risk. So we're shtung annyway.

"Av coorse, Finerty, in many cases, in th' long run, they's a legitimate demand f'r th' old issues av a country whose shtamps is changed be th' for-r-rtunes av war, an' if th' change shicks, th' new issues becomes shtable, an' they's a demand f'r thim. But in th' main, they's moighty little profit in a wa-a-ar, f'r alther d'a-a-aler 'r c'illictor. Take th' Thransvaal, f'r instance. Ivery wan thought they'd be a boom in th' old issues—an' they wor, jist as long as th' d'a-a-alers wor buyin' f'r shtock.

"But whin th' foorst consoiognmint wor put on th' auction mar-r-rket th' bubble boorst, an' Thransvaals wor niver so chape as they hov be'n f'r the lasht few years.

"They's wa-a-ars an' rumors av wa-a-ars, Finerty. Th' Oitalians wants Toorkey f'r Christmas, an' ar-r-re afther th' dar-r-rk m-ate. Th' Chinks ain't satisfied with phwat they've got, an' ar-r-re throyin' t' put in some-thin' they don't want, can't get, an' w'uldn't know phwat t' do with if they got it. Honduras is due f'r another illiction which m'anes a riviltion, which is wa-a-ar.

"They all m'ane shtamps, Finerty, an' cluttherin' up av itherwise blameless c'illictions, an pother f'r th' d'a-a-aler with shrinkage av profits. Which is phwy, Finerty, thot Oi am thinkin' more av th' Toorkey Oi'm goin' t' hov f'r Thanksgivin' thin av th' thanksgivin' Oi'll be doin' f'r th' wa-a-ar in Toorkey—'r Thrip-poly, 'r Ballyhack Bay."

# U. S. P. S.

New department stamps for your album (United States Postal Savings) will be listed in Scott's next year. Others are charging big prices. "Roessler Sells It Cheaper."

2c black ..... 5c  
 10c red ..... 5c  
 50c green ..... 40c  
 \$1.00 blue ..... 20c

A few cut square envelopes at 5c each. No 1c in stock.

A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

**40,000** Stamps in 8 Vols. at 1/2 Scott's Catalogue price. 30,000 in 6 Vols. at 1-3 Cat. PRICE LIST FREE. COLLECTIONS BOUGHT. 3 Postal Savings Official Stamps 2c, 10c and \$1, for 25c.

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,  
 65 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

## A BURIED TREASURE.

By "Surcharge" in the Hobbyist.

How many of my readers can look back to forty years ago? When I look back forty years it takes me back to those happy school days when I first got the stamp craze in those palmy days I remember Triangular Capes, good old Mauritius, Sydney Views, and the first issue of Straits Settlements on Indian stamps could be exchanged for a couple of apples, and it was possible to get a 12 penny black Canada for a handful of gunpowder, or a dozen Chinese firecrackers; sounds queer, doesn't it, but it's true all the same. But those days have gone for ever.

In those bright happy days of childhood I did not possess an album, but I had a large school exercise book, in which my stamps were gummed in fast in order to prevent annexation, my duplicates, of which I had a great quantity, I kept in a cardboard box. One day I was looking over my treasures, and a favorite uncle of mine was watching me. "Nephew," said he, "some day those stamps will be worth a heap of money." "When will that be, uncle," I asked. "Oh," he said, "when you are fifty years old." "My, oh my," I answered, "but that is a long, long time."

However that long time has passed away; my uncle has long since handed in his checks, but his prophesy has come true, those stamps are worth a pot of money now, but where are they, you will ask? And all I can say is, I know where they should be and where I expect them to be.

Some time after my uncle had given his opinion on those colored bits of paper, I went away to the north of England to spend my holidays with some relatives, and to prevent any accident befalling my beloved stamps,

I took them with me, and while I was there, I added to my stock some old German stamps, Oldenburg, Mecklenburgs, Hamburgs, Schleswig-Holsteins, Heligolans, and a lot of Hong-Kongs, Chinese, etc. Into the box they went—and now we come to the fate of those precious stamps. One day a particular friend of mine gave me a volume called the "Rover's Log," it contained biographies of such gentry as Morgan the Buccaneer, Captain Kidd, the Pirate, Paul Jones, Black-Beard, and other late lamented heroes of the Spanish Main. My head became filled with thoughts of hidden treasures on desert islands in the Caribbean Sea guarded by grim, ghastly skeletons, and I longed to be a Pirate so that I could bury a treasure. There was a park just outside the town, and I fancied a certain part of the park was my island. I found a splendid place to hide my treasure in, but where could I find a treasure to hide? At last I bethought myself of my box of duplicates, just the very thing, I thought, so I got a large Lazenby's pickle bottle and I packed in the stamps yes, in went those Triangular Capes, Sydney Views, Canadian Black, all those old German States, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, in they went, over 5,000 stamps. I rammed in the cork bung and covered it good and strong with a thick coating of sealing wax, and then under a lovely sycamore tree I dug a hole, and in a bed of leaves I laid that bottle, covered it up with more leaves, filled in the earth, made the place look as if it had never been disturbed.

This was forty years ago. Since, I have visited the four quarters of the globe, have traveled in many lands. After the close of the Boer war, in the fall of 1902, I paid a visit to that northern town, I visited the park, and when all was quiet, resurrected that bottle, by the means of a large jack knife. It was encrusted with a thick covering of earth which was almost petrified. I took it down to the river bank, and washed it, the covering of wax over the cork was perfect as the day it was put on. I could see the stamps through the white clear glass. I gazed upon those beauties, but a feeling of sentiment came over me, and I hated to disturb the work of my childhood's days, so I buried the bottle again in its grave, and I came away, thinking of the days that were gone.

Two weeks after I had landed on the American continent, I had left those stamps behind me, and within three months I was wishing I had brought them with me, for the stamp fever set in again for fair, because since the year 1903 came in I have collected over 7,000 varieties. But there are varieties in that bottle that do not appear in my album, and I hate

# XMAS HAMPER.

There is no better time than Christmas time to spread the gospel of philatelic good cheer, and point the way to benefits which we have enjoyed. We often wonder what sort of a present to give to certain boys and girls.

By the use of **OUR XMAS HAMPER** you can accomplish a dual purpose. If you wish we will mail the hamper directly to any address you furnish, and inclose a card saying it with your compliments. POSTAGE PREPAID.

**OUR XMAS HAMPER** contains 1 of our famous **PACKET NO. 14**, which contains 1000 all diff. varieties postage stamps (well worth \$5.00 NET), 1 **MARQUETTE WATERMARK BENZINE CUP** (Mfg's price pp. 65c), 1 **MARQUETTE PERF. GAUGE & MIL. SCALE** (12c), 1 Handbook "Stepping Stones to Stamp Collecting" (10c), 1 **SURPRISE PACKET**, containing 25 all diff. from the **PKT. NO. 14** which is enclosed in the smallest, most curious and odd entire stamped envelope that has ever been placed out by any government (cat. more than \$2.00), and 3000 **IMPORTED PEELABLE HINGES** of the very best size and quality (45c).

WORTH \$8.32 NET TO ANY COLLECTOR.

**OUR XMAS HAMPER PRICE \$2.89.**

No articles superior on the market to the ones in this lot. Few as good! Order your lot NOW. Offer good only till XMAS. And YOU can use a lot YOURSELF no matter how large or small your collection may be.

Remit \$2.89. Checks accepted.  
**H. S. POWELL STAMP CO.,**  
 Box 870, Storm Lake, Iowa, U. S. A.  
 Orders filled the day received.

to see those empty spaces, and it would take a big wad to fill them. I am hoping some day, to go and dig it up again, and I can assure my readers that there won't be any sentiment next time, it will be business, you bet. Those stamps will be well riddled over, the finest copies will go into my album, and the rest will go into the Circuit Books, and the members of the Canadian Philatelic Association will have the opportunity of getting some gems for their collections at a reasonable figure, and I fancy I can hear you all saying, "Oh let it be soon."

## HONDURAS CELEBRATES.

"L'Echo de la Timbrologie" chronicles the Two Centavos, Honduras, landscape type, overprinted in three lines "XC—Aniversario—de la—Independencia"—pity the patriots could not have waited another ten years; it is a bad example to celebrate the 90th Anniversary.—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

## THE NEW REGISTRY STAMP.

We are indebted to the International Stamp Co. for our first sight of the new 10c Registry stamp. The design consists of an American eagle, in a central circle, with the words "United States" and "Registry" in two curved lines above. Below is the word "Cents," with the numerals "10" at right and left. The stamp is plain and dignified and is thoroughly to be commended.

The Southern Philatelic Association seems to be booming. It has a list of 21 applicants for membership during the last month.

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
 United States or Mexico, 50c Per year  
 Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.  
**ADVERTISING RATES**  
 Transient—\$1.68 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
 Trade Column—12c per line (nonparted) undisplayed.  
 Contracts—The regular rate for advertising in REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY is \$1.68 per inch (14c per line). Contracts will be made at the following special rates. Space may be used any time within a year from date of contract. Bills payable monthly.  
 312 lines at 13c..... \$40.50.  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1/4 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 624 lines at 12c..... \$74.88  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 1 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
 (This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
 Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

**Editor**.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
**General Manager**.....S. F. REDFIELD  
**Assistant Manager**.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
 All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
 All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

**Exchanges**—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
**Change of Address**—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smethport, Pa.

**NEWS OF NEW ISSUES.**

(From S. S. & C. C. Circular.)

**Italian Post Offices Abroad:**—The first philatelic fruit of the war between Italy and Turkey has appeared. The current 25c blue of Italy has been overprinted in two lines "Bengasi—1 Piastra 1" in type very like that shown in our illustration T1.

**Jamaica:**—Just at present there is great activity in the recent issues of this country. Almost everything seems to have suddenly gone out of issue and become scarce and desirable, at least, this appears to be the idea among collectors and they are running around after the stamps and boosting the prices merrily.

**Sweden:**—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News says that the large 5 kronor stamp with picture of the General Post Office is to be withdrawn from use because it has been discovered that the flag which hangs from the front of the tower is not Swedish but British.

**Portugal:**—Postage stamps seem to be one of Portugal's many troubles. Not only are the supplies of stamps for the colonies slow in appearing and sometimes insufficient in quantity but there is now difficulty with the stock for home consumption. The stamps of the new designs are not yet ready and the King Manuel issue overprinted "Republica" being about exhausted, it was decided to overprint the remainders of the Vasco da Gama commemorative issue. We have just received a supply of these new provisionals and, at the same time are informed that the 75 reis is already sold out and that several other values are

**LAST CALL FOR BIDS.**

Our Sixth Auction Sale comprising a superb collection of UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN STAMPS, rich in XXth CENTURY, including FRENCH AND GERMAN COLONIES almost complete, also a very fine specialized collection of MONTENEGRO, will be held on December 15th and 16th, 1911.

**EUGENE KLEIN, INC.,**  
 Empire Building,

13th & WALNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

only expected to last a short time. The stamps are overprinted "Republica" in black, in a straight line across the top. Three of them have also been surcharged with new values, viz.: 15 reis on 5 reis, 80 reis on 150 reis, and 1000 reis on 10 reis. On the last the surcharge reads "1\$000." In addition to the foregoing the companion da Gama postage due stamps has been overprinted for the Republic and made available for regular postal duty by covering the word "Multa" with a black bar. Here again the 50 reis has been surcharged 300 reis and the 100 raised to 500 reis. We hear that to replace the 75 reis the same value of the da Gama issue of Madeira has been overprinted.

**Bolivia:**—Owing to a temporary shortage of 5c stamps the 2c green of the 1901-02 issue has been surcharged "5 Centavos—1911." The surcharge is in two lines and is printed diagonally from lower left to upper right.

**Honduras:**—Ten years hence, if the country lasts that long, Honduras will have been independent for a century. Apparently those in authority do not think it wise to miss any opportunities to celebrate, so they have surcharged their current 2c green stamp with an inscription which may be translated "90th Anniversary of the Independence." The surcharge is in red. We suppose the entire current series has been overprinted. It is scarcely probable that two cents worth of jubilation would satisfy the ardent patriots who devised this surcharge.

**Dominican Republic:**—A new issue is appearing. The design is similar to that of the 1901 issue. The words "Republica Dominicana" are now placed below the coat-of-arms and other features of the stamp have been slightly altered.

**A STAMP AUCTION IN VIENNA.**

J. Murray Bartels in Philatelic Gazette.

The methods of conducting auction sales naturally vary considerably in different countries. Everywhere there are more or less strict laws covering the subject to avoid fraud and protect the public. In Austria auction sales are held by the Government. In connection with one of the municipal offices there is an auction department to which are attached a number of officials.

During the Philatelic Exhibition in Vienna there was a large auction sale of stamps comprising about 4000 lots,

**Paraguay Centenary....1911**

1-cent, olive and black  
 2-cents, dark blue and black  
 5-cents carmine and black  
 10-cents, blue and brown  
 20-cents, olive and blue  
 50-cents, lilac and blue  
 75-cents, olive and mauve.  
 Oblong stamps, mint condition, issued Oct. 11th.  
**H. Cormack, Port Ewen, Ulster Co., N. Y.**

**\$1.00 STAMP FREE**

We want the name of every live collector on our mailing list, and buyers will find our monthly "Trade Journal & Bargain List" a money saver, free. To get in touch with you we offer any one of the following stamps free if you agree to buy at least 25c from our lists on receipt. Lists price hundreds of bargains at huge discounts from cat. This offer is only for those who have never bought of us.  
 No. Cat.  
 1. Nicaragua 1869 5c black\* fine ..... .75  
 2. Peru (Arequipa) 1885 10 gray\* No. 23a ..... 1.00  
 3. Ecuador 1885 5c blue Off.\* ..... .75  
 4. Nounnugger (Irdia) 3p orange No. 11\* ..... .50  
 5. Ecuador 1c Jub.\* No. 125a ..... .50  
 6. South (India) 1a green\* No. 11 ... .65  
 You cannot "get stuck" on this offer. Our lists will interest you.

**1909 U. S. IMPREF. CHEAP.**  
 Prices are for fine, perfect blocks of four. Pairs, strips and any size blocks same rates. You'll probably never get them cheaper and you had better buy before any change is made.  
 1c 1909 .05 with line between ..... .07  
 2c 1909 .10 with line between ..... .11  
 3c 1909 .15 with line between ..... .18  
 4c 1909 .19 with line between ..... .25  
 5c 1909 .23 with line between ..... .30  
 We have center blocks, etc. Above stamps, ordinary varieties, in lots of \$5 or more face value at 10 per cent. over face.  
 Plate numbers in strips of three 1c @ 10c, 2c @ 15c, 3c @ 20c, 4c @ 30c, 5c @ 40c. We can furnish anything in 1909 imp. as cheap as anyone.  
**W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.,**  
 Mastenbury, Conn.

**FREE 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. Stamp Hinges**

All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage.  
 Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c ea. Large lists free.

**QUAKER STAMP CO.,** 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

**ASIA**

25 varieties, catalogue \$1.00  
 Post free 50c.  
**COPLEY STAMP CO.,** Boston, Mass.

a morning and afternoon session every day for over a week. A collector with a view of speculation had bought two large collections and these he had turned over to the authorities to sell for him at auction. They pay for the printing and circulating of the catalogue after employing a philatelic expert to write it. In this case it was the well known dealer, Mr. Friedl. The owner had also an agreement with this expert that the sale must bring a stipulated amount and the expert's limit was written in blue pencil at the bottom of each lot, while

We are now booking orders for the expected

**U. S. 1912 IMPERFORATES**

1c and 2c with numerals, at our usual rock bottom prices:

	1c	2c
Pairs	\$.03	.06
Blks of 4	.05	.10
Line blks. of 4	.07	.11
Arrow blks. of 4	.14	.28
Plate No. strips of 3	.09	.14
Plate No. blks. of 6	.14	.25
Blks. 6, 2mm. & 3 mm. spaces	.10	.18
Center cross line blks.	.25	.35
By the 100	1.25	2.50

Postage extra under \$1.00.

**FEDERAL STAMP CO., LTD.**

Sparth Bldg., Astoria, Oreg.

**U. S. BARGAINS**

1861, 5c buff, cat. \$7.50, for	\$3.00
1861, 5c brown, cat. 60c, for	.30
1861, 10c green, cat. 20c, for	.08
1861, 12c or 24c each	.25
1861, 30c orange, cat. 85c, for	.35
1861, 90c blue, cat. \$4.00, for	1.75
1869, 15c blue and brown, cat. \$1.50, for	.60
1869, 24c blue & brown, cat. \$5.00, for	2.00

Jos. F. Negreen. 26 E. 23 St., N. Y. City.

**INDIA**

8 varieties, catalogue 42c. postfree, 12c.

COPLEY STAMP CO., Boston, Mass.

**British Colonials**

Grand packet of 200 varieties including Cyprus, Malta (3 kinds), Malay States, Straits, Grenada, Gwallior, Morocco Agencies, Rhodesia, Hong Kong (8 kinds), Levant, Southern Nigeria, E. Africa and Uganda, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, New South Wales 6d. and 1/-, Mauritius (6 kinds), Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Natal, (4 kinds), Ceylon, Cape, Transvaal (12 kinds), etc., etc. Price one dollar. No clipped card, cut squares, fiscals, minor varieties, or trash. The good condition of these stamps will surprise you. Choice approvals at 60 per cent. discount. A trial solicited.

**VERNON P. PIERCE & CO.,**

Manchester, Mich.

**Wait!!**

Do not spend all your Xmas money! I have just secured for you, one two-pound bag of stamps mostly from small countries of Europe, containing not less than 1000 varieties, only \$5.00, postpaid; will please young and old. Address: THEO. LOUIS RENAULT, Gagny, Seine et Oise, FRANCE.

another figure gives the approximate catalogue value. This limit was also the starting figure for the auctioneer, and generally a really liberal bid.

An additional 10 per cent. is added to every lot which is the Government's fee. I understand that 5 per cent. was also deducted from the price realized, making the total commission 15 per cent.

We will now proceed to the sale. After ascending two long wide flights of stairs in the "Dorotheum," which we might call the city hall, we approach the door to the main auction room. A uniformed attendant inquires whether we are supplied with a catalogue, as no one is admitted without one. After buying a catalogue (we believe the price was 10 cents) we enter the large salesroom. Narrow long tables are arranged in two rows through the room. These are closed at the head by the auctioneer's table and at the other end by other tables, so that the public sits only on

the outer side of the tables. The sale begins. Either the expert or an official reads the entire description of Lot 1, etc., from the catalogue, another gives the starting bid to the uniformed auctioneer who proceeds to sell the lots in a monotonous voice, which never varies, as he knows nothing about the goods he is selling. The name of the buyer is seldom heard by those present. After the lot is sold he received a slip of paper with the account showing the net amount due. In many cases these bills were paid on the spot and the money taken up to the cashier who had made out the bill. The others claim their lots later on the strength of these bills or slips.

While all this is going on five other people were kept busy. Two of them were keeping books (one of these being the only lady present), one was holding up near the front table the lot being sold, while one or two other uniformed officials were passing down between the tables, each one displaying a few of the lots soon to be sold.

At the opening session there were about 100 present, seated in double rows around the tables. At later sessions the crowds were much smaller. The prices were decidedly high, in many cases fabulous. Many buyers admitted that they had paid more than things were worth in numerous cases.

Bids had been sent in to several people, the auctioneer, the expert and the "sensal," who is the authorized party to solicit and receive bids. He charges an additional small percentage for his services.

The entire procedure is slow and it is my belief that the expenses could be greatly reduced by a few lessons from one of our New York auction firms.

**WANTED, ANOTHER SEEBECK.**

For many years it has been the fashion to revile the name of Seebeck because, once upon a time Mr. N. F. Seebeck made contracts with certain incompetent and improvident governments to provide them each year with a fresh and clean issue of postage stamps and took the unsold remainders as his pay. He had to be paid in some way and if he chose stamps in lieu of money he showed his foresight in selecting the thing he might hope to get. The gringo who bargains for cash from most republics in Central America and some in South America has about as much chance as the proverbial snowball in the super-heated future.

There were two objections made to these contracts: First, that they provided for a new issue each year and, secondly, that under them Mr. Seebeck retained and exercised the right to make reprints. We have learned to distinguish the reprints from the originals and no longer need

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If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

A block of four unused U. S. stamps to all sending reference for our fine approvals at 40, 50 and 60 per cent. discount. State grade of stamps wanted. Fairview Stamp Co., Box 103, Fairview, Mo.

We are not saying anything but you hold tight and watch this column. Quantapowitt.

Free Christmas offer. 1 set stamps cat. \$2.00 to all collectors who send for my approval selections. William Ihlefeld, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Watch this weekly. So. Nigeria one shilling, fine used, 18c, in our apps. Refs. Payn, 2340 Garnet St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Watch this weekly. Fine copies So. Nigeria one sh., @ 18c, in our apps. Refs. Payn Stamp Co., 2340 Garnet St., Los Angeles, Cal.

fear them. As for the annual issue (or the three sets for those who collect official and due stamps as well as the regular postage issues) has there been any improvement since Seebeck's time? He provided new stamps annually according to his contract and provided abundantly, so that, if there were provisional issues, it was not his fault. His stamps were always of pleasing designs and colors and good workmanship. At the end of each year they could be purchased at trifling prices, a feature to which we have usually not objected in other demonetized issues. What do we find now in the so-called Seebeck countries? Whenever they could raise the price or obtain credit they have had a new issue of stamps but seldom a sufficient supply to last long. Then they have resorted to provisional surcharges while seeking a new contractor. The result has been far worse than before. If the days of Seebeck were evil how much worse have they been since the countries of which he was patron have been left to their own devices. Look at Ecuador with its tiresome lists of postal

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5 Samoa	08	7 Iceland	20	6 St. Vincent	14
50 Spain	11	2 Senegal	05	10 British Guiana	17
5 Soudan	05	4 Grenada	08	10 Costa Rica	08
4 Malta	05	4 Nigeria	08	10 Guatemala	09
4 Crete	05	5 Cyprus	05	6 Indo-China	05
1 Siam	15	5 Panama	13	6 Hong-Kong	05
7 Haeno	10	6 Russian	05	6 Philippines	05
10 Chile	02	10 Brazil	05	25	40
10 Greece	05	20 Denmark	07	10 Jamaica	10
40 France	10	25 "	12	15 Argentine	12
25 Italy	04	20 Portugal	06	17 Mexico	08
50 "	14	20 Russia	09	17 Trinidad	12
5 Korea	06	20 Sweden	10	10 Grenada	12
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50 Africa	24	10 Finland	06	100 U. S.	20
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and fiscal stamps overprinted with new dates. Look at Salvador with its wheels and anchors and dates and new values, printed on all sorts of labels. Last of all and worst of all, Nicaragua! Was there ever before such an exhibition of incompetence and culpability? Such a flood of surcharges, due to postal needs or to the fact that there was money in them for some one. Such settings and re-settings, each with its varieties and errors. So many colors of ink, so many styles of type, overprints for Bluefields and Cabo Gracias and makeshifts for official use. Were there ever before so many philatelic iniquities in a few short years? Compared to them how clean and simple appear the despised Seebeck issues.

If there yet remain any collectors of the stamps of the countries which Seebeck made anathema would they not rise and call blessed any man who would take his place and provide for each year its three straight issues (regular, official and postage due) and relieve them from the burden of endless provisionals? And would he not be welcomed by the unfortunate makers of catalogues and albums who now have to watch, list and provide space for these swarms of nondescripts? We are beginning to realize that even the devil is not always as black as he is painted. Peace to the memory of Seebeck. May his successor soon be sent to us.—S. S. & C. C. Circular.

**DUE AMENDS TO PHILADELPHIA.**

Some few weeks ago we editorially remarked that neither Philadelphia nor Chicago possessed the boon of a ground floor stamp house. Our good friend Wolsieffer, as we noted in last week's paper, hastened to take exception to this statement and to remind us that Fred Michael & Bro. of Chicago and Cap't Jno. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia were both at this very moment doing business in ground floor locations. That veteran Quaker City philatelist, Mr. A. F. Henkels, also writes us a friendly letter of remonstrance, particularly as regards our neglect of Cap't Haseltine. We readily and humbly acknowledge our error. The fact is, all we mortals are fallible and prone to sins of oversight. The writer hereof has known of Cap't Haseltine for many years; but somehow or another has never happened to hunt out his place of business. In the past ten years or so, the present writer has probably been in Philadelphia twenty or twenty-five times and has many a time and oft found time for a philatelic call or two; but his footsteps have naturally turned to the houses that make themselves known to the outside world by advertising. Many a chat has he had with Arthur Tuttle at the old Bogert and Durbin offices, and latterly he has a few times

had the pleasure of foregathering with Messrs. Parrish, Beamish, Steinmetz and Klein in the offices of the Philadelphia Stamp Co. But Cap't Haseltine he had never happened to call upon, and he hereby tenders his apologies to the worthy Captain for this neglect—and the more abjectly because Mr. Henkels assures him that Cap't Haseltine is the second oldest stamp dealer in the country, giving preference in this respect only to the famed Father of American Philately, J. Walter Scott.

Cap't Haseltine, Mr. Henkels informs us, occupies the entire first floor of No. 29 South 17th St., and does a very large counter trade, indeed; while on the very same thoroughfare, at No. 13, is another ground floor dealer, Mr. Chas. E. Osborn, also doing a very nice local trade.

We thank Mr. Henkels very much for his interesting communication and are very glad, indeed, to have this opportunity of correcting a misstatement. Philatelic Philadelphia is better off for dealers than we thought—at which we most heartily rejoice.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.**

Catalogue of Fink's 4th Sale—Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 9th—Alvin J. Fink, Dayton, Ohio.

Phillips & Co.'s Monthly Bargain List—November—16 pages—W. C. Phillips & Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular—Nov. 15, 1911—8 pages—The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

Catalogue of Philadelphia Stamp Co.'s 41st Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, Jan. 4th and 5th—The Philadelphia Stamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**MR. MELVILLE TAKES UP PORTUGAL.**

As we have, we think, before remarked, Mr. Fred J. Melville is nothing if not timely. Let any country, by reason of current political events, be prominently in the public eye, and we may be pretty sure that the astute Mr. Melville will seize the occasion to issue a handbook on the stamps of that particular country. It is no surprise, therefore, to find that the latest of the Melville Stamp Books deals with the issues of Portugal. Mr. Melville does not essay in this volume to handle the entire series of Portuguese stamp issues. He restricts his narrative, on the present occasion, to the "Cameo stamps—that is to say, the embossed stamps used in Portugal from 1853 to 1887. However, a supplementary volume is announced, which will cover the Portuguese issues from 1880 to the present time. Meanwhile, the present work

is of most satisfying nature to readers desiring a succinct and compact survey of the main philatelic facts as regards these issues. Lacking the exhaustiveness of Mr. Yardley's elaborate monograph on the same subject, it is much more likely to meet the requirements, whether for reference or for mere casual information, of the average philatelic reader. The illustrations are exceptionally fine and numerous; and there have been few, indeed, of the Melville handbooks that have in every respect been more deserving of encomium.

**CHANGE IN M. P. A. SECRETARYSHIP.**

We learn from the Weekly Philatelic Review that Dr. H. A. Davis has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the M. P. A. and that the Board of Directors has appointed Mr. W. C. Webb to fill the vacancy. The change is one which under most circumstances would be deplorable. Dr. Davis has been a tower of strength to the M. P. A. Not only has he been an ideal Secretary, as regards the punctual and business-like discharge of all the duties of his office, but the fact that a philatelist of his reputation and ability has occupied this important office has served to greatly raise the society's credit and prestige with the best class of collectors, while his value as a guide and counsellor in the Official Board has been of the greatest. Fortunately, however, the Society has, in the person of Mr. Webb, a most capable successor. Aggressive, enterprising, energetic, conscientious, Mr. Webb has all the qualifications to fill this office in such a way that the loss of his predecessor will not be seriously felt. A better choice could not possibly have been made, and we congratulate the Society on having been able to secure the services of so fine a worker as Mr. Webb.

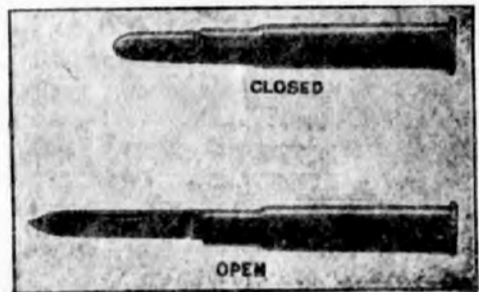
The position of Vice-President, made vacant by Mr. Webb's transfer to the Secretaryship, will be filled by Dr. Davis, who thus testified anew to his loyal interest in the society he has done so much to build up.

Mr. E. H. Gammans, Jr., is the latest New York dealer to enter the auction field. Mr. Gammans, who is of the Nassau St. clan, is sending out cards announcing his embarkation in this field, and states that his first Sale will be held in January.

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The Club Rooms are Rooms 1530 and 1531 Republic Building, S. E. Corner State and Adams Street.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all philatelists, local or visiting, to come to the meetings.

## NEW BELGIAN STAMPS.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly quotes the London Times as follows: "Proofs of the designs for the new series of Belgian postage stamps have been finally approved by the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and the stamps will be ready for issue to the public in October. The designs have been prepared and engraved by M. Ed Pellens, Professor of the Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp. The values from 10 centimes to 5 francs bear a portrait of King Albert, the 1 centime a plain numeral of value, and the 2 centimes the heraldic Lion of Belgium. The denominations of 40 centimes and 5 francs, which have been omitted from recent issues of Belgium postage stamps, will be reinstated in the new series for use on telegrams, separate telegraph stamps being discontinued. The values and colors will be as follows:

- 1 centime, salmon
- 2 centimes, brown
- 5 centimes, green
- 10 centimes, brick red
- 20 centimes olive
- 25 centimes, blue
- 35 centimes, brown
- 50 centimes, gray
- 40 centimes, green
- 1 franc, orange
- 5 francs, yellow.

The stamps in the current designs will continue in use until the stock is exhausted.

## CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

The International Stamp Co. is reported to be making a great hit with its Daily Bargain Sheets, produced by multigraph and sent broadcast, we understand, to a very big mailing list. The International Co. is, we hear, much the gainer, so far as comfortable and convenient office quarters are concerned, by its removal from Columbus to De Graff. In Columbus suitably spacious quarters for the Company's rapidly growing business would have cost very heavy rent. In the much smaller town of De Graff, the company is able to occupy large and excellent quarters at comparatively small rent. We are told that the De Graff offices are very nicely fitted up and

equipped with every modern business convenience.

The Collectors' Review, of Prosser, Wash., comes to hand for November in neat and well printed form, with its twelve pages about evenly divided between reading matter and advertisements. Mr. Cleveland Bundle, the well-known philatelic literature enthusiast, is the principal contributor.

We learn from the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly that the one "open date" for the next four years schedule of the British Philatelic Congress has now been taken; the Royal Philatelic Society having agreed to take charge of the 1914 Congress—which will, therefore, of course, be held in London. The location of the Congress for the next four years now stands as follows: 1912, Margate; 1913, Edinburgh; 1914, London; 1915, Newcastle.

A letter from Dowsley Clark of Superior, Wis., conveys the pleasing news that the Superior Philatelic Society, organized by Mr. Clark and others, last Winter, is starting on its second season with increased membership and enthusiasm. Some time during the Winter the Society will hold a stamp exhibition in the Superior Public Library; not so much, writes Mr. Clark, to show rare stamps, as to give the people of Superior an opportunity of knowing the wide extent of the hobby and the great growth it has had in the past ten or twenty years. Good for Superior! What a pity it is that there is not like philatelic spirit in many of our much larger cities.

Alvin J. Fink, proprietor of Fink's Curio Store, Dayton, Ohio, is now holding stamp auctions regularly, his fourth sale being scheduled for December 9th. The "Baker Collection" is the one to be dispersed on this occasion, and appears to contain quite a few good things in early issue U. S. The Fink sales also include Coins and Curios and we should judge to be of considerable interest to collectors of these articles.

We learn with much pleasure that Mr. Julian Park, the well-known Buffalo philatelist, has recently been appointed Acting Director of the Albright Art Gallery of Buffalo. Mr. Park is a man of the most cultured taste in art and should make an ideal functionary.

Collectors in Galveston have organized a local club, as a branch of the Southern Philatelic Assn. Mr. G. C. Cuenod, the veteran Galveston philatelist, is the first president of the new society as President, and the other officers are as follows: W. B. Puello, Vice-President; T. E. Flick, Secretary-Treasurer; L. F. Cramer, E. P. Biron, A. Stanley, B. J. Hughes, Trustees.

W. H. Peckitt, publisher of the Melville Stamp Books, announces a new and unique publication by Mr. Melville, entitled "The Stamp Year," which is advertised as "an epitome of the year's events, records and statistics of the stamp world." We should judge it to be a sort of statistical stamp almanac, on somewhat the order of that other popular English publication, the Stamp Collectors' Annual.

The Junior Philatelic Society has a new London rival. The "Chums" Stamp Society, started some years ago by the well known English philatelic journalist, Percy C. Bishop, as an adjunct to the juvenile journal, "Chums," has grown so amazingly that it is now branching out in a big way. Its name has been changed to "The Society of Stamp Collectors," presumably to indicate that it now caters, not to boys alone, but to all classes of stamp collectors; and regular meetings are to be held in London. The Society is also to have its own journal, aptly named "The World of Stamps."

The wonderful English organization, the Junior Philatelic Society, is still enjoying a steady growth in membership. Ninety-eight new members have joined during the present season. Among those joining as Life Members we note the name of Baron Leijonhufoud, a distinguished Swedish collector.

The Southern Philatelist (Shreveport, La.) puts out a very readable and interesting number for November. A portrait and sketch of Mr. Clarendon Bangs of Savannah, and articles by W. R. Ricketts, Robert Haynes, E. R. Aldrich and A. R. Bodmer are the principal features of the number.

A new paper is reported from Trenton, N. J., with the peculiar name of the Wickechoke Philatelist.

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Published in the interests of Philately and Philatelists

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Vol. XII - No. 1

SMETHPORT, PA., DECEMBER 14, 1912

Whole No. 287

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## MR. HINKELS GIVES EXACT FIGURES OF PHILADELPHIA FIND.

We have mentioned briefly in previous numbers the recent great Philadelphia find of rare stamps; but have been unable to give any details other than those furnished by the sparse accounts of the affair printed in the Philadelphia newspapers. A great amount of mystery has enveloped this find and not even the Philadelphia Stamp News, whose facilities for procuring local news should naturally have enabled it to score a "beat" on the affair, has been able (up to this week) to give any authoritative information regarding the finder of this mine of wealth in a mass of old paper sold as junk—Mr. Edward D. Hemingway of the Hemingway Paper Stock Co.—was undoubtedly anxious to keep the news as quiet as possible; but as soon as he approached dealers with a view to disposing of some of the stamps the news spread among the trade like wildfire and it was impossible to keep it out of the newspaper press. The Philadelphia newspapers have all, within the past month, published stories of the find, none of which, however, gave any very definite information as to the full extent of the discovery.

Mr. A. F. Henkels, the well-known Philadelphia philatelist, now, however, gives (in the current Philadelphia Stamp News) exact figures as to the find.

There were

6 of the 5c St. Louis

79 of the 10c St. Louis

20 of the 20c St. Louis

The 5c. is catalogued at \$150.00 on greenish paper; and at \$250.00 on gray lilac. The 10c., on either paper, is catalogued at \$200.00. The 20c is uncatalogued; but is worth variously from \$500 to \$1000. The fact that all these stamps are upon the original covers and in exceptionally fine condition (as vouched for by Mr. Henkels) of course considerably enhances their value. But even on the most liberal computation, it would hardly seem that the value of the find would exceed \$60,000—though it was placed at \$100,000 by the Philadelphia newspapers. According to some accounts there were also found considerable

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1301 FT. DEARBORN BLDG CHICAGO

quantities of New York and U. S. 1847; but Mr. Henkels, who was called in by Mr. Hemingway as an expert, makes no mention of them, so it is probable that the quantity of these was not great.

In addition to the stamps, the find also included numerous tid-bits for the autograph collector—including autograph letters of Robert Morris, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, Benedict Arnold, and other revolutionary celebrities. The firm of Chalmoner and White were provisioners of the Revolutionary Army—hence these old letters. What the business of the house was at a later date, nor what the line of its modern successors (from whom the accumulation of old papers was bought) does not appear.

It is understood that this concern is much chagrined, as well it may be, at the mass of wealth it thus let slip out of its hands for a mere song (Mr. Hemingway paid \$50 for it, purely as waste paper) and that it has taken legal advice as to what redress, if any, it has in such a case. To the lay mind, it is difficult to see how Mr. Hemingway can be compelled to disgorge any part of the proceeds.

#### A TALK TO BEGINNERS.

(L. G. Dorpat in Mekeel's Stamp Collector.)

What is the first thing for a beginner to remember?

There are many things that he will remember by and by and some things which he must remember, if he would be successful either in his own or any body else's eyes, but the first thing to remember is cleanliness. Now it must not be thought that I ever expect a piggy to begin stamp collecting, nor that I consider any of the readers of this paper to be unclean in their persons or habits. Still I wish to emphasize that cleanliness is the first requirement for a successful stamp collector. Let me explain what I mean. The most costly stamp album, filled with hundreds of dollars worth of stamps, but soiled by careless handling, disfigured by hurried pencil notes, disgraced by upturned corners of the leaves, lots of loose stamps and other evidence of carelessness, will never make as good an impression as a book that is kept clean, neat and exact in every way, even if it be cheap and the stamps in it be worth a very moderate sum only. It matters not so much what kind of an album one takes to start with, nor what stamp he may begin with, but this every ambitious collector should always remember: to keep whatever he may have in the best possible condition.

His usual way to start is probably with a handful of stamps from some stamp collecting friend, a cheap

packet of mixed stamps or a lot of old letters with many stamps of the same kind on them. If you have any of the latter do not be in a haste to remove them from the letters. Look them over and lay all the legible cancellations aside, you may be well pleased later on to have kept them in this condition. From the whole lot select the cleanest and nicest specimens of each kind for your book. If it peels off easily, notice the color and kind of the gum; in some cases there are different kinds of gum on the back of stamps that otherwise appear to be the same, and you may be glad some day to have noticed it. If the stamp does not peel off easily, take a basin with clean lukewarm water and let a few of your stamps float on the surface, face up, so that the face of the stamp remains dry. After a few minutes, perhaps five or ten, the stamp will come off easily. Then lay them face down on dry, clean, white blotting paper and let them dry. Do the same with any other stamps that have bits of paper pasted to their backs, so that finally all your stamps which are not on the original letter are clean on their backs except for the gum which may remain. I have seen collectors moisten old stamps with their tongue; this may either infect the tongue with germs of disease, it may damage the stamp and is therefore a bad practice. Wetting stamps on their faces or soaking them entire should not be done, unless one knows that they can stand it; the first issue of Russia can not, and there are others that would be thoroughly spoiled by soaking. In some cases it may even be a good plan, instead of floating the stamp on water, to lay it face down on a clean piece of paper and to put a bit of moistened blotting paper, about the size of the stamp, on the back so that the paper, which is to be removed, may be moistened and peeled off. A smooth-edged knife may be useful in this operation. Some stamps, as the later issues of Austria, will roll up as quickly as they get wet. The only way to treat them, is to either wet them not at all and to scrape only the moistened paper from the back, or to soak them good and long and then scrape the gum off too, and wash them again. When stamps have thus been wetted on both sides they are best dried between two layers of dry blotting paper; the cleaner the better. After one has learned which stamp can stand it, it is a good plan to wash their faces too. This may be done by a copious water-bath (distilled or newly fallen rain water is the best) or by applying a little soap and water with a soft brush, or by dipping into 95 per cent alcohol, refined benzine or ether, or by fuming with the fumes of ether, or by painting with peroxide of hydro-

gen (if the color of the stamp has been de-oxidised) or, if you are a chemist, by any other agent that your chemistry may suggest, but you must take the responsibility of the risk upon yourself and must not blame me if the experiment fails. To remove the cancellation from a stamp by chemical means is not desirable, for a used stamp can never honestly be made unused, and a good legible date cancellation is better retained than removed. Still in some cases of very heavy blotting with ink, may be a good plan to diminish the heavy ink stains, but you must be somewhat of a chemist to do it, and I will not give any advice in this direction, lest I lead someone to destroy an otherwise fair specimen.

Damaged stamps may be mended, and it is a good plan to practice on cheap or common stamps first and later to apply the acquired art to fix up the rarer and most costly ones, though, of course, perfect specimens are always to be preferred to the patched, just as a new coat is preferable to one that is patched. On the other hand, as a patched coat is better than none at all, so too a neatly mended stamp is better than a blank space. There are hundreds of stamps which in a mended condition are still worth more than a pound of the common kinds. Do not trim or cut any stamps, but leave the margins as wide as they may be. Try to get such as have wide margins of equal width all around, but never make them yourself. Especially in regard to stamps cut from stamped envelopes, look for specimens with clean, wide, and even margins, but do not cut them yourself. Leave the stamped envelopes entire and the margins of the "square-cuts" as large as possible. Envelope stamps that have been trimmed to shape may be mounted on square pieces of paper, and may thus do service for a while.

Being through with the laundry and dressing of our stamps, the next thing is to look for a way to mount them. Formerly collectors used to paste their stamps down flat and solid. This is rarely done now. The paste or mucilage may contain an acid and spoil the stamp by discoloring it, then too it is often convenient that the back of the stamp can be examined. The usual way is to employ a piece of gummed paper, one end of which is pasted to the stamp (at the top of the stamp) and the other to the page of the album, whilst at the upper edge of the stamp the gummed paper is bent over upon itself, so that it forms a hinge for the stamp holding it in place, but permitting the stamp to be raised and examined on the under side. It is important to have the bend in the hinge exactly or a little above the upper edge of the stamp

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This stock is the best for the money offered by any firm. Only through our immense stock and exceptional facilities for importing can we offer such a large amount for the money. Order this stock to begin with and you will not be disappointed. Our name does not appear on any of the goods. The fifty dollar (\$50.00) stock contains:—  
 1 2000-variety packet; one large album, illustrated; one 10x12 \$3.75 stock book, interchangeable leaves; three 25c stock books; ten 10 albums; ten blank albums; 50 pocket albums; 200 blank approval sheets; 100 blank approval books, holding 60 stamps; 25 blank approval books holding 100 stamps; 300 blank approval books; 10-50 var. U. S.; 5-100 varieties U. S.; 1-150 varieties U. S.; 10-50 varieties foreign stamps; 25-100 var. foreign stamps; 10-200 var. foreign stamps; 5-300 var. foreign stamps; 2-500 variety foreign stamps; 2-1000 variety foreign stamps; 1000 mixed foreign stamps; 5000 mixed U. S. stamps; 10 stamp buttons; 1 pair stamp tongs, leather case; 1 watermark detector; 1 Scott's latest catalogue; 1 set Flags, Rulers, Coats of Arms; 5 Animal packets; Ten Dollars (\$10.00) Retail value packets retailing from 10c to 50c each, \$50.00 catalogue value stamps ranging in price from 2c to 50c, 100 price lists of sets and supplies, 100 price lists of packets, 50 U. S. lists, 1 book describing minor varieties of U. S. \$500.00 face value, Confederate money. Delivered to any part of the U. S. for \$50.00.

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else the stamp will be bent and creased by raising. The hinge ought to be of a thin, tough paper (onion skin) and the gum ought to be sufficient to hold the stamp securely and yet to permit of the dry peeling when desired. Rather pay 10c more for a thousand of good hinges than spoil part of your stamps by poor ones. If the paper is too thick, the hinge will emboss the stamp, and if the gum is too sticky, it will tear the stamp when you try to remove it. The least nick or thinning of the paper is a damage to the stamp and makes it to fall below first-class; so here too cleanliness, or perhaps better exactness carefulness, is required.

The choice of an album I must leave to the beginner himself. Usually he has one, when he wants to begin, or if not, he has not much choice and must take what he can get. In fact, it does not matter much what album one begins with, if only it be clean and neat, for otherwise it can not be kept so. The only hint I will give is this: prefer that book which has the widest spaces and the most extra blank pages to avoid crowding later on. If, however, you have a small book with no extra leaves, you will do well to get some other book besides into which you may put those stamps for which you find no room in your album.

Now comes the pleasure of our hobby! Suppose you have a hundred different stamp from all parts of the world. Some of them are familiar to you, as stamps of your own country, but there are some you had never seen before and you do not know to what country they belong. The best way is to pick out those that you know first, to find their proper place in the book and to hinge them there. Be careful though to get them in nice and straight. After this there are

perhaps 75 still left. Assort these according to their design and the inscriptions they bear. The latter will in many cases help you to find what country they belong to, but some inscriptions you cannot read and a few have no inscriptions at all. Put those in your book that you can place correctly, and, if you have a catalogue—which you ought to have—look it through and see what you can find about those stamps that you cannot place. Perhaps it will be well to mention a few countries that have some stamps without inscriptions: Austria, head of Mercury, newspaper stamp; Bosnia; Austrian double eagle; Brazil, numerals; Hungary, head of Francis Joseph, the Austrian emperor; Hungary again, crown and post-horn, newspaper stamp, Persia, lion with sword and rising sun above; Switzerland, numeral within a circle of stars, due stamp. There are some stamps which have an inscription, but not sufficient to state plainly what the country of their origin may be, for example the stamp of Great Britain. If there was not the portrait of Queen Victoria or King Edward, one might as well think they belong to the U. S. The early stamps of Cuba, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico must be distinguished from the stamps of Spain by the value; for Spain it is simply "cuartos" and "reales," for Cuba "real plata" and "real plata fuerte," for the Philippine Islands "centesimos," "real plata fuerte" and for Porto Rico "centimos de Peseta." Then also the word "Ultramar" (over the sea) and the year of issue as well as the color of the stamp gives some clew. But without a catalogue it is hardly possible to place all stamps right, unless the album has very good cuts and directions. Suppose, though, with the help of your album and your catalogue you have still five or six stamps that you can not place. These you put into your blank book.

If after some weeks study you still can not place them, and have perhaps some more that trouble you in the same way, you may send them to me for identification. Do not forget the return postage and registration fee though. The stamps may be new issues not yet contained in any catalogue, or they may be fiscal, revenue, telegraph, local or fake stamps. In time you will learn to identify all these by yourself, and it is the object of this department to help you. Meanwhile we will turn to the stamps of the United States of North America and try to raise those points of doubt which usually trouble beginners. They troubled me too, especially because our albums, catalogues and stamp papers printed in this country do not, as a rule, contain illustrations of U. S. stamps, the

federal law forbidding such under heavy penalties for fear of fraudulent use.

It may be a good place here to note that a little pressure upon Congress might succeed in getting the counterfeiting laws amended so as to permit publishers under certain restrictions to illustrate stamps and other securities in books and perhaps also in periodicals. The administration of Denmark set a magnanimous example by furnishing the cuts for a philatelic work from the original dies, from which the stamps had been made. If every block representing a U. S. stamp was registered and the maker was held responsible to the government for all use and abuse, it seems the making and using might well be allowed.

**NEW BALKAN ISSUES.**

The Philatelic Gazette translates the following from the "Innsbrucker Nachrichten," with the significant remark that it prints the item for what it is worth.

"In the next few days the issue of a series of stamps is expected which are to be issued in the same design in the four sets of the Balkan Union. The case of four different countries issuing stamps in the same design is unique in the history of philately. Size, arrangement and ornamentation of the stamps are the same for all four sets, only the center design representing a view of the city is changed. The Bulgarian set will show a view of Sofia, the Servian one of Belgrade, the Montegrin one of Cetinje, and the Greek one of Athens. In all four appears above the city an illuminated cloud in which the words "in hoc signo vinces" are written. The designs emanate from the Director of the Numismatic Museum at Athens. The Greek Government after adopting the designs gave orders for the manufacture of the stamps and the three allied nations have accepted the proposition of Greece. In the meantime the war has produced provisionals as well as new stamps. The beginning was made by Greece, which has issued special stamps at present for each of the islands occupied by the Greek fleet. These stamps will be of great value to collectors as they are only good for postage during the war. They already consist of a series for Lemnos, for Inobros, a third Semo-trake, and a fourth Thasos. Simultaneously a considerable quantity of a war commemorative stamp has been issued depicting Mt. Olympus, on the summit of which an eagle is killing a snake."

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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 General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
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Entered as second-class matter December 18th, 1906, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the No. of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smethport, Pa.

**THE "CCAMO" PROVISIONAL.**

Previous to the Spanish War of 1898, the United States postal emissions had been practically irreprouchable. To be sure, Uncle Sam had issued the first Commemorative Stamp, in the guise of a stamped envelope in two colors, for the Centennial of its Independence in 1876; and had again in 1893 put forth the remarkable set which commemorated the quadri-centennial of the discovery of America. In both cases the occasion was of enough historical importance to justify special recognition by the Post Office Department.

But 1898 saw the beginning, not only of the recurring special sets of stamps for various exhibitions, but also of the surcharging of United States stamps for various purposes and of foreign stamps for American use! Truly, a grand start was made in short order to run through the gamut of varieties that are usually considered as outside the "regular" issues. First two postage stamps and a discarded periodical stamp were overprinted for revenue duty; next our regular stamps were overprinted for use in Cuba, to be followed by the same treatment for the Philippines and Porto Rica, not to mention Guam. Meanwhile a large supply of Porto Rico stamps received the "Habilitado" overprint after the American troops occupied the Island, and Puerto Principe did the same for a selection of Cuban stamps of the Spanish regime. Lastly, we have the wholly type-set provisional issue emanating from the town of Camo, Porto Rica, which is

not the least interesting of the whole "Colonial" series.

There was no war in Porto Rico. The invading army of "Americans" landed at Ponce, were received with open arms, and made a triumphal march across the Island. In the wake of the army the postal service. A letter to the New York Sun states:—  
 "Major Stewart of the Second Illinois Regiment, to whom was intrusted the establishment of a postal service on the island, spoke very favorably of the efforts of himself and associates.

"We landed in Ponce about two months ago," said Major Stewart, "with instructions from the Postmaster General to perfect a postal system. There were ninety of us, including my assistants and a number of postal clerks. As soon as we landed we followed in the rear of the advancing army, and, as a town was captured, we evicted the native postmaster, put one of our clerks in charge, introduced a money order and registered letter system, and there we were. We had an up-to-date American post office running like clock work four hours after a town was captured."

But of course that was along the line of march. Towns which were not occupied were nevertheless cut off from receiving further supplies of Spanish stamps from any headquarters and were not always supplied with American stamps. Postal affairs had to take their course as best they could, pending final settlement of political conditions, and in the case of Coamo they were shaped by the municipality much as they were by the postmasters of many Confederate towns who issued local stamps when government supplies gave out.

We quote again a letter from the "town clerk of Coamo, published in the Metropolitan Philatelist:—

"During the Spanish-American war the different towns in the island, which were occupied by the American army (and among them the town of Coamo) were shut off from postal communication with those occupied by the Spanish forces, and likewise with others occupied by American troops. The service was therefore temporarily interrupted.

"Some time after, the city council was authorized to organize this postal service and to charge a postage of 2 to 5c. for each letter delivered to the postal service.

"At the same time the magistrate determined to issue on this occasion a special stamp of the value of 5 centavos each.

"This stamp was in use from August 13 until about the 4th of September of this year, when the Post Office received instructions from the

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Military Postal Station at Ponce to use the regular American postage stamps in paying the postage for letters sent from there."

It is stated that Gen. James H. Wilson had charge of the district occupied by the American troops in which Coamo was located, and that he authorized and instructed the Mayor of the town to revive the postal service which had been abandoned by the Spanish. A lack of necessary stamps was the direct cause of the preparation of the provisional, which was set up from type and rule in a local printing office.

The sheets were formed of two rows of five stamps each, printed in ordinary black ink white wove paper, gummed but unperforated. As a control mark, Mayor Florencio Santiago had his rubber hand stamp, reading F. Santiago, impressed on the sheets with the usual crimson pad ink, the inscription usually crossing two stamps.

Being type set, there are naturally small differences by which the stamps can be plated, but there are also several distinct varieties. These are readily recognized by the numeral "5" of which four separate fonts are found in each sheet, and which are said to represent types obtained from the United States, Spain, England and France. Of the first variety there are four to a sheet, of the second three, of the third two, and of the fourth but one.

It is stated that but 50 sheets or 500 stamps were printed, and that but 144 were used, the remainder having been bought by an American gentleman

on the spot shortly after their use ceased. The stamps not only did local duty, but were used on island correspondence, on letters to the United States and on foreign letters. Used copies have been seen which had the postmark of "Military Sta. No. 1, Porto Rico, Wash. D. C.," which was the station at Ponce. All copies on cover are extremely rare, not over half a dozen being known, and possess a peculiar interest for the collector of United States, and particularly its Colonies.

PHILATELY IN AUSTRALIA

To and From Melbourne and Adelaide in 21 Days. (Continued from last week.)

Being under the impression that monthly meetings of the Society were held on the fourth Wednesday of the month, I made my plans so as to be in Adelaide for the occasion, but I found out that the meetings were held on the last Wednesday of the month. In order that I might be able to meet as many members as possible, Mr. Welfare, the Hon. Secretary, consulted with a few of them, and it was decided to entertain me to dinner on that night, and afterwards hold an informal meeting of the Society.

After dinner an adjournment was made to the Society's room, when I addressed those present. Although I expressed a desire several times to draw my remarks to a close, some of the members asked certain questions which necessitated further remarks in reply, and I found on sitting down that I had been speaking for an hour and twenty minutes. If any of those present were not interested in what I said, they all certainly paid me the courtesy of appearing to be so, and I believe I sowed some good philatelic seed that night. An oyster supper at Jackman's, in King William Street (this is the principal street of the city, and is about 200ft. wide, a magnificent thoroughfare), at which eight of us sat down, finished up a most enjoyable evening.

On Thursday evening I accompanied Mr. Frost to his residence at Kenttown where I was privileged to inspect one of the finest collections of Australian and British Colonial stamps which it has been my lot to see for a long while, the chief feature of Mr. Frost's collection being the superb condition of the specimens.

Although for several years I have been in frequent correspondence with the Rev. T. P. Davis, I had not previously met that gentleman. His parish at Balaklava is some 70 miles north of Adelaide. He had occasion to come into Adelaide, but had to return on the Friday afternoon, so it was arranged between us that I should accompany him to his home. We left

Adelaide on Friday afternoon, and after a journey of about three hours reached our destination. After dinner Father Davis produced his South Australian collection, and for three hours we were busily occupied discussing the stamps therein. Mr. Davis has made a speciality of Departmentals, a further reference to which will be made on another occasion. Next day I inspected the other portions of his collection, and at intervals we discussed quite a number of philatelic subjects.

Leaving Balaklava shortly after three o'clock, I arrived in Adelaide again at 6.30, had a hasty dinner, and took the train out to Mr. W. L. Peck's home at Norwood, where I had a most enjoyable evening examining his collection. Messrs. Hunt and Herbert had been asked to meet me. Mr. Hunt brought his collection along also, and it was 11 o'clock before we knew where we were. Mrs. and Miss Peck reminded us of the fact, however, by inviting us to coffee. Both Mr. Peck and Mr. Hunt, like Mr. Krichauff, are enthusiastic horticulturists. Next to stamps they take a great delight in their flower gardens, and Mr. Peck's bush-house is one which many an Australian would envy.

On Sunday morning, in response to Mr. Welfare's invitation, I left Adelaide by the 9.20 train and travelled to Semaphore at the extreme end of the suburban section, where that gentleman met me with his horse and trap, accompanied by two of his children, and drove me along the beach for several miles, arriving eventually at the "Outer Harbour," which has recently been built for the accommodation of ocean-going steamers. This is a triumph of construction. Some years ago a large area was reclaimed; a wharf, 1500 ft. long, has been built, and several large sheds and warehouses have been erected. The work has been proceeding for some eight or ten years, and when the wharf is eventually finished it will be somewhere about 2000 ft. long. There is a depth of 33 ft. of water right in front of it, and a large breakwater has been constructed, which makes the anchorage quite a sheltered spot.

We reached Mr. Welfare's home at 1 o'clock, and having shaken hands with Mrs. and Miss Welfare, we had lunch. Mr. Welfare subsequently introduced me to his "den," where I was astonished to see the somewhat unique arrangements he had made for the carrying out of his philatelic proclivities.

After tea Mr. Welfare escorted me over to Exter to call on Dr. Benham. The Doctor is one of those outspoken gentlemen who does not hesitate about expressing his views in forcible language should the occasion arise. We had a lively discussion, which I enjoyed immensely, and the Doctor

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appeared to relish it also. Subsequently a hurried inspection was made of his collection of stamps of the British Empire, comprised in three Movable Leaf Albums. The Doctor is a great upholder of the British Empire, and woe betide the man who says a word against it. I regret that I was only able to spend a couple of hours with our genial friend, but the next time I visit Adelaide I shall certainly do myself the pleasure of endeavoring to have a longer interview with him, for there was much to learn from what he said, and I trust that the readers of this journal will benefit therefrom.

Thanks to Mr. Welfare's good offices, I was enabled to have a short interview with Mr. Justice Murray in his chambers on Monday morning. That gentleman received me very cordially, and in the course of conversation I learnt that he had, like many others, begun collecting when a boy. He gave it up for a time, but being seized with a desire to prevent some of the best Australian stamps going out of the country, he began collecting again, and being closely identified with officialdom he conceived the idea of acquiring a thoroughly representative collection of Departmentals, to which a reference was made in these columns in September last. In reply to a question His Honor informed me that he did not collect any other stamps than those of South Australia, for he is a very busy man and could not afford the time to do so.

Among the visitors to Adelaide at this time was Mr. A. L. Johnston, of Perth, a gentleman who has been collecting stamps for some ten or twelve years. I met this gentleman at the reunion of the Philatelic Society of

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South Australia, and invited him, together with a few others, to have lunch with me at the Commercial Travellers' Club on Monday. After lunch we had a very interesting discussion on the balcony of the club, while enjoying a smoke, during which I gleaned a great deal of information about West Australian philatelic matters, in the course of which I ascertained that there is a likelihood of a new philatelic society being established in that city.

Having been told quite by accident that Mr. Tyson, an old resident of Adelaide, now 71 years of age, wished to dispose of his collection, I was introduced to him by Mr. Kriebhoff, and before leaving Adelaide I purchased his stamps. Mr. Tyson has been collecting for some 40 or 50 years. His whole business career was occupied in the State Government Printing Office. He was several times President of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, and at a meeting of the society in February, 1910, he was elected an honorary life member, a fact of which he is very proud. Mr. Tyson is a fine old fellow, and, although in failing health, his spirits are as hearty as those of a young man. Mr. Tyson's collection consists of Australian, British Colonial and United States stamps, among the N.S.W. being 27 issues and a very nice lot of facerates and other early specimens. While not particularly strong in any one country, his collection was a very desirable one for a dealer to buy.

Leaving Adelaide on Tuesday, at 4:30, Melbourne was reached on my return journey the following morning, the train being upwards of an hour late, owing to the great influx of visitors to Melbourne for the "Cup." That afternoon Mr. Ruddle called for me and took me out to his home at Albion's going through his choice collection of Victorians (reference to which is made elsewhere). That night I visited Mr. Kieseke at Auburn. This gentleman received me with "open arms" and we were soon hard at it "hammer and tongs." Although I was reputed to be a fairly good talker, Mr. Kieseke had the best of the battle, and I succumbed. I should like to have been able to take down in shorthand all he said, for he seemed to be brimming over with philatelic lore, and I acquired a lot of information which will no doubt be useful hereafter.

On Thursday I paid several visits, the principal amongst them being one to the Government Stamp Printing Department. That night I went to see "Tom Verdon" to say "good-bye" to several philatelic friends whom I would be likely to find there, and on Friday morning I called on Mr. G. F. Allen, Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury (see Commonwealth Stamps).

After leaving Mr. Allen I paid a visit to the Postmaster-General's Department close by, but Mr. Oxenham, the Secretary, was away, and Mr. Bright, the Acting Secretary, was out. My desire was to clear up one or two points which I thought would be beneficial to philately, but I was obliged to defer the matter to my next visit to Melbourne.

Before leaving for Sidney I called on several friends to say "good-bye." In fact, I paid 16 visits that day, so it can be seen that my time was fully occupied.

Altogether my trip, which extended over 21 days, was most enjoyable. I never worked harder in my life. I endeavoured to see as many collectors and collections as I could in the time, and have every reason to believe that my visit will be conducive to the welfare of philately in general. I was very glad to get back to Sidney again, but hope at no distant date to be able to make the personal acquaintance of several other collectors whom, through pressure of time, I was prevented from seeing.

RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Scott Stamp and Coin Co. circular—Dec. 20, 1912—pp. 12—New England Coin Co., New York.

Catalogue of Philadelphia Stamp Co.'s 53rd Sale—Philadelphia, Jan. 10th and 11th—The Philadelphia Stamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

New England Stamp Monthly—Dec. 20, 1912—pp. 12—New England Stamp Co., Boston, Mass.

Catalogue of Morgenthau's 59th Sale—Collector's Club, New York, Jan. 20, 21, and 23—J. C. Morgenthau, & Co., New York.

U. S. STAMPS SCARCE.

An interesting development of collecting the past few years has been the manner in which the demand for the early issues of different countries has centered geographically in those same countries. It is well-known that the last few years have seen the greater portion of the world's supply of fine old German States absorbed by German collectors. And old Europeans in general have gone back to European albums.

Great Britain, likewise, and to a lesser degree our own country, have been gathering the stamps of the English-speaking colonies; and the jump in rare old South Americans was started by the buying of collectors below the equator. Similarly, the demand here in America for older issues of the United States has stripped the rest of the world of its supplies of these varieties.

Only a few years ago one could go

to Europe and pick up all sorts of good United States stamps at bargain prices, not to mention bargains in the way of grilles, re-issues, etc., at "regular" figures. To-day, when a European dealer gets a want-list of rare United States, he often has to send to America for what he wants. European stocks have been combed clean.

It is no wonder, then, that the present boom in United States stamps seem to rest upon a sound basis. The demand for fine things in postage, departments, carriers, etc., far out runs the supply. Almost every day we hear of extra fine pieces which have brought prices in excess of catalogue.—Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Circular.

COLLECTING U. S. ENVELOPES.

Five years ago, we warned readers of the monthly circular to fill up their United States adhesives, which were then still suffering from the reaction following the 1900 boom. The present market proves the correctness of our advice.

To-day, we are tempted to advise collectors to fill up United States envelopes, (many of which may still be had at liberal discounts from catalogue,) while they are still cheap. Both collectors and dealers have been neglecting envelopes for several years but they form an extremely interesting branch, and the combination of white busts, colored inks and various hued papers makes a beautiful showing in the album.

It is a fact, too, that many envelopes are much scarcer than is generally realized, and numerous varieties listing only a few dollars each are really rarer than some adhesives catalogued several times as high. Only the comparatively small demand has kept prices down, and their real value will become apparent when the next envelope "craze" strikes.—Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Circular.

The membership of the A. P. S. is now 1508, with 21 applications pending.

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PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

(In Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.)

In France, the oldest and by far the most important of these societies is the Société Française de Timbrologie, of Paris. It was founded in 1874, and from 1875 to 1896 published a Bulletin, which remains a standard work in periodical philatelic literature; it also issued a few small but valuable monographs. The moving and ruling spirit of the society was the late Dr. Lalande, but he left it in 1893 on the ground that the "dealer element" had become predominant in it. His resignation was an irreparable loss, but the Société Philatologique Française survives to the present day, and still publishes the Revue Philatologique Française, founded by the last-named society in 1890. Although, speaking frankly, it cannot be classed with the London Philatelist, or with the organs of the Stockholm, Dresden, Netherlands, Indian, and other societies, it is a useful and creditable publication, hardly deserving of the jeers lately flung at it by M. Montader. He avers that no one reads it and once made a wager that he would print an historical but highly improper word on the centre page without the slightest fear of its being noticed. But whatever value we place on its monthly organ, the greatest praise must be awarded to the ambitious "Catalogue Officiel" of the society (2d ed. Paris, 1908), a work whose importance has met with too little recognition in the English philatelic press. The international philatelic exhibition of 1900 in Paris was organized by the Société Française and the best proof of its activity is shown in its preparation for the similar exhibition of 1913, for which we wish and predict all possible success. The society numbers nearly 300 members, many of them living abroad, but the attendance at its meetings may generally be counted on the fingers of both hands. At these meetings the transactions are confined to business routine and the informal exhibition of curious or novel stamps, no programme of papers or displays being attempted.

Turning to the other French societies, we find that there are altogether about fifty, but many of these are merely exchange clubs, and apart from two minor Parisian societies, the only ones that exhibit any outward signs of life at the present moment seem to be those of Annecy, Auxerre, Bordeaux, Gap, Grenoble, Havre and Rouen, to which we may add the philatelic society rather curiously associated with the Touring Club de France. Judging from their reports, French societies meet at a somewhat late

hour in the evening, sometimes even at half-past nine; the day chosen is nearly always a week-day. Nothing at all is done in the way of reading papers, and even the exhibition of a collection is a very rare thing. Sometimes there is an auction sale, generally a good deal of stamp exchanging, and nearly always a raffle or "tombola"; there may be a tombola de presence for members present or a tombola for the absent brethren, and the prizes are very trifling indeed, the "fortunate winner," as the reports style him, going away with a stamp worth four or five francs. Occasionally, however, there is a grand tombola, to which the society-funds contribute, and the prizes may rise to a total value of £5 or £10, or more. Laddies are not present, but we find that when the secretary was ill, his wife undertook his duties perfectly, and performed them without interruption. If, however, they do not attend the meetings they are not wholly absent from other social reunions which take place from time to time. Such reunions may consist of a banquet, like one of which we read, where certain comrades offered "savory wines worthy of being placed before the most difficult gourmets," while, as a finish to the "succulent repast," other "sympathetic colleagues" offered in their turn "delightful cigars of the best brands. To use the consecrated phrase, "the frankest gaiety did not cease to reign," and, after the inevitable tombola, the guests separated at a late hour, "all delighted with this charming evening passed in the intimacy of good fellowship," but the evening only came to a definite end with the remise d'honneur at the Cafe Glacier. Another kind of reunion may consist of a "cyclo-pedestrian" outing, such as that of a Parisian society, which met one Sunday morning at seven, breakfasted at Fontainebleau, and returned to Paris at midnight.

In Belgium, philatelic societies seem to be run on much the same lines as the French provincial societies. There is an occasional auction sale and unfailingly a "jolie tombola"; although no programme of papers is attempted, the exhibition of collections is more frequent than in France. We notice that in case of one society, an annual competition for the younger members is held, the stamps shown being those of certain groups of countries. There are societies in active existence in Antwerp, Liège, and Marchiennes-au-Pont. In Brussels there are two—the Cercle Timbrologique and the Club Philatologique. In Liège there is said to be a society, but it shows no sign of life. Louvain has a Cercle Philatologique, founded in 1884, a history of which appeared some years ago in a pamphlet of 84 pages. Indoor stamp-bourses are held on Sunday mornings

in Liège and Brussels, two exchanges existing in the latter city. In addition to these societies there is a Federation des Philatelistes Belges, which held its 23rd annual congress at Louvain in June last. The attendance at these congresses is a small one, consisting of about 20 or 25 members, but at the last three there was a "coquette exhibition" organized by the local Club, and followed as usual by a banquet. Next year the congress is to be held at Ghent.

PROPOSED SERIES OF U. S. HANDBOOKS

Our old friend, Geo. W. Linn, of Columbus, finds it hard to keep out of philatelic publishing. He has been, in his time, the motive power behind several stamp journals—one of which the ever-to-be-lamented Stamp Collector, took very high rank, indeed, among contemporaneous publications. Now he is out with a proposal for a series of handbooks on U. S. Stamps, the style and size of the books to be about that popularized by the far famed Melville Stamp Books, and the authorship to be in the hands of an authority whose identity is not revealed in Mr. Linn's announcement. We may state, however, that the author's name is known to us, and that there is no question of his pre-eminent fitness for the work.

Mr. Linn's plan is somewhat as follows:

The first book of the series will deal entirely with the manufacture of U. S. stamps, from the early engravers up to the present series by the Bureau of Engraving, about the paper, watermarks, perforations, etc. The following volumes will each treat a single issue, such as one book complete on the 1847 issue, one volume on the 1851-57 issue, and so on.

The idea is a most captivating one, and we sincerely trust that Mr. Linn may receive such ample support from collectors as to feel justified in carrying it out. He is seeking subscriptions to the series, at the very modest rate of \$1.00 for ten volumes (or only ten cents each) and requires 500 subscriptions in order to undertake the work. The public spirited collectors of this country ought to speedily remove all doubts on that score.

Morgenthau & Co. have a large sale on the tapis, in the disposal of the collection of Mr. Theodore Haebler, of New York City. Mr. Haebler's collection was decidedly extensive, as is shown by the fact that it makes up 1490 lots, and that its sale will occupy three evenings.

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Vol. XII - No. 2

SMETHPORT, PA., DECEMBER 21, 1912

Whole No. 288

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## 75,000 STAMPS USED TO ADORN FURNITURE.

### Novel Bedroom Set Will Be Exhibited at Girard College Alumni Fair.

A suit of bedroom furniture, ornamented with more than 75,000 pieces of United States postage stamps, will be exhibited in Horticultural Hall by Robert B. Blanken, of 1823 South Alden street, designer and owner, in connection with a bazaar to be held to-day, to-morrow and Thursday under the auspices of the Girard College Alumni Association.

The furniture is an original and wonderful piece of workmanship. The decoration required five years. Thousands of the smallest pieces have been cut from certain parts of the stamps and woven into intricate and beautiful designs. The body of the work is in 2-cent pink, and the posts and edges are in green 1-cent. The designs have been arranged to relieve the monotony of the solid stamps, and, with a coloring of transparent varnish, the suit resembles Mosaic or Dresden china furniture.

On the top of the headboard is a fancy scroll piece, upon which is the United States shield composed of several hundred pieces. The knobs on the tops of the posts are ornamented with delicate lace-like effects. The center of the foot-board on the inside bears a keystone, the signa of the state of Pennsylvania, and on the outside, arranged within a diamond-shaped space are American and Cuban flags crossed, with an eagle grasping a laurel wreath, and the Old Liberty Bell with the crack in it, all made with postage stamps.

The bureau contains several very beautiful designs and is considered by some persons to be even more handsome than the bed. A lace-work of tiny arches, pink and green, are festooned around the mirror, and in the panel directly beneath it is found a wonderful design, which one will doubt being made of stamps, until it is examined closely.

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**THE "CRUSADE" STAMP  
OF THE BALKAN ALLIES.**

"Through a recent agreement between the Balkan States, the 'crusading spirit' mentioned by the Tsar Ferdinand in his War manifesto against the Porte, is to be symbolized by the issue of a special postage stamp, representing the fight of the cross against the crescent."

The General Director of the Museum of Antiquities at Athens, P. Kavvadis, has made the design for the stamp, using as a basis the legend of the flaming cross, said to have appeared in the heavens to the Emperor Constantine the Great, fighting against Maxentius, at the Milvian Bridge, near Rome, in 313.

The stamp will be valid in all the Balkan States, and will be distinguished for separate countries merely by the panorama of Athens, Belgrade, Cettinje, or Sofia, i. e. the middle, vaulted above by a blue heaven, with shining letters bursting through a radiant cloud: *In Hoc Signo Vincas* \* \* \*

Further it might be mentioned that for each island in the control of the Greek fleet, a new stamp appears, to be valid during the course of the campaign only; and through the rarity thus obtained will cover a not inconsiderable part of the war's cost (sic). Already the occupation stamps for Lemnos, Imbros, Naxos and Samothrace have appeared, as well as the official Greek war stamp, representing Olympus, over which soars an eagle carrying a twisted serpent in its beak."

Thus writes the "Leipziger Neuesten Nachrichten," and the "Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung" comments that "In Hoc Signo Vincas" is a very suitable inscription for postage stamps of this sort!

**POSTAGE STAMPS  
IN THE BEGINNING.**

Under this heading Mr. F. J. Melville writes the following very interesting history of postage stamps, to the Daily Telegraph:

Appropriately in this year of the jubilee of our pursuit, two of the ablest of philatelic bibliographers have collaborated on the most interesting work entitled "Early English Philatelic Literature 1862-1865." The authors are Mr. P. J. Anderson, Librarian to the Aberdeen University, and Mr. B. T. K. Smith, vice-president of the Philatelic Literature Society (London), which society has printed a limited edition of the work for its members. Not the least delightful part of this book is the record of curious instances of stamp accumulating prior to 1862, of which the authors have traced many newspaper and advertisement records.

For example, as early as 1842 the

Times quoted from a Salisbury paper the romantic announcement that "a lady who had been receiving the addresses of a gentleman, with the sanction of her uncle, with whom she resides, has been promised by the latter the sum of £3,000, on her marriage provided she can produce postage labels, which have been used on letters to that amount." The quotation goes on to point out that as the required number of stamps (there were then but the two denominations, 1d. and 2d.) estimated at 720,000 was far too great for the lady to raise amongst her own acquaintances, the assistance of the readers of the journal was courted, and any number of used stamps would be thankfully received by "P.S., at the post-office, Milford, near Lymington."

We are informed as to the success which attended this particular lady's efforts, but it was probably this announcement that brought into vogue a new mania which "Punch" reported had bitten the industriously idle ladies of England in 1842.

They betray more anxiety to treasure up "Queen's" heads—as the labels were popularly styled—"than Harry the Eighth did to get rid of them." Another young lady, "being desirous of covering her dressing room with cancelled postage stamps," and having only succeeded in getting 16,000 from private friends, advertised in the Times at the end of October, 1842, and a few days later a correspondent struck a serious note in a communication to the same journal: "I fancy I 'smell a rat' in all these novel applications for postage stamps. Some time ago it was stated that a chymist had discovered some means of erasing the black ink stamp which the Post Office marks on the stamps of the letters to cancel them . . . so that they could be used a second time." The suggestion, probably quite unfounded, nevertheless may have struck terror to the Post Office officials, who during those early years of postage labels feared, and suffered more from, the illicit cleaning of stamps than from actual counterfeits.

There have been divers claims to priority in the formation of serious collections of the world's postage stamps, and also to priority of dealing in stamps, but the authors of "Early English Philatelic Literature" are content only when they can trace undoubted evidence in the shape of printed references. Of these the earliest was a communication from Mr. S. F. Cresswell, of Tonbridge School, to that useful storehouse of information on many abstruse subjects, "Notes and Queries," June 23rd, 1860. He says: "A boy in my form one day showed me a collection of from 300 to 400 different postage stamps, English and foreign, and at the same time stated that Sir Rowland Hill told him that at that time there might be about 500 varie-

ties on the whole. This seems a cheap, instructive, and portable museum for young people to arrange." That about this time and during the next few years the hobby became popular in schools is evident from the answers to correspondents in the various journals for boys in 1861, beginning with one in Beeton's "Boy's Own Magazine," which advised "W. T. and J. F. C. should advertise in, say, for cheapness, the Daily Telegraph for old foreign postage stamps." The editor goes on to say: "You cannot get them gratuitously. We know several collectors who have to pay for them."

The earliest English catalogue of stamps was published in April, 1862, and was entitled "Aids to Stamp Collectors," by Mr. Frederick Booty, who later in the same year issued a "Stamp Collector's Guide," which was illustrated by the author, a young artist then residing at Brighton. Two works which had perhaps a greater influence on the beginnings of philately were published in book form in the same year. One was Mr. Mount Brown's "Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps" (May) and Dr. John Edward Gray's "A Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps for the Use of Collectors" (December). During the fifty years since those first English catalogues were issued a literature has sprung up that in volume probably surpasses that of any other collecting pursuit, to which the most complete bibliography is Mr. E. D. Bacon's monumental catalogue of Lord Crawford's Philatelic Library, published by the Philatelic Literature Society last year.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

The well-known London house of Bridger and Kay has recently purchased of Mr. M. P. Castle his fine Collection of West Indian stamps. Mr. Castle is doubtless known to most of our readers as Editor of the London Philatelist (organ of the Royal Philatelic Society) since its inception; and as one of the pillars of the Royal (formerly the London) Philatelic Society. His position in English Philately is a most distinguished one and great interest always attaches to his operations in the philatelic field. He has formed and sold, in his time, several great collections, including the "Castle Australians," whose sale for their record sum of £10,000 (\$50,000) some twenty years since, was the sensation of the time, and the "Castle Europeans," sold some years later, for no less a sum (if memory does not deceive us) than £50,000. His latest field has been West Indians, in which he is reputed to have formed a collection fully the equal of his classic Australians. The price paid by Messrs. Bridger and Kay has not been made public.

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**A STAMP'S BEAUTY**

By C. V. Webb.

During the past few years many postage stamps have been placed before the collector and the majority of them have been so finely engraved as to win his admiration.

While these stamps reflect credit on the country where they are issued, do they always please the collector? Let us see. Take the young collector, place an approval sheet before him containing beautifully engraved Central American stamps and also some rare United States and Canadian varieties, mark no value and notice the stamps he will select. The bright colored stamps fascinate him and they are removed while the rare varieties are left.

Place the same sheet before the experienced collector; he has no desire for the showy stamps as his selection will show. These Seebecks (as they are called) are striking in appearance and often lure the young collector into purchasing them, but aside from their outward showing, they are worth but a very few cents in comparison with the old issues of other countries.

The one good quality about these Central American stamps is that they can be had cheap. The experienced collector does not begrudge a few cents to fill up the vacant spaces in his album, and we often see the foregoing beautiful stamps arranged in a blank album with such taste as to make them the feature of the collection from an artistic point of view.

I do not contend that all highly colored stamps are low valued, take the Canadian Jubilees, the Cabots and Omahas, which are par excellence in regard to design, engraving, etc. These are the stamps the collector is sure to invest in. Why? Because they are

instructive and have been issued by a government to celebrate some important event, or in remembrance of of some occurrence which has taken place in the past, and the collector who purchases them places them in his album as a souvenir of these events.

In regard to the values of the above stamps let us take the Canadian Jubilees for instance. They can now be obtained at reasonable prices and the collector is willing to invest in them not only for their beauty, but for interesting and instructive facts connected with them. The same can be said about the Omahas and the Cabots. Can this be said about the Central American stamps? Look over their history. The most of them are engraved in New York and sold there, hardly any unused were ever in the country for which they were prepared.

This is the reason the collector is unwilling to collect them. So we see that the beautiful stamps are not always the ones the collector is striving to obtain. His desire is to purchase the old varieties which are postally used. Where can we find an experienced collector who will accept an unused stamp of pretty design in preference to an old stamp of the same country? Why does he like old issues? Maybe they are more valuable, some collectors are apt to answer. The true collector never thinks of their value. It is partly because he finds more beauty in the old issues than in the present ones. And another reason is that he wants to learn more about the history of the past, and where can he better learn than on an old postage stamp?

The old stamps of the United States, Canada, and other issues of North America are favorites with the Collector and some of them are very beautiful notwithstanding the fact that most of them are printed in one color. Place one of the above varieties along side of the present bright colored stamps. A great contrast is noted, the latter stamps appear to have a polished surface while the former with soft, rich colors are by far more beautiful.

The countries of to-day are certainly to be complimented upon the magnificent stamps they are turning out. We find hundreds of stamps which help to make the collectors' album a thing of beauty and also a portrait gallery containing photos of Monarchs and Presidents of the different countries of the world. In the foregoing, I have endeavored to give a few facts about "A Stamp's Beauty;" but no doubt there are other reasons for the fact that the collector leans towards old issues which perhaps could be explained by a more competent person than myself.—The New England Philatelist.

**UNITED STATES STAMPS.**

By Elliot B. Hunt.

We American stamp collectors are and certainly have every reason to be proud of the stamps of our country. In the writer's opinion the stamps of no other single country as nearly approach perfection and certainly more meet the requirements of the philatelist so well.

United States are without doubt among the most beautiful in the world. Both the early and recent issues possess a softness and richness in color which would indeed be difficult to improve upon and the designs used are most artistic and pleasing. Then United States stamps have always been manufactured by the best and most expensive process, that of engraving. For this reason they lack the cheapness of appearance which some stamps possess.

To possess a good collection of United States postage stamps is to possess a miniature picture gallery. Almost every President or person who has played an important part in the history of our country has at some time been portrayed on our postage stamps. In fact such a collection might be termed a portrait gallery, but for the Commemorative Issues that have appeared during the last twenty years. Of these issues the "Columbian Issue," is the first, largest and most notable.

Each stamp pictures an important scene in the life of Columbus, from his soliciting aid from Queen Isabella to the end of his career a prisoner and in chains. All these scenes are taken from world famous paintings.

United States postage stamps present a wide, varied and pleasing field for the collectors who specialize and are very popular with them. There are such interesting plate varieties to hunt for together with the beautiful red, green and blue cancellations, besides many other minor varieties all of which are in an entirely different class from the numerous errors in overprints, etc., of the stamps of the South and Central American Republic. For the specialist collector the "good old U. S. stamps." are best.

Nor is the perfection of the stamps of the United States limited to only those issued for postal use. The Revenues, Locals, etc., are all well worth collecting and are eagerly sought for. Let us consider each of these other classes of stamps separately, although all U. S. stamps might be generally classified under the two heads of Postage and Revenues.

Of these other classes of stamps the Revenues are perhaps the most popular. I well remember how before I had fairly started collecting, I liked to look over a friend's collection of these

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Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
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stamps. Their large size and beautiful colors were especially attractive to me. Then the designs were so pleasing and the printing so well done. I have often wondered why these stamps could be bought at a so much larger discount from catalogue prices than could U. S. stamps. Either they are priced too high in the catalogue or they are not so popular as the postage stamps.

Let us consider Match and Medicine stamps next. They are in reality Revenue stamps, only they were made by the private concerns who manufactured the matches and medicine, etc., instead of by the government. A collection of these stamps is most interesting because the stamps issued by no two concerns are alike. Some are long and narrow and others are the size of an ordinary postage stamp, no two designs are alike and almost every color and every shade of color is represented. It seems as though M & M stamps ought to be more popular than they are.

United States Locals are popular at present, but few of us are able to collect them to any great extent owing to their scarcity and therefore their high price. These stamps were issued by private companies who at one time carried mail between some of the largest cities or from one part of a city to another part, and they present almost as great a variety as do M & M stamps.

There are still left for consideration Envelopes, Postage Dues, Special Deliveries, etc. These, with the exception of the envelopes, are not as important as the classes that have been

discussed and are always included in a collection of U. S. Postage Stamps.

**FURTHER NOTES ON THE U. S.**

By William L. Stevenson.

1c. from 1851-1861.

In examining specimens of the imperforate Type II, it is frequently difficult to say which sub-type is represented. I hope what follows will assist someone in making this determination.

It is to be noted that the recut lines at top or bottom are repairs to breaks that occurred during the period when these lines were intended to be complete or when the opposite intention or necessity did not exist. Most of the breaks so repaired are due to faulty transfer and the repairs were probably, in general, made before the plate was used. Some copies seem to be from plates long in use and the repairs seem to be due partly to wear. It is difficult to say for certain. Beginning with the Type III which show the top and bottom variously and intentionally trimmed, no further recutting should or will be found.

At the top of the stamps, the breaks in Type II that are repaired generally include the dotted line between the top line and the upper band and frequently the upper band as well. Where either of these is damaged or repaired and the top line shows symptoms of repairing one can safely classify it as a recut line. In some cases I have seen where the top line appears heavier than usual I am sure this appearance is due to extra pressure at this point in transferring. In these cases the horns will also show more heavily. In some the extra weight seems to be one-sided and would seem to indicate a side-rocking in transfer.

At the bottom the same remarks apply to the damage and repair of interior lines as indications of recutting of the bottom line. There is one thing that at times gives the bottom line a recut appearance when I am sure such is not the case. Beginning at the left the bottom line is double. Under the "N" of "ONE" the outer line stops and the inner line crosses over and becomes the outer line. The inner line is recommenced, and heavier, and this in many cases gives an appearance that is deceptive. There is an additional help at the bottom. In the complete design the ribbon is represented below the center of the bottom line by a faint wavy line to show it is one continuous ribbon. When this line is present the bottom line is seldom, the occasionally even then, recut.

The few Type II-E that I have seen are simply cases where recutting was neglected or where a weak top finally wore through and was not later recut. As the differentiations I have noted

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in the main article are the results of study covering over a year and as all the sub-types and even some of the types were not separated at once, I have not kept accurate count of all copies seen by type. In the sub-types of imperforate II and of perforate VI, I may be able to give an idea of the relative scarcity that is better than guessing. I think I have a good idea of the ratios in the rarer varieties but here can only guess, not estimate, and will not state my opinions here.

Type II, imperforate. Per hundred: A, 30; B, 10; C, 8; D, 40; E, 12. Many of the copies seen are indeterminate on account of the cutting off of paper at top or bottom. These are not included in the hundred and would probably at least equal the fully determinate ones. This increases the scarcity of fully determinate copies.

Type VI, perforate. Per hundred: A, 20; B, 20; C, 10; D, 50. My figures do not show exactly this but as the sub-types seem to occur in full rows I have taken the nearest ten. In this the indeterminates are classed as Type VI-D.

The relative values will depend more on the demand than on rarity and I will not attempt to give any estimates.

Similarity for the ten cent. Here I can perhaps come nearer being exact, as the differentiation of types was arrived at in the first large lot examined. It is obvious to anyone who will take the time to look. Additional copies only verified the first classification. Types II exist as about six on

TRADE COLUMN

the first plate of 200 the remainder of the plate showing Type II only.

In the perforates of these types, though they exist in greater numbers, really nicely centered copies are rarer than in the imperforates.

Type III. Some that I am sure are Type III-A with ornaments intact at right, are, from wear of paper or other cause, really indeterminate and I include all such with sub-type B. I find the ratio to be about Type III-A, 2; Type III-B, 7.

These figures are in response to requests for information and I hope will prove of some assistance.

Another point on which I have been questioned is in regard to the intervals that I have given between stamps. This is simply explained. Adjacent stamps are not the same distance apart at all points and parts are frequently missing giving nothing to measure from. My solution is to measure the Stamps Distance, as defined, and subtract the average stamp width or height as the case may be. It is well to note that even this is not always strictly accurate as stamps are frequently oblique to the normal and misplaced up, down or sideways. These variations give but slight differences but are worth considering. I think the intervals are near enough to the average for the purposes of study of the problem involved.

I have been asked another question that seems almost impossible. This is as to whether the difference in apparent spacing was not due to excessive shrinkage of the earlier papers, horizontally. This hardly requires an answer, but give it. The average 10-cent stamp of the narrow spacing shows about 18 mm. of inked paper and about 1½ mm. of bare paper. Those with the wide spacing shows about the same width of inked paper and about 3 mm. of bare paper. That the ink prevented shrinkage to such an extent that we find a shrinkage of bare paper of about 50 per cent. with none to speak of in the inked portion is, to say the least, remarkable. The department ought to tint the present paper with some such invaluable ink.

In addition to the above, I would like to point out a possibility that is worthy of study by all who have the data. I see no good solution for the facts shown in Type VI, especially that of the occurrence of the sub-types in full rows, except that more than one (perhaps five) reliefs were used on the later rollers. Full sheets of the later issues of the one cent probably exist and a careful study of these may give light on this point. If this can be shown, it will have an important bearing on the ten cent and probably on other values of the series.

U. S. 10c From 1851 to 1861.

Every copy of Type I. that I have seen that shows enough paper below to leave room shows position dots at

the bottom left of the stamp, indicating, as before noted, the probability that they were all from the bottom line of the right hand plate pane of Plate No. 1.

I now, having added a few copies, have fairly identified eight varieties and a very probable ninth.

Further, I now have an imperforate single, with pane line to right (from left of line on plate) and perforate single showing unlined margin to left (from right of line on plate.)

The relative proportions of Type I to Type II to date are a bit different from those previously noted. These now indicate 8.89 copies to the first plate of 200.

I think we may fairly conclude that we now have the facts and that any further data will fully sustain them.

Type I exists as ten stamps from the bottom row of the right plate pane of Plate No. 1 and from this full row only (1) One therefore exist to (19) nineteen of Type II.

Still more important. One of these two flank stamps from this row is undoubtedly from the first impression made on Plate No. 1. They are as nearly identical in details as possible. Neither shows additional traces of the damage (which is a distinct break plus scratches) such as would certainly be the case if the damage had been to the first roller only in making the first transfer to the plate.

Therefore: The shortages, etc., existed on the first roller before the first attempt to plate. After plating one row the remedy applied was not the one which might be expected, to make a new roller, but the damaged parts are cut away and the plate finished with an incomplete design.

Adding these things to the fact that traces of the damage follow through on all plates to include the reprints, I am forced to believe that my first deductions were correct and all 10c plated after plate No. 1 are from a re-cut die.

It has been suggested that it is hard to differentiate Type I, from Type III. A and B, as part of the shells show on each.

It is perfectly simple. Types I and II always have full ornaments on both sides. Type III always shows the left ornaments partly removed. The differences in horizontal spacing, while distinct and definite, are not necessary to a differentiation of the types. Type II always shows the bottoms of both shells cut away.

THE FIFTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edinburgh, 1913.

The following is to hand from Mr. R. W. Findlater, 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, who is Hon. Secretary of the Scottish Philatelic Society

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
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Greece 1911 1, 2, 3, 5, 10. Set of 5 10c. OCCIDENTAL STAMP CO., 522 37th Avenue, San Francisco.

and will act in a like capacity to the coming Philatelic Congress in April, 1913:

"It has now been decided to hold the Congress of 1913 on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of April, 1913. At the same time the local executive committee think that in the interest of Philately it would be advisable to hold a small exhibition (mainly confined to Scottish Collectors) during Congress week. By so doing they hope to stimulate Philately in Scotland.

"The exhibition would be opened on Tuesday, the 3rd of April, and continue until Saturday night, the 26th of April, thus giving Scottish collectors—who have only the Saturday afternoon free—a chance of viewing the same. Further details are the Congress and exhibition will be issued from time to time."

The Question of Funds.

The Hon. Secretary, having intimated that financial contributions towards the expenses of the Congress, will be invited from philatelists and philatelic societies, the Editor of the Fortnightly proposes to give publicity to an appeal for aid in this direction in the next issue of the S. C. F.—January 4th, 1913.

Meantime, however, donations may be sent at once, if desired, to Mr. R. W. Findlater at 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, who will be pleased to acknowledge all amounts received.  
—Stamp Collectors Fortnightly.

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**THE MARKET.**

By A. R. Bodmer.

A probability of the future is a dearth of high values. There certainly are not used as profusely as they once were. A capital way to pick them up is by exchanging; but don't buy 2 copies of the stamps everybody has, unless you have an outlet for them. The out-of-the-way "stamp" disappears first. Speaking of out of the way "stamps an English dealer has issued a price list, pricing stamps from the out-of-the-way", countries.

If we have said it before, let us emphasize it again, that the 26c brown Philippines 1906 is a good thing to hold on to. We have seen the 2c Postal Saving stamps quoted at 14 cents per hundred. This seems cheap for this class of stamps. We learn from a trade journal that the stones from which the current Venezuelan stamps were printed have been destroyed, and that a new issue will be necessary when the present supply runs out. Complete unused sets of the current issue will make a valuable addition to any album. A newcomer to the philatelic limelight is the new Georgian penny stamp of England. It was issued on October 8th and is a vast improvement over the other two denominations of the set.

The entire remaining stock of the arms issue of Barbadoes was burned the day the Georgian set was issued. There are comparatively few of the 6d. and still less of the 8d. of the arms burned, they will be good things. We predict a decided rise in the price of these two stamps, they will bear watching. The 50c Straits of 1892 used to be a common item in wholesale consignments. It is now seldom found. It is a good approval sheet seller and is probably sold very extensively in that way. The 50c Mexican white rather high in price should be a good seller for dealers. Copies of this stamp are easily picked up in Mexican exchange lots, and there is always a possibility of finding the rare shade. The 50c black Peru 1709 is becoming scarce in used condition, wholesale prices on this stamp are rare, as also are retail prices. It may be only fancy, but we believe the war in the Balkans will increase the popularity of Montenegrin stamps. If such is the case the 1896, pictorials are scheduled for a rise. Perhaps the creating of interest in Montenegro will lead some philatelist to make a study of the stamps of this country. Not till then will we know the real standing of the so-called legitimate inverted centers of 1896. The high values of Brazil are always good sellers. Dealers desiring good approval sheet stamps will do well to note these stamps.

**THE POSTAL AGENCIES OF THE POWERS IN TURKEY**

By R. E. R. Dalwigg.

As is well known, certain countries have—since times remote—maintained post offices of their country in distant lands, for the purpose of safeguard and supervision of their correspondence. As it is only to be expected, such foreign offices have only sprung into existence in countries where the local post can not be relied upon to perform its duties with any degree of certainty, such as in China, Crete, Morocco, Turkey, etc.

The introduction of foreign offices in Turkey was necessitated by the notorious inefficiency and unreliability of the Turkish post office. In the early days when these offices were opened, they were, without doubt, an absolute necessity; but it must not be assumed that their necessity today is so very apparent—it is now more a matter of ancient custom. For the last few years the Turkish post office has been under the administration of Belgian officials, who certainly deserve all praise for the reformation that they have achieved. The loss of revenue to the Sublim Porte, through the foreign post offices, must be great, and one can quite understand that Turkey is anxious to see an end to their activity.

For some time past the Turkish Government has pleaded for the abolition of these offices, or if that cannot be accomplished, they urge that, at least, all the foreign countries possessing offices should amalgamate and have one joint international office. Had it not been for the war, it can safely be assumed that these offices would, in the near future, have been abolished, but now it is not such a positive fact one way or the other, and the problem cannot be discussed until after the complete cessation of hostilities. A significant fact showing that the foreign offices were not all necessary, was furnished by Italy, who closed her Turkish offices in Turkey last year. Of course the Turco-Italian War, was, to a great extent, answerable for this proceeding, but we doubt if, under ordinary circumstances, Italy will find it necessary to re-open her office in the Ottoman Empire—or in what remnant may remain of the Ottoman territory in Europe.

We will now proceed to briefly describe the Foreign post offices in Turkey; their dates of foundation, the towns at which the Powers established offices, and where necessary a short survey of the stamps employed in such offices.

1. The Austrian Post-Office. From a trustworthy source we learn that Austria had a post office in operation in Turkey as early as 1748, with Constantinople as its centre, and subord-

inate offices at Salonica, Smyrna, and we believe, one or two other towns. The Austrian offices sprang up and increased by leaps and bounds, so that about the middle of the last Century, she had offices in practically every important town in Turkey, and in addition in Asia Minor and the Balkans.

The first postage stamps used in connection with these Levant offices were the current 1867 stamps, containing the "Soldi" as denomination. This issue was superseded in 1883 by the Eagle design—also with the values in "Soldis." Later current Austrians were employed with the overprint in PARA and PIASTRE currency together with the values.

(Continued Next Week.)

The Philatelic Society of Rhodesia (South Africa), whose headquarters are at Bulawayo, reports sound progress during the second year of its existence. Its membership is now forty, 18 of whom are residents of the city of Bulawayo and the remainder scattered through other parts of Rhodesia. The fact that the reports of this society appear in that very exclusive journal, the London Philately, is sufficient proof of its importance and standing.

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Mr. Bertram J. Turner, Editor of "The Hobbyist," has our thanks for a pleasing calendar.

\*\*\*

The New England Philatelist, of Lynn, Mass., issues an extraordinarily fine Christmas number, of no less than 28 pages, and contributed to by many of the best of our younger writers. Mr. A. R. Bodmer, in particular, has some exceedingly readable articles. The Lynn monthly appears to be making great strides forward.

\*\*\*

An important stamp exhibition is to be held at Durban, Natal, (South Africa) next July. The prospectus which is reprinted in some of the English journals shows that the affair is to be conducted on a decidedly ambitious scale.

\*\*\*

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## THE BOYS' MAGAZINE,

Advertising Dept.

Smethport, Pa.

**THE VALUE OF A RARE COIN.**

By L. A. Cardwell.

There is a common belief among many people that the age of a rare coin determines its value. This however is not the case, but its value is dependent entirely upon two things its rarity and condition.

Comparatively new coins often command a large premium while those of a much earlier date are only worth their face value. The 1907 double eagle may be given as an example. There being only eighteen of these coined, twelve of these being returned to the melting pot, thus leaving only six in circulation. Also the silver dollar of 1804, the rarest of all American coins will command most any price asked. On the other hand many coins dating even from before the time of Christ may be bought for a few cents.

The next important thing to be considered is the coin's condition. In describing the condition collectors used numbers of terms among which are proofs, uncirculated, circulated, good, poor and bad.

A proof is a coin with which special pains were taken before it left the mint. It having been highly polished and burnished. The other terms are self explanatory. Most coins found in circulation fall under one of the last five classes.

It should always be born in mind that coins badly worn, scratched or punched with holes never bring a good price. The slightest scratch sometimes greatly reduces the value.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.**

On Dec. 10th, the Federal Jury found a true bill of indictment against Perrin B. Jordan of Philadelphia, whose approval sheet operations were fully outlined in a recent number of this journal, and he was held over for the March Term of Court.

It is reported that relatives of Jordan have interested themselves in his case and are endeavoring to settle the claims of the stamp dealers who have been defrauded.

**CURRENT AUCTION PRICES**

**Morgenthau's 58th Sale.**

J. C. Morgenthau & Co.'s 58th Sale, held Dec. 10th at the Collectors' Club, New York, developed many good prices. We extract a few as follows:

New York, 5c black, vertical pair on original—(cat. 19.50)—19.75.

U. S., 1847, 5c red brown, horizontal strip of 3, lightly cancelled—16.75.

Ditto, ditto, 10c black, horizontal pair on piece of original, lightly cancelled—18.50.

U. S., 1857, 1c blue, horizontally laid paper, strip of 3, used—38.50.

Ditto, ditto, 10c black, horizontal strip of 4—47.50.

U. S., 1888, 90c purple, block of 27, lightly cancelled, (cat. 40.50)—24.50.

Pan American Invert, 1c, unused, o. g., (cat. 25.00)—35.25.

Cape of Good Hope, 6 p. violet, used pair, (cat. 15.00)—20.00.

Hawaii, 1c green, double surcharge, complete sheet of fifty—106.00.

Mauritius, 1885, 2c on 13c slate, inverted surcharge, block of 6, used on piece of original (cat. 45.00)—36.50.

New Brunswick, 1851, 6p. yellow, horizontal pair used on piece of original (cat. 40.00)—56.00.

Newfoundland, 1857, 1 sh. scarlet vermilion, lightly cancelled—(cat. 100.00)—71.00.

Campeche, 1867, 50c black and blue, overprint inverted, cancelled, on piece of original cover—150.00.

The total proceeds of the sale (990 lots) was \$5409.35.

**Scott's 171st Sale.**

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s 171st Sale held Dec. 6th, brought out many interesting prices; among which we quote the following.

U. S. 1851-56, 12c, black, fine horizontal pair, so lightly canceled as to appear unused (cat. \$4.00)—\$8.75.

U. S., 1867, 24, gray lilac unused, o. g. horizontal pair (cat. 40.00)—27.50

U. S., 1870-71, 6c. (No.137) grilled and 10c. (No. 150) used on one cover—23.00.

U. S., 1879, 30c, full blocks, unused o. g., block of four (cat. 8.00)—6.00.

U.S., 1888, 90c, used block of twenty-four, lightly cancelled, well centered (cat. 36.00)—19.50.

U. S., Newspaper, 1879, complete set of 25 varieties, of which all but the 9c are on soft porous paper. Each stamp overprinted "specimen" in red—49.00.

U. S. Newspaper, 1895, \$5.00 dark ultramine, o. g., fine block of sixteen (cat. 400.00)—148.00 Columbia, S. C., 5c. blue on buff, No.326, used—55.00.

Spartansburg, S. C., 5c. block on entire original cover, (cat. 125.00)—64.00.

**NEWSY NOTES.**

**Thirty-six "Dollars" Postage on Cover**

Mr. Ed. Koller told the tale the other evening, at the adjourned meeting of the New York Stamp Society. A friend knowing that Mr. Koller collected stamps, came to him one day and in all excitement told him that he had just received a package which had thirty-six dollars worth of postage stamps on the cover. Mr. Koller's curiosity was aroused immediately, and insisting upon seeing this great amount of postage used, his friend cover. Four stamps were displayed

proceeded to exhibit the exceptional and each stamp had on it "9d"—Mr. Koller had a hard time to explain to his friend that the amount of postage was only 36 pence.

**A Postmark Society.**

A Post Mark Society is being organized, we are told by the Rev. Mr. L. G. Dorpat, of Wayside, Wis. He states that the temporary president is Mr. H. W. Conard, 710 Colorado Building, Denver, Colo. Fifty-six members have already been enrolled and it is expected that about again as many will come in before January, when an entrance fee and annual dues will be levied. Until then entrance is free. This should be of interest to a number of our readers, and further information could no doubt be had upon application to Mr. Conard.

**Formation of a Precancel Club**

Mr. Dorpat also informs us that a Precancel Club has been formed with Mr. Chester Myers, 300 S. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., as temporary president and Mr. A. R. Bodmer, 109 S. 14th St., Harrisburg, Pa., as temporary secretary. Information can be secured from either of the gentlemen, we presume.

**Keeping the Mails "Clean."**

"It will stand to the credit of President Taft's Administration that more has been done since his inauguration to prevent the use of the mails for fraudulent purposes than was accomplished in the term of any predecessor. There has been unceasing and unrelenting pursuit of the quacks, promoters of mining swindles and other types of rascals who have employed the mail to put their bait before intending victims. The crusade to protect the public has resulted in many convictions. Arrests have been made in most of the large cities of the country, criminals big and little have been reached and a death blow dealt to sundry plots for swindling the public. Never has the detective branch of the postal department shown such a high degree of efficiency, and never has it been so perilous to make use of the mails to defraud."—The Public Ledger, Nov. 24, 1912.

A large envelope from China bearing the 10c, 20c and two 2c Hong Kong stamps and liberally addressed in Chinese characters bears the interesting postmark Paquebot "In an ob long and the purple postmarks of Tenyo-Maru. Sea Post" and the date. No other postmarks appear on the face of the letter and it is thus denoted that the letter was mailed on board the liner Tenyo-Maru.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

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Vol. XII No. 3

SMETHPORT, PA., DECEMBER 28, 1912

Whole No. 289

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## COUNTRIES TO SPECIALIZE

By P. L. Pemberton.

[From the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.]

A collector of my acquaintance has, for some years, been specializing the stamps of one country, and, having brought this collection as near completion as possible, with the embellishment of pairs, blocks, sheets, essays, proofs, and all the adjuncts of a modern specialized collection, is now on the look-out for another country to treat in the same manner.

Now, the selection of a country to specialize, if one is without any bias, is not an easy matter, when my advice has been asked, as in this case, I have been quite unable to narrow my selection down to one country, for there are so many which would repay careful study. Broadly speaking, any country, whether its issues are numerous, as with Salvador, or meagre, as in the case of the Ionian Isles, will yield its pleasures to the ardent collector, who will be able, as his experience increases, to master the peculiarities and so learn what to look for and what to reject. The knowledge thus acquired is a special knowledge, which gives the owner a tangible advantage over other collectors in the particular branch of philately which he has mastered, and often enables him to pick up things which would certainly be overlooked by the ordinary collector. My meaning will be perfectly clear to those collectors who have specialized to any extent, and who had familiarized themselves with the minute differences of shade, perforation or printing which it would be impossible to describe in words. So acute does the perception of the specialist become that he is often able to discriminate as easily between two printings, which are almost identical, as one unversed in the subject would between two different designs. That such varieties will never get into the catalogue is one of the supreme comforts of specialists.

It is true that varieties of this class sometimes are catalogued as in Transvaal and Greece, two countries which are, philatelically speaking, the private property of specialists, but the catalogues remain perfectly unintelligible to everybody who has not made a close study of the stamps. For this

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1912 2c scarlet—Scherneck perforation, horizontal pair, unused 5c  
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1885 20c dark brown, cat 25c ... \$ .10  
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reason the two countries named are, par excellence, the most interesting and absorbing countries to take up. Unfortunately, Transvaal is an expensive country, and hopeless from the point of view of the small buyer. Greece, on the other hand, is one of the most inexpensive countries, unless the collector must have unused specimens, which is quite another matter. In recommending Greece, I have in mind the stamps of the first and second type only; the later issues are less interesting, as they include a large number of surcharges. The stamps of the first type are specialized by many large and small collectors, but in 1886-99 issues have not, as far as I am aware, been studied on any large scale, and should provide an interesting field for investigation.

Though no other countries quite come up to Transvaal and Greece in the possibilities of discoveries, yet there are many others, principally non colonial, which should prove very interesting. The Australian Colonies certainly are the most attractive of all the British Colonials but they, again, are expensive. If we are to avoid expense and at the same time seek a country with plenty of varieties or one which has been neglected by collectors for some time, it seems to me that there are only four in the British Empire section, and these are:—

- Heligoland.
- Prince Edward Island.
- Cook Island.
- Tonga

I can imagine the horror with which the first named will be received by the average collector. Unfortunately reprints have almost killed this little colony, and few have the pluck to tackle it. But the collector who takes it up will find that he has almost the entire field to himself. With the help of Moen's articles on Heligoland, which were translated into the Monthly Journal, Vol. VII., it should be fairly easy to master the differences between the originals and the reprints. A collection of Heligoland should properly contain the various reprints as well as the originals, all properly arranged according to the dates on which they were made.

It is many years since Prince Edward Island attracted the attention of serious philatelists, and, owing partly to the neglect, and partly to the number of remainders of the "cents" issues still about the prices are very low. It is a small country at the best, but there are numerous varieties caused by flaws in the method of making the electrotypes from which the stamps were printed, and also difference in the paper and perforation.

Cook Islands stamps were rather popular several years ago and were then carefully studied, but this is no

reason why they should not be recommended as an easy and inexpensive country to specialize. Perforations and shades constitute its chief claims to consideration.

Tonga is a country of which several highly specialized collections exist and it contains far more expensive stamps than the three just mentioned. Perforations and surcharges, especially the latter, are the attractions here. I may remark that though surcharges are always open to the possibility of being well imitated, a collector who makes a special study of a country is rarely taken in, consequently surcharges add to, rather than detract from, the interest of a country.

The following is a list of other Colonies which, with the exception of a few rare stamps here and there, are not costly to complete:—

- Bermuda.
- Falklan Isles.
- Gambria.
- Gibraltar.
- Gold Coast.
- Jamaica.
- Malta.
- Montserrat.

All these have their interest for specialists and though some of them rather bald at first sight there is plenty to look for in the way of shades, corner blocks with plate numbers, varieties of obliteration, etc. Further, they are all countries that should prove a sound investment.

Colonies which might be specialized in part, that is to say, without the expensive first issues, are:—

- Newfoundland from 1861.
- Canada from 1859.
- Mauritius from 1854.
- Cape of Good Hope from 1864.

The early issues of these Colonies have received so much attention that the latter issues have been overlooked far more than they deserve. There is quite a lot of work in them all.

If the collector should wish to be a little more ambitious, any of the following four countries should tax his energies sufficiently:—

- Barbados.
- Grenada.
- Cyprus.
- Hong Kong.

That there is still a chance of finding varieties hitherto unchronicled is shewn by the recent discovery, by Mr. Yerdley, of a Barbados ½d., of the Perkins Bacon printing, without watermark, but with a perforation of a later issue. This stamp would have been passed over by 99 per cent. of philatelists as a common stamp, but specialized knowledge shows it to be a rarity of the first water. All the Colonies above mentioned have been closely studied for many years, and even if no new standard varieties are found there is still plenty to learn about the minutiae of perforation, paper, surcharge or cancellation.

As I have already remarked, the finest field for specialists with moderate means lies outside the confines of the British Empire. The following four would be my first selection of inexpensive countries which have certainly not been overdone:

- Hungary.
- Bulgaria.
- Servia.
- Crete.

The first of these presents wonderful shades, which, together with varieties of watermark and paper, should be sufficient to occupy a collector's attention for a very long time. The first issue, being lithographed, might possibly contain undreamt-of varieties—there are always possibilities where this method of printing has been employed. A special collection of this and the engraved issue, alone, would form an interesting study. The later issue should be collected unused if possible, as the present prices are very moderate and are very likely to increase, as they have not been speculated in to anything like the extent of the issues of British Colonies during the past ten years. I should think hardly any issue in the world would present such a wide range of shades as the 1887-98 issue of Hungary, and they look very handsome if taken unused and well centred, the latter condition being very hard to obtain.

Bulgaria contains no rarities, with the exception of one error of colour and one or two surcharges. Great care should be exercised in buying the latter, as they have been well forged. The 5 stot., in black, on 30 stot., should only be purchased with a guarantee. In spite of the low prices of the first two issues, the specialist will find the greatest difficulty in obtaining blocks, unused, of many of the values; one or two unsuspected stumbling blocks will be met with among the later issues.

A nice collection of Servia will prove to be rather more pretentious than either of the others just mentioned, but, if necessary, the more expensive issues might be left alone. The 1866 and 1869-78 issues present great opportunities for collectors who will be surprised to find how difficult it is to get fine copies. Some of the perforation varieties of the 1894-98 issue are exceedingly scarce and well worth looking for. The sale of the remainders of the 1901-3 and the 1904 Coronation issue has brought the prices of these stamps down considerably, of which fact collectors should take note.

Crete is the fourth country on my little list. If the collector intends to include the stamps of the Russian Administration, he must be prepared to buy a number of stamps at rather stiff prices which have little chance of ever becoming more valuable; but as these are found with numerous

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varieties of control marks, the interest of the hunt may prove sufficient compensation. The stamps issued since the settlement of the Government under the present Administration, in 1900, have a very different character; they are beautifully designed and well printed, and include a sufficient number of surcharged issues to make them interesting. As the field is very small, the stamps issued by the Revolutionary Government might be included, but no fancy prices should be given for the varieties of the 1905 issue, which may be found with the control mark inverted, double treble or absent altogether.

Rather more expensive countries to take up are the following:

- Egypt.
- Luxemburg.
- Finland.
- Argentine Republic.

Of these, Egypt has lately been enjoying a little boom all to itself; and if it were not for this fact which has made the stamps difficult to buy, and the tet-beche and other varieties which specialists ought certainly to have, I might have included it amongst the cheapest countries. It is to be hoped that some of the philatelists who have been studying Egypt for the past two or three years will give the results of their researches to the world, as nothing has yet been written about these stamps for the guidance of collectors.

Luxemburg is a country which should please collectors who revel in perforation varieties. There are local perforations and Dutch perforations, the latter being the same as were used for some of the stamps of Holland. Then there are local printings and Frankfurt printings, surcharges on the officials, etc., etc., all of which go to make up a series of stamps of which has been greatly ne-

glected of late years.

Another country which has received very little attention of late is Finland there is much still to be learned about the 1866-71 issues with the serpentine roulettes. The catalogue arrangement, though it has recently been revised, is, to my mind, still far from perfect and might well reward the patient collector. Pairs and blocks of this issue are rare, even used, as is evidenced by the sale at a Paris auction, some weeks ago, of a block of four of the 1 franc used for the enormous price of £20.

Argentine Republic, though it belongs to the somewhat despised South American group, has long had a devoted band of philatelic admirers. Some of the most productive issues, from a specialist's point of view are quite moderate in price either for used or unused specimens. Mr. F. W. Hall, the well-known collector, recently read a paper before the Royal Philatelic Society on the 1882 issue, the design which has an envelope, bearing the value, in the centre. This paper was published in the May number of the London Philatelist and is a remarkable illustration of the amount of interest that can be found in a single issue of stamps which consists of three values only. The issues of 1862 and 1867, which are so very dissimilar in design and printing, are equally interesting for purposes of study. Unfortunately, they include several expensive stamps, and the less ambitious collector will have to look to the surcharged issues and the lithographed set of 1888-90 to provide himself with sensation.

There are several other countries that I could name which are well worthy of attention, but reference to them would prolong my remarks so indefinitely that I must forbear. I have already given a wide selection, and I hope some of my readers will find it of assistance in guiding their wandering inclinations.

**MR. LEARY'S HOLLAND**

Mr. Percy McGraw Mann is not only providing lovers of such things with a very enterprising and newsy weekly stamp paper, but he also possesses the enterprise and public spirit to undertake the publication in book form of philatelic works that would otherwise very probably have to go to England to find a press. Mr. Jas. B. Leary, of New York, is one of the ablest, of living philatelic students. There is perhaps no man in the United States, with the exception of Mr. Luff who has produced work evidencing such fine and sensitive skill in really abstruse philatelic research. Yet his name is only slightly known here, for the simple reason that most of his work has been printed in England. Since the demise of the Amer-

ican Journal of Philately, Mr. Leary has been virtually forced, in order to find a suitable vehicle to send his stamp studies to English publications. The Philatelic Gazette, it is true is a fit receptacle for any article of research; but Mr. Leary has, we think, produced nothing of importance since the Gazette entered the field—else we might have had to qualify our previous remark. Nothing of importance that is, until this new book on "The Postage Stamps of Holland," whose preparation must have entailed enough time and study to well explain the absence of Mr. Leary's name from the literary lists of the last two or three years, and for which Mr. Mann presumably outbid Mr. Bartels.

We mentioned this work on Holland more than once during the period of its serial appearance in the Philadelphia Stamp News. But a work of this kind does not show to full advantage as a serial. Cut up into a series of incomplete fragments, even the most appreciative reader will not always appraise it at its true value. Now that we have the opportunity of taking up Mr. Leary's work as a harmonious whole we find our opinion of it even higher than before. Mr. Leary has, in fact, produced a wonderfully fine piece of work; and a piece of work that is the more valuable because it has been preceded by scarcely anything really satisfactory to the genuine student. We do not know what works exist in Dutch (Mr. Leary does not mention any in his preface) but in English practically the only previous important publications on the subject were by Mr. Melville and Mr. Poole, both of whom, fine as they are in their own field, are writers for the populace rather than for the elect. Mr. Leary writes unquestionably for the latter. His book is in no way, light reading, nor will it be perused with any special pleasure or profit by the skin-deep philatelist. But we think we may assert without fear of contradiction that every man who now or hereafter proposes any serious study of the stamps of Holland will deem himself under deep debt of gratitude to its author. Mr. Leary deals with the nineteenth century emissions only; and the major portion of his book is given over to the study of the first issue. In this issue Mr. Leary has performed prodigies of philatelic valor; and there is little room left, indeed, for future investigators. Any analysis of the work would, of course, be futile here; as such facts as are revealed by such studies as those of Mr. Leary can only be properly understood in the original.

We should add that Mr. Mann has given the book a creditable setting, paper, typography and illustrations being alike excellent.

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THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

**EDITORIAL.**

The other night we again picked up our copy of Armstrong's "Philatelic Annual" (reviewed in these columns at some length a few weeks since) and spent a whole evening in delving into some of the statistics postponed on our first perusal of the work, for later reading. And right here we may as well confess to the reader that we have a weakness for this sort of thing—by which we mean, not postponements, (though, Heaven knows, we can put off till to-morrow as well as any man alive) but the perusal of philatelic statistics. We do not so particularly care for tabulations dealing with stamps themselves—such as long lists showing the number issued of a long series of varieties. These tables have a practical working use for the collector, but they are dreary reading. However, when it comes to statistics of stamp societies, the stamp press or the stamp trade, the matter takes on quite a different complexion. These are always, to us at least, vastly entertaining—and unusually so where as in the present case, they are not local but international. Every item in these lists is fraught with interesting considerations. We go through the roster of the world's principal stamp societies, national and local, and each one brings up its own special train of meditation. Most of these societies we have known for years. We have followed through full many a season their growth and development, their checks and difficulties, their trials

and triumphs; and so they seem like old friends. Probably only here and there a stamp man has quite the same whimsies about foreign stamp societies that we have. We read their reports regularly and religiously—and not only the reports of the big ones but of the little fellows also. Thus in the English journals we not only always read in full the reports of the meetings of the Royal and Junior societies, but the reports of the societies of Leeds and Sheffield and a score of others. We even peruse with zest and avidity the official announcements apart from the meetings. We like to see who has joined these clubs and when we note, as we so often do, that Lieutenant-Colonel so-and-so, on Dr. this-and-that, or any other person the handle to whose name manifestly identifies him as a person of some consideration, professionally and socially, we always feel a bit of personal gratification. Philately, we say to ourself, is getting on in that part of the world. Here is an army officer, very likely retired from active service, and with time rather heavy on his hands, who has come out strong for philately. Here is a doctor, learned in the Aesculapian art, or mayhap in some of the abstract sciences, who has not found it beneath his dignity to become a philatelist and a philatelic club member. It is an idiosyncrasy, doubtless, on our part, to care for these matters, yet we do, and see no reason for not boldly proclaiming it.

Again, we even like to read the reports of the English exchange clubs. We never cease to marvel at this curious phenomenon of English philatelic life—and a phenomenon peculiar to England and apparently not translatable with success to any other country—and we like to see how the clubs are getting on as per their reports in the various journals.

As for stamp clubs in countries a little away from the main travelled roads, we have a particular fancy for reading about them—and only regret that so little report of them gets into the European press.

To go back to our mutton, after this long digression, statistics about stamp papers are not quite so fascinating—probably because we are personally familiar with most of these papers. But when we come to statistics of the trade, we open up a realm of real pleasure. Selling stamps for a living is one of the most singular occupations known to man. The fact that there are hundreds of men in divers parts of the world who are plying this trade, without other visible means of support, and, as if this were not enough, who also furnish employment to probably some thousands of subordinates, will be a fascinating theme for philosophical meditation to the end of time. There are other

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queer trades a plenty; but most of them are obscure and little followed. This one is really big and successful. Observe the fine business premises occupied by professional stamp men in England, Germany, France and the United States. Observe the constantly growing number of men who are making it a life work. Observe the personnel of the trade—the character and ability of the men engaged in it. Stamp selling is no longer a hole-in-the-wall business, carried on by musty Bohemians. It is a far cry from Fountain's stand in Park Row, with its stamps tacked on boards to the finely furnished establishments existing in almost every important city of the word for stamp dealing purposes; and an equally far cry from the shabby, half-starved dealers of early days to the alert, progressive business men that nowadays control the trade. The men, on both sides of the water, who have made the stamp trade what it is are business men of the most modern type. They have no relationship, either in looks, manner or methods, to the dusty, down-at-heel, bespectacled curiosity shop keepers who at first sold stamps as a side line. Our modern stamp dealers are, in the vernacular, live wires, and many of them might be taken for successful bankers and brokers—where their prototypes of earlier days had more the look of pawnbrokers.

We are speaking here of course, of the progressive section of the trade. And in this section we do not merely include the big houses. Some of the most progressive stamp concerns we know of in this country (and probably the same thing is true in England) have an office force of but one man and a stenographer. In New York, for example, we could name a dozen young dealers, doing business in a couple of rooms or so, who are as live and energetic fellows as one could wish to meet.

The shabby, non-progressive stamp shop is still, however, far from being an extinct thing, especially abroad. London and Paris contain dozens of tiny stamp shops, in out-of-the-way streets, whose excuse for existence is a problem. And yet, somehow or other, they all keep going—yea, their number seems to increase year by year. Looking through this same "Philatelic Annual" which has inspired us to this disquisition, we find that it requires more than two pages, of closely set type, to list the stamp dealers of London. What a marvel-

lous commentary on the philatelic greatness of London. The metropolitan district of London is no larger in population than the metropolitan district of New York; yet the number of stamp dealers in London is not merely many times the number New York can muster, but greater than all the cities in the United States put together can furnish. Here is food for much reflection as to the relative public standing and popularity of stamp collecting in London and New York, the world's two greatest cities. We have a few theories on which we would enlarge under this head; but will defer them to next week when we can take them up, not at the fag end, but at the beginning of an editorial.

**THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST**

The second number of the American Philatelist in its new monthly form shows distinct improvement over No. 1, and we rather think that Mr. Ault is going to make a success as an editor. He seems to be going about his new work in a quiet, businesslike way that augurs well for the periodical. It must not be forgotten in passing judgment on his first two numbers, that Mr. Ault has never before shouldered an editor's burdens. He has, however, some very excellent qualifications for the task that has been thrust upon him. He has, unless we are much mistaken, good sense and judgment, superadded to no small amount of earnestness and energy. He is a well posted philatelist and a man of much culture and reading. Under his supervision, we expect the American Philatelist to become a very sound and sensible periodical—nothing very brilliant, perhaps, yet still a paper which will well answer the needs which have brought about its monthly issuance.

His editorials read well. They are modest, and manifestly their writer does not underate the task before him—which is a far better omen than vainglorious cocksureness would be. There is not much room in this number for contributed or reprinted matter; but what there is, is of a character that does credit to the editor's discernment. So on the whole we are thus far well satisfied, in our capacity of one of his fifteen hundred employers, with the new editor, which will, no doubt, be a great consolation to him.

The affairs of the A. P. S., from the reports in this number, seem to be going on famously. Mr. Wolsieffer has over \$49,000 worth of stamps in circulation in the Sale Department. Treasurer Hassler reports the society's present excess of assets over liabilities at \$4,954.48; and the Secretary's report shows that the applica-

tions are flowing in in good style.

We always find something of interest in the personal part of the Secretary's reports; and a few points that attract our notice this month are the following:

Among this month's applicants is Mrs. Edith Root Grant wife of Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, the famous General's grandson and namesake.

Among the resignations appears the name of I. A. Mekeel, holder of as early a number as 93, one of the three famous brothers Mekeel and for many years manager and owner of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News. Mr. Mekeel has had no active connection with philately for some years (he is now one of the big men in the company that publishes the Dry Goods Economist and other important and lucrative trade journals) and his resignation from the A. P. S. probably severs his last philatelic—except that he still, we believe, owns some stock in the weekly stamp paper bearing his name.

An interesting application is that of Arthur Laceby, actor, which reminds us how few of the theatrical profession have any penchant for philately. There is here and there a manager or press agent who collects stamps, but very few members of the profession itself—at least, that we have ever heard of.

Among the changes of address we note the removal from Mt. Vernon to New York of V. Gardji, whom readers of twenty years philatelic memory will have no difficulty in identifying. We had not heard of Mr. Gardji for many moons; but belike, from this, he is still a follower of the craft.

**PHILATELIC OPINION.**

"Philatelic Opinion," Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole's new monthly, having reached its third number without mishap, it may now doubtless be reckoned a permanent, and most welcome, addition to our periodical literature. Without thus far achieving anything very sensational or spectacular, the new journal is going about its work with a serenity of spirit that augurs well for its future. The space is still relatively small, but not an inch of it is wasted. "Padding" and "space fillers" are conspicuous for their absence. The current number (December) contains in the small compass of ten pages—full ten pages worth of sound, sensible philatelic writing, most of it from Mr. Poole's own pen, and we cordially commend the journal to the consideration of our readers.

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**THE POSTAL AGENCIES OF THE POWERS IN TURKEY**

By R. E. R. Dalwigh.

(Continued From Last Week.)

Below we give in tabulated form a list of the towns in which the 26 Austrian post offices are—or have been at various times—opened.

- Alexandretta.
- Beirut.
- Caifa.
- Cavalla.
- Constantinople.
- Dardanelles.
- Dedeagh.
- Durazzo.
- Ineboli.
- Jaffa.
- Jania.
- Jerusalem.
- Kerussunde.
- Mersina.
- Metline.
- Prevesa.
- Rhodes.
- Salonica.
- San Giovanni di Medua.
- Santi quaranta.
- Scio.
- Scutari.
- Smyrna.
- Trebizonde.
- Valona.
- Vathy.

Since the year 1909, the offices at several of these towns have been closed, as the Turkish and Austrian Governments in that year made an agreement, in which it was stated: that in all towns where Austria was the only Foreign Power to have an office open, such office should be closed.

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10 Persia	08	1 Iceland	20	6 St. Vincent	14
2 Ramon	02	2 Senegal	05	10 British Guiana	17
10 Spain	11	4 Grenada	08	10 Costa Rica	08
2 Soudan	05	4 Nigeria	08	10 Guatemala	09
4 Malta	05	1 Cyprus	05	6 Indo-China	05
6 Crete	05	4 Panama	12	6 Hong-Kong	04
7 Siam	15	6 Ecuador	05	6 Philippines	04
1 Haono	10	6 Bosnia	05	25	40
10 Chile	02	10 Brazil	05	10 Jamaica	10
10 Greece	05	20 Denmark	07	15 Argentina	12
10 France	10	25 "	12	17 Mexico	09
25 Italy	04	20 Portugal	06	17 Trinidad	12
50 "	14	20 Russia	09	10 Grenada	12
2 Corea	06	20 Sweden	10	1070 Fins Hingoo	04
10 Asia	17	10 Egypt	07	100 U. S.	20
10 Africa	24	10 Finland	05	150 U. S.	60
2 Ceage	02	20 Holland	09	200 U. S.	1 25
20 Norway	12	25 Canada	14	11 Wurttemberg	02
10 Straits	07	20 Paraguay	10	2 Foo Chow	02
50 U. S.	05	20 Uruguay	17	6 Travancore	09
		10 Paraguay	07	50 Brit. Colonies	08

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Austria was the first Power to enjoy special postal privileges in Turkey (1748), and was followed by Russia (1783), France (1812), Great Britain (1832), Greece (1834), Egypt (1866), Germany, (1870), and Italy (1873).

II. The Russian Office (established 1783). The first stamps used were in the Levant, whilst until 1900 was the para and piastre over-print resorted to—an overprint which has come to be associated with foreign stamps used in Turkey.

Below we list the names of the 17 towns, at one time or another, using Russian stamps upon portion of their correspondence:—

- \*Beirut
- Chios
- \*Constantinople
- \*Dardanelles
- Ineboli
- \*Jaffa
- \*Jerusalem
- \*Mount Athos
- \*Meteline
- Ordu
- \*Kerassunde
- \*Rizeh
- \*Salonica
- Samsun
- \*Smyrna
- Sinope
- \*Trebizonde

In the year 1909, a special commemorative issue was produced, upon which the names of 12 of the above towns were overprinted, for use in the town in which the name was overprinted. For each town the following values were overprinted: 5, 10, 20 paras, 1, 5, 7, 10, 35 and 70 piastres. The towns marked \* in the above list had their "special town issue."

III. The French Office (established 1812). The first French stamps were used in 1885, the adhesives being the current "Peace and Commerce" type with the value (piastres) overprint. In 1903, the overprint LEVANT was brought into use, whilst in 1905, Beirut was the proud possessor of a 1 piastre stamp with its name also appearing on the overprint. Incidentally it is interesting to note that there is an error of this overprint reading "1 Piastte"—an error by no means easy to find. The following are the names of the 19 towns where France has had Levant offices:

- Alexandretta.
- Beirut.
- \*Cavalla.
- Constantinople.
- Dardanelles.
- \*Dedeagh.
- Galata.
- Jaffa.
- Kerassunde.
- Latakia.
- Mersina.
- Meteline.
- \*Port Lagos.

- Salonica.
- Samsun.
- Smyrna.
- Stamboul.
- Trebizonde.
- \*Vathy.

Towns marked \* were more steamship Agency offices than real established post offices.

It should also be noted that Galata, Stamboul and Pera are strictly speaking, Constantinople.

IV. The British Office (established 1832). The British Post Office never showed any pronounced inclination to open Levant offices, and this fact is easily proved, as she only opened four agencies all told—at

- Beirut.
- Constantinople.
- Salonica.
- Smyrna.

The specially overprinted "Para and Pistre" British adhesives were first on sale in 1885. In 1905, an overprinted Levant set was issued. There is nothing much to comment on, either as regards the British Agency or its stamps.

V. The Greek Office (established 1837. We have no definite information available as regards this Agency, nor do we know at which towns post offices were opened. Current unsurcharged Greek stamps were employed, which can only be detected by the postmarks and cancellations. Subsequently the Greek Agency was suppressed, and no office now exists.

VI. The Egyptian office (established 1866). The Egyptian post offices in Turkey have an extra special interest, as this is the only case of a non-European foreign office in the Ottoman Empire. The offices were opened in 1866, and current unsurcharged Egyptian stamps were employed. The business done was not at any time very great, excepting around the year 1870, when it appears that the offices flourished—more especially those at Constantinople and Meteline.

Offices were established at the undermentioned places:

- Beirut.
- Chios.
- Constantinople.
- Meteline.
- Salonica.
- Smyrna.

and, we believe, two other towns.

This Agency was closed in the late seventies or early eighties. All stamps used in Turkey bear the name of the town of origin upon the circular postmark.

VII. The German Office (established in 1870). In 1884 the current stamps of the Fatherland for use in Turkey were overprinted with the customary "para-piastre" denominations. As is the case with most of the stamps of foreign Agencies, there is nothing of much special interest in the adhesives themselves, excepting,

perhaps, the 1905 set (10 paras—25 piastres) with Latin overprint, which were never issued; but which, nevertheless, fetch about £9 or £10 the set.

German offices were opened at the following towns:

- Beirut.
- Constantinople.
- [Galata, Stamboul, Pera].
- Jaffa.
- Jerusalem.
- Salonica.
- Smyrna.

VIII. The Italian Office (established 1873). The Italian post offices were opened in Turkey some time in the early seventies, and presumably the ESTERO (foreign) adhesives were employed; the postmark being the only guide to show where they had been in circulation. After some years the Italian offices were all closed, and it was not until 1901-02 that Italy again opened offices in Albania, and in a few Turkish towns in 1908. The Albanian series were over-printed ALBANIA, with the values in the Levant currency.

Italy possessed the following offices:

- Constantinople.
- Durazzo (Albania).
- Janina (Albania).
- Jerusalem.
- Scutari (Albania).
- Salonica.
- Smyrna.
- Valona.

Upon the outbreak of the Turco-Italian war, Italy closed all her post-offices in Turkey and Albania.

The war in which Turkey has been involved has turned the eyes of the philatelic world upon the issues of the Balkans, and therefore we hope that the above short notes may prove of interest.

A representative collection of the foreign stamps used in the Levant is, by no means easy to complete, nor is it a cheap undertaking if the errors and varieties are to be collected. For the medium specialist, however, the task of forming a nice collection of these issues will be found both interesting and instructive—and not too expensive, provided the few rarest things are excluded.

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The Collectors' Monthly, of Oakland, Calif., notes a recent visit to San Francisco of Mr. W. H. Hollis, who will be well remembered by many of our older readers as a prominent 'Frisco stamp dealer in the boom days of Coast Philately, prior to the big fire. Mr. Hollis, we believe, never resumed business after that calamity, and the Collectors' Monthly informs us that he is now located at McCloud, Oklahoma, being connected with the First National Bank of that city.

GAMBIA

A. H. Weber, F. R. P. S. L.

\*\*\*

(Notes From My Collection)

The first issues of postage stamps for Gambia have always attracted special attention. They have been admired not for the elaborate design and gaudy colors, but rather for their chaste, simple, and dignified appearance that has earned for them their name the "Cameo" stamps of Gambia.

It is not the object of these notes to go into the detailed history of the postal issues of this colony, but rather to call attention to some items that have been overlooked by previous writers or else have been given such scant attention that their significance has not been given proper value. The various publications, "Africa II," "Gambia," by Melville and numerous articles in the philatelic papers have brought out a vast amount of detail regarding the stamps, their perforation, the sheets as they were issued, etc., but the following items were omitted and will therefore prove of interest:

1.—The die of the 4d. stamps (as represented by the stamp itself) differs from all the other values of the series. The word Gambia is spaced differently so that the first "A" points to the top of the head and not at the point of the crown as in all other values of the cameo series. This is very pronounced when once noted, but apparently has been overlooked. The manner in which variation was pro-

duced may be shown from the succeeding items.

2.—In the plate of the 4d. stamp (as represented by a sheet of 15), the frame of the 6d. has been used in an inverted position. The name and value having been removed from the 6d. plate, it was inverted (accidentally), and the new value with the name put in. This can be proven by carefully comparing corresponding stamps in sheets of the 4d. and 6d. stamps. Number 5 of the 6d. plate with its sloping top corresponds exactly with number 11 of the 4d. plate with the bottom frame line sloping upward to the left. Similar number 1 of the 6d. whose left side is shorter than the right is reproduced in number 15 of 4d. Similarly other stamps of the sheet as will be shown by details further on.

All the other values in the cameo series are alike and similar to the 6d. stamp as regards the position of the name Gambia. When making up the plate for the 4d. stamp, the letters of the name Gambia were spaced slightly different, notably the letter A, as mentioned above. This brings me to the next item.

3.—The stamps of Gambia of the cameo series (the only ones I shall discuss in these notes), were printed from electrotypes made up into printing plates, and not from engraved steel or copper plates. This process was in use on the Continent for a number of years—at Berlin for the printing of the stamps of many of the German states—at Stockholm for the Swedish stamps, and elsewhere. In "Barbadoes," p. 71, it is stated that De La Rue & Co. adopted the method of using electrotype plates for the reproduction of stamps in 1882; this is undoubtedly correct for Barbadoes, but they had been using the method years before for Gambia and possibly other countries. The very stamps bear out this contention when full sheets (15) are carefully examined. Numerous flaws and imperfections can be readily found enabling the careful student to plate the stamps under discussion. Melville in his book on Gambia calls attention to variations in the shape of the bust, the curls, and the presence or absence of a colored dot on the hair. The variation of the size of the 6d. stamp has been known for many years, and is, of course, mentioned when these stamps or the sheets are described.

When Gambia joined the Postal Union in 1880, many new values became necessary and new plates for them were made. In this case, however, the faulty 6d. plate was not copied as a whole, but the new plates were built up of the perfect clichés, the value inserted, and then electrotyped so as to obtain the printing plates. This is the ordinary and customary method pursued when preparing plates by

this process.

The constancy and regularity of the various flaws leave absolutely no doubt of the method employed in producing the plates; the irregularities did not originate in the printing plate, but in the matrix from which the electros were taken. It is a generally acknowledged fact that the printing, embossing and perforating were entirely separate and distinct operations. Likewise that the embossing was done in sheets of fifteen. The presence of the colored guide dots on the margins of the sheets and their puncture prove that the embossing was an entirely separate operation.

The first printings of the 6d. stamp of 1869 was in all probability from a plate of fifteen, the same as the finished sheet. That would account for the jamming of the corners when screwed into the frame for the press. But what business man would for one moment consider the handling of eight or twelve separate pieces of paper when a simple manifolding of the plate by electrotyping would enable him to reduce the operations to a single one.

4.—The plates from which the stamps of Gambia were printed did not consist of a single pane of fifteen, but were made up of a number of such panes. The very economy will appeal to every one and particularly to a printer. Moreover when searching the sheets for the little flaws, etc., some were found that did not occur on all sheets but do occur on sheets representing the same parts of the paper before cutting.

In the case of the stamps with the watermark vertical the plates were in all probability made up of eight panes but it was soon found that if the panes were placed sideways the same sheet of paper would be sufficient for twelve panes of fifteen stamps each. My material is at present insufficient to work out the differences as indicated by flaws etc., of the different panes and I must reluctantly leave to another student more fortunate in commanding a greater wealth of material the completion of this part of the work.

5.—Finally, the above opens up the question of perforation, was not the entire sheet of paper perforated and then cut? Rather than using only one side of the perforating machine, the whole would be used greatly expediting the work, and turning out better and more uniform work.

This question I would like to turn over to Mr. Melville, who has worked out the detail of the different kinds of perforation so splendidly in his book on Gambia.

At the present moment I can only forward the detail of the half, one, and two penny sheets. The material is all ready but the pen drawings to illustrate the points take time.

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20 Asia	04	15 Switz	04	10 Indo-China	15
10 Capes	04	10 Bolivia	07	100 Australia	05
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10 Italy	19	300 Foreign	25	1000 Hinges	05
5 Cyprus	04	10 Ecuador	07	100 S. America	40
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10 Crete	15	10 Peru	04	10 Nicaragua	08
10 Turkey	08	8 Fiji	15	20 New Zealand	10
20 "	07	5 Malia	08	10 Salvador	10
10 "	45	20 Russia	10	50 Australia	09
10 (Chil)	03	60 Spain	11	10 Queensland	05
7 Congo	05	4 Hayti	05	10 Roumania	05
20 Persia	29	4 Azores	05	25 Bulgaria	19
20 Persia	59	8 Mascos	08	25 West Indies	15
20 Cuba	05	50 U.S.	05	50 Canada, 1898	05
50 "	49	500 Foreign	59	8 Mauritius	06

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## INTERESTING NEW ISSUES OF THE NEW YEAR

Scenic Designs

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[Under the above heading, Mr. D. B. Armstrong writes the following interesting article to the London Daily Express (3.1.13)]:

The New Year is destined to bring some notable additions to the pages of the stamp album. The Post Office of the United States is issuing two separate series of handsome pictorial stamps supplementary to the regular stamp issue of the Republic at present in circulation.

The first of these is a special set of four values advertising the great Panama-Pacific World's Fair to be held in 1915, in commemoration of the opening to commerce of the canal. On the 1c stamp appears a portrait of Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific; on the 2c a view of the Gatun Lock of the Canal on the 5c the Golden Gate of San Francisco Harbour; and on the 10c, a reproduction of an old painting of the "Discovery of San Francisco Bay."

At the same time there will be put in circulation a series of special stamps for use in connection with the newly instituted Government parcels post service, which will be available for franking postal packets only. The designs are illustrative of the work of the United States Post Office Department, and of national industries, and include the transportation of mails by rail, steamship, motor-van, and aeroplane; sorting letters at a city postal station and in a railway sorting van; types of city and rural letter carriers; manufacturing, as represented by a modern steel plant; dairying, and fruit-growing. There will also be a series of Postage Due stamps printed in green, and it is proposed to add a stamp of the insurance of parcels.

Australia was due to issue her first unified postage stamps on New Year's day, finally replacing the distinctive stamps of the six States hitherto in use. They are adorned with the figure of a kangaroo displayed upon an outline map of the Australian continent, the fifteen values ranging from 1/2d. to £2. The denominations from 1/2d. to 1s. are to be printed in single colours, while the higher values will be bi-coloured with the kangaroo print

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ALL MINT FINE  
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My 75% Approvals

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## THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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ed in its natural shade.

With the advent of the Russian New Year will come some interesting portrait stamps in honour of the tercentenary of the Romanoff dynasty, bearing the likenesses of the principal Russian rulers from Peter the Great to the present Czar, Nicholas II., who will be portrayed at different times of his life on the 7 and 10 kopecks and 5 roubles stamps. Catherine the Great in robes of state, after the painting by Benediti, will figure on the 14 kopecks value. The Kremlin of Moscow, the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, and a genealogical group of the House of Romanoff, form the subjects of the designs of the 1, 2 and 3 roubles respectively.

Among the lesser issues of the New Year are the new stamps of Grenada and St. Vincent, with portrait of King George V. (and in the case of the low values of St. Vincent, the Arms of the Colony) and some additional high values from Belgium for use on postal packets.

An attractive issue of pictorial stamps is promised from Egypt early in the year, embracing some of the most familiar sights and scenes in the land of the Pharaohs. The colours and values will be the same as those of the current issue, and the inscriptions will be in both English and Arabic, while the designs will differ for each value, the subjects including the Sphinx, the Pylon at Karnak, the Temple of Luxor the great Assuan Barrage, the Citadel of Cairo, the Colossal of Memnon, Statues of the Egyptian Deities Hathor and Ammon, Dahabeahs on the Nile, and a Scene in El Fayoum. The stamps are now being printed to the order of the Egyptian Government by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London. It is rumoured that a new issue for the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan is also projected.

Indications point to an unusually heavy output of new issues during the ensuing year, and collectors of modern stamps and the proprietors of new issue services are likely to be kept fully occupied.

At home twelve denominations of Georgian stamps have still to be issued, including the four high values printed from steel plates by Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton, while the Georgian issues of many of the British Colonies have yet to make their debut. These include the new general issue for the Union of South Africa, the designs for which were recently approved. They show the latest portrait of the King, as personally approved by his Majesty, within an oval frame surrounded by a scroll-work border, with the inscriptions on either side, "Union of South Africa" and "Unie van Zuid Afrika," and figures of value in each of the two lower corners. It is anticipated that the stamps will be ready for issue about

Midsummer 1913.

New Zealand's Georgian postage stamps have also to make their appearance, when a satisfactory design can be obtained. At present matters are somewhat at a standstill, a die prepared in England last year having been rejected by the New Zealand Government and an attempt to get the work carried out by an American firm having proved unsuccessful, owing to the fact that the stamps would have had to be printed in Canada instead of in New Zealand itself.

It is reported that a special issue of postage stamps will be made for the Island of Ascension, where the ordinary current stamps of Great Britain are now in use.

Now that the stocks of the old types of French colonial stamps have been cleared off by surcharging, the long-promised pictorial series of the French West African, Asiatic, and Oceanic Colonies, the designs for which were approved some time back may be expected to make their appearance at an early date. The Italian colonies of Lybia and Benadir are both to be provided with handsome pictorial postage stamps, while the Lisbon Mint has recently printed off supplies of stamps for all the Portuguese overseas possessions in a permanent type resembling that adopted last year for the home issue of the Republic.

Prospective issues of European stamps comprise a new Servian series, in commemoration of her victories in the late war, with portraits of some of the ancient Servian rulers and views of towns in the reconquered provinces.

In honour of the Kaiser's jubilee, which falls in February, it is proposed to create some special postage stamps in Germany bearing his portrait, in place of the figure of Germania at present appearing on low value postage stamps of the Fatherland. Like the Czar, the Kaiser has not hitherto permitted his features to be reproduced on the national stamps for fear of lese-majeste.

Denmark is to have a new postage stamp series showing King Christian X. in admiral's uniform, and probably the Danish West Indies will follow suit. New stamps for Norway, with a portrait of King Haakon, are also contemplated, while a new issue for Hungary has been on the tapis for a year or more. Some additional high value stamps for Switzerland are being designed by M. Grasset the famous Parisian poster artist, and there is some talk of a new issue of French stamps on which will figure Joan of Arc.

Turkey's abortive new issue, with its vignette of the General Post Office, Constantinople, the first printing of which had to be destroyed owing to the poor quality of the gum, which caused the sheets to stick together, may yet eventuate when the political

situation permits.

In Asia the new permanent postage stamps of the Chinese Republic may be expected to make an early appearance, and a change in the stamps of Japan, consequent on the death of the Mikado last summer is predicted for about June next.

Stamp collectors will be kept continually on the alert during the next twelve months to obtain early specimens of these various issues.

#### THE PERFORATIONS OF THE 1898-1910 ISSUES OF CHINA

Captain C. W. G. Crawford, R. N.

Having recently arranged a collection of the stamps of China on the lines laid down in a series of articles by Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace, entitled "Notes on the Postage Stamps of China" which appeared in Vols. VIII-XI of Gibbons Stamp Weekly, it at once became apparent that the perforations of the 1898-1910 issues had not been finally settled and that Mr. Harte-Lovelace himself was uncertain on some of the points involved.

The whole question resolves itself into what were the perforating machines in use by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and what was the character of the perforation itself. On page 14 of the Introduction to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part I, a description of the Waterlow perforating machines is given, but curiously enough this information (probably abbreviated for simplicity) is somewhat inaccurate and misleading. In Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, No. 593, of February 4th, 1911, we however get a solution of the difficulty and the matter of the perforation varieties is at once cleared up. It is there stated that Messrs. Waterlow & Sons have single-line perforating machines, gauging either 13½, 14, 14½, 15 or 16 in use and that with one exception the perforation is quite regular, the holes being always small. This exception occurs in one of the machines gauging 14, in which there are two defective portions, viz: one series of 28 holes gauging 12½, and another portion of 12 holes gauging 13½. Thus some of the stamps from sheets perforated by this machine might gauge anything from 12½ to 14, simple and compound. It is thus possible to find a stamp perf. 12½ regular all around, or possibly even 13½, but generally stamps from this machine show an irregular perforation in the vicinity of the defective portion.

Specimens perf. 13½ regular all round are fairly common, and undoubtedly come from the 13½ machine.

In the issue of 28th January, 1898, we thus find the perforations:—

(1) Perf. 14 regular all round.

(1a) Varieties due to the defective portions of one of the 14 machines gauging 12½ and 13½.

(2) Perf. 13½ regular all round.

(3) Perf. compound of 14 regular and 13½ regular.

It has generally been thought that the Waterlow machines were not used in combination, but owing to the large number of specimens found gauging 14x13½ or 13½x14 it is evident that this was the case and that these specimens were not from the defective 14 machine, in which it must be remembered the 13½ portion only extended over 12 holes; and this argument would apply with more force in the case when the longer side of the stamp is perf. 13½ regular.

(4) Perf. 14½ regular all round.

(5) Perf. 15 regular all round.

(6) Perf. compound of 14½ and 15.

I have no doubt of this compound perforation. Mr. Harte-Lovelace, on page 446 of Gibbons Stamp Weekly, Vol XI, himself says "stamps gauging 15x14½ are so often found.

(7) Perf. 16 regular all round.

I have not seen any other compounds. It is quite possible that Messrs. Waterlow & Sons did not recognize any practical difference between the 13½ and 14 gauges, or the 14½ and 15 gauges, or in other words these machines were simply treated as 14 and 15 gauge respectively, and this arrangement may give rise to the opinion that the Waterlow machines were not used in combination.

The differences in these perforation varieties may seem very slight, but they are easily recognizable by the perforation gauge, probably owing to the smallness of the holes. I may here say that I have always found the regular perforations most exact.

Some time ago, about 1902, or perhaps 1903, when these stamps began to appear on unwatermarked paper, the defective 14 machine was repaired so as to gauge a regular 14; and about the same time the use of the 16 machine seems to have been discontinued, so that stamps of the unwatermarked set with the irregular perforation or perf. 16 are quite scarce. Also in this set I have come across only a few specimens with the compound perf. 13½ and 14, or 14½ and 15.

In the issue of 1905-10 (colours changed) the same regular perforations appear again, viz.: 13½, 14, 14½, and 15, and compound of 14½ and 15, but I have not seen a specimen perf. 16. It is presumed that the use of the 16 machine had been long discontinued before these stamps were perforated by the printers. An examination of dated used copies would be of considerable interest as it would help to fix the times when the 14 machine was repaired and the 16 machine discarded.

As I have not examined a great number of these stamps I do not give a reference list of the perforation varieties met with. Perhaps Mr. Harte-Love-

lace will revise the reference lists he has already given in Gibbons Stamp Weekly, Vol. XI, pp. 446, 447, and 473 with the advantage that from the large number of stamps he has examined the lists would be practically complete.

It would perhaps not be out of place to point out that these remarks on the Waterlow perforations apply equally to the London-printed pictorial issues of New Zealand, and to the stamps supplied to other countries by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. In fact, a study of the Waterlow perforations, besides opening up new ground, would prove quite as interesting as the Perkins Bacon varieties, with the advantage that the Waterlow stamps are comparatively easy to obtain in quantity. —Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

**THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S TWENTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION**

**AS REPORTED IN THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST**

(Continued from last week.)

We do not agree with all that was done at the convention. But we recognize that the men there present (or rather the few of them who had real weight in shaping the convention's action) were solicitors above all things to maintain the financial integrity of the Society. For our part, we believe with President Cornwall that there is more sentiment than good sense in keeping the stock fund inviolate—provided the society has use for it. And we conceive of no better use to which a portion of the stock fund could be put than in maintaining a monthly magazine worthy of the society and of American philately. As usual, the convention paltered with the publication question, and, while abandoning the Quarterly substituted a small monthly which cannot possibly with the scanty sum allowed for its maintenance rise to any very great heights. The little monthly is another in the long series of experiments looking towards the equipping of the Society with a permanent official organ, published by and for the society. The strongest argument for its establishment was that only a relative few of the members subscribed to the weekly which had for the last year been the official organ; and that the fact of so large a percentage of the society's membership being thus left totally uninformed as to what was going on in the society, had led to great loss of interest and been in innumerable ways a great detriment to the organization. No one at all acquainted with the facts of the case can deny the truth and force of this conclusion. That an organization should lack frequent and adequate communication with its members is a great and grievous evil, and certain, in time, to sap

its strength. Facts are, however, stubborn things and if the mountain will not come to Mahomet it would appear the clear duty of Mahomet to go to the mountain. In other words if it is the fact, as experience seems to have amply demonstrated, that the mass of A. P. S. members will not subscribe at their own cost to the official organ of the A. P. S., because they have always been accustomed to receive the official organ free, it is imperative. If the society is to in any way grow and flourish, that the society must devise some other organ of communication with its members. Our idea—and we believe from more than one sentence in his report, that it would also have been that of Pres. Cornwall—would have been to publish a monthly as large and as good as the Quarterly, to continue in charge thereof the able and accomplished editor thereof, and to boldly make up the deficit from the stock fund. This, to some of the watch dogs of the treasury (men whom we do not for a moment venture to criticise) would have seemed like unhallowed rapine. But we have long been personally convinced that the A. P. S. will never amount to the traditional hill of beans until it takes just this step, and pursues it without weakness or hesitation. This would have been a particularly propitious time for the experiment because the services of Mr. Howes would, we presume, have been available—which they may not be at some later period when the A. P. S. will have come to its senses. Such editors as Mr. Howes do not grow on every bush. In fact they are so exceedingly scarce that we do not know precisely where we should find anyone else possessing his eminent qualifications for the work in question. Mr. Ault is a fine and worthy fellow, and will make an extremely capable and energetic Secretary, he will do well enough to edit the small monthly of the present; but if it ever expands into a large monthly, he is not the man to do justice to it to the same extent as Mr. Howes.

However, we are to have the small monthly for this year, and it is better than nothing. Yes, it is better on the whole than continuing the Quarterly which, so long as it was fettered by the necessity of filling its first two issues of each year with statistical matter, the convention report, and so on, could never in plain truth have amounted to much. But how much better to have taken an advance instead of a retrograde step—to have kept the size and style of the Quarterly, and simply given it greater frequency of issuance—to have boldly and courageously faced the problem of making it pay, for which there never could have been a more auspicious time than the present.

Another installment will appear in an early issue.

## Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY

All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.

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Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

RANDOM REMINISCENCES OF  
A PHILATELIC VETERAN

By W. S. Lincoln

I have before me an advertisement inserted at the end of an old edition of Oppen's album. It is a full page advertisement of stamps, which I then had for sale.

There are some sets of stamps which bring back old recollections and one item lists the Spanish "bear," some of which I obtained from Mr. Pearson Hill, son of Sir Rowland Hill. He had several of them at the time, one of which (and a magnificent copy, too), whilst I was admiring it, slipped from my fingers made a graceful flight like an aeroplane, and descended on the top of some books. I spent some hours trying to find it, but it had disappeared, alas! never to be seen by me again. It will be found some day, and give some fortunate collector a pleasant surprise.

At the back of my advertisement are those of other dealers at the time, Yqnoq and Stockall, who were large importers of stamps, and with whom I had very many satisfactory dealings, both buying and selling.

B. York & Co., who were able to obtain German States stamps in quantities; Bergdorf, Bremen, Lubeck, Oldenberg, Brunswick etc. At that time there were very few German collectors so I was glad to buy them from them.

The Rev. Stainforth was a collector, who would always welcome me at the Rectory at St. Swithins Lane. If I met with anything which I thought he would like, I took it to him. One day

when I had some nice things, I called and showed them to him, and he bought the lot and then told me to help myself to the amount, from a large silver ink-stand in which there was plenty of gold and silver money. I took the amount from it, and showed it to him, but he would not take notice, but simply said, "Am sure you will take the right sum." The Rev. Stainforth was the dearest man that could be. His great hobby besides stamps, was collecting poems by female authors. He had a large collection, and book-sellers knew that they had a ready purchaser.

The Library was full of them, but that at his death, this wonderful collection was sold by auction at Sothebys and dispersed.

I can fix a date, 1862, of one of my visits to the Rectory.

In the silver ink-stand were some thin, curled papers, which he told me were some new Turkish stamps a friend had sent him. When I called on one occasion he uncurled them and selected a set which he kindly gave me.

My recollections of Mr. Philbrick are most pleasant. I have still many friendly letters from him, and one reads thus:

"Lamb Building,

Temple,

27th December, 1887.

"Dear Mr. Lincoln,

"I am very sorry not to have written before to thank you for your kind and welcome Xmas present of the set of envelopes you have had struck.

"I shall put them with mine, with more than ordinary pleasure, as a souvenir of a friendship of so many years' standing, and of unbroken good feeling. I wish you and yours a very happy and prosperous New Year, and am,

"Yours truly,

"FRED A. PHILBRICK."

When in 1891 I was elector Master of my lodge, I went to Lamb Buildings Temple, and saw Mr. Philbrick to ask him if he would install me. He did so in a right splendid style. He was then the Grand Registrar, so that it was a great honour to me.

Although stamps were my principal mania (or love, which is it?) I was also fond of antiques and gems, and was able to supply the Rev. Townsend (Townsend Bequest at South Kensington Museum) with many valuable pieces.

At the time of issue I bought a large quantity of the 1864, square blue stamps of Schleswig Holstein. I had so many of them that I put them in my cheap packets. I grieve when I think of them. Where are they? Destroyed, I suppose, as one seldom meets them now.

In 1871 I had made all arrangements to go to Paris after the siege but luck-

ly for me I delayed going, and the Commune broke out. However, as soon as I thought it safe I started for Paris, was delayed several hours at Dieppe, as they would not let me go on till my passport was examined and properly vised. This made it after midnight when I arrived at St. Lazare, Paris, without proper gas-light, cabs or even a porter of any kind. I had to carry my bag and walk and was well received at the hotel where they were expecting me.

I am glad I saw Paris at this time, although the recollections are sad. The Palace of the Tuilleries was in ruins; St. Cloud also. In the park was the remains of the toy railway made for the Prince Imperial. A few of the rails were still left and the miniature embankments and bridges could be traced; when it was perfect it must have been a pretty sight; a great shame it was destroyed.

The Prussians were still at St. Denis.

I saw the soldiers in the cathedral sleeping on thick layers of straw.

While in the "Grande Place," a bugle sounded. Two or three hundred soldiers formed up, and were quickly on the march. When they had gone there was a young lieutenant still remaining, of whom I asked some questions. We entered into conversation and I was helped by telling him I was a member of a German Gymnasium, which had given at 30 Stainton Terrace, Old St. Pancras Road, a display on behalf of the sick and wounded German soldiers November 24th 1870. (I still have my ticket for this). He took me to a large warehouse in which were stacks of shelves full of small parcels about the size of a cigar box. On each of these boxes was one of the postcards sold to the public for a small sum, in order to communicate with their soldier friends.

I was then able to practically see the use of these postcards. I am sorry in one way that there are now few collectors of postcards, but if ever they do become the fashion again these soldier postcards will be valuable. When I asked why so many parcels were there, he told me that a good many of the poor fellows had been killed or drafted off to other places.

The barricade in Rue Saint-Antoine was not cleared away, many hundreds of shot holes still remained on the houses. The Archbishop of Paris and four priests had been shot in La Roquette Prison. I thought I would like to see the place, so went to the entrance of the prison, asking if I would be permitted to see the wall against which they were shot. An official came towards me, smiling, and told me it was impossible; however, he kept repeating "C'est impossible Monsieur" at the same time walking backwards

through several rooms. At last he opened a door and said, "Voilà"

The Vendome column and statue of Napoleon were lying in fragments of bronze and stone in the place Vendome. An anchor was still fixed in the ground. A long rope had been fastened to this anchor then placed round the top of the column, and the other end of the rope men hauled, until the Communists brought it down.

I heard the roll-call of Communist prisoners who were encamped under canvas in the Tuilleries Gardens. Some answered in a defiant surly voice, others in a broken-hearted manner. It left an impression that I shall never forget. How I got so near them was a wonder. The sentinels were in plenty, all with loaded chasspots.

The Arc de Triomphe was surrounded with heavy baulks of timber to preserve it.

My chief object in going to Paris was to see what I could buy in the way of stamps. I brought home a good lot, including the unused then in current use. These at the time I found unsaleable; everyone said they could write over to France and get them, but they did not write, or neglected it until it was too late so those that are left of this lot are valuable.

I endeavored in Paris to get some of the square unpaid letter 10 centimes stamps, but they would not sell them to me, so I thought I would stop at some town on my return home. Accordingly I stopped at Rouen. The day previously, a Prussian regiment of cavalry had departed; in the middle of the main street wooden stables had been erected, to which to shelter the horses. Men, women and children were busy removing the wooden structures and the heaps of straw.

Before I left, it was all cleared away. I stayed at the Victoria Hotel near the station, where they told me twenty officers had been quartered. I asked for some souvenir that they might have left, and was given the "Kladderadatsch," dated April 2, 1871 which I still have.

To return to the "a percevoir" stamps, I was lucky enough to find a good-natured postmaster who kindly let me have some, and a few other nice things also. So my stay at Rouen, as far as stamps were concerned, was not wasted.

After leaving New Oxford Street in 1872 I took premises in High Holborn. This was the first stamp shop in London, or anywhere in the world. My neighbours were very kind, but expected that I should soon get tired of it, and that I should have to make an ignominious exit from my pursuit.

Sir Rowland Hill who invented postage stamps, must always be the collector's star. It is my fortune to have several interesting memorials of Sir

Rowland. One is a Christmas card the first that was ever made. It is addressed to Miss Pearson, who became Lady Hill, so that informs us why his son was named Pearson Hill.

A public banquet was given to Sir Rowland Hill for his efforts in the cause of Penny Postage, at West India Dock Tavern, 17th June, 1846 with Sir George Larpent in the chair as may be seen by an invitation ticket I also possess.

When the "Boys' Own Paper" was commenced, I was very pleased with the healthy articles and tales in it, replacing the trash that had gone before, and tried all I could to recommend it to youngsters.

Dr. Macauley the then editor, called upon me one day and said, "We want you to write us something about stamps." I accepted, and continued these articles for a long time, and they were, perhaps the first that ever appeared in a magazine.

Several friends said to me "Why do you not publish these in a little book." The suggestion was so good that I re-edited them and they appeared in "Stamp Collecting Notes" the first of which was published in 1897.

Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., was one of my earliest customers; he was glad to get any good proofs and essays. Mr. Haslett, another dealer, and I were able to supply these.

Although collecting essays, Sir Daniel also collected all round; Cabuls and Cashmere I have sold him in plenty. I was the first to find a correspondent in Afghanistan.

One morning in 1866 I received a packet from Virgin Islands containing stamps and a letter saying these stamps had just been issued. The writer thought I would like them, and if so, would I remit him a £5 note. Within half-an-hour a £5 note was sent him with two other fivers for more—we are never satisfied. What would those three fivers' worth of 1d. and 6d. Virgin Isles be worth now?

I was one time cheated. Would that others had cheated me in a similar manner! A correspondent in St. Domingo to whom I sent remittance in 1873, asking for the current stamps sent me instead some that had been demonetised—they were the old square ones of 1865. He was happy and so was I.

Of Turks Islands is. plum, I was lucky enough to receive all that were exported from the island. There was only a small issue, and all the rest were retained for postage.

When quite a lad, I was studying at Lille, and one day crossed over to a little town in Belgium. My pocket money was small, but to the surprise of my companions I invested in a whole franc's worth of 1 centime Belgium stamps (portrait of Leopold). I can remember it now. It was a fine

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dark green colour, of course, imperforate. Fancy! a whole sheet of one hundred; alas! the cruel scissors severed them and they were distributed among my friends. Could they be restored, would anyone give me £20 for my one franc venture?

Of Ionian Island stamps, I imported a great quantity, and sold them at 1s. the set of three, my old advertisement shows me that. I tried to push this line very much. When I took the premises at High Holborn there were two ugly iron pillars, one in each window. These I covered with Ionian Island stamps and was often chaffed at my extravagance. However, it turned out all right in the end.

The Holborn house has stood for many years. From its windows its former occupants must have watched the great fire of London, 1666, and later must have seen the crowds that went through the Old Turnstile and burnt the Sardinia Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields; also the burning of the Holborn distillery and Newgate, so graphically described by Charles Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge."

The house next door was taken down, which rendered my front wall unsafe, so I had to rebuild it, but before taking it down, I had a drawing made of it, which may one time, when Londoners take more interest in their little village, be prized.

The two iron pillars, therefore, were no longer wanted, so I took off the Ionians, which had risen in price since I used them for wall-paper, and blessed the idea which prompted me to put them to that base use.

A curious customer I once had (I expect you will hardly believe me) was a blind man who had a little boy to lead him. He would ask for a certain stamp and enquire when I found it, if it was a good copy, sometimes also adding, "I have one, but it is a bad specimen." He was a man of good education by the way he spoke, and remembered all the stamps in his collection. Of course, he must have had someone to tell him about them, but why he took so much interest I could not understand.

In the early 'sixties I went to Brussels to see Mr. Moens. I was in constant correspondence with him, and had sent him many hundreds of francs. I went to the Galerie Bortier especially to see some grand things



in the way of stamps; however, he told me that he kept very little stock there, if I would call the next morning he would have great pleasure taking me around Brussels. This promise he kept. He was a good walker and so was I; at that time there were no tramways. He showed me more of the interesting things in Brussels than I have ever seen since, in fact, it was a fortnight's sightseeing condensed in one day, but the principal object of my visit, to see his stamps, he quite ignored.

The earliest edition of Lallier's album had spaces for Hamburg Locals. These of Hamer were in most demand and I imported a great number. Afterwards these were forged, and those that came out later spoiled the whole lot. Spaces were also made for United States Locals.

Mr. Hussey, of New York, sent me many sets of these, for which I found a ready sale at £5 the series. Mr. Hussey and I corresponded for a long time. I sent him the "Illustrated London News" and he sent me "Harper's Weekly," which I had bound and still possess in my library.

Mr. Tapling, when forming his collection, bought a great many stamps from me. I had special facilities for obtaining Transvaal V. R. surcharges, and was able to supply him with many of the most rare varieties, such as the reversed surcharge, and various kinds of perforation. I also helped him a great deal with many of the British Colonies.

**THE IDEAL STAMP**  
A SYMPOSIUM.

Criticisms and Suggestions from Well-Known Artists, Critics, and Philatelists.



P. J. Anderson, Librarian of the Marischal College, Aberdeen University, and Philatelic Litterateur: The "Ideal" stamp is by far the best suggestion for a British stamp that I have ever seen.

Both in design and in production it is worthy to rank with the black 1d

of 1840. Major M. Archer-Shee M. P., one of the prominent Parliamentary critics of the official designs: With reference to your enquiry, I consider your stamp a great advance upon the one at present in use.

Sir F. C. Burnard, for over twenty-five years Editor of "Punch": I don't quite see the use of an "Ideal stamp" for practical purposes. This dull-toned stamp is artistically an improvement on the one in present use. But the latter is plain and its use profitable. As for the likeness as a portrait, what does it matter, save historically? The standard of Great Britain with the value of the stamp clearly shown would be good enough and "tempore" name of King or Queen or whatever at the date might be the form of Government.

Walter Crane, of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, etc.: In reply to your request of 20th inst., with regard to the "Ideal" Stamp.

While I think it very superior to the one in general use, more particularly the penny postage stamp, I feel the heraldic treatment of the Royal Standard as a field or frame leaves much to be desired. It is too much obscured by the King's head medallion, for one thing, to be very intelligible. I should say the lines of the Union flag would be better. The King's head is distinct, certainly, but the crown is too small and looks mean as also does the 1d. on the small shield.

We don't seem to be able to get away from the idea that the stamp should be treated as a kind of a coin with the head in relief. National and Royal emblems might be used to distinguish different priced stamps, instead of always the King's head. (It seems a doubtful compliment to our King to price His Majesty at one penny!) Why not the Lion, or the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle for some of our stamps? The Royal Standard, alone, treated after the best period of English heraldic design (13th or 14th century) would make a fine stamp. It is distinct heraldic decorative treatment that it wanted in stamp design.

Wilmot Corfield, the well-known, Anglo-Indian philatelist: I regret that I can express no opinion either as an "Artist" or a "Philatelist" on the "Ideal" stamp. Philosophers from Confucius to Chesterton and from Pilato to Tolstoy have never agreed and I am, therefore, at a loss to know just what an "Artist" is among themselves to what "Art" is. It is the business of a Philatelist to collect and study stamps, not to design and create them. As a Philatelist I am not concerned with your "Ideal" label.

As an Englishman, however, I think

the "Ideal" stamp of the recent Philatelic Exhibition a perfect stamp. It is a very much better stamp than is any one of the British stamps now in use and to my mind it is a matter for very real national regret that the suppression of our actual stamps in favour of others of the "Ideal" design cannot at once be brought about.

Philatelists as Philatelists may not move in the matter, but a public meeting, of all interested in the elevation of the British postal issues might call wide attention to a very desirable reform. Public opinion once roused would insist on getting the stamp, the stamp, and nothing but the stamp, the stamp of course being the very beautiful production a copy of which is attached to your letter under reply.

Sir Alfred East, President of the Royal Society of British Artists: In reply to yours asking my opinion of the "Ideal" Stamp you send me, may I point out that there are three essential things a stamp must conform to:

(1) The value should be readily recognized.

(2) That the King's head should be so arranged that it can be readily seen if it is the right way up. Nothing is more annoying to anyone to wait till he has found his eye-glasses before he can affix a stamp, especially if he is in a hurry to catch the post.

(3) That these conditions should be associated with a fine design and good colour.\* I do not think the stamp you send has either of the last two qualities, although it has the two former.

Major Edward B. Evans, R.A.: I think that the general design is a vast improvement upon that of any of the stamps of the present reign that have appeared at present. The placing of the King's head upon a solid ground makes it stand out far better than upon the ground of horizontal lines (which has been employed in the stamps, and which is quite unnecessary. The surroundings, if not quite so simple as might be desired are at

\*As philatelists are aware, the colours of our 1/2d., 1d., and 2 1/2d. stamps are necessarily green, red, and blue respectively; for various reasons it was inadvisable to circulate the "Ideal" Stamp in colours approximating to those used for these three denominations of our official stamps!

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all events appropriate instead of being mere meaningless embellishments.

On the other hand, I think the oval containing the head is too narrow; if an oval band was required it should have had the whole width of the stamp but then perhaps the Royal Arms would have been too much covered. I also think that a thick outer line would have been too much covered. I think that a thick outer line would have been too much covered. I think that a thick outer line would have been too much covered. I think that a thick outer line would have been too much covered.

Sir James Murray, LL.D., D.C.L. Ph.D., etc., the eminent Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary and an active Philatelist: The "Ideal" Stamp, of which you send me a specimen, is certainly a very fine piece of work, and of itself might very well fulfil the purpose of a postage stamp. Comparing it with the recently issued 'penny' however, I must confess that I prefer the latter. The head on that seems to me finer and nobler than on the "Ideal" (of the merits of either as a portrait I am not able to speak); it also stands out better from the ground into which the back of the head rather fades away in the "Ideal." It would have been easier to compare them if the "Ideal" could have been printed in the same colour as the "official;" but that, I suppose, could not be allowed. Looking at them as they are, I prefer the official; so also does one of my lexicographical staff, who takes some interest in philately. That the "Ideal" is greatly superior in design to the first official issue, even in its later improved state, is undeniable.

Bernard Partridge the chief cartoonist of "Punch," and originator of the recently issued British Red Cross stamp: You ask me for my opinion of your "Ideal" Stamp design. Starting with the postulate that our present stamp is unsatisfactory—and, personally, I think it could scarcely be worse—I may say that I think your design is an improvement on it. The solid background of colour to the head and the design of the framework, give a certain richness, of effect that the present design lacks. On the other hand there are several points to which I take exception. First, I do not consider the Royal Standard suitable as a framework to the Royal portrait medallion. It does not readily fit the proportions of the stamp and much of it is necessarily hidden. A decorative "surround" would to my mind be far more agreeable. Secondly, the portrait itself is, in drawing and engraving a poorer piece of work than that in current use, and entirely lacking in dignity. Thirdly I should like to see the face value of the stamp clearly displayed in words as well as figures. And, fourthly, I dislike the sepia colour; it is hardly preferable

to the thin red of the existing stamp.

The colour of a stamp should be deep, rich, and decided; in this respect I think the French stamps are easily first.

Rev. J. P. Bacon Phillips of Crowhurst, who has on several occasions directed public attention, through the newspapers to the criticism of official stamp issues: I think that the stamp which you have submitted for my inspection is an excellent one and a great improvement in design and general get-up to any which we have in current use.

G. Bernard Shaw, the eminent playwright, economist critic etc.: The shape is more elegant than the official one and it economizes paper. But it is equally hopeless from the decorative stand point of view as all these hideous midget-portrait stamps must necessarily be.

George A. Touche, M.P., one of the chief critics of the Government's stamps in Parliament who described the first eGorgian issues as "monstrosities:" The "Ideal" stamp appears to combine the qualities of clearness of design and technical execution required to produce the appearance of the clean lines of engraving from surface-printing on paper.

It is a striking contrast to the monstrous smudges issued by the Post Office last year (1911). Their ugliness was not even redeemed by immunity from counterfeits produced by a fraudulent combination of the arts of the photographer and lithographer. Even the new and greatly improved stamps issued by the Post Office recently cannot be compared with yours. It has dignity and good workmanship, and I should think it would not lend itself easily to the removal of cancellation marks.

THE STAMPS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

[A. Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.]

The stamp known as those of Alsace-Lorraine were issued by the German authorities for the use of the inhabitants of the districts occupied by the German troops during the Franco-German War. They were not used by the German soldiers, whose letters and parcels were forwarded free of charge. Their design was of the simplest kind and bore no emblem that could wound the susceptibilities of the French who used them, while the colours were those of the corresponding values of the French stamps previously in use.

On September 6th, 1870, an official order announced the issue of stamps of 1c. olive green; 2c brown-red; 4c grey; 10c brown; and 20c blue. Of these, the 4c was chiefly used for journals, printed matter generally, and samples; the 10c for ordinary letters sent within the invaded territory or from the invaded territory to Germany the 20c for letters sent from the invaded territory to the other departments of France. As the registration-fee, and also the postage for double-weight ordinary letters, was 25c it was considered desirable to issue a stamp of that value, and an order dated October 26th, 1870, announced the forthcoming appearance of stamps of 5c green and 25c dark brown; it is said that they were actually put on sale on October 28th. When the Alsace-Lorraine stamps were first issued the regulation was laid down that "until further order, ordinary and registered letters must be handed to the post open (unsealed)." With the progress of the German arms the stamps were used northwards as far as Abbe-



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ville, and westward as far as Le Mans. As far as French territory was concerned, their use ceased after March, 1871, when the postal service was restored to the French Administration, but they continued to be employed till the end of 1871 in the offices of the newly-annexed territory.

The stamps were printed in two operations. First of all, the net work ground was printed, and then over this the type-set framed design. The engraved plate for this network had already been used it is said for printing the secret network on the stamps of the North German Confederation—secret, that is to say, because it was printed in acetate of lead, and could therefore be made visible only by chemical means. The normal position of the net work shows all the points of the curves directed upwards, but sometimes, through the inattention of the printer, the sheet was reversed, making the "inverted net" variety, in which the points are downward. In the case of the 10c it is believed that nearly one-third of the whole issue had the net inverted, but the other values are considerably rarer with the net upsidedown, especially the 1c, and 5c, and 5c unused, with inverted net, is very rare indeed.

It should be pointed out that any unused set in which all the values have the net inverted is certain to be one of the reprinted sets made in 1885 by the Imperial Printing Works in Berlin. These reprints might perhaps be more correctly styled official imitations, since the only part of the original material used for them was the network, the type used for the setting of the original stamps having long since disappeared. They were made at the request of one Wiering, a Hamburg stamp dealer, and it is said that he paid £350 for them, a sum which was handed over to some post-office charity. The sets in question all have the network inverted (with the exception of a solitary sheet of the 1c). Their colours approximate closely to those of the originals, especially in the case of the 25c brown, but are, on the whole, of a lighter shade. In the reprints, the word 'POSTES' measures 12¾-13 mm. in length, as against 11-12½ in the originals; the upright stroke of the "P" is distant only 2¼-2½ mm. from the left hand border, as against 3-3½ mm. in the originals.

The stamps of Alsace-Lorraine present many minor varieties dependent on the relative position of the numerals and the inscriptions, and also on minute defects in the numerals; a more important defect is, however, chronicled by M. Montader in the case of a 20c stamp "in which the 2 is cut in half and the two parts clearly separated." A curious error was noted in the Monthly Circular of 1902, consisting of a 20c with the blue net in-

verted, and a pale Yellow net in addition in the normal position; the 10c is also said to have been seen with the network entirely absent. Collectors who specialize in these stamps make a study of the postmarks, one of the most interesting features of these being the change made in many cases from the obliteration with the French name of the town to that with the corresponding German name, such for example as the change from "Thionville" to "Diedenhofen."

B. T. K. SMITH.

**COUNTRY WIDE STAMP  
FRAUDS UNEARTHED**

**Postoffice Inspectors Uncover Huge  
Illegal Traffic in Many Big Cities**

**THIS CITY INCLUDED**

[From Pittsburg Gazette-Times.]

Washington, Jan. 2.—Illegal trafficking the country over in stolen postage stamps, aggregating several millions of dollars annually, has been disclosed by postoffice inspectors, whose investigations were reported today to Postmaster General Hitchcock. They involved so-called stamp brokers and confidential employes of large business concerns throughout the United States.

Through confessions obtained by the inspectors from some of the brokers whose operations were investigated, it was learned that stamps of all classes and denominations stolen by burglars from postoffices and embezzled by employes from great business houses and manufacturing establishments were purchased and re-sold by the brokers at prices far below their face value.

The postal laws make it a crime punishable by imprisonment to sell any stamps issued by the government for less than its face value. Investigations disclosed the fact, that, in addition to selling the stamps for less than a price they could have been purchased from the government, the brokers knew that the stamps were stolen when they purchased them. Inquiries showed that brokers in some instances entered into a conspiracy with employes of business houses to buy at prices agreed upon all the stamps the clerks could steal from their employes.

**Many Indictments Expected**

The first of a series of indictments resulting from the investigations was handed down sealed in New York city yesterday. The men indicted were Richard Fredericks, Irving ("Izzy") Sevel and John Frank. District Attorney Whitman has informed the Postoffice Department that other indictments will follow.

Stamp frauds against the government and various business concerns aggregating hundreds of thousands of

dollars annually have been unearthed in New York city alone, while illegal trafficking in stamps in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and many other cities have reached large proportions.

In New York approximately 20 so-called brokers purchase postage stamp at a discount ranging from 50 cents to 90 cents on a dollar and selling them to merchants at prices varying from 95 cents to 99 cents on a dollar. The stamps, it is said, are obtained largely from office boys and confidential employes who embezzle them from their employers.

**Stolen from State Offices.**

One stamp broker in New York city, who sells from \$300 to \$1,000 worth of stamps a day to merchants, it is alleged, has been purchasing some of his supply from an employe of the New York State government at Albany. The employe confessed that he remitted to the stamp broker from \$25 to \$50 a week in stamps stolen from the State. An official of a foreign alliance association, with headquarters at Chicago, confessed that for a long time he had been stealing stamps from the association and hypothecating them. An employe of a large automobile concern at Indianapolis admitted that he had been filching stamps from his employers and disposing of them to brokers who knew that they were stolen. One broker advertised by means of a sign carried through the New York financial district during the noon hour to the effect that he purchased printed uncanceled post cards. This resulted, it is said, in many office boys stealing cards from their employers and selling them to him for 35 cents a 100. The printed portions of the cards was then skillfully covered by the broker with a piece of thin paper and the cards resold. The culpable broker, according to his admission to the inspectors, sold during the last two years more than 2,000,000 postal cards many of which were stolen by office boys.

**Asked for Redemption.**

The department redeems postal cards from original purchasers at 75 per cent of their face value. A few weeks ago a member of Congress and a former deputy commissioner of police of New York city requested the third assistant postmaster general to redeem over 1,000,000 cards for a constituent of the congressman. Inquiry by inspectors developed the fact that the cards were the property of a stamp broker, whose business is declared by the department officials to be illegitimate.

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## HOW STAMPS ARE PRINTED

Description of the Production of an Everyday Necessity

One of the first things a stamp collector needs to learn is the difference between engraved, lithographed and surface printed or typographed stamps. The first adhesive postage stamp ever issued—the one penny, 1840, of Great Britain—was engraved, and practically the same process that was used then is used now in producing our present United States stamps, says the Youth's Companion. The first step in engraving is to carve the design of the stamp on the surface of a soft steel plate. This plate is then hardened, and a "hub" of soft steel is rolled over it under great pressure, and takes a reversed impression; that is, the lines which were cut in on the plate are now in relief.

The hub in turn is hardened and rolled over a fresh plate of soft steel or copper, transferring to it as many impressions as are desired for a sheet of stamps. United States stamps are generally printed in sheets of four hundred—twenty each way.

The final plate, like the first, has the lines which are to show in color on the stamp sunk in it. After the plate has been inked, the surface is wiped clean, leaving ink in the lines only. The paper, dampened, is pressed on the plate, and absorbs the ink in colored ridges.

But fifty years ago not every stamp printing establishment had the facilities for transferring and multiplying engravings. For the first issue of Mauritius and the so-called "Sidney Views" of New South Wales for example, the plates were filled with separate hand engraved copies of the original designs—with the result that no two stamps on a sheet were exactly alike.

The method of lithographing stamps consists in drawing the design in greasy ink on the surface of a special kind of absorbent stone. The ink is then rubbed off, and there remain grease lines in the stone. Before the printing ink is applied the stone is wet, and as the grease lines alone repel the water, they alone "take" the printing ink. It will not stick to the wet portions of the design, which are therefore white in the finished stamp.

In order that it may not be necessary to draw the design of each stamp separately—as the Mauritius stamps were engraved separately—and also

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STAMP AUCTION SPECIALIST P.M. WOLSIEFFER 1301 FT. DEARBORN BLDG. CHICAGO

that the lines may be finer than if drawn by hand, it is customary to engrave the original design on metal, to take impressions from this in transfer ink, and to transfer to the stone as many of them as may be needed to make up a sheet.

between engraving and lithographing by moving the edge of the finger nail lightly over the surface of the stamp. The engraved stamp will feel hard and rough, like the surface of a fresh banknote; the lithographed stamp will feel smooth. The lines of the design will appear less sharply defined than in the engraved stamp, and the general appearance will be duller. By applying these tests you will be able to distinguish easily between the stamps of Hungary belonging to the lithographed issue of 1871 and those belonging to the engraved issue of 1872 or between the lithographed and engraved stamps of any country.

Surface printing or typography, is the process used in most of the recent issues of France, Germany, Great Britain and British colonies. The results obtained by it are just the reverse of those produced by engraving. The parts of the design that are to show in color are left at the original level of the plate, and the parts that are to remain white are cut away.

The raised lines catch the ink, and in printing are pressed into the paper, so that often they are raised on the back of the stamp.

As the plate from which the printing is done consists of a number of electrotypes of the original design soldered together, all the stamps in the sheet are sure to be exactly alike.

In some of the early issues of out-of-the-way countries stamps have been printed from ordinary type, just as a newspaper is printed. Stamps produced in this way are known as "type set." There is still another process called embossing, which consists in raising one part of the design high above the other parts. The most familiar examples of embossing are the current envelope stamps of the United States and the adhesives of Bavaria.

Type set stamps and embossed stamps are easily recognized, however and there is no danger of confusing them with those made in other ways. In distinguishing engraved, lithographed and typographed stamps from one another, these are the important things to remember:

That in engraved stamps the colored parts are raised and the white parts depressed; that in typographical stamps it is the other way round—the white parts are raised and the colored parts depressed; and finally, that in lithographed stamps—so far as is perceptible—the surface is level, and neither whites nor colors are raised or depressed.—Hartford Courant.

**THE IDEAL STAMP:  
A SYMPOSIUM**

**Comments From the Leading Continental Philatelists**

C. Beck, Berlin: I think that the "Ideal" Stamp is far finer than the current stamps of Great Britain. The King's head stands out very effectively on the dark background, the splendid drawing of the portrait contributed to this by its clearness and simplicity. The perforation is excellent, and the printing as good as can possibly be achieved by typography. The stamp is "Ideal" in the true meaning of the word.

F. Brand, Berne, Philatelic Artist and Professor of Design at the Berne Professional School: (a) The design of the "Ideal" Stamp is very pleasing. The King's portrait appears to great advantage in the high oval, and the idea of utilizing the Royal Standard as a background is a very happy one. It would have been better if the little shield with the figure of value had been carried out more simply, more monumentally as a flat surface without shading.

The execution of the King's portrait on the last issued penny stamp is technically perfect, and its horizontal lines are preferable to the vertical ones on the "Ideal" Stamp. In fact, it would be an improvement if the "official" portrait on the "Ideal" Stamp were substituted.

(b) The impression is good, sharp, and clear.

(c) The perforation 15 is preferable to the official 14½.\*

Dr. Emilio Diena, Rome, the leading authority on stamps of the Italian States, etc.: I consider the "Ideal" Stamp to be a real success. The portrait seems to be a faithful likeness, well reproduced and of rich effect. The idea of superimposing the medallion with the head and inscription on the Royal Standard seem to me to be excellent, and I consider the general effect to be harmonious and distinctive.

The difficulty of printing clearly in solid colour is observed in this case, as in so many other instances, if I may judge by the surface-printed copy that I received. It is a small matter, but one wonders whether the little white flecks would not be far more numerous in the case of large editions printed on watermarked paper, which would be needed if the project of today is to become the stamp of tomorrow.

George P. Grignard, Paris: Not being an expert in the technical requirements necessary to obtain an excellent production in surface-print stamps, it is difficult to give you a practical opinion on the "Ideal" Stamp

[\*Professor Brand is under some misapprehension here, as the perforation is identical, being produced by the George V. punch-Lox, etc.]

of the late International Stamp Exhibition, but, to my mind, it is admirably printed, and the solid background, in the oval, most effective and appropriate. The fillings around the ovals and corners appear meagre and useless for a postage stamp which ought to be simple and clear. The beauty of simplicity seems to be ignored by the present postage stamp designers. Is there any modern stamp which approaches the beauty of the Ferdinand series of Sicily? It contains everything needed, but nothing more and, from an artistic point of view, it is next to perfection, although it may not appeal to the lovers of Jubilee Series.

The "Ideal" Stamp is certainly not very complicated or over-crowded, yet it can, I think, do away with the crown (as large as the cartouche containing the value) and the lions, which are all incomplete, do not add any grace to this stamp.

Chas Hamburg, Hon. Secy. of the Verein für Briefmarkenkunde Frankfurt a. M.: Major von Holbeck and I have submitted the "Ideal" Stamp to the members of our Society at our last meeting. There were present nearly 50 of our members, and they were unanimous in their opinion that your sketch for the new design was perfect, and all that can be desired for a new type.

We also had the opinion of a well-known portrait painter, and he also found your "Ideal" Stamp a vast improvement on the present type. Of course, in light colours the effect would not be as striking as it appears in the submitted shade (dark blue).

H. Jaggi-Weber, Winterthur, Artist and Philatelist, etc., President of the Union of Swiss Philatelic Societies: The Exhibition Stamp can very well stand comparison with the official issue, both as to conception and execution. The printing and the design are tasteful, clean, and pleasing, and should be very suitable for stamp printing by reason of their sharpness. The perforation, which is similar to that of the Government issue, is good and practical.

Th. Lemaire, Paris: I thank you for kindly sending me a specimen of the "Ideal" Stamp of Great Britain, which was printed and perforated at the recent Exhibition in London. The composition of the stamp is very happily conceived; the design is dignified and in good taste; the head stands out remarkably well, and the general effect is worthy of all praise.

Ch. Lemierre, Paris, Directeur de "La Circulaire Philatelique": The idea which the J. P. S. had of printing a stamp designed by philatelists—a sort of model stamp—is an excellent idea and one which may in the future lead to good results in the production of postage stamp designs. It was indeed fitting that the philatelists of the great nation, whose first stamps have served, directly or indi-

rectly, as models for all other postal administrations, should be the leaders in this matter.

The resulting design, which is in a general way excellent, has been subjected to sundry criticisms—spoken and written—especially as regards irregularities in the armorial bearings.

Although those faults would not be noticed by the public at large, it would be a pity not to adopt the recommendations of philatelic students of heraldry.

With this reservation, I consider that the essay for an "Ideal" Stamp is remarkably well conceived, and the designers and publishers deserve sincere congratulations.

Alfred Lienhard-Riva, President of the Club Filatelico Ticino, Bellinzona: Considered from the point of view of a single stamp collector, I can say that the "Ideal" Stamp pleases me exceedingly. It distinguishes itself from the great mass of current stamps by its irreproachable composition and the richness of its colour. As to the idea of using the Royal Standard as a frame, I find it original and worthy of consideration, but I fear that the abundance and dissymmetry of the armorial figures detracts from the central portion, which is so beautiful. It is sufficient to notice the second field (Scotland), on which, moreover, the lion is lacking in heraldic quality. The idea, I repeat, is good and will certainly survive.

Pierre Mahe, the veteran Parisian philatelist and author: The term "Ideal" should not be applied to a postage stamp, for it has not the quality of the ideal—the unseen—since it is a material and accomplished article. One might, perhaps, have risked the word "perfect," although perfection is not of this world. But in that case it would have been necessary that the stamp, free from all faults, should almost attain this intangible perfection, and this has not been achieved.

The head, without being irreproachable, is, nevertheless, the best that we have seen either on the stamps of Great Britain or on those of its colonies; and with this our praise ends.

The "surround." This is by no means the first time that we have protested against the abuse that is made of this part of a stamp. In this instance again, too much importance has been attached to it at the expense of the central subject, which, instead of being dominant, appears to be scarcely more than an accessory. If we may seek an analogy in music, we would say that the head should be the melody, and that which surrounds it should be the accompaniment, which ought to "sustain" and never "drown" the former.

The oval. This is too long and narrow, imprisoning poor King George as in a small cell in which the Medical Officer of Health would certainly

not allow him to remain! It is sad to see the monarch of a great country so poorly housed!

The solid background. This is a studiedly brutal effect, no attempt having been made to obtain a better one, by more rational means and more in accordance with Nature, where one never sees the human face surrounded by anything at all.

The King's portrait should have stood out on a faint-lined background (heraldic blue) better representing the atmosphere, the sky, the surrounding air, and thus one would have a more complete homogeneous and natural effect.

The background of the frame. The intention of producing an effect of lightness is far from having been achieved, and, moreover, there are too many diffuse and disordered details. Parts of a coat of arms must not be scattered about as though they were pieces of a broken bottle flying into the dustbin! If it was desired to show the arms of Great Britain, each portion could have been placed in a corner of the stamp, only partly concealed, yet without being too prominent.

I can find nothing "Ideal" in the stamp, that is to say, nothing more original or in any way superior to other stamps, and it may well be said, "le fait ne vaut pas l'intention"—the deed does not equal the intention.

F. Reinhard, Berne, Editor of the Schweizer Brief-marken Zeitung: The "Ideal" Stamp produced by the Junior Philatelic Society is unusually striking in appearance, and its execution gives evidence of great artistic ability. The national British idea is very happily presented.

(a) The design is of unusual beauty, yet perhaps the central oval might have been a little wider. The expression on the face of H. M. King George appears to me to be far more reposeful and sympathetic on the "Ideal" Stamp than on the last Government issue.

(b) The impression is excellent.

(c) The perforation is irreproachable.

Dr. Rommel, Bohlitz-Ehrenberg, 26th Nov. 1912: The "Ideal" Stamp is really splendid and far superior in design and execution to the first King George stamp, or even to the last issue of the penny value. The head stands out excellently from the background, and shows much better workmanship than the government issue. I hope that the essay will be adopted by the postal authorities.

Lawrence C. Sadezky, Hamburg: My opinion of the "Ideal" Stamp, in short, is that the design and the printing both fully deserve the name of "ideal." In fact, compared with many of the current issues of postage stamps, I believe we are not able to find one that comes up to the standard of this one printed and chosen by Philatelists

The Coronation set of Newfoundland, which is truly one of the most beautiful sets of stamps that was issued during the last few years, would, I am sure, also prove an ideal set if printed in the same way as the "Ideal" Stamp.

If I may, I would also like to mention that the opinion of the German Philatelists of this town, to whom I have shown this stamp, is that of constant praise and at the same time of great regret, that nothing of this style has yet been shown here. Those who have seen the result of the competition recently held over here by the well-known Berlin firm of "Philipp Kosack," for designs for postage stamps which are to be issued in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne, will see how urgently an ideal stamp is also wanted over here.

Will they have one?

Le Sagittaire de Verdun, Paris, philatelist et timbrologue amateur: My first criticism of the "Ideal" Stamp was printed in the October number of La Circulaire Philatelique and was based on a careful examination of two enlargements of the stamp, and dealt in particular with the details of the design.

On the present occasion I record my appreciation of the stamp as it was printed.

The "Ideal" Stamp pleases the eye by its clearness. The head, on a plain background, stands in relief like white marble on a deep-toned velvet. This effect is pleasing. Moreover, the quarterings of the arms look very effective in the four corners of the stamp.

Unfortunately, the most elementary rules of heraldry have not been observed by the designer. I think that he might have easily indicated the metal of the leopards of Aquitaine and Normandy, and of the harp of Ireland; a few vertical lines would have indicated the enamel of the lion of the old Kings of Scotland, which is gules (red) and not argent (silver) as one might imagine from an inspection of the "Ideal" Stamp. This error makes the arms of Scotland enquerre, which is wrong.

There are, moreover, other, though less important, heraldic errors which I referred to in the article aforementioned. I would further mention that the pourtour of the oval might have represented the garter instead of being a characterless listel. That Art is difficult and criticism easy, is well-known, but the faults referred to are easy of correction, and if this were done, the "Ideal" stamp, would, in my opinion, be perfect.

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THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

## WHAT IS THE IDEAL FORM OF STAMP COLLECTING

Ferris S. Chilcott

[From the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.]

What is the ideal form of stamp collecting?

Probably every collector entertains a pronounced preference for some particular phase of the hobby in which we are all concerned. How interesting it would be to take a census of the opinions on this subject of all the world's philatelists. An impossible undertaking, you may say. Undoubtedly; but it may not be impossible to form some conclusion as to the general trend of philatelic thought at the present day.

To begin with, I wish it to be clearly understood that it is my desire to deal with this subject as far as possible in an impartial and unbiased spirit. A glance at the title of this paper might at first sight lead one to suppose otherwise, and that a recital of the "Ideal Form of Stamp Collecting" as it appeals to myself constitutes the answer to my question. One who is interested in some particular phase of our hobby might well find it a difficult task to deal with this subject on such lines, but the writer trusts that the following remarks will not merely reflect his personal views on the subject.

At the outset it would be well to ponder over the definition of the word "Ideal." After consultation with "Nuttall" we find that "ideal" signifies ex-

isting in idea or conception; existing only in idea; visionary; phenomenal; the best conceivable; perfect." In the light of this definition, then, we learn that, firstly, ideals are not practical in this life of ours, and secondly, that an ideal form of anything—stamp collecting in this case—may be the, or perhaps it would be more correct to say an, ideal form from the point of view of one person or a body of persons collectively. Is there, then, any form of stamp collecting which could be spoken of as the Ideal Form?

The question is answered. There is no ideal form of stamp collecting. By that I mean to say that there is no stereotyped form of stamp collecting which is accepted by the philatelic world as the ideal. Sixty years ago the case was entirely different. In those days one purchased an album, the pages of which were conveniently designed in rectangular sections to receive the specimens, which were either purchased from the dealers or obtained from one's friends or from one's own correspondence. These—the stamps—were coated with a layer of gum, cement, or some kindred substance, they were affixed to the pages of the album, and their fate was sealed. Such then was the ideal form of stamp collecting in the early days of the hobby.

And yet again all forms are ideal. The *raison d'être* of any hobby whether it be Philately or the accumulation of old china-ware, is to please its devotees, so, after all, there is no higher ideal to follow in stamp collecting than to adopt the course which appeals to each one of us individually; and therein lies the main charm of stamp collecting. It is an axiom that we cannot all think alike, and in Philately this is most pronounced. The diversity of opinion which exists among all grades of stamp collectors at the present day, serves but to furnish us with ample material for a consideration of this subject.

It would perhaps be well to consider here why we collect stamps. We take it up as a hobby, certainly, and incidentally we expect to derive a certain amount of educational benefit from its pursuit. But if we are to take up stamp collecting as a hobby in the strict sense of the word, we do so, I suppose, with the idea of affording ourselves a pleasant occupation; do we not?

This leads up to my first point. Nowadays the tendency of the stamp collector is to become a specialist, and the advent of this mode of collecting has created a craving for varieties of perforation, compound, or otherwise, for missing dots, broken frames, and so on. This is the charm of specialism, the hunt for varieties hitherto unchronicled. But what is the general collector's opinion on this point?

For the purpose of an illustration, we will suppose that our specialist numbers among his collection of a certain country, two stamps, identical perhaps at first sight, but differing in respect of perforation, say 12½ and 14 respectively, and whilst one is quite a common variety the other is a rarity. The specialist in question may have hunted for months, perhaps years, for that particular stamp, and at last he has secured it for a mere nothing from the sheets of an exchange packet or from a dealer's window. The specialist, naturally, is proud of this item, and takes occasion to draw the attention of any general collector who may be examining his collection to that particular stamp. Is the general collector unduly impressed at the sight of this particular specimen and the history of its acquisition? Not a bit of it. "Yes" he will say, "A very fine copy" or something equally inane, and as a rule follows up in this strain: "Suppose that in showing your collection to a non-collector you drew attention to that stamp and pointed out that because the stamps on one sheet were separated from each other by a machine with needles arranged to gauge 12½ to the space of 2 centimetres, instead of by the usual machine with needles so arranged to gauge 14 to the same space, they were rare in consequence, he would certainly become possessed of the idea that stamp collecting is a very ridiculous pursuit!"

In no wise daunted by this little tirade the specialist will quietly reply that, although his form of collecting may not be the ideal form in the eyes of the non-collector, it is after all an ideal form of scientific Philately from his point of view.

That's just it. The followers of some particular phase of our hobby seem never to tire of sneering at the methods adopted by their fellow collectors. It is ridiculous to condemn any mode of collecting simply because it does not appeal to ourselves, for it affords joy and pleasure to others, and in fact is their ideal form of collecting; and after all whether such meets with the approval of other collectors is a matter of small consequence as the advice or criticism of these extremists on either side is worth but very little.

The foregoing remarks may be said to lead up to a controversy, which one might speak of as the backbone of this subject. I refer, of course, to the ever-green topic, General Collecting vs Specialism. At the present day there is perhaps a tendency to decry advanced specialism, and that over-elaboration of philatelic study, which is its inevitable result. A revival of interest in the old-style general collecting is gradually asserting itself; at any rate it is now a fairly common experience to find even an advanced spec-

ialist compiling a general collection of the old-fashioned type concurrently with his study of the stamps of his favourite country or countries.

It is quite obvious that specialism alone cannot stand. If I specialise, in the stamps of one country, and one country only, I take no interest in my friends collection of another country; but if I run a general collection of the world's postage stamps concurrently with my chosen speciality, I am able to look up the minor varieties, and other interesting points in connection with my friend's favourite country, and so take an interest in his collection as well as my own.

Again, it is not an uncommon experience to find the would-be specialist seriously reflecting upon the impossibility of forming a complete collection of the world's postage stamps. From this one might infer that completeness, or finality, is the main consideration of a stamp collector, but this is not the case as the continued existence of the general collector testifies.

As I have before remarked many people take up stamp collecting on account of the educational benefit it affords, but in this respect, it is surely the general collector who reaps the greatest reward. The reason is obvious; whereas the specialist confines his attention to one particular country, the formation of a general collection affords abundant scope to familiarise oneself with the modern history and customs of every country on the globe.

Then there is still another side of the question which is most important. In all hobbies, and especially so in stamp collecting, pecuniary considerations cannot be lightly ignored. Here again surely the general collector benefits. He or she can afford to wait and secure specimens at a reasonable price, and very often friends are able to assist; but with the specialist the case is entirely different. The chances are that friends are not able to procure desired specimens of the one particular country in which the specialist in question is interested, and so he or she has to fall back upon the dealers for specimens to complete sets. It might also be added that as a general rule a specialist is willing to pay any price for a stamp so long as that stamp is procured; consequently when a specialised collection comes to be dispersed, it is improbable that the price realised will exceed the cost of formation.

On the other hand we are told that specialism and the study of the minor variety has made stamp collecting what it is, and has given the hobby its present commanding position. A collector who can only afford to spend a few pence or a few shillings per week may hunt successfully for minor varieties, and even at the present day

may pick up for a few pence a variety which may be of great rarity. The great charm of specialism then is the unlimited prospects afforded for original research.

How true it is that there are two sides to every question. In view of the above facts it is impossible to form any conclusion as to the respective merits of these two styles of collecting, if one wishes to keep strictly within our chosen field of discussion.

Judging by the numerous followers it has attracted, the advent of the leading apostles of this mode of stamp collecting, when asked for his views upon the subject, replied as follows: "At the age of ten I collected stamps; at the age of thirty I was a philatelist; now having reached the age of fifty I am again a stamp collector." The brief expression of opinion contains a world of meaning, as must be apparent to all.

A collector who is desirous of forming a collection on "Simple Life" principles is generally advised to proceed as follows: Run a general collection for a number of years, paying special attention to condition and arrangement, but simply having regard to design, colour, and face value, and ignoring all shades and varieties of perforation. The face value limit of either used or unused specimens to be fixed at 1/-, 2/6, or upwards according to the collector's inclination and pocket. Surcharges, postal, fiscals, officials, and postage dues should be ruled out, or if desired, a special album could be reserved for these stamps as a side-line. Having run a general collection on these lines for a number of years, one could then branch out and specialise some chosen country, or even a single issue, on independent lines.

I suppose in ones consideration of this subject, the question of which to collect, Used or Unused—a question as old as the hobby itself—will naturally present itself to ones' mind.

At the present day unused stamps are considered by specialists to be the high-water mark of collecting; but on the other hand even these collectors cannot afford to neglect used stamps, on account of their value in clearing up many problems as to the use and date of issue of certain varieties. In the opinion of a great many collectors, I have no doubt the ideal collection consists of both used and unused specimens, arranged of course in separate albums, as nothing looks worse than a higgledy-piggledy mixture of both used and unused stamps.

Again, many collectors, principally of the younger generation, give decided preference to used copies, because in the great majority of cases they are cheaper, and more easily obtained, and, lastly, one is enabled to gain an insight into the actual postale use of all issues of stamps. Further the cancellation of specimens plays an im-

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portant part in the detection of forgeries and no stamp collectors education can be considered complete without some knowledge of these.

(Another installment will appear in an early issue.)

DR. LEGRAND'S LIBRARY  
SOLD IN LONDON

Through the courtesy of Mr. Herbert Clark, the great English philatelic literature collector, we have received a catalogue of the sale held on January 27th by the well-known London house of Glendining & Co., Ltd., in which was dispersed the famous collection of philatelic literature formed by the late Dr. Legrand. The Legrand Library, admittedly one of the finest ever formed, was purchased entire last year by Chas. J. Phillips, the London stamp magnate, who took out some works he required for his own private library, and then placed the balance in the hands of Messrs. Glendining for the wealth of treasure revealed in the pages of the catalogue is such as to drive almost any philatelic bibliophile mad with covetousness and desire; and we cannot doubt that record prices must have been hung up in many instances. The collection teems with rare and almost induplicatable works. Of early catalogues, there are a couple of Mount Browns (1862 and 1863); and eight copies of different editions of Dr. Gray; as well as a copy of Ballars and Davie's "Standard Guide to Postage Stamp Collecting" and much else of like quality. The French catalogues go back to the very earliest works of Moens, Mahe & Berger—Leorault; and the early French periodicals are wonderfully well represented. Dr. Legrand's tastes were cosmopolitan; and the collection includes many fine things in German, Dutch, Spanish and Italian. The United States section seems comparatively weak.

The collection of the late Victor Du Pont, Jr., (of Du Pont Powder fame) was it now appears, not all disposed of last season; and Eugene Klein, Inc., are offering a further instalment of it in their Feb. 19th Sale. Mr. Du Pont's Nineteenth Century collection is the one now on the tapis and appears to contain some very good things indeed.



## THE A. P. S. CONVENTION

AS REPORTED IN THE  
AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

(Continued from last week.)

We were saying last week, when we broke off to give our readers a seven-day recess, that we were heartily agreed with President Cornwall in his views on the inviolability of the Stock Fund. Such, however, appears not to have been the opinion of the majority at Springfield; and it seems very evident that it will be a long time yet before the caution of the members will allow them to fall in with any plan calculated to much lower the Society's cash reserve. That cash reserve, we find from the Treasurer's report, now amounts (or, rather, amounted last August—and it has probably not been materially diminished since) to \$4,510—a goodly sum, indeed, but one which we think it is not at all necessary to leave wholly intact, if it can be more wisely used to finance projects of public philatelic advantage. Half that sum would, in our view, be ample for all purposes of security and safety.

The annual report of the Sales Superintendent, we believe we spoke of to some extent some time ago, it being one of the few reports presented to the convention of which copies were ever furnished the philatelic press. However a word or two on the report, even at this late date, cannot well be omitted in any general survey of the state of the Society. The Sales Department, modern times, has really been the backbone of the Society and the chief thing that has held it together. The building up of this Department to its present proportions has been the Society's one really successful achievement in twenty-five years of existence. Probably few persons realize how big a thing the Sales Department really is. From Mr. Wolsieffer's report we learn that the total value of the book in process of circulation during the year was somewhat in excess of sixty-five thousand dollars. The amount of sales collectors make through the department during the average year is not so easy to determine—especially in this case, because the Wolsieffer regime did not extend over the full preceding year. We note, however, that the monthly sales in one case ran as high as \$892; while even in July, the height of Mid-Summer, they did not fall much short of seven hundred dollars. We may fairly estimate therefore, that under Mr. Wolsieffer's competent management, the Department is disposing of more than \$10000 worth of stamps annually for its members. The Department has sometimes in years past, sold more stamps than this—notably in the period when Mr. Geo. Mekeel was at its head—but it must be remem-

bered that Mr. Wolsieffer is more of an auctioneer than a general stamp dealer, and that there the department is not being flooded with his own stock.

The report of the Secretary we had not before seen in full. One interesting fact brought out therein is the decline of the Branches, once so strong an A. P. S. asset. There are not now many Branches, as compared with the number that at one time flourished; and such branches as there are do not seem, with one or two honorable exceptions, to be consumed with any very burning spirit of activity. The New England and Colorado branches, both within recent memory very active have passed into oblivion. Both, it may be added were more active politically than philatelically—which may partly explain their sudden demise. Omaha, Binghamton and Spokane had not, at the time of the report, paid their 1911-12 dues (perhaps they may have done so since) so that the number of actual branches has dwindled to 15—and several of these seem shaky.

The report of the Expert Committee is a model of conciseness and brevity; and we shall beg leave to reprint it in full, as follows:

"Mr. W. H. Barnum, Secretary, American Philatelic Society.

"Dear Sir:—On behalf of the Expert Committee I have to report that the members have been so considerate of our time and other occupations that they have not submitted a single stamp for examination during the past year.

"Respectfully yours,

"JOHN N. LUFF, Chairman."

This is not, it must be confessed, a very good sign of the interest of the membership. Perhaps our American collectors are growing so wise that they never need to consult expert opinion, but we very much doubt it.

The final report of the 25th Anniversary Committee—the Committee which had charge of the Chicago Exhibition of 1911—is very interesting; but is probably too much of the post mortem order to call for any great notice here. The amount raised for the Exhibition was \$1,387.25; the actual expenses were \$1,415.01; and the deficit was made up by Mr. Geo. H. Worthington. Of course the cost of this small exhibition was a mere bagatelle compared with the expense of putting on such a great exhibition as is now in course of preparation in New York City; but the Chicago managers assuredly did nobly with the small sum at their command. That the stamp trade of the country, as well as many private collectors, loyally supported the undertaking in a financial way is well attested by the long and representative list of contributors to the Exhibition Fund, which list we have not before seen in

its entirety. It is highly probable, by the way, that the success of this Chicago Exhibition served in no small measure to pave the way for the inception of the coming New York show and that American Philately is, therefore, doubly the debtor of the gentlemen who carried the Chicago project to consummation.

Dr. Holt's proposal for the creation of a body of Fellows of the Society seems not to have been very tenderly handled by the Convention though in the end the living ex-Presidents of the Society (Messrs. Mudge, Stone and Luff) were constituted a committee to look into the merits of the proposal and report to next year's convention. Few of those who expressed themselves in debate seemed to be much struck with the idea; and we imagine that in the end nothing will be done in this direction, which seems to us, we must confess, a very great pity.

The amendments proposed by Mr. Chas. A. Nast, which elicited considerable discussion prior to the convention, were given scant shift on the floor.

Recurring to the state of the Branch Societies, whose reports, in glancing through the convention proceedings, we next come upon, we find that there are some live ones among them. The Columbus Collectors Club, which is Branch 21, reported a membership of 46, a gain of two over the year before. The Detroit Society, which is also an A. P. S. branch, is doing finely, with a membership of thirty-three active, seven non-resident and one honorary. The Saginaw Stamp Club shows especial life and we cannot refrain from quoting a bit of its report, as follows:

"Our society, as will be noticed, is a small one, and consequently the regular business to attend to is comparatively small. As a result of this, our meetings are mostly informal gatherings for exchange of stamps, discussion on the topics of the day in stamp lines, etc.

"In addition to our regular list of members as listed in the Quarterly, we have a large attendance of collectors at our meetings who do not belong to the A. P. S., but who take a large interest in the proceedings of the local club, paying dues to the same, etc. At present we have one member of this sort upon the list of A. P. S. applications pending, and we are using our effort in the direction of persuading the balance who are eligible to send in their applications.

"In lieu of much business to conduct, we have used our time in giving a helping hand to the younger collector, in correspondence with collectors the country over upon subjects for their help and in receiving in return, many favors, and information along our own heart. More power to it.

The Saginaw Club is a club after similar lines."

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE**

A. C. Roessler's Stamp News—January, 1913—8 pages—A. C. Roessler, Newark, N. J.

\* \* \*

Catalogue of Klein's 19th Sale—Philadelphia, Feb. 19th—Eugene Klein Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

\* \* \*

Catalogue of Morgenthau's 61st Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York Feb. 24th and 25th—J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York.

\* \* \*

Catalogue of Tuttle's 195th Sale—New York, Jan. 25th—Geo. R. Tuttle New York.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

Mr. A. C. Roessler, in the current number of his "Stamp News" criticises with much good sense the articles that have lately been appearing in certain papers on "How to Become a Stamp Dealer." The publication of such articles in stamp journals of position and standing is very likely to mislead many young fellows into believing that stamp dealing is a short road to riches. So believing they enter a field in which they are foredoomed to disappointment and financial disaster. For a boy to embark in the business of selling stamps to his schoolfellows and acquaintances—in

short, to follow the business in a small, local way—is right and proper enough, and may, if he is a good brisk fellow, perceptibly swell his pocket money. But to encourage boys to embark in the mail-order stamp business and advertise in the regular journals in competition with professional dealers, is little short of criminal. The appearance of articles having this tendency in the pages of reputable journals can only be explained on the ground that the managers thereof are greedy for the pennies these boy dealers can be induced to spend on advertising. Some color is lent to this theory by the fact that a very big and

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each month, each copy going to a live  
up-to-the minute youngster.

A big percentage of our subscribers  
are interested in stamps.

## THE BOYS' MAGAZINE,

Advertising Dept.

Smethport, Pa.

successful stamp weekly has widely circulated a little leaflet painting the profits and pleasures of stamp dealing in a very roseate way. In this leaflet the present manager of the paper in question is represented as having run a shoestring up into \$10,000 or so in the stamp business in a very few years; and it is pretty plainly hinted that almost anyone of ordinary intelligence and application can go and do likewise—provided, of course, he has the good judgment to advertise liberally in the journal sending out the pamphlet. The mischief of this is that it falls into the hands not alone of collectors whom experience has made immune to the snare of the fowler, but of novices who accept it all as gospel truth. It may be business enterprise to mislead innocent and in experienced collectors in this manner, but morally we do not see where it differs greatly from the selling of fake mining stocks or gold bricks.

\*\*\*

We learn from the Boston weekly, of the death of Mr. Fred Doughty, of Saginaw, Mich., one of America's veteran collectors. He had been connected with philately since 1872 and was widely known both to dealers and collectors.

\*\*\*

As a curious coincidence, just after writing the above, we pick up a small journal from Milwaukee, called "The Best Post Card and Stamp Exchange" and published by a collector bearing the illustrious name of Henry George, and find therein a half-page advertisement quite kindred in spirit with the leaflet previously mentioned. This ad is of "The Book of 700 Secrets, Or How to Get Rich When Your Pockets Are Empty"—surely a most useful work. Another advertisement in the same journal tears the veil from the profits of the mail-order business. We quote one paragraph:

"Profits are probably beyond your imagination. One proposition nets you 95 cents profit on every dollar sale. Another enables you to give your customer \$3.00 value for \$1.00, yet your profit is 88 cents on each order. We have another proposition selling a \$15.00 course of instruction for \$1.00, your profit is 85 cents."

This goes somewhat beyond even the fabled profits of the stamp business as revealed by flowery imagination of the author of the leaflet aforementioned. Perhaps, after all, the young man desiring to grow rich beyond the dreams of avarice on an original capital of \$10 had better enter the mail order field instead of the stamp business.

\*\*\*

The John M. Stuart Co., Paris, Ky., of Precancel Monthly fame, who some since, announced their intention of publishing a semi-weekly stamp pa-

per have very wisely abandoned the project. Philately has never had a twice-a-week paper (though she did for a time rejoice in a daily—"The Daily Stamp Item"—published for a while by the house of Mekeel when that firm was in the heyday of its glory, and the novelty of such a sheet might insure it some welcome from philatelic literature collectors. The time when American Philately will support a weekly stamp periodical is, however, not yet come; and unless Dr. Stuart likes to lose money, which is not very likely) he has made a wise decision.

\*\*\*

We are pleased to learn, from our weekly contemporary in Boston, that the Washington Philatelic Society, of which we had heard little for some time, is still flourishing like the green bay trees. At least, such is to be inferred from the report of its annual banquet, held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on the evening of Jan. 15th. The banquet was largely attended and apparently a brilliant success in every particular.

\*\*\*

Among notable Englishmen who have recently been knighted is Thomas B. Bowring, a well-known philatelist. Sir Thomas Bowring, it is of interest to note, has spent about a third of his life in the United States. As he has, however, been collecting only for about fifteen years, and is, it would appear, of the quiet unobtrusive collecting type, it is improbable that he is personally known to many American stamp folk—all of whom will, however, we feel sure, rejoice, from motives of both patriotic and philatelic pride, in his new honors. A man who has spent a third of his life in this country we may well claim as partly our own; and, of course, it is always good to know of stamp men rising in worldly rank and honor, because our pursuit thereby gains some measure of reflected glory.

\*\*\*

Arrangements for the Fifth British Philatelic Congress seem, from all that appears thereon in the English journals, to be proceeding apace. This year the Congress will be held for the first time in Scotland, in the ancient and royal city of Edinburgh, and the Scottish stamp bodies are reported as exerting themselves mightily to outdo the success won in the four previous Congresses by their brethren over the border.

The Congress will be held in the Royal Arch Halls, Edinburgh, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of April, and concurrently therewith will be an exhibition the first ever attempted in Scotland. Among the list of vice-Presidents of the Congress we notice the name of no less a personage than the Earl of Rosebery.

THE FIRST PILLAR-BOX

Erected in London 59 Years Ago

—O—

A CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT

The Post Office pillar-box is so familiar an object nowadays that probably very few people ever give a thought as to its origin.

Just now in consequence of the suffragette outrages, it has a passing prominence all its own. When the box was designed no one imagined that it could possibly be used as a medium for displaying political spleen.

The first street letter-box was erected in this country so long as fifty-nine years ago. It was placed at the corner of Fleet Street and Farringdon street and was marked "No. 1."

In describing its introduction, the "Illustrated London News" of that period remarked that the accommodation at the Post-receiving Houses in various parts of the Metropolis has long been of a very imperfect kind. Formerly a Receiving House was denoted by a richly-embazoned panel, on which the time-honoured British Lion shone in full national emblazonry; and here and there the tutelar animal's mouth was the receptacle of letters, just as the famous lion's head at Button's coffee-house received contributions for the 'Guardian.' Few shop fronts, however, bore so distinctive a feature, but the letter-mouth might be seen at various levels.

Then came mean-looking iron crowns upon the top of the nearest street lamp, which did not much enlighten the public in their pursuit of a post-office under difficulties.

Next the example was set by the French Post Office authorities of having cast iron pillars set up in various streets in Paris for the reception of letters, and this experiment having been found successful, a similar plan has been adopted by the authorities in le-Grand. At stated points have been erected cast iron letter-boxes, etc."

The paper also said that the letter-box was much less ornamental than the Paris pillar, and it added, "our letter-box is a stove-like design, reminding one of the latest of the London conduits."—Pall Mall Gazette, 8-1-13.

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Vol. XII No. 10

SMETHPORT, PA., FEBRUARY 15, 1913

Whole No. 296

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### I. A. MEKEEL DIES SUDDENLY

Heart Disease the Cause.

Isaac A. Mekeel, for many years a well known figure in the philatelic world died suddenly on Feb. 3rd, of heart disease. He was the youngest of the three brothers Mekeel—C. H., G. D., and I. A.—who formed so strong a triumvirate in the great Mekeel stamp business of the early and middle nineties.

I. A. Mekeel, who was at the time of his death but forty-three years old, became an important cog in the Mekeel executive machine when little more than a boy. The business which had been founded on a small scale by Charles Haviland Mekeel some years earlier had by 1890 grown to such proportions that the youngest brother left school to at once step into a position that many an older head would have found infinitely beyond his capacities.

While not yet a voter this youngest scion of the house of Mekeel became Manager of the Approval Sheet Department—not the mere empty name it might be in the case of many smaller stamp concerns for the Mekeel concern in those halcyon days had concurrently, at the least computation, eight or ten thousand active approval accounts. To the duties and responsibilities of this position were soon added others, in the final event, not less important. In 1890 the Mekeel Co. had founded the great and powerful stamp weekly which for the space of twenty-four years has held undisputed preeminence in its special field, and which, though it has long since passed out of the control of its founders, still remains a constant monument to and reminder of their boundless originality, enterprise and foresight. This publication had its origin in the fertile and vigorous mind of the founder of the house and he was the main director of its policy and character. But from the first a great part of the detail work on the paper fell on the shoulders of the live and energetic youngest brother, and it was not long before his name was publicly hoisted to the masthead as editor. With the lapse of time the real conduct of the paper fell more and more under his control and for the last two or three years before the big St. Louis house went down in the immense crash that ended forever its dominary in the American stamp

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*4 Angola, 1911	9 Austria, Due, 1910
*4 Azores, 1911	12 Brazil
*4 Cape Verde 1911	6 Gold Coast
*4 Guinea, 1911	6 Greece, 1911
*4 Inhambane, 1911	10 New South Wales
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	*4 Mozambique 1911

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trade, I. A. Mekeel had full power as editor and manager of the company's weekly. In those days the writer of these lines, in conjunction with Mr. C. E. Severn and some other journalists now either dead or out of Philately, formed the main contributing staff of the periodical, as well as of the monthly published concurrently by the company; and the writer recalls many circumstances incidental to that connection which implanted in his mind an esteem for the man who is gone that no rivalries of later years have in any way tended to diminish. The St. Louis weekly formed then the main philatelic market for young writers. The present writer, Mr. Severn, the late Roy F. Greene, (who before he died had proven, by the appearance of his verse and humorous sketches in many of the foremost periodicals of the day, that his early philatelic associates had not misjudged his literary promise) and one or two others who, like them, were just entering on a life of journalistic labor with the optimistic hope and faith of all apprentices to that craft, found in Isaac Mekeel a kind, an encouraging and a stimulating purchaser of their literary wares. Where in the four or five years previous to the establishment of this weekly, the fruit of our fledgling pens had been rewarded with remuneration so scanty that to mention the figures now would certainly invite derision, the new publication paid its writers rates that even in the general newspaper field would be deemed respectable, and that in the field of philatelic journalism seemed like miraculous good fortune. Nor was amplitude and promptness of payment all that endeared this connection to us. Isaac Mekeel, young as he was (we learn with some surprise now that he was not many years older than his principal writers) understood full well the value of praise and encouragement in bringing out the best efforts and best qualities of his staff. He was an appreciative editor, a constant source of friendly encouragement, a constant spur and incentive and stimulous to do one's best; and, though it is nigh twenty years since the days of which we speak, the writer of this tribute has never ceased to feel for I. A. Mekeel the esteem born of gratitude for innumerable courtesies and aids in the term of his literary norlitate.

When evil days fell on the house of Mekeel, the youngest brother purchased the firm's weekly paper of the receivers, and continued it on the same policy as before. In due time, the disadvantages of St. Louis as a publishing center were realized and Mr. Mekeel betook himself, with his publication, to New York, where it soon became an integral part of the philatelic activity of the great metropolils.

There is no need to here enter on

the latter-day career of the weekly of which I. A. Mekeel was for so many years the principal owner. Under his own direct management it waxed big and prosperous beyond all precedent in philatelic publishing; in other and weaker hands it has a good deal fallen off from its former higher state—though it is still, without doubt, a valuable property. It was made so by I. A. Mekeel, who was a journalist of positive genius (not as a writer—for in that respect he was in no way distinguished—but as a manager), fitted to win success in much larger fields than the one in which he first ventured. And he did win great and distinct success in larger fields. Some ten or a dozen years since, having put his own paper on a solid and paying basis, and looking about him for new fields to conquer, he joined, in a relatively subordinate capacity, the staff of the Dry Goods Economist. The Dry Goods Economist is the great organ of the dry goods trade and one of the model trade papers of the world. It is also one of the most valuable newspaper properties in existence. By sheer merit and ability Mr. Mekeel climbed in a very few years to be virtually General Manager of this great publication; and in the merger of this and several other great trade papers which took place several years since, Mr. Mekeel took a prominent part and became one of the chiefs in the management of the associated properties. He was at the time of his death vice-President and Treasurer of the United Publishers Corporation and a man of much mark in the trade paper world. His death, at the early age of forty-three, robs philately of a man who had been the greatest individual factor in the development of modern philatelic journalism and the community at large of an upright and able man.

#### CURRENT AUCTION PRICES

##### The Haebler Sale

The sale on Jan. 20th, 21st and 23rd of the collection of Mr. Theodore Haebler, of New York, under the auspices of Morgenthau & Co., realized a total of \$7,508.95—for 1490 lots. We mention a few of the more interesting prices obtained:—

New Haven, 1845, 5c red, Reprint, signed in black—(last price at auction \$24.50)—\$29.50.

U. S., 1851-56, 1c blue, Type I, lightly cancelled in red, (cat. 30.00)—26.50

Ditto, Ditto, 1c blue, Type III, unused but slightly soiled (cat 50.00)—32.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 30c black, unused (last auction price, 41.00)—42.00.

U. S. 1861, August, 3c brown, red, unused o. g., (cat 50.00)—31.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 10c. dark green, unused close at top and has traces of horizontal crease (cat. 75.00)—27.00.

U. S., 1861, September, 3c, pink, deep shade, unused o. g. has minute

stain (cat 50.00)—29.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 3c lake, unused o. g. (cat. 15.00)—14.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 24c red lilac, unused (cat 20.00)—13.75.

U. S. 1862-66, 3c scarlet, pen cancelled (cat 40.00)—13.00.

U. S. 1867, with embossing—13x10, 3c rose, unused, o. g. (cat. 20.00)—17.75.

Ditto, Ditto,—11x13, 15c black, unused, o. g. close at top (cat. 25.00)—15.10.

U. S. 1875 Re-issue, 2c black, unused, o. g., (Cat 12.50)—9.25.

Ditto, Ditto, 3c brown red, unused, o. g., (cat. 20.00)—16.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 5c light brown, unused o. g. (cat. 12.50)—9.10.

Ditto, Ditto, 10c green, unused, o. g. (cat. 15.00)—10.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 12c black, unused, o. g. (cat. 20.00)—15.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 15c black, unused, o. g. (cat 30.00)—21.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 24c deep violet, unused, o. g. (cat 30.00)—15.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 30c brown orange, unused, o. g. a trifle close at left (cat 40.00)—23.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 90c blue, unused, straight edge at right (cat 40.00)—16.00.

U. S. 1875 reissue of 1869, 3c, blue, unused, o. g. (cat 12.00)—10.60.

Ditto, Ditto, 10c yellow, unused, o. g. (cat 12.50)—10.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 30c, blue and carmine, unused, o. g. (cat. 20.00)—13.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 90c black and carmine, unused, o. g. (cat 35.00)—21.50.

U. S. 1901, 1c green and black, invert, unused, o. g. (cat 25.00—recent auction price, 35.25)—36.50.

U. S. 1908, Bluish paper, 5c, blue, unused, o. g. (recent auction price, 21.00)—26.50.

U. S. Navy, 2c green, error, unused, close at bottom, (cat 65.00)—23.00.

U. S. State, \$1 light green, unused, o. g., very fine (cat. 75.00)—60.50

Ditto, Ditto, \$20 light green, unused o. g. (cat 50.00)—28.00.

Baltimore Carrier, 1852, 1c blue unused (cat. 25.00)—19.00.

New York 1842, 3c green glazed (cat 17.50)—15.50

Newspaper, 1875, Continental, \$9 yellow, unused o. g. close at right (cat-20.00)—12.25.

Ditto, Ditto, \$12 blue green, unused o. g., minute tear at right (cat 25.00)—11.25.

Ditto, Ditto, \$24 dark gray violet, un used, o. g. (cat 35.00)—18.00.

Ditto, Ditto, \$36 brown rose, unused o. g. (cat 45.00)—26.00.

Ditto, Ditto, \$48 red brown, unused o. g. (cat 60.00)—35.00.

Ditto, Ditto, \$60 violet unused o. g. perfs close at left (cat 75.00)—42.00.

Philippines, 1854, 5c orange, used (cat 25.00)—10.75.

Ditto, Ditto, 10c pale rose, used (cat 20.00)—15.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 1 r slate blue, lightly cancelled (cat 12.50)—8.25.

Philippines 1855, 5c vermilion, lightly cancelled, good margins (cat 30.00)—24.00.

Philippines, 1863, 1r violet, unused o. g. slight crease (cat 35.00)—25.00  
Ditto, Ditto, 2r blue, unused o. g. (cat 25.00)—24.50.

Philippines, 1868, 2r. blue, lightly cancelled (cat 35.00)—24.50.

Philippines, 1880, 10c green, unused o. g. (cat 25.00)—17.75.

Cuba, 1855, ¼rp orange red, used (cat 25.00)—20.50.

Cuba, 1856, 2rp orange red, unused o. g. (cat. 15.00)—10.50.

Cuba, 1883, 10c on 20c red brown, error, used (cat 20.00)—14.50.

Hawaii, 1853, 5c on 13c dark red, lightly cancelled, from Seybold Collection (cat 50.00)—51.00.

Porto Rico, 1877, 10c brown, error of color, unused o. g. (cat 30.00)—33.50.

Porto Rico, 1878, 10c red brown imperf. unused o. g.—15.25.

Porto Rico, 1890, 80c yellow green, unused, o. g. (cat 18.00)—15.25.

Coamo, 1898, 5c black, unused (cat. 15.00)—12.25.

**THE "IDEAL" STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB**

**A Paper Read by Mr. J. Jellyman, Before the Northampton Philatelic Society**

It is with a certain amount of trepidation that I have given as the title of this short paper "The 'Ideal' Stamp Exchange Club," as there are of course many opinions on the subject of Exchange Clubs held by various philatelists, many of them persons of larger experience than myself and whose ideas regarding the matter should in consequence carry far more weight than anything I can put before you.

All I am attempting to do is, as a collector of some years standing, and a member of various Exchange Clubs, to enumerate some of the "ideals" to be aimed at in the conduct (to my mind) of an Ideal Exchange Club, and some of the things to be avoided in order to bring about so desirable a result.

In the first place, with regard to membership. Needless to say every possible care should be taken (so far as is possible) to admit to membership only those philatelists whose bona-fides are beyond all doubt, and if, as is often the case, a member belongs to more than one club, careful enquiry should be made from the secretary of each club as to whether in his or her opinion the proposed member is desirable from his point of view such information (needless to say) being treated in the strictest confidence.

Membership of co-operation of Club Secretaries with the Stamp Exchange Protection Society by which every suspicious case of pilfering or substitution and of course all convicted cases could be made known generally among the Secretaries of Exchange

Clubs would perhaps act as a strong deterrent to some of those at present guilty of this exceedingly mean form of theft.

I can conceive of nothing more likely to "wreck" a club than the inclusion amongst its members of an individual or individuals who may be guilty of this malpractice and every possible precaution should be taken to guard against this. I fully admit the difficulties in the way, but it is certainly an "Ideal" to be aimed at.

With regard to the number of members, there are of course many opinions, but I favour a postal list of not more than from 25 to 30 members, as it seems to me that the longer list means that a very considerable time elapses before sheets are returned to members, and the ideal I would suggest to Club Secretaries is that sheets should be returned to contributors within three months of the date on which the packet in which they are included started its rounds.

I feel sure that many Club Secretaries will be in disagreement with me here, and I suppose a compromise can and is made by sub-dividing members into "Foreign," Colonial," and other sections, but, personally, I have felt a disinclination to contribute sheets to some of the larger clubs, owing to the fact that sheets are not returned soon enough to complete two circuits in twelve months.

Members are, of course, themselves largely to blame for delays of the packet on circuit, and I would ask them to help forward the best interests of their respective clubs by doing their best to carry out the rules in this respect.

With regard to pricing the basis should, of course, be Gibbons current catalogue, which is generally accepted as the standard one in this country, and whether the pricing is "net," or "gross" is, I think, immaterial, although, personally, I favour gross pricing, as it seems to simplify matters when comparing prospective purchases with the catalogue values. The ideal to be aimed at is, however, a uniform system in all clubs, i.e., either net, or gross.

I have enjoyed the membership of a club for many years, where a rigid rule is made, that with the exception of unused copies, which would nett at less than face value, no stamps shall be priced at higher prices than Gibbons catalogue price, and all prices are gross i.e., subject to 50% discount at settlement. This rule is surprisingly successful, and the tales in this particular Club, in proportion to its membership, are exceptionally good, but it has this possible drawback, that in all probability very choice copies of rare and medium stamps may not be included, as members can realize better prices elsewhere.

And here I would warn members against over-pricing. While, as I have

just stated, choice copies of medium and rare stamps are undoubtedly worth in many instances, more than half catalogue prices, there are large numbers of stamps in fair condition only, I do not mean damaged, but stamps that would not answer to the description "fine," which might be priced at one-third (nett) of Gibbons prices or even less, and still not be under-priced, with advantage to the sales of the members contributing such copies.

I hardly like to venture to offer any suggestions to Secretaries regarding settlement for purchases, as the delay which often occurs in this respect is far more often the fault of the members rather than the Secretary. I would appeal to all members of Exchange Clubs to help their club and their Secretary by paying for all stamps purchased immediately such payment becomes due, according to the rules of the individual club or clubs to which they belong.

It seems to me absolutely unworthy of members to make it necessary for the secretary to write again and again for payment of balances owing in this respect. It is bad for the club, in that it delays settlement and often return of sheets, it is bad for the offending member, as such conduct is either careless or dishonourable, and it exceedingly bad (in a somewhat different sense) for the unfortunate secretary.

Mr. W. Nichols has kindly sent me a copy of the rules of the "Stamps" Exchange Society, of which he is secretary, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking him and also of congratulating him on the excellence of the rules which govern this society.

I am especially glad to notice that Rule 5 states "that all sheets sent in will be insured against loss by fire or theft while in the secretary's hands and all packets sent out will be fully insured against all transit risks, also all sheets returned by the secretary to members will be insured for £3 or more if desired."

As stated by Mr. Nicholls, "This insurance scheme is very comprehensive and protects members property in every possible way, so contributors can safely send in sheets to any value, with an absolute minimum of risk."

There are, of course, many other points of importance in insuring the successful working of an "Ideal" Exchange Club, but time will not permit of my dealing with them now.

In the main, they are all covered by the excellent set of rules which govern most of the Exchange Clubs, and in conclusion I would say, accept and endeavour to loyally observe the rules of the club to which you belong, in order to make the working of the club as successful as possible, remembering the very true proverb which says: "Evil is wrought by want of thought more than want of heart."—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

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Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

**THE EARL OF CRAWFORD**

Philatelic England mourns. One of her greatest and most valued leaders, and one whose connection with Philately has been of almost inestimable public service, is no more. The Earl of Crawford died in London on January 31st.

There can be scarcely any portion of the philatelic world to which the philatelic fame of Lord Crawford has not penetrated. Best known to us for his connection with our own hobby, he was, however, a man of mark in other and greater fields of human action. Lord Crawford, who was descended from one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Scotland and who was premier Earl on the roll of Scottish peers, was born in France in 1847. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge and was a member of Parliament from 1874 to 1880. The greater part of his life has, however, been given over to science, in many branches of which he was an unwearied and lifelong investigator. He was responsible for stamping out the cholera when in the nineties it threatened to invade England; as a student of heart diseases, he was the introducer in England of the sphygmograph for registering the beating of the pulse and in many other instances his labors for science bore practical fruit to mankind. He was at one time President of the Royal Astronomical Society and was an active and valued member of many of the most important scientific societies in Europe. Lord Crawford was a very enthusias-

tic yachtsman, and for a great many years past a great part of his time was spent on the ocean, in his palatial sea-going yacht, the Valhalla. In this yacht during the latter portion of his life he practically lived; cruising in her to many waters and spending a much larger portion of his time on shipboard than on shore—a life, it may be added, which may well be considered peculiarly suited to study and philosophy.

Lord Crawford's connection with philately is of some fifteen or twenty years duration; for at least a decade past he has been universally recognized as one of the world's greatest philatelists. To the wealth and the leisure so essential to collecting on a grand scale, he added a love for abstruse philatelic study which made his collections the model of the world in some important particulars. The modern fashion of "writing up" an album's pages—and a very good and sensible fashion it is—was virtually introduced by Lord Crawford. Each specimen or series of specimens in his albums which in any way required it was attended by an explanatory note conveying such facts as to its intent or usage as seemed necessary for the proper appreciation of the specimen's interest, importance and philatelic status. The custom of "writing in" such notes is now very generally followed by the best advanced collectors; and philately has Lord Crawford mainly to thank for this excellent innovation.

His studies in English stamps have led to many important and interesting discoveries, particularly in the intricate and almost boundless field of "Early English." Lord Crawford was able for obvious reasons, to secure access to archives of the Government which no ordinary philatelic investigator could ever hope to obtain permission to inspect, and he was able, through this means, to give the philatelic world authoritative information on many points which could never otherwise in all probability, have been fully and definitely settled.

Lord Crawford's collection of the stamps of Great Britain is, in all probability, the greatest and most elaborate ever formed. His United States collection enjoys almost equal eminence. Only one other existing collection of these stamps challenges competition with the U. S. of Lord Crawford—namely, the wonderful collection formed by Mr. Geo. H. Worthington—and it is a moot point which of these two great collections is really the finer and better.

Last summer Lord Crawford doubtless with at least a partial fore-knowledge of the brief tenure of life remaining to him, sold to a big London house all his collections save only the aforesaid Great Britain and United States—on which latter he had lavished the chief philatelic pains and labor of his life, and which it is rea-

sonable to hope he destined for permanent preservation in some national repository.

At a very early period of his philatelic career, Lord Crawford joined the London (now the Royal) Philatelic Society, and speedily became its vice-President—a position equal in dignity to the presidency of other stamp bodies, inasmuch as the President of the London Society during that era was no other than the Prince of Wales, now King George V. The Presidency of the Prince, even though he then was, as he still is, an ardent lover of philately, was, in reality, merely nominal. Once or twice a year he attended, and presided at a meeting of the Society. But Lord Crawford was the real head of the Society, and when the Prince of Wales gave up the Presidency, on his accession to the crown of England, the vice-President was, with unanimous approbation elevated to the vacant place. As President of this distinguished body, Lord Crawford was instrumental in procuring the change of name from the "London" to the "Royal" Philatelic Society—a change which has contributed greatly toward general prestige of philately in England, and, indeed, throughout the world. The open and undisguised connection with philately of a man of the rank of Lord Crawford has also been very beneficial to the hobby. In fact is the public knowledge of the philatelic tastes of Lord Crawford, King George, and various other noble personages who have been connected with the Royal Society, is to be ascribed no small part of the public respect at present paid to philately in England.

Lord Crawford will long be held in great esteem by philatelic literature collectors as in an especial manner the great patron and encourager of this branch of collecting. Lord Crawford's philatelic library was without doubt the largest and most complete ever formed. Its nucleus was the great library of the late Jno. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, first president of the American Philatelic Society and the most eminent American philatelist of his time, for which Lord Crawford paid no less a sum than \$10,000. At later dates the Crawford Library was enriched by the purchase of the most notable collection in Germany—that formed by the late Judge Fraenkel—and by many other accessions of only slightly lesser note. Current philatelic literature was kept complete in the Earl's library by the most liberal orders to his agents to procure everything of this sort making its appearance in any part of the world. Even a most obscure amateur stamp journal printed by a boy on his own press could safely count on Lord Crawford becoming one of its subscribers, provided only the existence of the paper were brought to the notice of his agents. Lord Crawford collecting ev-

everything printed in relation to stamps and the extent and richness of his library has been well revealed to the world in the great book thereon compiled by Mr. E. D. Bacon and published by the Philatelic Literature Society.

The death of such a man is a great and grievous loss to Philately all over the world.

**WHAT IS THE IDEAL FORM OF STAMP COLLECTING?**

Ferris S. Chilcott

[Stamp Collectors Fortnightly]

(Continued from last week)

The establishment of New Issue Series by many of the leading dealers has materially stimulated the cult of the unused stamp. By subscribing to a good New Issue Service a complete collection of modern stamps, in mint condition, can be acquired at a comparatively small outlay, and those collectors who cannot afford to go as high as £1, may stop at the 10s., 5s., or even 1s. face value, with just as much enjoyment and satisfaction.

To the minds of many I am sure this method of procedure can hardly be termed collecting. To form a collection of these lines can never become an ideal to strive after. Surely a collection rich in minor varieties, shades, etc., has yielded the owner far more enjoyment in its formation than a collection of immaculate but commonplace varieties which one can acquire by merely paying a regular subscription to a New Issue Service, or which can be bought at any stamp shop. After all, it is a great ideal to collect what one cannot hope to complete, for completeness would spoil the pleasure of collecting and the interest would begin to fade. To make our want lists and commission a dealer to do one's collecting for one, is surely not an ideal to strive after, and can afford the owner no more pleasure than is experienced by the wealthy magnate who employs clerks to do his collecting for him.

Nowadays there is a tendency to eliminate such side-lines from one's collection as officials, postage dues, etc. The advent of the "Simple Life" movement has doubtless had a lot to do with this, but to my mind there is no real reason for excluding these stamps from one's collection as they form part and parcel of a nation's post office machinery as do the ordinary adhesives; therefore a collection of the stamps of any country could not be considered complete without them, and I venture to say that they are more worthy of an honoured position in one's collection than a good many so-called postage stamps.

The question of "condition" is a most important one. Once upon a

time the condition of a stamp was deemed of little consequence; the fact that a stamp was minus its perforation and the greater part of the design, did not deprive it of an honoured position in a collection in those early days. But nowadays one rarely sees a damaged stamp, at any rate a badly damaged stamp, in any collection, and this doubtless can be attributed to the influence of the ever-growing army of "condition cranks." A damaged stamp is undoubtedly an eyesore in any collection and absolutely spoils the appearance of its own particular page of the album.

It is certainly a higher ideal to form a small collection of say 500 to 1000 stamps, each in nice condition, well centred and lightly postmarked, than a large collection of rare stamps in indifferent condition.

The diligent collector soon finds that his troubles multiply with his stamps, and in many cases his troubles begin with the stamps of the United States of America. After a careful study of the catalogue he divides up the four or five album pages allotted to our great rival among the nations according to the estimated number of issues. He begins by placing them all in order of date, but soon discovers that he has sufficient of the later issues to occupy more than the space at his disposal and he is obliged to annex a portion from the earlier issues in consequence. This is, however, merely postponing the evil day. As he progresses he acquires a more representative collection of the country under notice, having secured stamps of many of the earlier issues, but he is at his wit's end to know where to mount them, and so in a few years his collection of U. S. A., becomes a jumbled mass of stamps mounted regardless of any system of arrangement. There is only one remedy, and that is the use of the blank album with interchangeable leaves. Having purchased one of these the collector may arrange his sets without any fear of overcrowding, whilst pairs blocks and strips may be inserted without disturbing other issues. In a word the loose leaf album affords ample scope for individuality and freedom of arrangement.

Another development, in connection with mounting worthy of mention, is the "Cistafile," by means of which a collection can be arranged on a series of cards of varying sizes, each indexed and so arranged as to avoid the danger of rubbing.

It would not perhaps be out of place to say just a few words on what should not be placed in an album. Many collectors regard the stamp album merely as a receptacle for stamps, but photographs and illustrations go a long way towards adding interest to a collection; whilst forgeries and genuine stamps mounted side by side are always a source of great interest to one's non-collecting friends.

**TRADE COLUMN**

**Rate**—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.

**Special Offer**—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smithport, Pa.

American Rapid Telegraph to applicants for approvals. C. B. Rosenberg, 5834 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Liberia 1910 Triangles blue and red surcharges, set of 2 mint 18c, cat. 30c. OCCIDENTAL STAMP CO., 522 37th Avenue, San Francisco.

As regards the actual mounting: if a collector decides to specialise a country or group of countries, he may wish to transfer such a country or countries from his general album, either continuing his general collection in the printed album or disposing of it. In this case not more than eight or ten stamps should be mounted on one page, as, if an artistic appearance is desired, overcrowding must be avoided. Each single specimen, pair, block or strip should be framed by a line one-eighth of an inch clear from the edge, as this frame serves to show up the stamps remarkably well. Floral and other decorations should be avoided as these tend to distract one's attention from the stamps. If, again, it is decided to transfer an entire general collection to a blank loose-leaf album, it is impracticable to limit one's self to mounting eight to ten stamp to the page, and in this case an average of 15 to 20 stamps per page does not present an unduly crowded appearance. Further, the writing up of a collection is the best way of knowing one's stamps, as well as affording interest to others examining one's collection.

In our consideration of these various forms of collecting, however, there is one point which we must not omit to emphasize, and that is, that the collector should not be constantly changing his mind. Some collectors gather foreign stamps one season and colonials the next, after which perhaps the colonials are sold to purchase more foreign varieties. Many collectors, it is said, disposed of their Queen's Head collections, in order to form a King's Head collection a few years ago when the rage for King's Heads was at its height. A collector will never make headway by doing this. "Stick to what you have got, and follow up what you are doing!" is sound advice.

But, after all, what is the secret of the ever-growing popularity of stamp collecting? Is it not this, that the collecting of stamps tends to bring people together and to create a feeling of unity and comradeship among them? One may collect stamps in absolute solitude and without ever meeting brother philatelists. Many, of



course, do so, and doubtless find much pleasure, instruction and, perhaps, profit, in the hobby, but no one can realize the full fascination of stamp collecting until he or she meets other collectors with whom to exchange duplicates, to chat about the contents of their respective collections, and to discuss the bargains that have been struck, and the lucky "finds" he or she has made or hopes to make. Stamp collecting, in fact, is a truly fraternal hobby, and each one of us has it in his power whilst helping ourselves to also render assistance to others.

Nowadays philatelic societies are a great fact in philately. At meetings of these societies one is enabled to hear lectures given by various of the members, and to add to one's knowledge of one's stamps, and to show one's collections in competition with others. It is the spirit of friendly rivalry that is the life and soul of stamp collecting. "Get a better lot than the other fellows"—that is a very widespread ideal, and I think an excellent one too.

In conclusion I would just like to express the wish that, whatever department of our hobby a collector may decide to adopt it may afford him or her the same pleasure as it has afforded me.

**BRITISH POSTAGE PAID STAMPS**

Messrs. W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., of Cambridge, send us the following announcement which they ask us to publish. We do this with great pleasure, as we are sure such a book will be of great help and interest to many of our readers. The book will probably be ready in February.

"Messrs. W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge, have in the press a volume entitled 'British Postage Paid Stamps' an illustrated and priced catalogue of over 5,000 varieties used since 1870, by W. Hartree, M. A.

These stamps have, until recent years, received little attention from stamp collectors and very little is known about the varieties which exist. The number of persons who collect them and who realize that they are not ordinary postmarks, is, however, steadily increasing, so it is hoped that the present catalogue will be useful to these and to others who wish to study these stamps.

It illustrates all the different types known to have been used during the last 40 years, describes the different known varieties of each type in a manner which is at once very simple and very convenient for reference, and gives a good idea of the relative rarity of each variety by the price attached to it.

Further, there are Appendices giving a list of known errors and a list of the earliest known dates on which the different types have been used, and the catalogue itself is preceded by Explanatory Notes and an Introduction

which, besides giving all available information about the stamps themselves offers useful suggestions as to their arrangement and mounting in a collection.

**ACTION AGAINST STAMP DEALER**

In the Westminster County Court, London, on December 18th, Mr. Leonard Harris Goldman, an "infant," sued Mr. H. Roberts, a stamp dealer, of High Holborn. Counsel for the plaintiff stated that on the 16th October plaintiff offered to sell Mr. Roberts three German stamps surcharged "China." Mr. Roberts, after examining the stamps two or three times, eventually gave 2s. for them.

On the 18th November, plaintiff wished to sell some more stamps and offered them to Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts asked him if he was the boy who had sold him the German stamps. Plaintiff replied in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Roberts demanded 2s. back from the boy as he said that, on putting the stamps in soak, some proved to be damaged. Plaintiff refused at first, and Mr. Roberts threatened that if he did not immediately pay him the 2s. he would call a policeman, which defendant admitting saying. Plaintiff, who was only fifteen years of age, was frightened at this threat and paid the 2s.

The action was brought as a matter of principal to recover the sum of 2s. Mr. Roberts stated before the Registrar that he was a dealer of 27 years' experience and that plaintiff had represented to him, and that he only paid the 2s. on the representation, that the stamps were perfect, which was denied by the plaintiff. The Registrar stated that a dealer of 27 years' experience ought to know exactly what he was buying and ordered the 2s to be refunded with costs.—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

The United Stamp Co. announce a very important purchase in the acquisition of the Special British Colonial Collection formed by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, former President of the American Philatelic Society and a philatelist of national fame and reputation. Mr. Toppan's collection is stated to be extraordinarily fine, not only in early issues, both in used and unused condition, but in Twentieth Century issues, including nearly all the high values up to £25.

The United Stamp Co. is certainly to be congratulated on this important purchase, which once again affords evidence of this concern's great enterprise and progressiveness.

Mr. Robert Haynes, of Toledo, Ohio one of the few men to ever make even a middling success of the stamp auction business in any city other than

New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, has retired from the field. Mr. W. G. Whittaker, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the most prominent and capable of that city's many excellent philatelists, has taken over the business and will continue it from Cleveland. The name "Haynes—Liberia" which had become well known through Mr. Haynes' liberal use of printer's ink, will be retained by Mr. Whittaker.

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The Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s revived auction department, under the capable management of Mr. Hugh M. Clark, is showing much activity this season. Its 173rd Sale, scheduled for Feb. 18th, contains a great variety of attractive offerings.

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Gibbons Stamp Circular, in commenting on some of the shortcomings of the Parcel Post and Panama sets, says: "It is more apparent than ever that the Postmaster General should be the recipient of a petition that would suggest the appointment of a philatelist of standing amongst us as a kind of consulting expert, to the Department in the choice of designs and colors for stamps. We could give them lots of points down Washington way." We heartily second the suggestion.

The daily papers under date of Oct. 16 announced a treaty of peace between Italy and Turkey by which Turkey cedes Tripoli to Italy. This ought to cause quite a change in stamp issues.

Do you notice that collectors are paying special attention to collecting the first three or four issues of the U. S. in red, green and blue cancellations? Why not look out for the recent and current issues the same way while they are available? A red or green cancellation in our current stamps is very much scarcer in proportion than they were in the early issues. The post office prescribes a certain kind of ink nowadays. It may have been noticed that the black ink in use for years has lately been supplanted in some large cities by a very washy blue ink. It would seem as if there had been some authorization of this change.

The collector in the little town has these days at least an equal show with the city collectors and perhaps an advantage, for it is at the little towns, where orders for stamped envelopes are small, that the odds and ends and in many cases the rarities are to be found. To a little town of 100 inhabitants went the complete issue of one variety of the 1907 envelopes, so far as has ever been found.

# A SPLENDID ADVERTISING MEDIUM!

If you are a Stamp dealer you should at least  
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An inch advertisement will cost you but  
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are interested in stamps.

## THE BOYS' MAGAZINE,

Advertising Dept.

Smethport, Pa.

**STAMP ISSUING COUNTRIES.  
OF THE BALKAN WAR**

By Henry Warren

In 1878 by the treaty of Berlin, Austria was authorized to administer to Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the people had become settled Bosnia issued its first set of stamps in 1879. They bore the Austrian arms and continued with modifications to do so until 1906, when they issued a set showing the capital, postal conveyance and a picture of the Emperor.

In Eastern Roumelia in 1880 the Turkish Stamps were used surcharged "R. O." of the words Roumelie Orientali." The year 1885 shows there was a revolution. Turkish stamps were surcharged with the crowned lion denoting Southern Bulgaria. The life of this stamp was twelve days, when ordinary Bulgaria stamps became in use.

In 1898-99 Crete issued its first postage stamps during the period of a joint administration by European powers. The first stamps were sort of label, and the post carried it three times a week to different towns. They are claimed to be doubtful, being made it is said for collectors.

In 1900 they started to issue regular stamps and we find a great many varieties and surcharges.

Bulgaria became a principality by the treaty of Berlin and issued its first stamp in 1879, with a design of the crowned lion of Bulgaria. The commemorative issue of 1901 shows the cherry wood cannon preserved in the National Museum at Sofia, being one of the several used by the Bulgarian insurgents of Panagyurestee on the outbreak of the revolt against the Turks.

Montenegro was not declared independent of its mother country until 1878, but as early as 1874 it had stamps of its own, bearing the portrait of Prince Nikita. They were made by the Austrian Government, being watermarked with the Austria watermark.

In 1902 they issued another set with the prince's portrait in a circle. Serbia's issue was printed locally in 1866. In the same year another set took its place bearing the profile of Prince Michael. He was later assassinated and a grand nephew Milan IV, was chosen as Prince and later became King.

Several issues occur later, and in 1905 the stamps bear the profile of King Peter.

Turkey, that country which looks as though it will be wiped off the map, issued its first stamps in 1863. All stamps bear the crescent and star, as no ruler's portrait is allowed on a stamp. All stamps except the first issue to date are printed in Constantinople.

Moldavia and Wallachia now known as Roumania, issued in 1858 four stamp which were only used for four

months.

They are extremely valuable and only those who have a long bank roll can hope to get them. In fact the 27 Paris was not discovered until 1869.

There was a law passed in 1867 changing the money from "lei" to "bani."

In 1870 the French Government printer was ordered to make a new set for Roumania, but owing to the Franco-Prussian War work was delayed until 1872. All issues after 1880 show the portrait of King Charles.

In the year 1861 Greece issued her first stamps. The design was the same as the French except that Mercury head was substituted.

Albert-Barre, a well known printer in Paris, engraved the first lot. These were later printed in Athens by inexperienced printers and the expressions are very poor.

The first printing shows very fine engraving. It is certainly a pity that governments do not have the same style today instead of issuing a lot of labels. In 1896 there was an issue to commemorate the Olympic Games and included reproductions of the Stadium and Parthenon. In 1901 and 1906 there were more commemoratives issued.—Stamp and Coin Collector.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE**

United Stamp Company Herald—January, 1913—pp 16—United Stamp Co., Chicago.

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Catalogue of Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 173 rd Sale—The Collector's Club, New York, Feb. 18th—The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

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Gibbons Stamp Circular—February, 1913—pp 6—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

**WASHINGTON NOTES**

An unusual mistake was made in connection with the issuance of the Panama commemorative set, the first of the year, the discovery being made only a short time before that the two cent stamp was erroneously labeled. The stamp bore a picture of the Pedro Miguel locks at Panama, but by some mix-up of photographs or careless labeling, nobody seems to know which, the stamp was engraved and printed with the title Gatun Locks. The Department immediately ordered the entire issue of the two cent value some 23,000,000 stamps, to be destroyed, and January 20th, issued a new two cent stamp with the words "Panama Canal" under the picture of the locks, the rest of the stamp being left unchanged. This completes the commemorative set of four stamps, which are now on sale throughout the country, although here in Washington they are only supplied when specifically asked for at the stamp window.

An idea of the progress of the new parcel post system is given by the Post Office Department in a statement setting forth that 339,500,000 parcel post stamps have thus far been issued to postmasters, with a value of \$18,011,120.

Washington has had 2,170,900 stamps valued at \$100,370. The letter carrier offices are led in this respect by Chicago, with an issue of 46,000,000 stamps valued at \$2,673,000, followed by St. Louis, with a stamp issue of 15,200,000 valued at \$930,000. New York ranks third, with an issue of 15,000,000 valued at \$770,000; Philadelphia next, with an issued of 6,000,000, valued at \$397,000, and Boston next, with an issue of 3,000,000, valued at \$125,000.

The Department has this month inaugurated a vigorous war on stamp brokers, not the regular canceled postage stamp dealers, but those located principally in the large cities, who conduct a business in the buying and selling of current unused United States stamps at varying discounts from their face value. Obviously the stamps find their way into the hands of these brokers in ways not always approved by the police department, and the officials are doing good in more ways than one in their efforts to break up the practice.

Postage stamp frauds against the government and various business houses amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually have been unearthed in New York City alone, where the annual business of stamp brokers, as estimated by the department amounts to about \$1,500,000. In that city there are located some twenty so-called brokers who purchase postage stamps at a discount, usually from 50 cents to 90 cents on the dollar, and sell them to merchants from 95 to 99 cents on the dollar. The stolen stamps are obtained largely from office boys and confidential employes, who embezzle them from their employers. Another source of supply is from yeggmen who rob post-offices. By ingenious methods these brokers bring to the attention of the office boys and other employes the fact that they purchase uncanceled stamps, postal cards and envelopes.

The annual reunion of the Washington Philatelic Society took place during the month, in the form of a dinner, at which philatelic terms were used in describing the edibles on the menu. Cape Cod oysters were designated as "split provisionals on original covers;" the salmon steak was "watermarked Colombia river;" and cigarettes were in "rubber paper." The whole affair was "stamped" a success by all present. The officers of the society are: W. A. Johnson, president; F. B. Wheaton, vice president; J. Finney Engle, secretary; Rutherford Wysong, treasurer; T. R. Hungerford, sale superintendent, and H. C. Beck, superintendent of auctions.—Philatelic West.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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SMETHPORT, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1913

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### SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

By Emil Tamsen.

At last the Ministers have definitely approved of the design for the new Postage and Revenue stamps of the Union of South Africa, and have returned it to London, so that the dies may be cut, and the plates made. None of the designs to which prizes were awarded last year have been officially accepted, but a new one, sketched in London, has been selected; it is of the ordinary plain nature, without anything of a national or emblematical description. The head of His Majesty King George will be shown in an oval, down the sides and round the portrait will be the words "Union of South Africa" and "Unie van Zuid Afrika." The border will be of very simple but effective scrollwork, and at the bottom, in the right and left corners, the value of the stamp will be shown in figures. The colour of the 1/2d. will be green, of the 1d. red, and of the 2 1/2d. blue, in accordance with the Postal Union regulations. The colours of the other values are to be fixed at a later date, but I think that the colour scheme at present in use in other British colonies will be accepted. There is no local reason why any exceptions should be made.

The Revenue stamps will be of a larger size than the Postage stamps, and of a more ambitious and artistic design, having the King's Head in the centre, the inscription at the top and on both sides, and value at bottom.

I wonder why the Governments of Australia and South Africa go to the trouble of calling for designs from the public, and awarding money prizes for some of them, and then pigeon-hole them and fall back on the professional stamp designers' ideas; it seems to me a waste of energy and public money, as well as a slight on the successful artists. A national or emblematical design is called for, and when this, more or less, is forthcoming, it is superseded by the ordinary commonplace idea of the printer. Verily some governments have peculiar ideas!

At the beginning of this year several values of the current Transvaal King's Head stamps, and also of the Postage Due stamps, ran out of stock; it was then decided to reprint all values from 1/2d. to £1, and now a large stock is on hand, estimated to last till the middle of next year, when

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the new stamps of the Union design are expected to be ready for issue. In the meantime the stamps of the other colonies have been more or less used up; the stock of Orange River Colony was first exhausted, evidently having been the smallest, then followed Natal, and then the Cape. Nowadays one very seldom sees on commercial or bank correspondence any other than Transvaal stamps. On private correspondence now and then an odd value of the stamps of one of the three colonies is seen, but speaking generally all are obsolete. There is still a small stock of some of the values of the stamps of the various colonies on hand in the Stamp Office in Cape Town, an office specially created to supply collectors and dealers, and all orders received in the Union are executed from there.

In October, 1911, we had a sensation out here when the Orange River Colony Fourpence stamp, with faulty spelling "IOSTAGE," was rediscovered; every collector hunted for them, but as the error occurred only once on a sheet of 240 stamps the output was very small, and when the Postmaster-General's attention was drawn to it he promptly had all remaining sheets overhauled, and the error removed and destroyed. This variety was first found on the old single "CA" paper, and later rediscovered on the multiple "CA" paper. I have never heard of any sheet on which it had not existed, so it must have been on the original plate. The wonder is that it was not chronicled in the philatelic papers. I believe it was Mr. Ewen who first discovered it, and then Mr. de Raay in Holland. Both mentioned it in their papers. Kohl's Handbook draws attention to its existence in a footnote, but out here nobody knew of it. Very few dealers and no collectors handle complete sheets of 240 stamps, and when they do, who is likely to look for an error in a De la Rue printing? I consider this stamp just as collectable as many of the errors given and priced in the catalogues. Out here this error has a firm price of £5, and I think it fully worth that figure. Just try to get a mint copy from your dealer.

Speaking of errors reminds me that the Transvaal 1d., red, with Cape watermarks (No. 579 of Gibbon's Catalogue) has not been accounted for as yet. Nobody seems to know when it was issued or whether more than one sheet even existed. Knowing how strict the authorities are with watermarked paper, which is checked when given out to the printers, who have to account for every sheet, one would think that a corresponding error of a Cape stamp would have been found with a multiple "CA" watermark, but I have never heard of one as yet. It might pay some collectors to spend a few lonely winter evenings in looking through stocks of Cape stamps, which

are common enough to be had in quantities, to find the error. The time spent over this search would be well rewarded if successful.

The reprints of the Transvaal issues of 1885, 1894, 1895, and 1896 are coming over here in full sets. I saw a set the other day lightly obliterated with forged cancellations, and I am sure that ninety-nine out of every hundred collectors will be taken in by these frauds. The originator of these reprints with forged cancellations says ces timbres sont oblitérés annulés. I think that is quite a new term for forged cancellations and ought to be a new addition to the philatelic dictionary. I have been offered imperforate pairs and blocks of the 1885 issue, and I would warn collectors not to have anything to do with these, except as reprints and at waste-paper prices, because as genuine originals they do not exist.

In July, 1913, we are going to have a Philatelic Exhibition in Durban, under the auspices of the Natal Philatelic Society, and I hope it will be a success. Durban, the Brighton of South Africa, is simply lovely in July, and everybody who can possibly get away from the Transvaal runs down to the sea. Consequently many collectors will be there, and thus there ought to be a good competition. I look forward to seeing a really good collection of Natal stamps. The 1869-70 issues, Gibbons' Nos. 26 to 58, have always been scarce here, and I would like to see these well represented. The first issue of 1857, Nos. 1 to 7, are only a matter of £ s. d., but the later issues afford more philatelic study, especially as there are more copies with forged than with genuine surcharges about out here.

The Philatelic Press has sadly fallen off lately in these parts. The South African Philatelist is dead, owing to Mr. Henderson, the editor, leaving the Transvaal. It was a bright paper, well edited, but was not sufficiently backed up by local collectors to make it a paying concern. As long as Mr. Henderson was willing to work for love, and to be out of pocket, it was all right, but when he left then there was nobody to take his place. If we had a strong firm of dealers in South Africa, a philatelic paper might pay as a house organ, but to rely on collectors alone to make a paper pay is useless; it was tried before the war and failed, and it will fail again. The other paper, The South African Philatelic Advertiser and Natal Philatelist, has also ceased to exist, No. 13 being its last number. The editor, in his farewell, states that owing to a lack of support, he is compelled to cease publication. He is confident that his paper would be a big success in South Africa, provided the editor had the hearty co-operation of all local philatelists (that is just the point I am emphasizing). The editor goes on to

say, "The apathy of South African collectors is deplorable." (I have read similar remarks from other parts of the globe). He goes on to say, "All over the world at this time signs are not wanting of a philatelic revival, yet, mark you, South Africa does not share in this revival. Philately, as far as South Africa is concerned, is either dead or dormant. And why? Surely we have right at our doors in the stamps of the various provinces enough of interest and to spare." Personally, I quite agree with the editor in his remarks, but I also remember a conversation I had with the late Mr. E. Nankivell, who was a most prolific writer, when he was publishing The Transvaal Collectors' Quarterly. He asked me to suggest some means of arousing more interest in his paper, and I suggested making it The African Philatelist, and writing about all African States, Republics, French, German and Portuguese Colonies, and not confining himself to British Colonies alone. He did not like my idea, and the result was that he had to cease publication; and so it will always be when one caters for a limited section of the public. We have now only one philatelic paper left out here, The Rhodesian Philatelist, the organ of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia. It is very ably written, but it confines itself practically to Rhodesian stamps, and I fear it will not have material enough to go round.

I find that but few collectors here care for shades, if they are not catalogued and spaces provided for them in the album. Besides, the correct description of colours has its difficulties out here as well as at home, even more so where personal intercourse, except in a few large towns, is infrequent. When I call a stamp ultramarine another calls it pale blue and if I start upon reds or greens, confusion abounds, and I am afraid it will be ever so till a genius arises and gives us philatelists a workable colour chart. May we live long enough to see it.—From Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal.

#### THE READING TABLE

#### WHAT WE FIND IN THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUR

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

[The Philatelic Journal of America; Monthly; Edited by Chas Haviland Mekeel; Published by the Stamp Security Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Feb. 1913; pp. 40.]

Mr. Mekeel has put forth an exceedingly fine February number—one that deals brilliantly with a great variety of live philatelic topics and is full of information and edification to the discerning reader. We have ourselves read it with more pleasure and inter-

est than we have derived from the perusal of any previous issue of the P. J. of A. under the new dispensation; and we should feel grossly ungrateful if we did not, in return for this entertainment, devote a little space to mentioning some of the points that most impressed us in our perusal of the number.

The P. J. of A. is very strong on news of newly issued stamps and newly discovered varieties; and it has a very taking way of presenting this information. Instead of briefly and dryly recording the bare fact that such and such a country has recently issued such and such varieties, the P. J. of A. transcribes from the foreign press such full description and comment as these new issues elicit in the countries where they are first noted—a system which has many advantages over the ordinary cut and dried style of chronicling. The P. J. of A. is, in fact, far superior to any other American stamp magazine in the skill and acumen with which it selects salient items from the foreign press. As a sample of its work in this direction we reprint on another page quite a bunch of items of this sort from the same February number.

The St. Louis magazine is also very strong on U. S. vending machine perforations—a new branch of philatelic study which has from the first been handled by the P. J. of A. more fully and adequately than by any other American stamp publication. Opinions may differ as to the philatelic interest or importance of these varieties; but there is no question that a great many people are taking delight in collecting them—which is certainly valid reason why our public prints should inform their readers all that can be ascertained in regard to them. The P. J. of A. has been assiduous in its efforts in this direction; and is still so far from having wearied of well doing that six pages of the current issue are given over to news and notes of these varieties—almost every item printed being of real and timely interest to all those who affect this special cult.

An unusually interesting article deals with the recent "Philadelphia find" of St. Louis Postmaster's Stamps a subject on which Mr. Mekeel naturally takes special and peculiar interest, as his house handled the greater portion of the famous Louisville find of 1895 and as he has undoubtedly bought and sold more copies of the St. Louis stamp than any other man living. It is somewhat interesting to compare the dimensions of the two finds. In the Philadelphia lot the St. Louis stamps were distributed as follows:

- Six 5c values.
- Seventy-nine 10c values.
- Twenty 20c values.
- These were on fifty-one covers.
- The distribution of the Louisville

lot was as follows:

- Seventy-five 5c values.
- Forty-six 10c values.
- Sixteen 20c values.

The difference in the numbers of the 5c value found in the two finds is worthy of notice.

Mr. Mekeel states that early in 1912, Mr. Hemingway, the fortunate Philadelphian, who discovered all this treasure trove in a mass of old paper he had purchased for the purpose of conversion into paper stock, secured a copy of the work on the St. Louis stamps published by the Mekeel Co. shortly after the Louisville find of 1895 and made a study of the stamps on his own account, at least as far as one who is not a philatelist could go. Few non-philatelic discoverers of valuable stamps have been as wise in their generation as Mr. Hemingway, who is evidently a very level-headed business man. The Louisville discoverers, for example, realized a mere pittance as compared with the prices ultimately brought by the specimens—and it is seldom the case that a non-philatelist who unearths a rare stamp knows enough of its value to profit accordingly. Mr. Hemingway, however, like the careful and cautious business man, he evidently is, "sat tight" on his new found treasure till he had informed himself pretty accurately on its real value. Then, and not before, he let go a portion of his holdings, consisting of two 5c, sixteen 10c and four 20c and the U. S. general issue 5 and 10c of 1847 (Mr. Mekeel is a little vague here, but we presume he means that the whole find of 5 and 10c 1847 were included in this sale—thrown in probably as a make weight, and no despicable one at that) for a sum said to have been about \$6,000.

Mr. Hemingway holds, therefore, four 5c, sixty-three 10c and sixteen 20c; and Mr. Mekeel intimates that he is not at all in a hurry to dispose of them, but is holding out for the very best price obtainable. Mr. Mekeel has a great many interesting things to say, reminiscent and otherwise, in regard to St. Louis finds and St. Louis stamps in general; and the article is illustrated with reproductions of St. Louis covers from both the Philadelphia and Louisville finds, that may well make one's mouth water.

On another page we find an obituary article of some length on the late I. A. Mekeel, in which the Editor of the P. J. of A. pays the last melancholy tribute to the memory of one who was only a beloved younger brother and intimately associated in business with the older brother for many years. Some facts mentioned therein in regard to I. A. Mekeel's later business career enable us to add something to the details we gave in a recent number. We mentioned the Root group of publications, headed

by that famous and wonderful trade magazine, "The Dry Goods Economist," as the most important properties making up the merger incorporated as the United Publishing Company. The P. J. of A. article reminds us of a fact of which we were cognizant at the time this giant merger was effected, but which had since passed out of our mind—that consolidated with the Root properties were two other equally important groups; one a combination of steel and hardware trade journals, headed by the "Iron Age;" and the other including a number of automobile publications, the most important of which was the "Motor Age." The capitalization of this huge combination of great trade organs was \$7,500,000; and the merger was very largely brought about by the efforts and influence of Mr. Mekeel himself. It is believed that his death was largely due to the heavy strain of his labors in the promotion of this great undertaking.

On another page we find news of a stamp find which, while by no means of the proportions of the Hemingway gold mine, is scarcely second to it in romance and human interest. The story, whose truth the P. J. of A. vouches for, is as follows:

The grandfather of Frank Martin, of Belleville, Kansas, died in Halifax last year. Among the grandfather's effects was a trunk filled with old letters and documents of the American Civil War period, he having migrated from Pennsylvania to Halifax in the seventies. He left few effects, but the trunk and its contents was shipped to his only heir, the grandson in Kansas. The trunk was found to be mainly filled with old notes, receipts and other documents of no value; but there were also some hundreds of old letters some of them dating back to 1845, and addressed to Mr. Martin's great-grandfather. A friend suggested to him that some of these stamps might be valuable, and this was followed up with the result that a very considerable sum was realized for the old stamps discovered. They consisted of U. S., 1847, 5c and 10c; 1857, 12c and 25c, singles, pairs and strips, also same values perforated; 1857 Im perforate; Canada pence; Nova Scotia 1851; Imperforate U. S. Revenues; and so on—altogether a very nice lot, indeed.

As a result, Mr. Martin, who was a young machinist, has realized his ambition for a technical education, and has entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale—surely a most pleasing denouement.

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**EDITORIAL**

**THE EDITOR BURNT OUT**

The Editor must beg the indulgence of his correspondents if communications addressed to him of late have received no answer. Any such letters received prior to Feb. 11th and unanswered by that date cannot now very well be answered (unless from memory), as on that day the French-Bennett Building—in which the Editor has for many years been located—was completely destroyed, in a fire which also consumed the adjoining Hickot Building; the two containing ten stores and about sixty offices. The fire was an early morning one and little or nothing was saved from either building. The Editor loses a great deal that can never be replaced, in the way of personal records, collections of advertising data, scrap books, etc., etc., used in his advertising business—as well as a great many philatelic books and papers. The major part of his philatelic library was kept at his residence; but a considerable number of standard works of philatelic reference, files of the more valuable stamp magazine, etc., etc., were kept in his office, and went down in the flames.

There is an old saying that charity begins at home. And it has been rather forcibly borne upon us recently that we ourselves have been somewhat lacking in heed to the adage. As many of you doubtless know, the editor of this paper has lately undertaken certain duties in connection with the "booming" of the coming International Stamp Exhibition; and has in other

columns been very sedulously trying to stir collectors up to a greater interest in the Exhibition. But there is no denying that all this while "Redfield's" itself has contained all too little about the Exhibition. While we have been trying to get the mote out of our brother's eye, we have utterly overlooked the beam in our own. At last, however, we have awakened to a realization of the fact, and propose, from now on, to more than make amends for lost time.

Up to quite recently there has not been a great deal of news to give out regarding the Exhibition. The project has been under way a good deal more than a year; but the first preliminaries are slow and tedious and not particularly interesting to the public. For the last month or so, however, there has been a great deal of very interesting news of the Exhibition, which we will endeavor here to summarize for our readers' benefit.

The Prospectus of the Exhibition has already been printed in these columns; and those who perused that document with any attention will not need to be told that the Exhibition is in bread of plan and scope, fully on a par with the best affairs of the kind abroad. The men at the helm of the project have labored long and assiduously on this part of their work. It was a part of the work which demanded much careful consideration. To devise a scale of competitive classes appealing to the multitude of potential exhibitors whose support must be gained if the project is to succeed is no light, easy matter. The Executive Committee have, nevertheless, performed this task with signal skill; and we have yet to hear a breath of criticism on the manner in which they have discharged this part of their labor. In the numerous sections and sub-divisions is a chance for all kinds and conditions of collectors to exhibit their treasures. One can scarcely have any specialty which is not somewhere suitably provided for. The opportunity for keen competition in all kinds and sorts of U. S. postal emissions is very great and the chance for foreign philatelists to win suitable honors in their own special fields, scarcely less marked. In the matter of trophies for the victors, no stamp exhibition ever held anywhere in the world has been more liberal. The number of cups and medals offered is greater than would be considered necessary in Europe; but the Committee has, we think, in this respect, followed the part of wisdom. American collectors are not used to exhibiting and the more awards there are hung up the greater their inducement to go to the trouble of preparing displays. Foreign collectors have never before sent their stamps to America and the incentive of an extra large number of prizes is likely to have no little bearing on the number of European exhibi-

bits. For it is unquestionably true that the winning of awards at great exhibitions is dear to the hearts of great collectors. Fenary, it is true, never exhibits. King George and other royal collectors only exhibit "hors concours." But, with these exceptions, the greatest and wealthiest European collectors do not disdain these trophies that stand as the laurel wreaths of victory. Nor is there any reason why they should. For these medals mark philatelic excellence of no ordinary degree. The best and ablest philatelist of the world compete for these medals, and well may the winners prize them. Philatelic exhibitions have undoubtedly done European Philately a world of good, by spurring stamp men to friendly rivalry and emulation. A collector finds himself, in the awards at some great exhibition, second, in his particular specialty to some other collector. He determines the next time he will be, not second, but first; and he studies and strives thenceforth with far greater zeal than ever. The frequent recurrence of such exhibition supplies an incentive to effort to be supplied in equal force in no other way—for all men love to do things better than their fellows, and here is their public test and triumph.

An innovation at this exhibition will be the giving of Silver Cups, instead of medals, as chief awards in quite a few of the most important classes. This innovation owes its being to the belief that some of the biggest European collectors are rather surfeited with medals and will welcome a change to some other form of trophy. And it is violating no confidence to state that the managers of this exhibition are banking a great deal, as the saying goes, on European exhibits.

The dearest wish of the projectors is that this exhibition shall prove international in the fullest sense of the word; and it is good to record that there is every reason to prophesy that their ambition in this respect will be realized. The exhibition is attracting great attention abroad; and the executive committee has already received assurance of exhibits from some of the most prominent collectors in Europe. The fact is that the holding of a really big stamp exhibition on this side of the water is an event well calculated to excite the interest of foreign collectors. It has, for one thing, the charm of novelty. It gives foreign exhibitors a new world to conquer—a new theatre in which to display their philatelic proficiency and skill. Philatelists have their little weaknesses like the rest of man kind, and the love of reputation is assuredly a powerful sentiment in the breasts of almost all those who accustomed to compete at the big European exhibitions. If it be a weakness at all this must surely be allowed a very amiable one—this seeking the bubble rep-

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American Rapid Telegraph to applicants for approvals. C. B. Rosenberg, 5834 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Liberia 1910 Triangles blue and red surcharges, set of 2 mint, 18c, cat. 30c. OCCIDENTAL STAMP CO., 522 37th Avenue, San Francisco.

Boys, see Ross' ad, on page one.

utation, not at the cannons mouth, but in the eyes of one's fellows and compeers in a little, special world where triumphs of the sort that exhibitions confer is attended with all the fruits of fame. There is no fear that European collectors will ignore this opportunity—for this and other reasons. One of the other reasons which may be expected to have no little weight is the greatly increased respect for American Philately generated by the recent successes at European exhibitions of several of our ablest American philatelic students. Time was—and not so very long ago—when Philatelic Europe looked down with lofty contempt upon Philatelic America. In her eyes we were a rabble of contemptible dabblers in the art, with here and there, perhaps, one who might in a fairer philatelic atmosphere have become an adept, but in the blank and barren soil of this philatelically unfavored land was doomed to comparative mediocrity. This was, of course, never true; but Europe thought it was true, and acted accordingly. Ten years ago, so deep seated was this feeling, that European collectors as a class would have disdained exhibiting in America. But recent events have greatly raised American Philately in their estimation. Mr. Pack, Senator Ackerman, the late Mr. Crocker, and one or two others, have met European stamp men on their own ground—at London, Vienna and elsewhere—and have by no means come out second best in the struggle. European stamp folk have of a sudden awakened to the fact that some good can come out of Gallilee; and they are eager and anxious to bring the fighting right into the enemy's country. The American exhibits, and the actual presence of some Americans at recent exhibitions, have engendered a kindly feeling for us and drawn the two continents philatelically much closer together. The most eminent and distinguished philatelists of Europe have not only accepted the compliment of membership in the exhibition's International committee of Honor, but many of them have pledged the project warm and active support. Important philatelic societies abroad have been no less ready and cordial in the exhibitions behalf; and there seems not the least fear but that plenty of fine and high-class exhibits will be sent over for the occasion.

Our "biggest" American collectors will, of course, exhibit. Such men as Mr. Pack and Mr. Worthington have promised the committee the pick of their collections, and there can be no question that dozens of others only a little less distinguished collectors will follow suit.

The site (or locale, as it is termed abroad) of the exhibition is admirably chosen. Among many possible selections, the committee has chosen the beautiful new Engineers Building,

a magnificent structure built by Andrew Carnegie as a temple of engineering, art and science. One of the primary purposes of this building was that of holding therein exhibitions pertaining to engineering, and it is admirably equipped for just such a function as is at present being prepared for—not being so big and barn like as to accentuate the tiny dimensions of small objects like postage stamps, and yet possessing every necessary exhibition adjunct and facility, a well as being most eligibly located, as regards ease of access from all parts of New York City. It is probable that two floors will be utilized for the exhibition proper; while the magnificent main floor rotunda will be the scene of the opening ceremonies—which will be conducted on the same scale of festal formality as is customary abroad. It is expected that this function will be graced with the presence of the Postmaster General, the Mayor of New York and many other notables and dignitaries. In the side galleries of the main floor will be installed (and of course, on view throughout the week) exhibits pertaining to the manufacture of postage stamps—a feature borrowed from the recent London exhibition, of whose wonderful "Model Stamp Factory" every philatelic reader has heard. New York is not likely to have so complete and comprehensive exhibit of this sort as the one in London, as the expense and labor of duplicating the London "Stamp Factory" would be enormous, and probably, in any event, impracticable. But the American and Hamilton Bank Note Companies and probably some concerns associated with other phases of stamp manufacture are slated to furnish exhibits which can scarcely fail to be of the highest interest and importance to the philatelic student.

We will not now take time and space to descant on the enormous value of this exhibition to American philately or on the great and manifest duty, owed by all loyal and patriotic philatelists, to support it with the utmost earnestness and zeal. We shall have much to say on this subject, however, in the near future.

BITS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS

[Reprinted from The Philatelic Journal of America.]

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Recent French Provisionals

We have heretofore spoken of the new lot of 108 surcharges on French colonials, lately issued by France, but we have not had occasion to mention the speculation which has involved these provisionals. We quote from the same number of Le Timbre-Poste:

"The grand event of the last fortnight has been the sale of the 108 new colonial surcharges. By an aberration of intellect—one can hardly use any other term to describe the man-

ner in which the department has acted in this instance—the merchants have not been favored any more than the collectors, that is to say, it was thought that a great dealer could meet his prospective sales by 60 sets. It was fortunate that this action was foreseen in advance and that it was understood that all collectors would be served. As a result, while ordinarily there are 100 to 150 orders, this time there were about 800, but chiefly placed by friends or relatives of stamp dealers who acted as straw men and ordered these stamps for the great unknown—At the outset the dealers desired to satisfy their clients by selling the set at double its value, about 15 francs, but this price could not be maintained and at present the lowest price asked in Paris is 20 francs. If one considers that these stamps have been scattered into the hands of so many individuals and that the dealers could obtain only 60 to 65 sets, it will be found that the price is quite reasonable: One hundred and eight stamps for 20 francs makes about 20 centimes per stamp, and where is there a French colonial provisional which isn't worth at least 20 centimes? And in this lot there are stamps printed in only 25,000 to 30,000 copies each, so that they must necessarily become small rarities very shortly."

Since the above was written, the prices have gone up rapidly and the set of 108 varieties has since been quoted as high as 45 francs. (The face value of the set is 7 francs 75 centimes.) M. Montader, in No. 447 of his sprightly weekly, Le Postillon, explains the rise as follows:

"There were something like hundred and twenty-five or hundred and thirty thousand sets ordered, whereas there were only twenty-eight thousand complete sets, reduced to about twenty-three or twenty-four thousand by defective copies. Of this number, half were sent to each colony, respectively, which reduces the number of available sets to about twelve thousand, that is, ten times less than were ordered. As these were dispersed in a great number of hands, there results the paradoxical fact that the price at a stroke



became higher than if the whole lot had been bought by a single individual for he would very probably have been satisfied with 100 per cent. profit and the sets would not have been higher than 15 francs at the most."

However, this does not explain the craze with which the public pounces upon issues of this kind. M. Montader refers to the 01 on 4 centimes of Martinique, which was issued in about 30,000 copies, about the issue of the rarest of the 108 new provisionals; this stamp was issued twenty years ago, at that, and still is priced at only 75 centimes. And nobody can explain why one stamp is neglected while people are falling all over each other in the frantic effort to get another stamp of exactly the same rarity.

M. Montader, further, very justly deplores the sale of these stamps at an office in Paris instead of in the colonies. The stamps of the German colonies in the same way are obtainable in Berlin; as a result nobody, outside of the home country at least, cares a row of pins about either French or German colonials, while British colonials are not so easily obtainable (except a few outcasts like Borneo and Labuan) and therefore are sought after the world over.

**Portugal Assistencia**

There has been more or less argument regarding the use of the Portuguese stamps surcharged Assistencia. The following from No. 23 of *Le Journal des Philatelistes* may prove of interest in this connection:

"The use of the Assistencia stamps is obligatory, besides the regular rates on the following dates: January 1 and 2, August 21, October 4 and 5, December 24, 25, 26 and 30. The 1 centavo value is to be applied on letters, the 2 centavos on telegrams."

It would be interesting to know just what special significance attaches to the August and October dates that they should be selected for this charity, but our informant says nothing further about this.

**New Servia Issue**

The same paper, on the authority of an Italian daily paper, the *Tribuna*, announces that Servia is about to issue a new set of stamps bearing the portraits of the most distinguished ones of the Servian rulers and views of the reconquered cities. The question arises whether Kings Milan and Alexander will figure in the portrait list and whether the list of views will comprise one of that Adriatic seaport.

**Brazilian Officials**

It is well known that the Brazilian official stamps are on the market at surprisingly low figures which give rise to the suspicion that there is a nigger in the woodpile somewhere. In No. 24, of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken*

*Journal*, a reader reports a letter, which was sent from Plauby, a small Brazilian town, to Rio de Janeiro and which was franked with 634 official stamps of 10,000 reis value each and 2 official stamps of 200 reis each, a total which would be equivalent to about \$2,000. The letter in itself did not call for any such pre-payment, as it contained only two retired bank notes. The reader very naturally asks what purpose the stamps serve if they are used in this apparently wasteful manner. The editor is unable to answer the question categorically, but advises that he was told by a Brazilian collector that every official letter containing money or valuable papers must bear official stamps to the face value of the value declared on the letter as per its contents. If this explanation is correct these Brazilian official stamps occupy a position analogous to nothing else in the catalogue. We give it here in the hope that someone in a position to give authentic information regarding their use will kindly let us have it.

**New Russian Set**

The same number illustrates the new Russian set up to 70 kopeks, all that have been issued so far. In this set Russia for the first time uses the portraits of her rulers. The following emperors are shown; we name them in historical order:

70 kopeks: Czar Michael Feodorovitch, the founder of the house of Romanow, who became Czar February 21, 1613, at the age of 17.

25 kopeks; Alexei Michailovitch, son of the foregoing; became Czar at the age of 16 and ruled 1645-1676.

1 kopek and 4 kopeks: Peter the Great, 1689-1725.

Several rulers are here omitted; the next is:

50 kopeks: Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great; she reigned 1741-1762.

14 kopeks: Katherine II, the wife of Peter III, whom she dethroned; she ruled 1762-1796.

35 kopeks: Paul I, her son, assassinated 1801.

20 kopeks: Alexander I, son of the foregoing; ruled 1801-1825.

15 kopeks: Nicholas I, 1825-1855.

2 kopeks: Alexander II, son of the foregoing, famous as the Czar Liberator, because he freed the serfs. He was assassinated March 13, 1881.

3 kopeks: Alexander III, son of the foregoing; ruled 1881-1894.

7 kopeks and 10 kopeks: Nicholas II the present Czar.

There's more blood and tragedy involved in the three hundred years represented by these portraits than the history of probably any other ruling house could show. Most of the rulers depicted here have been despots of the grimmest kind and not a few of them have proved the truth of the epigram which said that "the Govern-

ment of Russia is a despotism tempered by assassination."

**French Counterfeits**

No. 23 of the same paper, warns against very dangerous forgeries of the franc values in the current type of France and the following French post offices: Alexandria, China, Dedeagh, Crete (with and without piastres surcharged), Morocco (both surcharges) and Port Said, but does not give the distinguishing marks of the forgeries lest the forgers profit thereby. Better beware of all cheap offers of these stamps in used condition, the forgeries being offered with various "post-marks," equally forged, of course.

**New Bavarian Stamps**

From No 1. of the same paper we take the following of interest.

"The preliminaries of a new Bavarian set of stamps are under way for some time past, and in connection therewith a reversion to the old and popular armorial design, though modernized, has been seriously considered. Because of the late change of rulers, to be sure, the portrait of the new Prince-Regent Ludwig, will also be under consideration, although he himself is said to be opposed to the idea."

All hail our old friends, the double-tailed Bavarian lions! We shall be delighted to welcome them back to our albums; that portrait of Prince-Regent Luitpold has never made as much impression on us as the old embossed armorial design did.

**A Point of Law**

The German papers have been full of the case of a physician at Regensburg in Bavaria. In Germany the stamps which prepay a postal parcel are pasted on the waybill, which accompanies the parcel; the receipt of the addressee is taken on this and the waybill with its stamps is taken back by the post office, to be used in verifying the charges in the auditing department and then to be filed. It is strictly forbidden to remove stamps from these waybills and the postal authorities have always maintained that the stamps on them remain the property of the post office, contrary to the usual rule as to stamps on correspondence. The physician above referred to had removed a 50 pfennig stamp from the waybill of a parcel addressed to him, against the remonstrance of the mail carrier. The postal authorities brought suit against him for malicious defacement of an official document for purposes of private gain and he was sentenced to three months and one day imprisonment. Of course he appealed and the case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the Empire. The court sustained the contention as to the defacement of an official document, but ruled that the purpose of private gain

could not be shown, the value of a used stamp being entirely nominal and fictitious; for the reason the case was remanded to the trial court, which presumably will now impose a nominal fine. While German philatelists are glad to learn that their fellow collector has escaped the outrageous original sentence, they are far from satisfied with the rule thus established that these stamps are not the property of the addressee. However, it is easy to understand the position of the postal authorities when you realize that these stamps are afterwards sold by them and bring quite a little revenue to the department; but whether this is fair to all concerned is a different question.

#### "Snob" Stamps

The Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung has coined a new philatelic term, viz: "Snob stamps." The following extract from its No. 1 will make it clear what it means by this term of reproach. Our colleague says:

"Snob stamps are all those high values which are not required for postal purposes but which are nevertheless included in collections because they are of the design of postage stamps and may be obtained at a postoffice window. From this illogical brain of thought the British postal administrations have drawn a conclusion, which is just as speculative as the surcharge products of bankrupt states. It is the same bitter kernel, only a little more sugared, when these high values, required only for fiscal purposes, are nevertheless inscribed 'Postage and Revenue,' just like the lower values which are really used for postal purposes and only incidentally also for revenue purposes. But the high values are not required for postal purposes; when used on letters they are necessarily used by complaisance, and this is snobbery and foolishness. We are sorry to say that this speculative word 'Postage' is becoming more prominent on the Georgian issues than was formerly the case. In 1902 Natal issued 5, 10 and 20 pound stamps; 1902 the Straits Settlements issued a \$100; 1905 a \$25 and a \$100; 1910 a \$500, 1900 Rhodesia issued 5 and 10 pounds; 1903 a 20 pounds, while 1909 the surcharges and 1910, the portrait series went only to 1 pound. Now among the new Georgian issues we have Ceylon with 500 rupees (highest value formerly 10 rupees). Straits Settlements with \$500, British East Africa and Uganda with 500 rupees (without Postage, because none of the stamps in this design bear the words 'Postage and Revenue'). It therefore becomes necessary to warn very earnestly against including such stamps, entirely unnecessary for postal purposes, in a collection of postage stamps. \* \* \* In the future the Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung will exclude higher values

than a pound from its chronicle."

We are fain to admit that there is a good deal of reason in our esteemed contemporary's outburst of indignation regarding these "snob stamps" and it is not impossible that even British Colonial administrations have not been above issuing such stamps with a sidelong glance at the stamp collector. Five hundred rupees or equivalent are a nice little wad of money for certain colonies, if you sell enough stamps of that value without rendering any equivalent. Nevertheless we fear that, human nature being but weak, very few collectors, if they were fortunate enough to possess such a stamp could persuade themselves to throw it away as "improper, irrelevant and immaterial." Besides, who is to draw the line as to what is necessary for postal purposes? Our \$100 newspaper stamps never saw a letter or a newspaper, yet they served a legitimate postal purpose; should they be cast out just because they are of high value?—Philatelic Journal of America.

#### STAMPS OF "AUSTRIAN CRETE"

Arthur R. Mengel.

Austria established her Cretan offices from 1903-08 inclusive. She surcharged her own stamps with equivalent values in francs and centimes for use in these Cretan offices. The following varieties have been found, but there may still be other varieties, either in shade or perforation, or both.

##### Series of 1903-04—Perf. 12½.

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, blue green.
  - (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.
- 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.
  - (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.
- 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.
  - (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.
- 50 centimes on 50 hellers, blue.
  - (1) 50 centimes on 50 hellers, gray blue.
- 1 franc on 1 krone, red.
  - (1) franc on 1 krone, carmine rose.
  - (2) vertical pair, imperf. bet.
  - (3) horizontal pair, imperf. bet.
- 2 francs on 2 kronen, mauve.
  - (1) 2 francs on 2 kronen, gray blue.
- 4 francs on 4 kronen, gray green.
  - (1) 4 francs on 4 kronen, yellow green.

##### Series of 1903-04—Perf. 13½.

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, blue green.
  - (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.
- 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.
  - (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.
- 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.
  - (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.
- 50 centimes on 50 hellers, blue.
  - (1) 50 centimes on 50 hellers gray

blue.

- 1 franc on 1 krone, red.
  - (1) 1 franc on 1 krone, carmine rose
  - (2) vertical pair, imperf. bet.
  - (3) horizontal pair, imperf. bet.
- 2 francs on 2 kronen, mauve.
  - (1) 2 francs on 2 kronen, gray blue.
- 4 francs on 4 kronen, gray green.
  - (1) 4 francs on 4 kronen, yellow green.

Various values of the 1903-04 set in both perforations have been found with the diagonal yellow bars across their faces to prevent being cleaned and reused.

In 1904 the then current Austrian stamps were surcharged. Therefore the following may be added to our list:

##### Series of 1904-05—Perf. 12½.

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.
  - (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, blue green.
- 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.
  - (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.
- 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.
  - (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.
- 50 centimes on 50 hellers, steel blue.
  - (1) 50 centimes on 50 hellers, dull blue.

##### Series of 1904-05—Perf. 13½.

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.
  - (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, blue green.
- 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.
  - (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.
- 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.
  - (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.
- 50 centimes on 50 hellers, steel blue.
  - (1) 50 centimes on 50 hellers, dull blue.

This issue may also be found in perforation 12½ and also 13½ barred to prevent re-cleaning and re-using.

The little series of 1907 is the most prolific in variety. It may also be found barred and unbarred and also with a combination of two perforations to a single stamp.

##### Series of 1907—Perf. 9.

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, dark green.
  - (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.
- 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.
  - (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.
- 15 centimes on 15 hellers, mauve.
  - (1) 15 centimes on 15 hellers, violet.
- 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.
  - (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.

##### Series of 1907—Perf. 9½.

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, dark green.
  - (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.
- 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.
  - (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.

- 15 centimes on 15 hellers, mauve.  
 (1) 15 centimes on 15 hellers, violet.  
 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.  
 (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.

**Series of 1907—Perf. 12½.**

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, dark green.  
 (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.  
 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.  
 (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.  
 15 centimes on 15 hellers, mauve.  
 (1) 15 centimes on 15 hellers, violet.  
 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.  
 (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.

**Series of 1907—Perf. 13½.**

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, dark green.  
 (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.  
 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.  
 (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.  
 15 centimes on 15 hellers, mauve.  
 (1) 15 centimes on 15 hellers, violet.  
 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.  
 (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.

**Series of 1907—Compound Perforations as 9x9½, 12½x13½, etc.**

- 5 centimes on 5 hellers, dark green.  
 (1) 5 centimes on 5 hellers, yellow green.  
 10 centimes on 10 hellers, red.  
 (1) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, rose.  
 (2) 10 centimes on 10 hellers, carmine.  
 15 centimes on 15 hellers, mauve.  
 (1) 15 centimes on 15 hellers, violet.  
 25 centimes on 25 hellers, blue.  
 (1) 25 centimes on 25 hellers, ultramarine.

In 1908 a "Jubilee" issue commemorating the 60th year of Franz Josef I. was issued. This set is large and is like the Austrian Jubilee set of 1908 except that the values are here expressed in francs and centimes. There was only one perforation used, this being perforation 12½.

**Series of 1908—Perf. 12½.**

- 5 centimes, dark green.  
 (1) 5 centimes, light yellow green.  
 10 centimes red.  
 (1) 10 centimes, rose.  
 15 centimes, brown on buff.  
 (1) 15 centimes, bistre on buff.  
 25 centimes, deep blue.  
 (1) 25 centimes, ultramarine.  
 50 centimes, red.  
 (1) 50 centimes, lake on buff.  
 1 franc, brownish gray.  
 (1) 1 franc, bistre brown.  
 (2) vertical pair, imperf. bet.

Thus we can easily see that this little country will give use some work before it can be completed.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

Mr. Geo. W. Linn, the energetic Columbus dealer and publisher, announces that the first book in his widely advertised series of United States Handbooks will appear early in March; and that on the reception given that first number the appearance of the remainder of the series will depend. Mr. Linn has been soliciting subscriptions to the proposed series of ten volumes, at the very modest price of \$1.50 for the whole series; and has received some 100 subscriptions on this basis. 500 subscriptions are, however, needed to cover the expenses of the publication; and it is greatly to be hoped that they may be secured. Nothing so ambitious or valuable in the way of low-priced philatelic handbooks has ever before been attempted in America; the author of the series, Mr. Frank E. Goodwin, of St. Louis, is one of the most capable of living writers on U. S. stamps; and the publisher, Mr. Linn, is well known to the stamp world for the typographical taste and excellence that always characterises his publications. For all these reasons, the series should be warmly supported. We sincerely trust that Mr. Linn may meet with enough encouragement not only to complete this series, but to follow it up with others of similar sort. If this series fails to the ground, it will be a long time before any further series of this kind will be projected, either by Mr. Linn or any other American publisher.

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Speaking of Mr. Linn, we have received from him a new publication whose one aim and mission in life is to boom that sterling body, the Columbus Collectors' Club. This little sheet, bearing the name of the "Columbus Collectors Club Bulletin" is issued by Mr. Linn, as Secretary of the Club, purely as a labor of love, and we cannot doubt that it will greatly advance the interests of the club. We are pleased to note therein that the Columbus Club has lately moved into larger and better quarters than they have hitherto enjoyed. They must now be cosily ensconced, as Mr. Linn records the fact that they have a large meeting room, a card room, pool table, elegant library and much other customary club equipment.

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For perseverance under trying circumstances, commend us to the Collectors Journal. This good and worthy magazine, which has never, to our way of thinking, received one half the support and recognition it deserves, is still manfully striving to keep in the field. It is many months late, but its plucky publisher apparently has no thought of giving up. The latest number, received a week or so ago, bears date of October—November—December, 1912. The expedient of combining numbers in this way is not one in

general to be recommended, but Mr. Lindquist is certainly entitled to lenient judgment. The number before us though rather smaller than is usual with this Chicago monthly, contains some good matter on U. S. Stamps from the pens of those two capable students, Messrs. Wm. L. Stevenson and Frank E. Goodwin.

**ILL EFFECT OF PROCRASTINATION**

It sometimes takes a pretty rough jolt to awaken one to the ill effects of procrastination. The fire which recently destroyed our office has taught us some lessons in this particular. There were a number of books and articles which had lain on our desk for some little time and which we had intended to review "in a week or so." Now it is out of our power to ever give these things the mention in our column which they deserved and which we fully intended to give them. We particularly regret this in the case of the Year Book of the Revenue Society, which we had looked into casually upon its arrival, and had been so much impressed with (and particularly with Mr. Nast's monograph on Cotton Stamps) that we had laid it aside for a careful and extended review later. Likewise we were much pleased with the increased size and improved appearance of the latest number of the American Philatelist, received some week or ten days before the late holocaust and had inwardly determined to say some very nice things about it when we came to review it.

It is, of course, of no use crying over spilt milk (or burnt papers) but we mention this matter in order that Mr. Nast, Mr. Ault and others similarly interested may have a fair chance to forgive us.

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## MAY HAVE 1C POSTAGE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Postmaster General Hitchcock's annual report, made public today, tentatively suggests reduction of some parcel post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond eleven pounds; recommends civil pensions for postal employes; and increase in rates on second-class mail, which may pave the way for 1 cent letter postage, the consolidation of the third and fourth classes so books and papers may be forwarded by parcel post, and points out that during his administration expense of operating the postal service has been cut down to 45 million dollars.

In the course of a statement on the condition of postal finances, Mr. Hitchcock says in his report:

"In 1911, for the first time since 1883, postal receipts exceeded postal expenditures, leaving a surplus instead of a deficit. A heavy loss of revenue in 1912, due to the extraordinary amount of franked matter mailed in the political campaign, created a temporary deficit, but since the close of the fiscal year the income of the department again has outstripped expenses.

"The year preceding the present administration was marked by the largest postal deficit on record amounting to 17 1/2 million dollars. During the next two years the deficit was greatly reduced and later eliminated. When compared with the financial showing 4 years ago reports of income and expense for subsequent years indicate an aggregate saving of about 45 million dollars. The transformation of a deficit into a surplus has been accomplished not by curtailing the service but by developing it along profitable lines.

On the basis of the present monthly net increase of deposits it is estimated that the gross income of the postal savings system for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1912, will amount to \$700,000 and the interest payable to depositors to \$300,000. The income of the system for the fiscal year will meet the interest payments and the total expenses of the central office, but will be approximately \$275,000 less than enough to cover the entire expense of the service.

However the Postmaster General's report says, "it is expected that when

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the deposits have increased to 50 million dollars, which at the present rate they will do soon, the system will be self sustaining."

The report contains no references to subjects which have developed since December 1, and consequently the Postmaster General's consideration of the parcel post has to do only with the preliminary work of establishing the new system which went into effect on January 1st.

Tentatively, however, he recommends not only that the parcel post rates be reduced, but that the weight of packages be increased to a point above the maximum weight of 11 pounds.

Perhaps the most important recommendation contained in the report that the third and fourth classes of mail may be consolidated so that books and other matter may be forwarded by parcel post. At present the postage charges for these two classes of mail bear no fixed ratio to each other. For certain weight and zones the parcel post rates are lower than the third-class rates, while in other cases they are higher.

**THE STAMPS OF THE NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES OF INDIA**

John Godinho in the "Philatelic Journal of India."

While philatelists are occupied with a new world, with a civilization born of yesterday, here, in the old world, their very beginnings lost in the mists of religious epics, the Feudatory States of India lie suffering from absolute neglect.

In our ranks, there are but three who have strenuously striven to divert our gaze towards the Feudatory States. These are Major Evans, Mr. G. A. Anderson and Sir David Masson. The last two have given us valuable monographs on Bhopal and Kashmir, but the researches of the first cover a wider field. They deal with all the Native States. The premier firm, under whose auspices the articles of Major Evans have evidently been written, has not yet thought fit to collect the material, scattered in several numbers of the "Monthly Journal," and to make it available in one hand-book!

Surely, there are hardly any stamp issuing countries which can rival these Native States in certain aspects. For general poverty of design, of colour and of paper, and for crudeness of perforation, and these are all points of interest, they are unapproachable. They have not been called into existence to feed the philatelic market. Trained artists who marvellously blend colour and portrait on a tiny piece of paper and great firms of world wide repute for their skill in engraving, were not summoned to assist in

their creation. They have been manufactured locally by crude artists to meet a purely postal need, and not as a philatelic speculation.

In taking a brief chronological survey of the stamps of the Feudatory States, we notice, that an obscure State, Soruth, lying on the confines of Kathiawar and Gujrat, was the first to issue postage stamps. Its philatelic existence dates from 1864. It has issued but seven distinct types in forty-eight years, and, throughout this long period, the set has been confined to two values only, the one anna and four annas. It has not issued a single provisional. It refuses to depart from its simple oblong design. Where is the country in Europe, in America, or even in the Far East, which presents such a high standard of philatelic virtue?

In 1866, both Jammu and Kashmir adopted the use of postage stamps. In 28 years, they were content with nineteen different types. Again there is not a single provisional. Kashmir has a population of 3,000,000. So it is much to the credit of those who supervised the postal administration of the State that they were prepared for every sudden public demand.

It was in 1868 that the first stamp was issued in Bhopal, and during 44 years, it has had but 20 types of stamps all regular, been singularly conservative. Old plates have been re-engraved, and re-touched till wear and tear have rendered them useless. Bhopal is administered by a Royal lady, called the Begum. Yet, with a woman at the head of affairs, there is an absolute absence of caprice, innovation and novelty. Another Muhammaadan State next claims our attention. It was in 1869 that the Nizam put in circulation postage stamp in Hyderabad, Deccan. Hyderabad has had only six types in forty-three years. Among the Feudatory States, it was the first to issue a provisional. This occurred in 1910. The postage for certain classes of matter having been reduced, a stamp of ¼ anna was required. Pending the preparation of the new die by the local engraver, Abdul Ghany, a surcharge was imprinted on the ½ anna vermilion; but so ample was the supply that to-day after a lapse of 14 years, it can be bought for 2d. abroad, and for ½ anna in India. There is not the slightest taint of speculation in respect of this provisional. The population of the State exceeds 11 million. In 1874, the Sikh State Jhind sought admission to the catalogue of stamps. For eleven years it had a postal existence of its own, represented by eleven types and no provisional.

The chiefs of Alwar and Nowanuggar introduced the use of postage stamps in their respective States in the same year, viz., 1877. Alwar can boast of the remarkable record of on-

ly one type in a quarter of a century. Nowanuggar produced four types in eighteen years. In both cases, the stamps were restricted to the lowest values.

Three Native States, Bhor, Faridkot and Sirmoor, began their philatelic existence in 1879. The exemplary State of Bhor has issued only three labels in thirty-three years. Its ideas of rectitude are so austere that it declines to sell stamps unless satisfied that they are required for postal use. This will explain why used and notably unused, stamps of the Bhor State, especially of the latest portrait type, are so scarce in the market. This State has for so long persisted in this healthy policy of discouraging collectors and dealers, that some of our litterateurs have tentatively raised the query. "Are the so-called labels of Bhor postage stamps or not?"

The postage labels of Faridkot were in circulation for eight years only. There were only two types. Sirmoor has produced twenty types in twenty-three years. Its first type is a marvellous example of simplicity, followed afterwards by a neat fancy portrait of the ruler of the State. The effigy of the sovereign has at last been displaced by an elephant, a symbol of power. Among the Feudatory States, it was the first to introduce official stamps to frank State correspondence.

Poonch and Rajpipla created their postal service in 1880. The former had five types in fourteen years, and the latter three types in six years. Similarly, Nepal beginning in 1881, has used but three types without a single provisional.

Indore appeared in 1886, and during nineteen years, it was content to issue but seven types, and a single provisional. In 1887 we notice the advent of Jhalawar, with a postal existence of thirteen years and two types only. Bamra's first issue was in 1888, and it contributed eight types in six years. Travancore (1888-1912) has issued nine types and two provisionals. The career of Wadhwan was limited to four years, but it confined itself to a single type.

Cochin became alive to the utility of postage stamps in 1892, and in its first type introduced as many religious symbols as the restricted space could conveniently hold—conch, light palquin and umbrella. In twenty years (1892-1912), there have been but nine types of stamps with one provisional. The latest issue in this ancient Kingdom is a handsome portrait of the actual ruler in a circle, the four points of compass of which are guarded by the emblematical marks noted above.

It was in 1893 that the Central States of Rajpituana, Duttia and Raj Nandgaum imitated the example of the other States. The former has issued only four types in nineteen years,

and the latter, two types in three years. The infection from Duttia soon traveled to the neighboring states of Bundi and Charkari, in Bundi, we find 10 types in 8 years, in Charkari, 2 types in eighteen years. The first postage stamp of Charkari, two types in eighteen years. The first postage stamp of Charkari is neither a marvel of art nor a thing of beauty; but, for all that, it is worthy of a place in an album. The issue with value in the plural is one of the rarest stamps of the Feudatory Native States.

In 1896, Bussahir commenced its career of sixteen types in the course of four years.

In the following year, 1897, the States of Las Bela and Dhar made their bow on the philatelic stage, the former issuing two types in ten years and the latter, two types in four years.

In 1889, the attention of philatelists all over the world was fixed upon the hideous stamps that were called into existence in Kishengarh. In thirteen years, this State has presented us with thirteen types. Its labels impress one as curiosities of an Art striving for expression. Of all the Native States, it is perhaps the least in political and commercial importance, and, for this reason, one fails to understand why it should have had a series running up to five rupees.

Such is the history of these twenty-six States. Among them, there are but three that have issued provisionals; and these provisionals are very common. Their stamps were printed to meet a pressing and a legitimate demand. All the series are of the lowest denominations. In several cases, their value does not exceed four annas. A review of the catalogue will disclose to the enquirer numbers of wealthy and advanced countries which have, on the slightest pretext, rushed to the press to issue provisionals of small and high values. In many cases the secret prompting for their creation has been purely mercenary. On the other hand, we see these obscure Feudatory States of India, backward in general progress and civilization, leading a blameless existence from a philatelic point of view. They languish in obscurity and neglect, whilst collectors and dealers compete in a wild race for the stamps of countries which have wantonly violated the highest canons of philately.

COLLECTING POSTMARKS

A. H. Pike, Buffalo, N. Y.

Collectors who have been saving these little pieces of envelopes and wrappers that have each been printed by government employees should be glad that the West has shown the initiative in starting a movement that will afford each and every one of us

the means of organization. There are more collectors of postmarks than any of us have any idea of and as soon as sufficient publicity can be given the movement thousands should be added to the fold. Let each one of us who already realize advantages of postmark collecting put our shoulder to the wheel and do our share in the preliminary work to get the organization started. Give it publicity when and where ever you can, when writing to your collector friends tell them the reasons why they should collect them, do all the missionary work you can and then send in all the names of postmark collectors you can find.

In due course of time, no doubt some definite arrangements will be decided upon as to the proper size and arrangements of collections in albums and in the mean time I think it would be a very good idea for those who have already had experience in collecting to send in their suggestions for they have no doubt found out by experience certain advantageous ways. It would be a sad mistake for a collector to go to the trouble of mounting a big collection and then have to make an entire re-arrangement after he had found out a better way. If you have not already mounted just wait a while until more information is at hand.

It was about ten years ago that I first commenced to save postmarks and it was prompted by visiting a Salvation Army headquarters in a prominent city where they were sorting and bailing waste papers collected from business offices. I made arrangements with them for the stamps and hired a small boy to tear them off for me at so much per flour sack full. In taking the stamps off I had the boy tear the envelopes so as to include the postmark which added no further time or trouble. There was a greater variety of stamps than I anticipated and after sorting them and keeping what I wanted was able to sell the balance for about \$25.00 and had the postmarks besides. There were several big mail order houses in that city and the envelopes had been postmarked from every state in the union and many foreign countries besides old letters and R. F. D. marks.

Although I consulted several authorities could find no way that looked satisfactory to me for mounting my collection. After a number of months of experiments I finally had a loose leaf company make me up 25 books which proved ideal for the purpose and although I have seen many other books I wouldn't exchange the idea for ten times what they cost me. I notice that some are advocating leaving the stamp so as to include cancellation with the postmark. It would seem to me that cancellations and postmarks are two different things with the exception of large cities where

branch offices are designated by numbers or letters in the cancellation. In instances of this kind of course it would be necessary to exclude the stamps. But in cases of smaller offices which are in the great majority it would mean taking up twice the space and might include a stamp that we could use to better purpose besides stamps mounted with postmarks when they are not necessary greatly detracts from the beauty of a postmark collection.

The books I had made up for me were 9½ on the binding side by 7½ the other way with the ring construction to hold the sheets. The book will hold very conveniently 200 sheets. Not more than 125 sheets should be used however for the postmarks will take up this extra room when mounted. No matter where this book is opened every sheet will lay flat and can be instantly removed or new ones added. I have seen every type of loose leaf construction as I have been a dealer for a number of years and I do not believe that any other construction will ever meet the needs of collectors as well as the ring style.

All my postmarks are cut as uniform as possible from a gauge I made from a piece of card board about an inch and a quarter and the size 9½x 7½ makes it possible to mount four across the page and five up and down.

If you intend to make any way near a complete collection you should get a postal guide or a complete atlas so that you will know practically every post-office in the U. S. A good plan in mounting after you have decided on the loose leaf book to suit you purpose is to separate your marks first as to states and then alphabetically as to towns and cities then by designating your squares on your sheet write in pencil underneath where the postmark will come the names of towns in their proper arrangement pasting the postmarks over the names as you get them. If you are not working for a complete collection mount them alphabetically according to states just as you have them and later, your book being a loose leaf you can add new sheets and re-arrange them. Take the advice of an old collector in one respect, anyway, DON'T do any mounting in a bound book and DON'T decide on any loose leaf until you know if it is the best. Study out the whole question for yourself and pass along any good ideas that you discover so that all will get the benefit. I would be glad to hear from postmark collectors any time that I can be of service and when they inclose a stamp for reply.

—Philatelic West.

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General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
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Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1895, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the ... of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

**AN APOLOGY**

The Editor's business affairs have been so unsettled the past week, on account of the Big Oneida fire noted in last week's issue that he finds himself utterly unable to furnish his readers with his customary editorial. For this, and other shortcomings in this week's paper, due to the same cause, he craves your kindly indulgence.

**GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETIES**

[Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.]

Nowhere do philatelic societies flourish and multiply more than in Germany and the German-speaking parts of Austria. The great number of them belong to the "Bund," or Union of German and Austrian Philatelic Societies, and the Bund (or, rather, two Hamburg societies on its behalf) publishes a monthly journal, Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt, which also serves as the organ of the Standing committee of the German Philatelists' Day. The Bund has 56 societies in its membership (including societies of German-speaking collectors in St. Petersburg and other Russian cities), but the Korr-Blatt gives reports of many other societies, in Germany and abroad that do not belong to the Bund. These reports, however, do not describe the meetings, but generally give only such particulars as lists of officers, places of meeting, elections of new members, and so on. In addition to this, the Korr-Blatt publishes much useful in-

formation regarding forgeries and swindlers, and it is now issuing as a supplement an index of all the names that have appeared in its "Black List" since 1891.

Among the societies included in the Bund, the most important is the old-established "Internationaler Phil.-Verein" of Dresden with 1,926 members, but this large membership is accounted for by the fact that it includes 33 Sektionen, or branch societies, mostly in Germany, but some abroad. The Dresden Society publishes that well known monthly magazine, the Philatelist. Another important member of the Bund is the "Deutscher Phil.-Verband," of Gossmitz, with 1,275 members and 28 branch societies at home and abroad. In the Bund or outside it, Alsace is strongly represented by the "Union" Society of Strasburg (760 members, with 3 Sektionen), and Mulhouse (120) members), while other notable centres of philatelic activity are Berlin (19 societies), Hamburg (five societies), Cologne (five societies), and Vienna (nine societies). In Munich, "Munchener Briefm.-Klub," and in Frankfurt, the "Verein f. Briefmarken-kunde," are both important bodies. Strangely enough, Leipzig, from which so many philatelic publications have been and still are, issued, does not seem to be fertile ground for societies. Collectors of local stamps have societies in Berlin ("Berliner Verein f. Privatpost-Wertzeichen") and Dresden ("Samml.-Ver. f. Privatpostwertzeichen") and there is also a society ("Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein"), for collector of postal stationery.

A rival body to the Bund is the "Germania-Ring" with over 1,000 members and 40 branch societies in Germany and Austria. Its headquarters are at Essen a. d. Ruhr, and it issues a monthly magazine, Germania-Berichte. Just as the Bund had its 15th "Bundestag" in conjunction with the 24th "Deutscher Philatelistentag" in Marktredwitz, in August last, so the Germania-Ring had its 18th "Ringtag" in conjunction with the 16th "Deutscher Sammlertag" in Hanover, in October.

In many respects the remarks made in October last on French societies apply to those of Germany. Meetings are held at a late hour, and generally at a restaurant, or in a "Pilsener-Bierstube" or some such locality, but in addition to the ordinary meetings, an excursion meeting, or Wander-Versammlung, is of frequent occurrence in the spring or summer, while in the winter a Familienabend or "family evening" may find a place on the programme. "Papers" or "displays," as we know them in England, seem to be almost unknown, though in this respect an exception may be noted in the case of the "Vindobona" stamp club of Vienna. Still, there is plenty

of discussion of a more or less informal kind, and novelties and curiosities are freely exhibited by the members present. Many of the societies hold their meetings regularly throughout the year, and the holiday season does not appear to affect the attendance; members who are away at the time still keep in touch with the society by sending them messages of greeting. If a member has belonged to the society for 25 years, his fellow members will not be slow to celebrate his "jubilee," and at a supper his faithful interest in the society will be commemorated in speeches, or, perhaps the recital of a poem. Altogether, as may be imagined, a spirit of cheerful sociability pervades the membership, and we are inclined to think that the very full reports of the meetings, published in a mass of small print as a supplement to some philatelic journal, must tend to keep up the interest of members in their society. It is true that the sending of a postcard from the absent Herr Redakteur Weiss or a Lotterie in which a used Great Britain 1 shilling green, 1856-7, is won by Herr Landgerichtsdirektor Dr. Schwartz, may not in themselves merit a permanent record, but trifles like these all go to the building up in Germany of such philatelic organizations as English philatelists can hardly afford to despise.

B. T. K. Smith.

**TWELVE THOUSAND POSTAGE STAMPS PER MINUTE**

[From Newark Philatelist.]

To print, gum, dry, perforate and either cut into sheets or wind into coils, twelve thousand postage stamps in one minute, seems an impossible feat to even an experienced man. But a new departure in the art of plate printing is being made in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; a change which has been sought for many years with disappointing results by practically every civilized nation in the world. The seemingly impossible feat remained unaccomplished until the completion of a machine, which was designed and built by Mr. Benjamin R. Stickney, Mechanical Expert and Designer of the Bureau, under the direction of Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Henceforth it was necessary to wet the paper and allow it to become mellow before putting it through the press, but now it is printed dry.

Every one probably knows that the ordinary newspaper and book printing is done on raised type, while plate printing is just the reverse. The plate after being inked must have its surface wiped off clean; then the ink for the impression must be lifted by the

paper out of the many fine depressions in the plate.

Moistening the paper renders it soft so that with a moderate pressure in the press it may be forced into the depressions in the plate and thus pick up the required amount of ink to make a perfect impression. It requires a tremendous pressure to accomplish the same results on dry paper; a pressure that cannot be obtained on an ordinary plate printing press. In the old process, as the paper has to be wet and allowed to mellow, the printing cannot be done on a continuous roll, but sheets have to be used.

The new machine eliminates nineteen operations in the manufacture of postage stamps and will work a saving of about 57 per cent. of the present cost of them.

The process is as follows: The roll of paper is placed in a holder which stands off a few feet from the machine and then passes overhead to the top of the press, then down between the feed roller and the printing cylinder. This feed roller is so arranged, that by turning a small wheel, a tremendous pressure can be put on the top of the printing cylinder where the paper passes over it, thus enabling the printing to be done on dry paper. Just back of, and half way up the side of the printing cylinder is the inking fount. At the bottom of the printing cylinder are a number of metal fingers, or a flexible arrangement, which covers a space about eight inches wide and the full length of the cylinder. They are so constructed that they vibrate back and forth lengthwise of the cylinder. Passing over this is a wiping belt which vibrates with the metal fingers at high speed and at the same time moves slowly forward, thus carrying away the ink as it is wiped off and at the same time insuring a clean portion of the cloth to polish the engravings on the cylinder as the ink is wiped off. This is accomplished by having the wiping cloth move slowly from the front of the cylinder toward the inking fount. As the engraving leaves the point of contact with the wiper, it is evenly wiped and polished as nicely as if it were done by hand. The paper passes from the printing cylinder to the top of the machine again, and through a group of ten electrically heated cylinders where the ink is dried. From here it passes to the gumming fount, where it is automatically gummed and passes from there into the steam-heated drying shaft, which is about twenty-five feet long. This shaft has a series of rollers and belts in it which carry the stamps through to the perforator. As they pass through this shaft the gum is dried, and by the time they reach the perforator, they have dried sufficiently to permit of packing. They enter

the perforator from the drying shaft and then the slitter and coiler, where they are cut into ten strips of the width of one stamp and coiled into coils of the desired size. This portion of the machine may be changed so that it will cut the roll of stamps into sheets instead of slitting and coiling it.

The manufacture of our postage stamps is a much larger task than the average person has ever dreamed of. It takes about forty millions of postage stamps (of all denominations) per day to supply the American people. Is it any wonder that efforts were made to devise some more rapid means of printing them? In the course of a few years' time the new machine will have saved the Government several millions of dollars on the cost of postage stamps alone. The passage of the postal savings and parcels post acts has greatly increased the demand for stamps. Of course, this increased demand can be more easily met by use of the new machines than would have been possible under the old method. The introduction of a few reforms like this will certainly make penny letter postage possible.—Scientific American.

STAMP NOTES

By C. E. Jenney

Still another new envelope turns up. This is 2c Die C, size 3, white old knife, U. S. P. O. D. 1911 watermark. Rather a late variety to show up on the old knife envelope.

The parcel post system has brought with it a valuable assistance for postmark collectors. It will be remembered that the country is divided up into zones, which are charted. Each post-office receives a chart applicable to the zone that it is in, and also a list of all the offices in the same state and zones under which they come. Our local postoffice had this list published in the daily paper so that a convenient list of all the post-offices in California on Jan. 1, 1913, was readily available to any one who wanted to preserve it. This is not only valuable as a check list but of use in determining what post-offices are obsolete, and there have been many such in California. The list gives all the branch offices of the large cities.

And even while I am writing another new variety of U. S. envelope turns up. This is, however, one that we have been expecting, although it occurs a little out of order. It is the new Die E on blue on the size 5 envelope. I have not yet seen the amber on this size.

TRADE COLUMN

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

American Rapid Telegraph to applicants for approvals. C. B. Rosenberg, 5834 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Liberia 1910 Triangles blue and red surcharges, set of 2 mint 18c, cat. 30c. OCCIDENTAL STAMP CO., 822 37th Avenue, San Francisco.

Special, this month only, 1000 mixed stamps . . . . . 9c  
LION STAMP CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky.

The daily papers have been filled with a scoop on the stamp magazines and at this writing no stamp paper has contained the news. We were all wondering what had become of the 2c Panama-Pacific Exposition stamp which did not appear with the others of the set and the information now made public is rather startling. According to Associated Press despatches, the 2c stamps had been printed to the number of 23,000,000 and we know that many plates had been made for their numbers had already been enumerated, when it was discovered by someone that the scene depicted on the stamps and designated thereon as the Gatum Lock is of the Pierre Miguel Locks, and the government, after investigation, rather than become party to such a misrepresentation and the criticism it might bring up, destroyed the whole lot printed. Questions naturally arise in the minds of stamp collectors somewhat as follows; Will any of the rejected design escape destruction? Were proofs issued of the rejected design? At any rate while some criticism will devolve on those who allowed the error to pass so far without detection, the government undoubtedly acted with dignity and wisdom in pursuing the radical course they did.

Another item in the daily papers is connected with stamps. With big headlines an extensive operation in stolen stamps is made public. It seems according to the papers, that certain brokers engaged in buying up unused U. S. stamp at a discount, have either been aware of or convinced at the theft of the same. Business houses have been robbed by their employees who sell to these brokers and even state institutions and government post-offices are included. It is claimed that the operations extended from New York to San Francisco, including most of the largest cities. It would seem as though these first reports



might be considerably exaggerated. Stamp and postcard brokers have a certain legitimate place and undoubtedly many firms receive remittances in unused stamps in payment for merchandise, in sums far in excess of what they are able to use for postage, and in such cases they are glad to sell to a broker at a small discount, inasmuch as the postoffice will not redeem them. The trouble begins when people naturally dishonest enter into the business.

Special postmarks and cancellations used for the Expositions in past years are coming into considerable demand and it would seem as if few of these had been saved hitherto except for a few private collections.

The St. Louis bear stamp issue is of rather unique history. Single scattered copies appear to be very few and almost unknown. First the great Louisville find put a large lot on the market and now many years after a large Philadelphia find turns up, including an undue large proportions of pairs or strips. There is something very singular about it all and the entire lock of single copy finds is remarkable.—Collectors' Monthly.

**PHILATELIC ILLUSTRATIONS: A WAY OUT**

Wilmot Corfield

Two great London institutions have developed "nerves." St. Paul's is shaken by a bus and Somerset House by a postage stamp. Church and State are suffering from the shudders.

It is bad when a great, good-looking, granite concern, with a respectable statue of Father Thames in the fore-court, get "nerves." It is upsetting to the amenities of the philatelic and orchestral strand. I was once one of a party mounted on elephants pricking prettily across a wide open plain. We were placidly picturesque until a Chartered Accountant on a small horse incautiously rode betwixt the wind and the nobility of "My Lord the Elephant" (that is to say of One of Him), and then we were merely picturesque. The placidity of the procession had become obsolete. "My Lord" went madly off in one direction and the rest of us, as best we could, in others. The Chartered Accountant, if I recollect rightly, disappeared over the rim of the horizon, and I heard afterwards that "My Lord" when caught, was chained up for fourteen hours between two other elephants until he got better. I felt sorry for the other two.

Now in this matter of the new instructions regarding the illustration of stamps, Somerset House has seen a Chartered Accountant on a small horse and possibly thought it saw a small

accountant on a Chartered Horse. Anyhow, the whole philatelic cavalcade is upset.

Now you can't chain Somerset House (with its statue of Father Thames in the fore-court) up between two other worthily famous arrangements in masonry for fourteen hours until it feels better. It can't be done. What is to be done?

The way out of the Impasse is very easy to find.

Somerset House shies at the illustrated stamps. "It's a little thing of my own—you shall not publish it," says Somerset House in the manner of Bunthorne.

To Philately the illustration is of almost vital importance.

Both Somerset House and Philately have each its own point of view. The corner has to be turned.

A cypher on the front is worth two on the back.

"Come the four corners of the stamp in Arms, and we will weather the roughest storm that ever the winds did blow, Horatio!" wrote Bacon.

"Arms and a stamp I sing" sang burning Sappho.

Take care of the corners and the stamp will take care of itself.

The part is greater than the whole. (Euclid's Fables). Q. E. D.

The Arms of the Postal Union (or some other distinctive symbol of the Union) should always occupy two of the corners of every postage-stamp, and the State Cypher, one, at least, of the others. The watermark, a multiple one, should consist of the Union's device and the Cypher alternately.

It should be made a penal offense to unofficially reproduce either Device or Cypher.

The general design of the stamps reproduced with plain corners in solid black would meet all the needs of Philately. The absence of Device and Cypher would render it harmless for improper use.

For many reasons, unassociated with the question of illustration, the postage stamp would be dignified and strengthened by the wiser utilization of its corners. The ear-marking of the angles, by universally understood symbols of Government, in view of adding to its powers of expression as an august instrument of authoritative significance would lend weight to its appeal to the world.

And the stamp is, at least, as symbolical as is the Flag and the Coin, of the might, majesty, and power of the states it serves.—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE**

Linn's Way—January, 1913,—8 pp—Geo. W. Linn Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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Catalogue of Morgenthau's. 62nd Sale—The Collector's Club, New York, March 17th and 18th—J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York.

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Catalogue of the Nassau Stamp Co's 32nd Sale—New York, March 14th—The Nassau Stamp Co., New York.

\*\*\*

Catalogue of Klein's 16th Sale—The Collector's Club, New York, March 4th and 5th—Eugene Klein, Inc., Philadelphia, Penna.

\*\*\*

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular—Feb. 15, 1913—pp 8—Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

\*\*\*

New England Stamp Monthly—Feb. 20, 1913—pp 12—New England Stamp Co., Boston, Mass.

**TO PROTECT THE UNWARY**

Dealers who have in the past made easy money out of the manufacture or sale of archaeological specimens or who have found probable business in the dickerings with people who didn't know what they were buying, will be provided for, if a law introduced by Senator Dodge of Douglas county, Nebraska, meets favor with the lawmakers. The bill prohibits such sales or manufacture and provides for punishment upon conviction.

R. F. Gilder, of Omaha, well known over the country as one of the chief archaeologists of the present day, is behind the bill. The measure is expected to encounter no opposition in its passage over the legislative shoals.—From an Omaha, Nebr., Paper.

It is said that the ship shown on the 10c parcel post stamp is the German ship, Krownprinc Wilhelm, one of the largest steamers of the Norddentsder-Lloyd Company. Another good argument for those who favor subsidizing the American merchant marine, for have we no ships of Uncle Sam's realm worthy of a place on our stamps?

**BIGGEST PHILATELIC PAPER.**

Send 10c for four months, 400 pages, the oldest, largest and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbies—Coins, Stamps, Weapons, Curios, Relics, Old Books, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Rarities and New Finds for all kinds of collectors. Over 12,000 ads. past two years. The Philatelic West, Superior, Neb., U.S.A. 50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 20-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. Or send \$1.00 for fine English catalog. Has U. S. stamps illustrated. Include West for 1 year.

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## ERRORS IN SURCHARGES

C. V. Webb

There are many collectors interested in collecting all minor varieties that for the benefit of these, I herewith give a few notes on surcharges.

The common 1890-91 2c on 50c claret, newspaper stamp of Italy exists with the surcharge inverted. They are very scarce, however. I doubt if there are a dozen collections in the United States or Canada which contain them. Scott does not catalogue it, although several of the other values are listed in that condition.

The U. S. surcharges for Cuba, 2c red and 5c blue, adhesives, have been found without the words of value "2c" and "5c" de peso" printed on the stamps. The name only "Cuba" being on the stamp. They are no doubt real-

ly genuine errors, caused by the oversight of the printer.

The 2½c de Peso for Cuba exists in several distinct shades, vermilion, red, and carmine. The last is scarce. The 2½c value is regarded by many as an error as there was no use for a stamp of this value. In fact there had not been for several years as that value issued by Spain for Cuba had no longer been printed prior to the American occupation. Scott's catalogue lists this stamp but it is not designated an error, as it should be for such it is.

The so-called errors in surcharges on the Egypt 1 and 2m surcharged "Soudan" now turn out to be rank forgeries. So collectors should not buy these.

Then there is another surcharge which might be mentioned and that is the 1892, 1c black on blue of 'Diego

Saurez' with the lower part of the U cut off, making it read in capitals "SIARES" making U double I.—Collectors' Monthly.

NEBRASKAN'S OUTFIT AP-  
PEARS ON NEW STAMPS

The engraving on the 4-cent parcel post of a rural carrier horse and wagon was designed from a photograph of the outfit of W. H. Williams, of Schuyler, Neb.

Williams is an old soldier and has carried the rural mail of Schuyler, for a number of years. A photograph of his horse and mail wagon was submitted to the department by a brother employed in Washington. It was selected out of 300 designs submitted.—Philatelic West.

# A S P L E N D I D A D V E R T I S I N G M E D I U M !

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Our Circulation is now 90,000 copies,  
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up-to-the minute youngster.

A big percentage of our subscribers  
are interested in stamps.

**THE BOYS' MAGAZINE,**  
Advertising Dept. Smethport, Pa.

**A LEGAL PROBLEM FOR GREAT BRITAIN SPECIALISTS**

By A Law Student

"Law Student's" brief exposition of the rules of English law governing offer and acceptance in relation to a contract is, on the whole, quite correct, but in my opinion he has failed to appreciate the exact nature of the offer to the public which is implied by the existence of a Post Office.

"The existence of a Post Office at a particular place," he writes, "is a standing offer to any member of the public to sell at face value during business hours any stamp or stamps in stock." Omit the word "any" which governs "stamp or stamps" and I entirely concur.

The post office merely offers, inter alia, to sell stamps, and accordingly if I walk into a Post Office and demand the middle stamp of a complete sheet this amounts to a counter-offer on my part which (prior to the Postmaster-General's order to his servants that they are to refuse demands for particular stamps) they were at liberty either to accept or refuse; now of course they have no option but to refuse.

In the case of "controls" the position is even less favourable to stamp-collectors, for the "control" constitutes no portion of a stamp at all, being merely part of the margin surrounding a sheet of stamps, and, be it noted, the Post Office offers to sell stamps, not margins.

If, however, I demand a sheet of stamps and tender money for the same, in this case I am entitled to expect the sheet complete with margins, because it is an established "custom of the trade" that when stamps are sold in sheets the margins shall be supplied with them, just as if I go to a tobaccoist and ask for a box of Corona cigars I should expect to get not only the cigars but also the box containing them; but if I asked for ten cigars I should be entitled to nothing else than the cigars; and to carry the analogy further, if I were to ask for one Corona cigar I should not be entitled to rummage in the box and select one from the bottom, all that I could legally demand would be a good sound specimen of that particular brand.

The Post Office officials are the servants of the P. M. G., who acts as Agent for the Crown, and the order which he has issued is not ultra vires since it is one merely forbidding his servants to accept offers which it is no part of their duty, to accept.

In the circumstances I should strongly advise any would-be litigants to refrain from bringing a test case.—*Philatelic Journal of Gr. Britain.*

Barrister-at-Law.

**THE VALUE OF A HOBBY**

Geo. J. Remsburg

The New York Evening World, one of the big dailies of this country, recently said that if you have a hobby you are on the high road to health and sanity, no matter how depressed mentally or physically you may be.

If you haven't a hobby, by all means get one—beg, borrow or steal one—whether it's collecting beetles, old coins, postage stamps or curios doesn't matter.

Not long ago an alienist at Middletown, Conn., called attention to the value of hobbies in the preservation of mental balance, and a few days ago a New York specialist with an international reputation, Dr. Carlos MacDonald, confirmed the dictum of his less famous confrere.

"When a man on the verge of mental unbalance, in the stage of mental alteration which has not become aberration, comes to me for advice, said Doctor MacDonald, I always find out from him what his hobby is, and advise him to quit work for a few weeks and devote all his attention to it."

"It may be fly fishing or playing golf, looking at pictures or going to the theatre. Whatever it is I urge him to give himself up to it. The most difficult cases I have to deal with are those of men and women who have no special interest of any sort, no hobbies as a matter of fact. A good hobby is of the greatest possible assistance to physical and mental balance. Women especially, need to cultivate hobbies," Doctor MacDonald added. "Men get a certain amount of stimulant and interest from their work."

The writer of this has had poor health from childhood, and he does not hesitate to declare that he has derived more stimulant from his hobby of curio collecting and archaeological study, than from all the medical treatment he has ever taken. Take a good hobby tonic. It is the real elixir of life.—*Collectors' Monthly.*

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

It is seldom that the American auction market sees a really fine specialized collection of any country other than United States. Hence special interest should certainly attach to the coming sale of the superb specialized collection of China and Foreign Offices in China formed by Mr. Julius Levy, President of the New York Stamp Society. This sale will be held at the Collectors Club, New York, March 4th and 5th, under the auspices of Eugene Klein, Inc.—The first time, we believe that this house, so notably successful in its Philadelphia sales, has invaded the New York market.

We are informed that Dr. James A. Pelrie, of Phillipsburg, N. J., died on

Jan. 26th. Dr. Pelrie was one of the few survivors of the very earliest period of American stamp collectors. Born in 1844, he commenced collecting stamps in the early sixties, when there were probably not over two or three dozen serious collectors in the whole country; and in the later sixties and early seventies he was one of the most noted collectors in America. His name appears frequently, as an authority and important collector, in the earliest numbers of the "American Stamp Mercury," founded in 1866, the first American stamp journal of any consequence. He was, we believe, a man of considerable wealth; he was very zealously and ardently interested in philately; and he amassed one of the most magnificent collections of his time. So fine, in fact, was his collection that it was spoken of, in those days, in the same breath with the celebrated Tiffany collection. Dr. Pelrie continued to figure in philatelic print up to about 1891 or 92, since which time we recall no mention of him. Whether or no he has continued a stamp collector we are unable to say.

The Philadelphia Stamp News hears, from foreign sources, that the 25th anniversary of the accession of Emperor William II, to the throne of Germany, in June next, will be marked by the issue of special commemorative stamps and coins. The Jubilee stamps will bear for the first time, a portrait of the Kaiser.

Edward W. Heusinger, San Antonio, Texas, will publish an International Stamp & Coin Collectors' and Dealers' Address Book early in April or May. The price will be one dollar. A book of this kind should be welcomed by all collectors. The nearest thing to this is the year books of the larger societies. Every collector should send his name and address to Mr. Heusinger so as to make this book as nearly complete as possible.—*Phil. West.*

Another new stamp journal will soon make its appearance. The Philatelic News, to be published by Elliott B. Hunt a stamp dealer of Ossining, New York. We wish the new comer success, for any one who is brave enough to launch a new one on this choppy sea of philatelic journalism, certainly deserves it. *Collectors' Monthly.*

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Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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Whole No. 299

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Directors of Exhibition Surrender Plate Under Protest, But Stamps Have Been Scattered Over World

[From New York Times, March 1st.]

Notwithstanding the protests of the directors of the International Philatelic Exhibition, which is to be held in the Engineering Societies' Building, at 25-33 West Thirty-ninth street, from Oct. 27 to Nov 1, United States District Attorney Wise has ordered the destruction of the plate of the beautiful "exhibition stamp" and has ordered that all of the stamps printed from it shall be destroyed. Mr. Wise maintains that the exhibition stamp or label is too close an imitation of the United States Government postage stamps. Stamp collectors, in oppos- ing the District Attorney's order, as- serted that his interpretation of the law was overstrict. They said that no person of ordinary intelligence would mistake the exhibition stamp for a Government issue.

When the Association for Stamp Ex- hibitions, Incorporated, was formed to arrange this exhibition, the first to be held in this country, the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York gave 100,000 of these advertising la- bels to the exhibition. It was intended to distribute them free to collectors throughout the United States and fore- ign countries, to be pasted on the backs of letters, so as to call attention to the exhibition.

The labels are recess-printed in sheets of fifty on bond paper, water- marked in outline letters "Crane & Co. Dalton, Mass., 1912, Bond No. 2." The gum is colorless, and the stamps are non-curling. They are printed in pure bright colors—green, red, orange, ol- ive magenta, and blue. The centre

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"	" Plain " 4 "	.16
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Postage extra. New Illus. list free.  
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\*Nyassa, 1901, Camel-Giraffe, 13 var. unused, Cat. \$2.42 ..... .32  
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U. S. 50c and \$1.00, 1902, fine used (Scarce) Cat \$3.58 ..... .30  
U. S. 50c and \$1.00, 1909, fine used (Scarce), Cat. \$.60 ..... .32  
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of each stamp contains the well-known Stuart head of George Washington. Above the head is printed the word "International." Below this, in a semi-circle, is "Philatelic Exhibition." On the left side of the Washington head are the figures 19, and on the right side the figures 13, indicating the year 1913. Beneath the head there is a longitudinal line reading "New York." Below this again, in small letter, is "Hamilton Bank Note Co., N. Y."

The editor of "The Philadelphia Stamp News," in the last issue of that paper, says:

This stamp is the most beautiful label of its kind that has ever been produced. We know where of we speak, because the editor has collected these things for some years, and is willing to stake all to back his assertion that he hasn't a single label in his collection of 20,000 which can compare with it.

After the banknote company had printed the 100,000 stamps and turned them over to the Directors of the exhibition, complete sets of them were sent to collectors in America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the various inhabited islands of the world. Trouble with the United States authorities was not anticipated.

A short time ago, after nearly all of the stamps had been distributed, John W. Scott, treasurer of the Board of Directors of the exhibition, received a communication from the office of the United States District Attorney saying that the issue of the label was in violation of the law, and that both the plate and stamps must be destroyed. This caused consternation among the directors and their friends. They called in Justice F. Spiegelberg of the Fifth District Municipal Court, who is a stamp collector, and asked him to try to dissuade District Attorney Wise from insisting on his order of destruction.

It was said that when Justice Spiegelberg first called on Mr. Wise the District Attorney was not sure that the exhibition stamp was a violation of the law. He promised to investigate further and give his opinion. It was then understood that the original order had been sent to the directors without Mr. Wise's knowledge. A short time afterward the District Attorney asserted that the exhibition stamp seemed to be clearly a violation of the law and that therefore the plate and the stamps must be clearly a violation of the law and that therefore the plate and the stamps must be destroyed. Thereupon Mr. Scott surrendered the plate. It does not seem likely that the District Attorney's order for the destruction of the stamps can be carried out, as they are scattered to the four corners of the world.

"It would take a regiment of men to get those stamps," said John A. Kleeman, the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the exhibition, yesterday. "We fail to see any striking resemblance between the exhibition stamp and the United States postage stamp. The exhibition label is some three inches wide. The postage stamp, on the other hand, is less than one inch in height. There is nothing on the exhibition stamp tending to deceive the public. It has no words or figures of value. The only figures are those of the year 1913. The lettering distinctly shows that it is an exhibition label, not a postage stamp.

"It seems a pity that this action has been taken, because the label is a handsome one, and it was doing excellent work in advertising the Exhibition. The label was so pretty that there was an increasing demand for it by collectors. The exhibition, by the way, promises to be a great success. We have received commendation from collectors of various countries besides our own, such, for instance, as Baron A. de Worms and Baron P. de Worms of England, Rittmeister Eugen Bayer, of Prague, A. Bolaffi of Turin, M. Z. Booleman of Amsterdam, Theodore Champion of Paris, Marshall Cutler of Florence, Dr. Emilio Diena, of Rome, Hilmer Djurling of Stockholm, Henry J. Duveen of London, Johannes Elster of Berlin, Rudolph Friedl of Vienna, M. Galvez of Madrid, Gustave Gelli of Brussels, Consul George of Lisbon, Chief Justice Horace Harvey of Edmonton, A. F. Bassett Hull of Sydney, G. Kirchner of St. Petersburg, R. Kromann of Copenhagen, Dr. F. Penichet, of Havana, Dr. Marco del Pont of Buenos Aires, J. B. Robert of The Hague, and Sir C. Stewart Wilson of Bombay."

#### COMMONWEALTH STAMPS

Notes of a Visit to the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Department  
by J. H. Smith

In accordance with my desire to look through the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Department, Mr. J. Bradley Cooke, Commonwealth Stamp Printer, received me in his office during my visit to Melbourne. Pressure of other business and Mr. Cooke's illness prevented the carrying out of my desire sooner, and I was so rushed at the last that I could not give the same time to my inspection which I would have liked to do.

Mr. Cooke again expressed his desire to comply with the wishes of stamp collectors and to avoid as much as possible creating errors and "mistakes;" and his chief concern was to have everything turned out of the establishment free from fault or blemish.

His office is situated right in the centre of a huge room on the ground floor of the King's Warehouse, in which all the operations except the gumming process are conducted. This room is about 200 ft. long and 60 ft. broad, and is well lighted. Mr. Cooke can see every operator in the room at a glance, and he knows exactly what is going on around him.

Seated in Mr. Cooke's office was Mr. Harrison, the recently appointed Commonwealth Bank Note Printer, to whom Mr. Cooke introduced me. We had a pleasant talk of a few minutes, during which that gentleman informed me that one of his last tasks before leaving England was the preparation of dies for the insurance stamps recently issued there, and we chatted on various subjects relating to stamps and their production. It may not be generally known to philatelists that Mr. Harrison is an expert engraver, and perhaps some day he may be identified with the production of Commonwealth stamps.

Mr. Cooke then took me inside and showed me some of the methods in vogue for the production of stamps. I also saw preparations being made for the printing of the new Commonwealth stamps, but at present I am not at liberty to tell the readers of this journal everything I witnessed. Next month I hope to be freer to do so.

I understand, however, that the new stamps will comprise 15 denominations, being as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., 20s., £2. It is intended to print those from the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. in single colours, and the values from 2s. upwards in two colours, the kangaroo being printed in its natural shade.

Mr. Cooke is still confident of having an adequate supply of all denominations of the new stamps ready by 1st January, so that they can be issued to the public simultaneously on that day, and from what I could see I do not think there is anything to prevent him accomplishing his desire.

The next day I called on Mr. G. F. Allen, Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury. As I stepped up to the door of Mr. Allen's room he was coming out. I asked him if he could see me for a few minutes, but, being a busy man as he always is, he hesitated at first. When, however, I produced my card and informed him of the nature of my business, he said he would grant me a few minutes. Further, he looked upon philatelists as friends, for he knew he could rely upon them to spot anything out of the way which might mean a saving of revenue to the Treasury, and he cited the quickness with which it became known amongst philatelists that the Victorian stamps had recently been printed on Victorian duty paper.

Knowing that Mr. Allen and Mr. Hill had at one time been in the same office, I told him that I had just purchased Mr. Hill's collection of Victorian stamps and had taken delivery of it a few minutes previously. He expressed a desire to see it, and he seemed very much pleased at a sight of some of the rarities therein, and remarked that, in his opinion, the present day stamps did not come up to the old ones.

He was strongly in favour of stamps being printed from engraved plates, and in support of his contention very kindly showed me a number of "specimen" printings of the new Commonwealth Bank Notes from the engraved plates prepared in England, which had recently arrived in Melbourne.

There is apparently still some doubt as to whether South Australian and West Australian surcharged stamps will be issued to the public, for it is realized that the surcharging of these stamps costs about half as much as the printing of the new ones would, and they may not all be sold by the time the new Commonwealth stamps are issued, and if the postal authorities were to withdraw the States stamps from sale immediately after the Commonwealth stamps have been issued, the extra money spent in overprinting the former would be so much money thrown away.

I would suggest to the authorities as an alternative that the printing of States stamps at both Sydney and Brisbane be stopped straight away, and the surplus of stamps of other States be sent to N. S. W. and Queensland for disposal, until such time as the Commonwealth stamps are obtainable.—Australian Stamp Journal.

### THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE

By A. R. Bodmer

The growth of the Chinese postal system is only one of the many interesting developments of this most interesting country, which laid dormant for so long a time, but which is now taking steps towards culture and enlightenment.

The first system of carrying messages was perfected by the government, and was for governmental use only. The messages were carried by couriers who were employed by the Board of War. The greatest speed attained by these couriers was 200 miles per day.

Commercial enterprise provided for the general community a system of local posts entirely dependent of the state. These posts were similar to the early local posts of the United States. In most places of any import-

ance, letters were received by certain persons who acted as agents, and on payment of a specified sum, the letter would have a good chance of reaching its destination. To better secure this result it was customary to write on the envelope that a certain further sum would be paid the carrier upon delivery, who had this as an incentive to find the person addressed.

The postage from Hongkong to Canton was twenty cash (about 2 cents), but strange to say, from Hongkong to Fat-Shan, a village about twelve miles further than Canton, it was double the amount or forty cash. Had the Chinese government allowed foreigners to run steamboats on all inner waters of the Chinese Empire, the postal rates would have been decidedly cheaper—for there are regular lines of American river steamers running between Hongkong and Canton. There are also steamers of the same kind running on the Yangtse between Shanghai and the Riverine Ports.

Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs established postal communication between Peking and Shanghai which was of great benefit, not only to the Customs service, but also the foreign merchants and inhabitants. When the northern ports were ice bound, a courier carried the letters; and a series of postage stamps were issued. The stamps issued, which by the way were issued in 1878, were rather large, the center device being a dragon. The top border contained the word "China" flanked on either side by two Chinese characters, Tai Tsing, meaning "Great Pure," that being the name taken by the present dynasty. The word "Candarin" or "Candarins" appeared at the bottom of the stamp, and in the two lower corners were the Arabic figures giving the number of Candarins the stamp stood for. A candarin is a tenth of a mace, and a mace is worth about 14 cents. In the right hand side of the stamps (the left of the dragon) and running down the side are three Chinese characters, Yau Ching Kuk, standing for, "Official Post Office" while on the opposite side of the stamp is the Chinese inscription representing the value of the stamp, viz. Yat Fun Ngan, one candarin, (or three or five, as the case was) for the denominations were 1, 3, and 5 candarins. Imperforate sets of this issue are simply proofs. This customs postal service, and this issue of postage stamps have been the nuclei around which the Chinese postal service has grown.

The 1885 issue also contained the same denominations, but they were somewhat smaller in size than the former issue being about the size of current British stamps. In other respects the general features of the first, and

second issues are about the same with the exception of the watermark. The first issue was on unwatermarked paper, while the paper of the second was watermarked with a shell design.

In 1889, stamps were prepared for use in Formosa. They were large, had a dragon and a horse upon them, and bore the word Formosa. Two stamps were issued, 20 cash green and cash rose. (20 cash is worth about 2 cents in American currency). They do not seem to have been much used for prepayment of postage, but were pressed into service at one time, as railroad tickets on the short line of rail in Formosa. They are scarce and are classed among the rarities.

There is a Municipal Council in Shanghai which had a local postoffice. In 1865 a series of five stamps was issued with a dragon in the center and Shanghai at the top, in English and Chinese. In the right hand side, the words in Chinese, Shu Sun Kwan, Post Office, and on the other side the denomination, in some cases in cash, in others in candarins. There have been a number of issues since, as well as surcharges, their general features being similar.

Many years after the Shanghai Post Office issued its first stamps, a number of the small foreign municipalities at some of the other treaty ports followed the example of Shanghai, and started local post offices, and issued stamps. Hankow seems to have led the way amongst the riverine ports. Kewkiang following shortly after it being followed in turn by Chinkiang and Wuhu and finally Ichang and Chungking. The coast ports have also not been behind in issuing local stamps. Post cards were also prepared and used in some of these places, and in several of the ports, revenue stamps appeared. Different issues succeeded each other in more than one of these local post offices. These ventures in many cases proved peculiarly successful, and the money thus earned was applied to the necessary works in connection with the different municipalities, unfortunately the chief philatelic authority in England frowned upon the classing of such means of earning an honest penny (as many of the issues simply were) and they were soon considered as being outside the realm of legitimate stamp collecting. Many of the issues were crude, others were the very embodiment of artistic perfection.

From this very unprepossessing commencement, the Chinese postal service has grown to quite comfortable proportions, and we believe is now adequately prepared and equipped to meet the needs of the Chinese people.

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
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All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

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Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1895, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the No. 1 of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY send back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the course will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

**RECENT AUCTION PRICES**

**The Wells Sale**

The sale of the collection of Mr. Thos. L. Wells, held in New York by Morgenthau & Co. on February 10th, 11th and 13th, and consisting of 1454 lots, brought a total of \$5887.00.

The following are a few among the many noteworthy prices realized.

Argentina, 1867, 15c blue, lightly cancelled, minute tear in right margin, and is a trifle thin (cat. 100.00)—\$51.

Argentina, 1891, 20p-green, unused, o.g., (cat. 35.00)—22.00.

Barbados, 1878, 1p on left half of 5 sh dull rose, used (cat 40.00)—55.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 1 p. on right half of 5sh dull rose, used (cat 40.00)—22.00

British Guiana, 1852, 1c magenta, lightly cancelled, fine margins, horizontal crease (cat. 45.00)—28.00.

British Honduras, 1888, 50c on 1sh. gray, unused, o.g., perfs close at right (cat. 20.00)—11.50.

Canada, 1857, 7 1/2 p. green, used on original, lightly cancelled (cat 18.00)—23.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 6 p violet, lightly cancelled (cat 35.00)—31.50.

Ceylon, 1857, 8 p yellow brown, lightly cancelled, slight crease, (cat. 75.00)—46.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 10 p. vermilion, unused o.g., (cat 25.00)—12.00.

Ceylon, 1861, Clean Cut Perf. 2sh. blue, lightly cancelled, (cat. 40.00)—21.00.

Ditto, Ditto, Rough perf. 1sh 9 p. green, unused, o.g., (cat. 30.00)—17.50

Colombia, 1861, 2 1/2c black used (cat. 15.00)—12.60.

Ditto, Ditto, 10c blue, unused, o.g., (cat. 15.00)—11.00.

Colombia, 1862, 20c red, lightly cancelled, (cat. 25.00)—18.75.

Ditto, Ditto, 1 p. red lilac, unused (cat. 25.00)—15.50.

Antioquia, 1868, 2 1/2c blue, lightly pen cancelled (cat 50.00)—37.00.

Ditto, Ditto, 5c green, lightly cancelled, (cat. 50.00)—31.00.

Antioquia, 1878, 10c violet, lightly pen cancelled, (cat. 40.00)—29.00.

Tolina, 1880, 5 p. yellow, unused (cat. 18.00)—13.00.

Congo, 1895, 10c blue and black, center inverted, unused, o.g., (cat. 30.00)—22.00.

Fiji, 1871, 6p pink, unused (cat. \$25.)—11.30.

Ditto, Ditto, 9p. pink, unused, (cat. 25.00)—13.00.

France, 1849, 20c blue error, unused (cat. 15.00)—8.25.

Ditto, Ditto, 1 fr vermilion, rather heavily cancelled, (cat. 75.00)—33.00.

Bavaria, 1849, 6kr. brown, broken circle, unused, o.g., (cat. 125.00)—\$92.

Bavaria, 1876, 1 m. violet, unused, o. g., (cat. 75.00)—45.00.

Oldenburg, 1858, 2g. rose, lightly cancelled (cat. 17.50)—12.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 3g. yellow, lightly cancelled (cat. 16.00)—12.50.

Wurtemberg, 1869, 70kr. red lilac, used (cat. 22.50)—10.50.

Great Britain, 1840, 1p. black "V.R." with trial cancellation in black—39.00.

Guatemala, 1882, 20c, yellow and green inverted center (cat. 15.00)—10.50.

Tuscany, 1852, 60c. brown red lightly cancelled, cut into at right, (cat. 90.00)—45.00.

Newfoundland, 4 p. scarlet vermilion, unused, slightly thin at lower left—75.00.

Nova Scotia, 1851, 6 p. dark green, lightly cancelled (cat. 15.00)—13.50.

Persia, 1878, 1t bronze on blue, lightly cancelled, (cat. 16.00)—10.50.

Portugal, 1853, 100r. lilac, used on original, (cat. 15.00)—31.50.

Basle, 1845, 2 1/2 r. black crimson and blue, unused, o.g., (cat. 75.00)—39.00.

Geneva, 1843, 10c yellow green, used on original, has 2 tears, (cat. 140.00)—43.00.

Zurich, 1843, 4r black, vertical lines, lightly cancelled (cat 60.00)—63.00

Ditto, Ditto, 4r. black, horizontal lines, lightly cancelled (cat 80.00)—62.50.

Vand 1849, 4c red and black, used (cat. 125.00)—112.00.

**PHILATELIC INSUR-  
GENCY IN BOSTON**

Under the above title we published, in our issue of Jan. 11th, a paragraph referring to an anonymous publica-

tion from Boston called the "Busting Hand Organ," devoted entirely, so far as we could discover, to gratifying, though ridicule of the Boston Philatelic Society, (under the name of the "Busting Philatelic Society") somebody's private grudge against that Society and its members. This paragraph brought us a letter from Mr. Willard B. Savary, of Boston, which we print in full below, as he seems to consider himself personally aggrieved by our reference, though he expressly disavows the authorship of the "Busting Hand Organ."

Mr. L. G. Quackenbush,

Editor of Redfield's Stamp Weekly,  
Dear Sir:—With interest I have noted in your issue of Jan. 11, 1913 a paragraph referring to Philatelic Insurgency in Boston. I feel confident that this paragraph was not written by you, but must have emanated from the philatelic commercial interests in Boston. The item in question is worded in such a manner as to cast a reflection upon the character of the members who were recently expelled from the Boston Philatelic Society.

As I am one of those who were expelled, I take this opportunity to state that I have no knowledge of the authorship of the "Busting Hand Organ," as was hinted in the paragraph above mentioned. Being known to a large number of philatelists, I would be pleased to have you correct in your next issue the false impression conveyed in the article under consideration.

In regard to the merits of the "Busting Hand Organ," I would say that the publisher, whoever he may have been, favoured me with a copy, and I consider it the best joke in the stamp collectors' line that I have ever seen. If you had received a copy, you would probably contradict the statement made in your paper regarding the "puerile and contemptible anonymous attack." The paper contained a far more detailed account of a meeting of the Boston Philatelic Society than has ever appeared in Mekeel's Weekly, the official journal, within my recollection. It stated as jokes many facts which are ordinarily suppressed by the commercial interests, who now have a "strangle hold" upon the society.

I might casually mention that I was not legally expelled from the Boston Philatelic Society, according to its constitution, which is, however, entirely disregarded whenever it conflicts with the wishes of the "owners,"

**Money Loaned on Stamps**

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U. S. Premium Coin Book, 10 cents.  
Entire collections purchased.  
Approval selections on request.  
F. MICHAEL, 917 Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

if I may so designate the controlling commercial interests. I was expelled through jealousy and personal spite on the part of the governing board, and have evidence to prove it. For your information I might also state that at the January meeting of that society it was decided that a committee should be appointed by the president to revise the constitution. As practically none of the members have the stamina to vote against any measures proposed by the large commercial interests, it is safe to predict that whatever amendments shall be proposed by the committee will undoubtedly be adopted, and will, of course, be framed to increase the hold of the owners upon the society.

If the news item which I have referred to was written by some resident member of the Boston Philatelic Society, the writer was, and is, fully aware of the circumstances which led up to the publication of the "Busting Hand Organ," and similar works of "literature" which have recently appeared. If, however, you are the author of that paragraph, or if it is the work of anyone else, not a member of the Boston Philatelic Society, the writer is ignorant of the facts, and will never be correctly informed as to the details of the case, as long as he looks towards the officers of the society for enlightenment, as it is their desire to have the important facts of the case suppressed.

Of course, I am aware that you are now allied, as it were, to the controlling interests of the Boston Philatelic Society, since assuming your most recently acquired editorship and that in all probability, your freedom of speech in the philatelic publications is somewhat curbed; still, I trust that in your next issue of Redfield's you will endeavor to correct the wrong impression given in your issue of Jan. 11th, regarding the recently expelled members of the B. P. S.

Believing that in this matter I have made my position clear, I remain

Respectfully yours,  
WILLARD B. SAVARY.

**THE PREMIER EARL  
OF PHILATELY**

Under the above title, the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly prints the following obituary of the late Lord Crawford, which we reprint here for the reason that it contains some points of interest not covered in our own remarks on Lord Crawford's philatelic life and work:

James Ludovic Lindsay, twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford, the news of whose death came as a shock to philatelists the whole world over, has been

referred to in numberless newspaper obituaries as "the premier Earl of Scotland." How that can be is apt to be a matter of perplexity to the casual student of the peerage, who notes that the Scottish Earldom of Sutherland (held by the Dukes of Sutherland) is a dignity more ancient by nearly a couple of centuries than the Scottish Earldom of Crawford. The fact is that the latter title claims precedence on the roll of Scottish earldoms by virtue of earlier baronial creations. A head of the house of Lindsay was created Baron Ecrildun away back in 1140, and this is actually the oldest surviving peerage to be found in the pages of "Debrett." The barony of Crawford was a further creation (1200) in the reign of William the Lion. The Earldom of Crawford was created in 1398, when the third Robert was seated on the throne of Scotland; and to this the Earldom of Balcarres was added in 1651. Yet with all this wealth of ancient lineage, the Earls of Crawford sit in the House of Lords only by virtue of the comparatively modern and far less romantic-sounding Barony of Wigan in the Peerage of the United Kingdom—a creation of George IV, in 1826.

Well, whatever his position may have been in social precedence, the late Earl will ever be remembered among stamp collectors as the Premier Earl of Philately. A man of many hobbies and of multifarious interests, Lord Crawford was well past what is generally considered a man's "middle age" (though that is just now a matter of controversy) when he first became prominent as an enthusiastic devotee of scientific philately. We remember that one of his earliest contributions to philatelic literature was of such an intricate nature, and dealt with such minute variations of overprint that it was referred to in the Fortnightly as "Dotty Philately." There was at that time a growing revolt against the over-elaboration of collectible varieties and the S. C. F., in common with other journals, was inclined to turn a sour eye upon advanced specialism.

The Earl of Crawford, however, quickly proved that there was much method in his "Dotty" Philately. He became Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society and a recognised leader of the cult. He formed vast collections, so vast and with all so admirably specialized that "all the world wondered."

Not the least remarkable of his achievements was the formation of an incomparable library of philatelic literature, of the extent and completeness of which many of us possess ample evidence in the shape of the admirable catalogue circulated

**TRADE COLUMN**

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smithport, Pa.

American Rapid Telegraph to applicants for approvals. C. B. Rosenberg, 5834 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Liberia 1910 Triangles blue and red surcharges, set of 2 mint 18c, cat. 30c. OCCIDENTAL STAMP CO., 522 37th Avenue, San Francisco.

among philatelists, a result of the efforts of Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the Philatelic Literature Society.

The sale to Mr. Peckitt of a large portion of the Earl's philatelic property is such recent history that it need not be recounted here. That sale, large transaction though it was, still left Lord Crawford richer in stamps than most of us can ever hope to be, for he retained, not only his British collection, but also his highly specialised U. S. A.'s. By a coincidence, Mr. E. D. Bacon's paper on the Earl's cardboard proofs of the United States appeared in the "London philatelist" for January, only a few days before the death of the vice-president of the Royal Society.

Lord Crawford, as we have said, was a man of wide and varied interests. He was a keen and successful yachtsman; a man of affairs; a politician, though never figuring in the lurid limelight of party strife; a man interested alike in the "passing show" and in the lore of the ages.

He was a fluent though not always an audible speaker; at the many philatelic functions he attended there was instant attention when "the Earl" was "up." One of the many newspaper stories of him is the "London Mail's" assertion that, at the time of the "Jack the Ripper" atrocities, a contribution to the "Paul Mall Gazette" by the premier Earl of Scotland set the Commissioner of Police, Sir Charles Warren, on the track of that mysterious ruffian and led to "Jack's" capture and incarceration in the Broadmoor Asylum for criminal insane.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.**

Catalogue of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s 174th Sale—New York, March 11th and 12th—The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

Catalogue of Haynes—Liberia 16th Sale—Cleveland, March 12th—Haynes—Liberia Auctions, Cleveland, Ohio.



**MONACO: AN UNNOTICED RARITY**

**The 10 Centimes Brown Postage Due Stamps**

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[By the Rev. G. E. Barber, M. A. in the Philatelic Journal of Gr. Britain.]

Up to the year 1905 the Principality of Monaco, whose post offices are managed by treaty by the French Government (just as those of the Principality of Liechtenstein are by the Austrian, and those of the Republic of San Marino by the Italian Government) for its Postage Due Stamps made use of those of France which have therefore a special interest and value up to that date when obliterated with the post-mark of the Principality at either of its two post offices, Monaco and Monte Carlo.

In the year 1905, Monaco very logically and reasonably decided to issue her own Postage Due Stamps. As she had issued her own Postage Stamps for a good twenty years by this date, no one can accuse her of being in too great a hurry to increase the number of postage values. Monaco has never been guilty of issuing speculative or unnecessary emissions; and many far greater states might well have followed her most excellent example. In issuing her Postage Due Stamps, Monaco confined herself to six different values, 1c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 30c. and 50c., and in deciding the colours of this issue, she chose the very sensible plan of making the colours match exactly those of the postage stamps of the same values, the 30 centimes "Chiffre-Taxe" stamp taking the colour of the 25 centimes postage stamp, as that value nearest to it.

In the year 1908 this reasonable and very sensible rule was suddenly broken in one instance by the appearance of the 10 centimes Postage Due Stamp of Monaco in brown, the colour of the French Postage Due Stamp of that same value.

There can be little doubt that the printing in brown was more or less of a mistake on the part of the printer. At the same time that this brown 10 centimes stamp was issued there was still (and is still) in use the 15 centimes postage stamp brown on yellow; and confusion must have been caused thereby. Moreover, there was no attempt to co-ordinate the other "Chiffres Taxes" of Monaco to their French sisters.

As a final and decisive proof of this "printer's error," the next printing of the 10 centimes Postage Due stamps of Monaco in 1911, reappeared in the original rose-red of the 1905 emission and is still current and likely to remain so. Now, it is very important to observe that the emission of the 10 centimes chiffre-taxe of Monaco in

brown was in no sense whatever a speculative error. The stamp merchants and collectors of Europe have remained quite unconscious of there being anything peculiar in this issue. It was taken for granted, as remarked in the "Revue Philatelique Francaise" of June 30th, 1909, that it had merely been issued in the same colour as the French stamps and presumably permanently so. It had hardly been realized yet that the present issue, 1911, is again in the original rose-red. Messrs. Whitfield King, for instance, in their new 1913 catalogue price the brown 10 centimes rarity at 2d. (!!!) and the current rose-red at 4d. (!). Messrs. Stanley Gibbons price the brown 10 centimes in their 1913 catalogue at 3d. (!). Messrs. Senf, at half a mark, and Messrs. Yvert & Tellier, a little nearer the real value, at one franc.

As a matter of fact only 30,000 of these brown 10 centimes stamps were issued, and they all bear the millesime date 8 (1908). Of these somewhat more than half were, in the natural course of events from the change of colour, sold to stamp merchants and collectors.

The remainder, about 14,000 or so, have been used up in the normal correspondence in the Principality, and the stock at the post office was entirely exhausted in December, 1911, and was replaced by the rose-red issue with the millesime date 1 (1911). In, by the way, two quite distinct shades, rose-red and pale-rose. It is hardly necessary to point out that the brown 10 centimes stamp is likely to become quite a rarity, and collectors would be well advised to acquire it before its catalogue value goes up never to come down again (the stamps of Monaco never can come down again in value when once their price goes up; there are no remainders anywhere, and no dealer, not even the large stamp merchants, possess any considerable stocks of even the lower values of these stamps).

It is improbable that more than, at most, 20,000 of these stamps exist in a condition available for collections. As for collectors of stamps with their millesime dataes one must observe that not more than 600 millesime numbers were printed (there are three of these in a sheet of 150 stamps) and that probably not half this number exist now. The writer of these lines has already seen a pair of these stamps with their millesime numbers sold for 20 francs, a notable increase on the 1913 catalogue values at Ipswich or in the Strand, or even at Paris or Leipzig.

The Postage Due Stamps of Monaco as of France, are by no means either uninteresting or inartistic; and collectors might do worse than turn their

attention to the 10 centimes brown Postage Due Stamps of Monaco.

**FRAUDS IN POSTAGE STAMPS**

**Parcel Post Clerks Confused by the Similarity of the Designs**

\*\*\*

[From New York Times, March 1st.]

The new parcel post stamps, which run from one cent to one dollar in denomination, are causing trouble to the Post Office authorities owing to the fact that they are all printed in red. This confuses the parcel post clerks and opens the door to fraudulent practices on the part of certain persons.

The denomination of one cent is indicated by the words "One-Cent-One" on the bottom part of the stamp. In the dollar stamp the word "Dollar" takes the place of "Cent." It has been found it is said, that in a number of instances the word "Dollar" has been cut out of that stamp and pasted over the word "Cent" on the one-cent stamp.

The clerks in their hurry of canceling the stamps have mistaken the patched up one-cent for the dollar stamp. The designs of the two stamps are similar, the exception being the centre picture.

It is the purpose of the Government to withdraw the present dollar stamp of this issue from circulation owing to the fact that there is far too much detail in its background and to substitute a new dollar stamp with modification of its central part. Of this dollar denomination 400,000 stamps have been issued.

There is trouble also with the latest regular issue of postage stamps. The one-cent stamp is green. All of the stamps of this issue, except the two-cent, has the head of Franklin. Washington's head is on the two-cent. It has been found that by the use of chemicals the green color can be changed to black, which is the color of the \$1 stamp. This opens an avenue to fraud.

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## GEORGIAN STAMPS

We publish a very interesting article below from The (London) Star (18.11.12) regarding the various issues of Georgian stamps for the British Colonies:—

"The Georgian stamps of the British Empire are interestingly reviewed in the 'Stamp Collectors' Annual' by Mr. L. W. Crouch.

King George V., it is stated, was on two occasions before his accession to the throne portrayed on a postage stamp. In June, 1899, a 5 cents stamp was issued in Newfoundland with a portrait of H.M. at Duke of York, and one value, the ½ cent of the Canadian Tercentenary series, issued on July 16, 1908, bore likenesses of his Majesty and Queen Mary, as Prince and Princess of Wales.

Newfoundland was the first county in the Empire to issue a stamp portrait of the philatelist King, both before his accession and after, for in September, 1910, the 15 cents of a set, commonly known as the 'Guy' series,

lithographed by a London firm, bore his features.

On November 4th, 1910, the Union of South Africa, issued one value, 2½d to commemorate the opening of the first Union Parliament, and this stamp also contained the King's portrait in its design.

A week later, on November 11th, Rhodesia startled the world with a long series of stamps with very indifferent portraits of King George and Queen Mary, in extraordinary combinations of colours.

The year 1911 produced very few Georgian stamps, only including the ½d. and 1d. of Great Britain; an engraved 15 cents of Newfoundland instead of the lithographed stamp; a 2 cents of the Coronation issue for the same island, and the beginning of a new series for India, depicting his majesty in Imperial robes and wearing the crown.

In 1912, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. settled down into their stride in producing the Georgian series for various British Colonies and possessions.

Very little originality has been shown and except for the new stamps for Barbadoes and India the Georgians are mere slavish adaptations, says the writer, of their Edwardian predecessors. Similar uninteresting 'postage—and 'revenue' key-plates are being employed for many colonies.

The so-called 'Nyasaland Type' key-plate has been used for the portrait of the new 3d. Jamaica, and will no doubt appear on several of the forthcoming series.

The first two Georgian, ½d. and 1d. were issued on Coronation Day, June 22nd, 1911, and were greeted with a storm of criticism. The Postmaster-General issued a re-drawn edition of these two values on January 1st, 1912. On August 20th, 1912, the first of the other denominations, the 2d., was sprung upon the public.

The design is tasteful, and the portrait far better than that on the ½d. and 1d.; a new paper, watermarked with the royal cipher instead of the crown, introduced as long ago as 1880, was employed.

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**Ascension Island (A 688).**—The following interesting article appears in the Bayswater Chronicle (16.11.12):

A special issue of postage stamps will shortly be made for the solitary island of Ascension, a diminutive coaling-station in mid-Atlantic, which is controlled by the Board of Admiralty and administered like a man of war. The population consists of the crew of seaman and marines, their wives and families and the staff of the Eastern Telegraph station. Some account of the postal facilities of this remote British possession are given in the late edition of the "Stamp Collectors' Annual" (H. F. Johnson, Is. net). Although Ascension has been included in the Universal Postal Union since 1896, no special stamps have as yet been issued, those of Great Britain having been employed throughout. The reason for this is that the postal service is conducted as on board one of H.M. ships, the assistant paymaster in charge acting as post master. The mail service is maintained by the vessels of the Union Castle Line, which touch at the island every month, under contract with the British Government. British postage stamps bearing the circular postmark indicating their use in Ascension are much sought after by stamp collectors, the values other than 1d being seldom met with.

**THE 25 CENT MEXICO OF 1868.**

**Another Retouched Variety.**

By P. L. Pemberton.

In this journal for March, 1912, I described five different retouches on the 25 cent Mexico of 1868, thick figures type. I have since found another and very prominent retouched variety. I had always suspected that the stamp catalogued by Gibbons as No. 130c, namely the 25c., thick figures without period would, when it turned up,

prove to be a retouched variety and that the missing stop would be due to the same cause as the 12 c no period variety of the same issue (a stamp, by the way, which is not mentioned by Gibbons, though in my experience, it is much less rare). At the time I wrote the article I was a little sceptical of the existence of the 25c without stop, as I had examined some thousands of copies without finding it. During the past twelve months I have examined as many again and my search has at last been rewarded by finding this rara avis in a selection sent to me from Germany, where it was included among the thin figure type.

The stamp is of a type 2 (see P. J. G. B., March, 1912, page 47) the distinguishing characteristic of which is a blot on the top of the second diagonal of the M of MEXICO. The normal stamps of this type have a numeral 5 with a small body; in this retouched variety the lower part of the figure, the stop and the back of the C must have got rubbed off the stone and the retouch consists in redrawing the body of the 5 and the back of the C, the period being forgotten. The 5 is redrawn with much too large a body, resembling that of the thin figure type, while the back of the C is brought rather too far down and does not fit exactly into the portion of that letter which escaped the original damage.

The stamp is dated '68 thus pointing to the extreme probability of its belonging to the first transfer.

The inexperienced collector would naturally include this stamp among the thin figure series, by reason of the shape of the 5 and the absence of the stop, but the blot on the M at top shows at once what it is.

**NEW ZEALAND 3D. DEEP  
MAUVE IMPERFORATE.**

[Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.]

I should like to add my support to the contentions urged regarding this stamp by your correspondents Messrs. W. D. Uiph (Oct.), W. B. Edwards (Dec.), and K. Wiehen (Jan.), which would, in effect, take this stamp out of the list of the Imperforate issues of 1862, and make it an Imperforate variety of the 1863-6 issue (S. G. No. 84). My own collection, and my experience, confirm this contention; and although, so far, the evidence appears to be mainly circumstantial, I think it all points in favour of the conclusion above mentioned, and against the contention of Mr. Faris, who regards Mr. Uiph's specimen dated in 1867 as a belated copy of an earlier issue.

The following are some points from my own collection which may

help others to arrive at a solution:— I have an unsevered imperforate pair of the above stamps, postally used, with a margin of nearly 2 m.m. between the stamps, and this pair together with another copy with margins large enough to show the adjoining stamp on either side at a distance of 2 and 1 1/4 m.m. respectively, seem to me to sufficiently dispose of doubts, which I have heard raised as to whether this stamp ever was a genuine imperforate issue. The postmark on my unsevered pair is indeterminate in character, but apparently of the thin line variety prevalent among early issues, though in use in 1870 as proved by an original envelope in my collection.

Of three other copies of 3d. deep mauve, two have a very heavy cancellation which seems to consist of a central letter (or figure) with 7 bars of a thickness of almost 2 m.m. each.

The remaining specimen also has a thick bar cancellation, but the bars are not quite so thick as the last and there are traces of both a letter and figure in the central portion.

There were several types of thick bar cancellation, but I can find no evidence of the use of any of them earlier than the year 1866; although I have a specimen of the imperforate 3d. lilac (S. G. 47) cancelled with 9 bars of medium thickness—rather more than 1 mm. each—enclosing a single numeral of similar thickness. There is nothing to show the date when the this stamp was used.

All my copies of the perforated 3d. deep mauve (S. G. 84)—14 in number—are perforated 12 1/2 and several of them have the thick bar cancellation. I have not seen any copy perforated 13 by the Dunedin machine. One of them is clearly postmarked "Dunedin Oc. 19, 67," and also shows traces of a medium thick bar cancellation. Another used pair has the letter "C" enclosed in 7 bars of medium thickness with a postmark showing the word "Christchurch" but the date is undecipherable with certainty; I think however it is one of the early 1870's.

A similar cancellation appears on a specimen of the 3d. lilac (S. G. 83), dated "Christchurch, Jy. 72" the heavier bar cancellation enclosing the letter and numeral "N" over 1 appears on a pair of the last named stamp dated "Nelson Fe. 19. 72."

BEN GOODFELLOW.

**Saint Vincent (669 Z 688).**—Der Philatelist (15.11.12) have been informed that at the end of last year all the current stamps were to be destroyed. The new set will be copper-plate, the values 1/2d. to 1/- in the Nyassa type and the high values in an allegorical design.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

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## GEN. COOLIDGE FOR A. P. S. PRESIDENT.

In writing in these columns as far back as 1908 of some of the philatelic notables met at the convention of the American Philatelic Society, held that year at Columbus, Ohio, we spoke of Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge as a man who would make a most admirable president of the A. P. S. Gen Coolidge had at that time but very recently retired from the army, and taken up his residence in Detroit. A philatelist of many years standing, and known by reputation and correspondence to all survivors of the "old guard" in philately, the General had, in the course of a life spent mainly in remote army posts, mingled little with his fellow

collectors. He came to Columbus (his first A. P. S. convention), he saw and he conquered. In four days time he became one of the most respected and most beloved men in the Society, and he has gone on ever since winning golden laurels of public philatelic esteem. So that now we are not at all surprised to hear that he is to be the candidate of the Chicago Branch for A. P. S. President.

We do not mention our own suggestion of Gen. Coolidge for the Presidency six years ago with any view to setting up as a prophet; but simply to show that we were not mistaken in our estimate of the impression then made by Gen. Coolidge upon the leaders of the society. We have good reason for believing that ever since that convention the aforesaid leaders have had the General in their minds eye as a potential president; and with good reason, for we know of no man in the society whose elevation to the presidency would give greater pleasure to the membership at large or whose acceptance of the office would bring greater credit and honor to the society.

We shall not take space now for any eulogium on Gen Coolidge's character and qualifications. Neither are in any need of eulogy at our hands, if the General sees fit to accept the nomination tendered him by the Chicago Branch, his election will be the most cordially unanimous known since Mr. Tiffany's time. Let us hasten to observe, in connection with the last sentence, that we do not refer to the last two or three re-elections of that great leader (which triumphs were certainly attended neither by unanimity nor accepted, in some quarters, with anything that in the least resembled tumultuous joy) but to his earlier unopposed processions through the A. P. S. polls.

In addition to asking Gen. Coolidge to consent to stand for the presidency, the Chicago Branch will renominate, if these gentlemen are willing, Secretary Ault, Treasurer Hassler and International Secretary Kjellstedt—all three of whom richly deserve retention in the offices they have filled with such conspicuous ability and zeal.

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**INTIMATE GOSSIP ABOUT THE  
KINGS AND COURTS OF EUROPE**

BY MARQUIS De FONTENOY

**Collectors of Stamps Need to Hurry to  
Get New Russian Ones, as They Will  
Soon Be Scarce—Opposition on Clerical  
Grounds—Count Festetics Wanted  
by Police.**

(Copyright, 1913, by the Brentwood  
Company)

Philatelists will do well to take immediate steps to obtain specimens of the new Russian postage stamps issued in connection with the celebration of the tercentenary of Romanoff rule. For they are about to be withdrawn, and will soon become as scarce as hens' teeth. The reason for this is a curious one.

Difficulties have arisen, owing to the fact that the postoffice officials throughout the provinces, and even in Moscow and St. Petersburg, are afraid to impress the cancellation mark and date upon the stamps, on the ground that by thus obliterating or defacing the portrait of their sovereign, they are rendering themselves guilty not only of an act of lese majeste, but even of sacrilege, wholly repellant to their ideas. For these new stamps bear the effigies of Emperor Nicholas, and also of several of his Romanoff predecessors on the throne.

**Backed by Clergy**

In taking this view the postoffice authorities are indorsed by the clergy, and the prelates of the national state church of Russia, twenty of the principal archbishops having forwarded to the holy synod at St. Petersburg a strongly worded protest against the use of the imperial portraits on the new tercentenary postage stamps on the ground that it is a "degradation of the august dignity and sanctity of the reigning sovereign, and an offense to the sacred memory of his illustrious predecessors."

When one reflects that in England and in most of the monarchical countries of Europe, the defacement of current coin bearing the effigy of the sovereign, constitutes not only a misdemeanor, but even a felony, it becomes easy to understand the attitude of the Russian postoffice officials.

(Incidentally, I would say that these English laws were instituted to prevent, among other things, too enterprising tradesmen from stamping their own names, or that of their wares, on the coin of the realm.) But so far as I know, this is the first time that any difficulty has occurred in connection with postage stamps, where, instead of being against the law, the cancellation through defacement is absolutely necessary to prevent fraud.

**Wanted by Police**

Count Andre Festetics, who is a familiar figure in American society in Paris, in the south of France and in the British metropolis, who is "wanted" by the London police, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued in connection with a conspiracy to defraud a Dr. Hans Thorsch of \$115,000, is by no means a stranger to the London police. In the summer of 1909 he was arrested in London and brought up at the Row street police court, on an extradition warrant, on a charge of theft of jewelry, perpetrated at Brussels.

The prosecutor was a well known Brussels jeweler of the name of Storck who, having on sale a pair of emerald earrings that had formed part of the treasure of Duke Charles of Brunswick, popularly known as "the Diamond Duke," had been induced by an individual of the name of Jacques de Ville (alias William Jack, a well known Anglo-American ex-convict), who represented himself as the secretary of Count Ander Festetics, to submit them to his employer.

The jeweler took them to the hotel where Festetics was stopping, and showed them to the count, who declared that he would be glad to purchase them for 55,000 francs, and suggested that they should be left in a sealed package for several days with the jeweler, since he the count had to run over to England for a week or so, and would take the gems and pay for them on his return.

**Lumps of Sugar**

The jeweler was much pleased with the transaction; but on the following day it suddenly struck him that the sealed package was somewhat lighter than it ought to be. Accordingly, he took it upon himself to break the seals and to open it in the presence of his lawyer, and found therein, not the earrings, but four lumps of sugar, which had been hastily substituted at the hotel while his attention was momentarily diverted.

The matter was at once placed in the hands of the police. Count Ander Festetics and Jacques de Ville, who was his confederate, were traced to London, where it was found that the count had pawned the jewels for \$1000. Needless to add that both men were speedily arrested, and Ander Festetics was held at the Bow street police court on \$20,000 bail, which was furnished by his long-suffering and unfortunate father, who, making his home at Wiesbaden, has almost ruined himself in his efforts to keep his son out of jail.

**Paid the Pawnbroker**

His father in the end indemnified the

pawnbroker, secured the return of the earrings to the jeweler at Brussels, paying him a very handsome sum by way of compensation for all the trouble and annoyance to which he had been put in the matter, and in this way obtained a withdrawal of the charge.

On another occasion Count Ander Festetics was condemned, in contumacious, to eighteen months imprisonment in Belgium, on a charge of fraud, and still, I believe has that sentence pending, to be executed whenever he sets foot on Belgian territory. Last summer his name figured in the Bankruptcy court in London, with liabilities of about \$90,000, and assets of eight dollars and some cents. Through counsel, he ascribed his debts to losses at cards, on the stock exchange, particularly in speculations in Union Pacific railroad, and in rubber shares. But he failed to put in a personal appearance in court, owing to alleged illness, and so, eventually was posted as an absconding bankrupt.

The count, who is a tall, blond man of about 34, must not be confounded with the near sexagenarian, Count Ander Festetics, who is the director of all the crown and state theatres of Hungary and as such a high government official. Young Ander Festetics, now wanted by the police, is one of his nephews, and has never held any government office position at court, or commission in the army, having been in trouble of one kind and another ever since he left the University of Budapest.

In fact, he has always been looked upon as the black sheep of his family. Whether his father will again come to his rescue, is extremely doubtful. For I understand that the sum which Dr. Hans Thorsch has charged him with obtaining from himself by fraud, in connection with a Manchurian concessions concern, does not by any means represent the full amount of the plunder which the count and his associates obtained.

**Head of Family**

The head of the family is Prince Tassile Festetics, who is only very distantly related to Count Ander, and who does not even know him by sight. Prince Tassile's name is familiar all over Europe as that of the principal figure of the old Magyar nobility, and is probably the greatest of the territorial magnates of Hungary, his estates extending over nearly a million acres.

He has twice declined the office of prime minister, accepting, however, the grand mastership of the court of Budapest, and the Order of the Golden Fleece. Devoid of personal ambition, he has held throughout his life almost entirely aloof from politics,

without, however, forfeiting any of the good will of his countrymen, only on two occasions intervening, to bring about a compromise of difficulties between the Hungarian aristocracy and the crown.

**Devoted to Horses**

The prince has given most of his leisure to horsebreeding and horse-racing. He is easily the principal figure of the turf, not only of Austria-Hungary, but of continental Europe, and his colors, the gold yellow jacket and the blue velvet cap, have been known for the past 30 years or more on every European race course. He is one of the half-dozen foreign members of the English Jockey club, and likewise belongs to the jockey clubs of Paris and Vienna.

In 1860 the count contracted a romantic union with the late Duke of Hamilton's only sister, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, after she had secured the annulment of her unhappy first marriage with the present reigning Prince of Monaco. She had a child by this former marriage, who in spite of its annulment was declared legitimate, alike by the law and the church, and who is now the crown prince of Monaco. As such, he represented his father at the coronation of King George.

Tassile Fetetics is a tall, thin rather English looking man, with grey, now almost white, side-whiskers, and mustache, talking English without a trace of accent, very quiet in his manner, and sober in his gestures. He has a palace at Vienna, in the Loewenstrasse, another at Budapest, next to the Royal National museum, a palatial villa at Baden-Baden, inherited by his wife from her grandmother, Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, and any number of country seats scattered about Austria and Hungary, Kessthely being the most famous of them all.

**THE INGENUITY OF THE FRAUD**

Arthur Irwin Smith  
(From Philatelic West)

The philatelic fraud, like Bret Harte's Chinaman, is sometimes a very smooth article; but again the crude plays that he expects to get away with are surprising. The new dealer is his most legitimate prey. Let a rising stamp seller fire his opening gun by running an appealing three-inch ad and every crook in the business takes the opportunity to go after the young dealer's scalp. Sometimes the y. d. receives the indelible impression that ninety per cent. of stamp collectors are dishonest and beats a hasty retreat from the ranks; more often he has plunged in so deep that retreat is impossible and he keeps up

the struggle until later and more prosperous days show him the error of his conclusion.

The man who substitutes is always in evidence, but he is the least of the evils. You get back at least the stuff he doesn't need in his collection and a slight exchange for the rest. It is dishonest, of course, but not quite so heartrending to the young dealer as to have his appealing requests for reports answered by nothing but lonesome echo. The crook who treats you with contemptuous silence after getting your stamps has at least one point in his favor. He makes no bones of being a crook; he is no hypocrite. The man or youth who arouses my disgust is the fellow who thinks he is pulling off some shrewd, slick stunt. This is the o. f. c. (old-fashioned crook) who insists that he received your letter but that there were no approvals inside. Sometimes he goes so far as to produce a witness who was present when the letter was opened. Another is the o. f. c. who detaches a couple of leaves from the inside of your approval book by raising the staples and then bending them back down again. Then there is the cheap crook who short changes you a few cents in making his remittance. Last of all and perhaps not the least annoying, although we shall not designate him as a crook, is the fellow who gets the premium you offer to approval applicants and then returns your sheets without so much as a thank you.

The man who handles only rare and valuable stamps in good prices can avoid trouble by requiring gilt-edge references. The young dealer who caters to the boy trade can not get along very well if he is squeamish about the class of reference offered. You hardly expect a bank reference when sending out stuff that cost you only fifty cents or a dollar for the entire lot, and one loss will not break you; but when one fellow substitutes, and another boldly keeps your selection without even saying "much obliged," and another swipes a few, and another short changes you, and the next refuses to buy after getting your free premium, then is the time when blue blazes begin to burn in your eyes.

The philatelic fraud seems to be an avoidable if unnecessary evil. His days are dark and peculiar and we haven't even the consolation of passing an Exclusion Law to keep his tribe from increasing, but here's hoping that he repents from the evil of his ways and that the Post Office Inspectors get on his trail if his petty thievery continues.

**GOT FOUR YEARS.**

**Stamp Broker Sent Down to Sing Sing.**

New York, March 7.—Four years in Sing Sing prison was the sentence imposed today upon Richard Fredericks, a stamp broker, convicted of receiving and disposing of stolen postage stamps which were brought to a news stand "clearing house" in Wall street by office boys who purloined the stamps.

Postoffice inspectors who investigated the case reported that \$50,000 worth of stolen stamps passed through Fredericks' hands in Albany and that the annual business in stolen stamps in the New York financial district amounted to \$1,500,000.

**CATALOGUES AND THEIR CRITICS**

Writing in the "London Philatelist" on the subject of the critics of Messrs. Senf's Catalogue, Mr. Castle mentions the formation of an influential society of leading German dealers and others, who propose to take over Kohl's "Normal Catalogue" and re-issue it as a new Standard Catalogue, taking every precaution that its quotations shall be fair, impartial, and unswayed by any private interest.

"We have long been of the opinion," comments the Editor of the "London Philatelist," "that a similar movement is urgently required in this country. We have no antagonism to any existing firm of dealers or their catalogues, and we unhesitatingly recognize their absolute right to fix their own prices upon their own goods. Unfortunately, however, the limit is not set here, but every one else's goods are valued according to the same standard. If the philatelic public are content with this anomalous state of things, there is nothing to be said. If, on the contrary, there is, as every one knows, widespread dissatisfaction with the latter-day pricing of British Colonial issues, we would commend the German example as one worthy of imitation \* \* \* This subject transcends twenty-fold in importance any other matter that can possibly come before a Philatelic Congress.\* We can conceive no fitter arena for the ample and impartial free discussion that should precede the taking of such an important step, and we earnestly commend the proposal to the notice of those who will attend the forthcoming Congress."

[\*We would venture to remind Mr. Castle that the subject of a "Collectors' Catalogue" was mooted, and somewhat exhaustively discussed, at the First Philatelic Congress, held at Manchester in 1909. A "non possumus" attitude was adopted toward it by ninety per cent. of those present.—Ed. S. C. F.]

**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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 United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year  
 Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

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Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
 General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
 Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
 All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
 All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

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Registered as second-class matter December 19th, 1905, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send us your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

**MANY THANKS**

The Editor desires to express his grateful thanks for the many letters of sympathy received from friends and readers since his recent fire loss was noted in this journal. As it is impossible to find time to reply individually to all of these letters, much as he would like to do so, he takes this opportunity to collectively thank his correspondents for their kindly interest.

Special acknowledgment must be made of the courtesy of the United Stamp Co., which forwarded a bound volume of the "United Stamp Company Herald," with the remark that the Editor's file of the "Herald" was doubtless lost in the fire. Our Chicago friends were correct in this assumption. While a large part of the Editor's philatelic library was kept at his residence, he retained at his office for special use and reference, files of such contemporary journals as he specially liked and valued. And among these the "Herald" occupied no unhonored place.

**A JOURNEY OF PHILATELIC DISCOVERY**

Who would have dreamed that any collector, however indefatigable, could in this day and age have written a monograph upon a class of stamps, used in these United States of ours, whose very existence was previously

unknown—or, if known at all, only to a dozen or so searchers of obscure philatelic byways. Yet this is just what Mr. Chas. A. Nast has lately done in his monograph on "Metallic Tax Stamps For Cotton," printed in connection with the Year Book of the United States Revenue Society.

We presume our good friends in Springfield—that hallowed city where the worship of the philatelic side-line is the chief occupation of the faithful—our above remarks will be received with shouts of derision. They know about these Cotton Tax stamps in Springfield. Mr. Deats and Mr. Sterling know about them, too, as did the late John K. Tiffany—and there are a few others.

But for our part, though we have been a diligent reader of all manner of stamp literature for five-and-twenty years, we profess we had never even heard of the things—had not the remotest knowledge of their existence—and we venture to say that about nine hundred and ninety-nine other collectors out of every thousand would make the same confession.

We do not know that, even now when Mr. Nast has made us acquainted with them, we should ever feel inclined to collect them—even were they much more plentiful than seems to be the case. To our mind, they possess a fatal disqualification—namely, that they are made of brass—which would forever debar them from the genteel society of their paper cousins. Of course, as a matter of fact, they would be veritable bulls in a china shop in any ordinary stamp album; and have to be mounted in albums specially constructed after a sort of pocket hardware principle. As to their collecting eligibility, however, we see no serious question. Tax paid stamps come in many strange guises; and despite the strangeness of their material these are as much tax paid stamps as if they had been wrought of paper instead of metal. As a matter of fact (we learn from Mr. Nast) there were cotton tax stamps made on canvas or parchment, one of which he illustrates. But this material was found unsuited for the purpose. At the time this cotton tax was in force (1862-1867) 85 per cent. of our cotton was exported; and a canvas stamp was little likely to stand the wear and tear incident to the long journey and rough handling which a bale of cotton had to undergo. So the more durable brass substitute was hit upon, and proved thoroughly satisfactory. These stamps, or tags, were of varying sizes. Mr. Nast does not give specific information on this point, but if we assume (which we think is doubtless correct) that his illustrations are the exact size of the originals, we may conclude that none of them were larger than the ordinary brass baggage

check of modern days, to which in a crude way they appear to bear some facial resemblance. A long barb or prong projecting from one side of the stamp was inserted into the bale by a stiletto—like instrument invented for the purpose and the stamp thereby securely anchored.

So much for the bare outlines. Mr. Nast, faithful and painstaking philatelist that he is, has traced these olden bits of metal through their whole history, so far as it can now be pieced together. There were eleven different types of this curious war stamp (perhaps more—but this is all that have ever been discovered) and of some of these types, numerous varieties. Here and there a few of them are preserved, and Mr. Deats is stated to have a remarkable collection of them. But their whole status and use is so involved in mystery, they have been so much neglected, and the governmental records thereon are so imperfect and scanty, that we cannot but stand amazed at the success with which Mr. Nast is able to trace all the more essential points of their history. Nothing any man in this country has ever written or any class of revenue stamps has deserved so well of the lovers of able philatelic research as this work of Mr. Nast's. There existed hitherto no adequate history of these stamps—no printed matter regarding them, in fact, except short lists of the principal known varieties in a couple of old catalogues, long out of print. They were not merely forgotten by, but unknown to, the present philatelic generation. They will never be collected to any extent, because only a very few of them still exist. But they have been rediscovered, and as long as Mr. Nast's book survives there need never be any further doubt as to their form, their use and the essential philatelic facts as to all known types.

**THE NEW ENGLAND PHILATELIST**

When one of our younger and smaller papers displays such marked and striking improvement as has the New England Philatelist (Lynn, Mass.) in its last two or three numbers, we certainly believe in giving what recognition and encouragement we can to the publisher thereof. Hence we make no apologies for giving the March number of the above named the honor of a separate, even if brief, review.

Since the demise of the Southern Philatelist, the New England Philatelist is certainly the foremost of American amateur stamp journals. It is now running 32 pages, the printing and general get-up are very good, and the literary contents deserve a great deal of commendation. The latter is the work mainly of the Harrisburg group of writers—though we find in

# Special Offer of NICARAGUA SETS WHOLESALE FOR DEALERS ONLY.

	Per 1 set	Per 3 sets	Per 10 sets	Per 100 sets
NICARAGUA, 1903, Zelaya, REGULAR ISSUE, prettiest set of stamps ever issued by this Republic. Complete set from 1c to 1 peso, mint, o. g., (Cat. \$3.18). Retail	\$1.25	\$2.75	\$7.50	\$60.00
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Same as last, only 15, 20, 50c and 1 peso, all mint, o. g., (Cat. \$2.90). Retail at	.65	1.50	4.50	40.00
Per 1 Per 3 Per 10 Per 100 Set Sets Sets Sets				
*NICARAGUA, 1905, "New York" print, from 1c to 5 pesos, complete, mint, original gum, 13 var., (Cat. \$4.41). This is a scarce set, Scott's Nos. 179 to 191	\$1.00	\$6.50	\$60.00	
*NICARAGUA, 1905, from 1c to 5 pesos complete, except the 15c, 12 values, mint, o. g., (Cat. \$4.29), retail, (3 sets \$2.75)	.75	6.00	50.00	
*Same as last, the 1, 2, 10, 30, 50, 1, 2, and 5 pesos, 8 var., mint, o. g., (Cat. \$4.08), retail at, (3 sets \$1.80)	.67	5.00	49.00	
*Same as last, only the 3 highest values, 1, 2, and 5 pesos, mint, o. g., (Cat. \$3.50) (3 sets \$1.65)	.65	4.50	35.00	
NICARAGUA, 1909, from 1c to 2 pesos, complete set of 12 values, very pretty set, Scott's Nos. 237 to 248, Senf's Nos. 238 to 248, lightly used, (Cat. \$3.50)	.75	2.25	22.00	
*NICARAGUA, 1890, "OFFICIAL" The 50c blue; IMPERFORATED, without surcharge, Scott's No. 796b, (Senf's No. 8), fine copy only	.25	2.00	15.00	
NICARAGUA, 1893, surcharged "Franco" OFFICIAL, 5, 10, 15c, 1p, 2p and 10p, with surcharge INVERTED, Scott's catalog does not list the 5 or 50c. A scarce set of 6 Errors, Scott's Nos. 733a, 734a, 737a, 738a, 739a, and 740a, Senf's Nos. 33, 34, 37, 38, 39 and 41, price only	\$1.25	\$10.00		
*NICARAGUA, 1905, OFFICIAL, beautiful set of 9 var from 1c to 5 pesos complete, Scott's Nos. 823 to 831, Senf's Nos. 136 to 144, (Cat. 3.47)	.75	4.50	40.00	
*Same set as last, the 20c, 50c, 1 peso, 2 pesos, and 5 pesos, Scott's Nos. 827 to 831, Senf's Nos. 140 to 144, all mint, o. g., much under catalog price, set of 5 high values, (Cat. \$3.30) only	.40	3.00	25.00	
*NICARAGUA, 1905, OFFICIAL, Same set as last, only the 3 highest values, 1 peso red, 2 pesos violet and 5 pesos black, Scott's Nos. 829 to 831, (Senf's Nos. 42, 43, 44) (Cat. \$2.85) our price per set, only	.30	2.50	20.00	

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Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a usual way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Southport, Pa.

manently, and of the other two for a few years until the other and larger fields called them.

The reader will, we trust, pardon this long digression. But the truth is our heart warms to these bright young fellows from Harrisburg when we see them learning to write in the same school we did two decades ago. Probably it is not as good a school as straight newspaper work, but there is plenty of time for that later—and, in fact, we see that both Mr. Miller and Mr. Bodmer have lately put on the shackles of regular reportership; so that we shall probably see little more of them in the philatelic press. Mr. Lybarger is a newer recruit to the philatelic quill-pushers than his fellow-townsmen; but he also is writing much and doing very well. An article of his, "Mythology From a Philatelic Standpoint" in the March N.E.P. is decidedly the feature of the number.

We have not said much, after all, about the New England Philatelist. As it is mostly "made in Harrisburg" that will not make much difference. Mr. Clark is giving his Harrisburg contributors a free hand; and it is the wisest thing he could possibly do.

A change has taken place in the ownership of the well-known stamp and coin business of Fred Michael & Brother, Chicago. Mr. Fred Michael retires and Mr. Edward Michael, junior member of the firm, will continue the business under his own name.

### THE FIFTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

To be held in Edinburgh, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, April, 1913, Under the Auspices of the Scottish Philatelic Society of Scotland, Glasgow, and the Dundee and District Philatelic Society.

The Right Honorable, The Earl of Crawford, K. T., President of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Vice-Presidents: The Right Hon. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

(Robert Kirk Inches, Esq.)  
The Right Hon. The Earl of Roseberry, K. G., K. T.

## C. E. HUSSMAN STAMP CO., 211 N. Garrison Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

the number before us a very thoughtful and well-written article on "The Recruiting Grounds of Philately," by Russell L. Stultz, who hails, we believe, from Virginia. Mr. Stultz' essay is, indeed, so sound alike in thought and expression that we cannot refrain from congratulating him on so promising a performance.

To return to the Harrisburg school of writers, philatelic journalism has not in years witnessed any such phenomenon as the striking and almost simultaneous development of Messrs. Miller, Bodmer and Lybarger as graceful and fertile writers for the lesser philatelic press. Mr. L. P. Miller was the first of the three to woo the philatelic muse. His debut was more ambitious than is customary with young writers; as almost at the first bang he began the publication of a stamp weekly, written entirely by himself (and in some respects, by no means contemptible) and brought out in book form a little philatelic fantasy called "The Stamps of Mars." Since then he has contributed much good matter to sundry journals. Mr. Bodmer, starting a little later, has been even more fecund, and has been pouring out articles on all manner of philatelic subjects at a rate which reminds the present writer of the high speed maintained, somewhat over twenty years since, in the philatelic ASSN. countries of

Messrs. C. E. Severn (now Editor of Mekeel's Weekly), R. F. Greene, (long since dead, but in his time a graceful and pleasing writer, who did well in much bigger fields of journalistic effort), and the present editor of Redfield's. In those halcyon days for young writers, this country was overrun with small stamp monthlies—sometimes as many as fifty of them being running concurrently—and the demand for stamp articles was prodigious; though the rates paid for them could scarcely be called handsome. It was a poor month in those days in which any one of the three writers aforesaid did not publish at least 10 such articles—one or two of the best over their own names and the balance over fictitious signatures. The writer recalls one month in which no less than twenty-two of his articles were published in different American stamp journals. The rate of pay was only \$2.00 or \$3.00 per article; but the \$30. or \$40. per month thus earned was fully as much as Mr. Greene or the writer (Mr. Severn, we believe, never had this experience) had previously received as cub reporters on struggling country dailies; and the work a great deal easier and pleasanter. Later on, the Mekeel publications opened up a more remunerative field and absorbed the principal philatelic energies of all three writers—of Mr. Severn per-



The Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M. P., H. M. Postmaster-General.

The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M. P., H. M. Ex-Postmaster-General.

Sir Edward Pigott William Redford, C. B., Ex-Secretary for Scotland to the General Postoffice.

M. P. Castle, Esq., M. V. O., J. P., vice-President Royal Philatelic Society (Chairman): W. Norfor, Esq., C. A., President of the Scottish Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: R. W. Findlater, 30 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

Executive Committee: A. G. Ingrin, Esq., President, Junior P. S. of Scotland, Glasgow.

David Dickson, Esq., President, Dundee and District P. S.

R. Borland, Esq., Hon. Sec., Junior P. S. of Scotland, Glasgow.

J. W. Christie, Esq., Hon. Sec., Dundee and District P. S.

A. L. MacGregor, Esq., W. S., Hon. Chairman and Hon. Secretary ex-officio.

The Committee have taken for the holding of the Congress and Exhibition, The Royal Arch Halls, Queen St., Edinburgh.

The Halls are centrally situated and within a few minutes' walk of the Balmoral Hotel, the headquarters of the Congress. The Lower Hall will be used for Congress purposes, and for the

holding of the Stamp Auction in aid of the Congress Funds. The Uper Hall, with roof light, will be utilized for the holding of the Exhibition. Ample space is also provided for committee rooms, cloak rooms, and stalls for dealers, should the same care to come north. The whole accomodation being self-contained will greatly add to the social intercourse of the Congress. The holding of the Exhibition, the first of its kind attempted in Scotland, and on a small scale, should in the opinion of the Committee, greatly help to stimulate Philately in Scotland.

The Exhibition will be held concurrently with the Congress, but will remain open one extra day—viz., Saturday, the 26th of April, and thus give Scottish collectors from a distance, who cannot get away during the week, the chance of visiting same.

To enable the Committee to carry out these arrangements, they appeal to all interested in Philately to send in donations at an early date. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. W. Findlater, has already received the following amounts: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, F. J. Melville, A. Leon Adutt, and A. Lindsay, one guinea each; Mr. R. B. Yardley, ten shillings; the Manchester Philatelic Society and the Aberdeen and North of England Philatelic Society, two guineas each. Total, £8 18s.—Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION NEWS

The following Societies have signified their acceptance on the Committee of Honor:

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Kristiania Filatelist Klub, Christiania.

Swedish Philatelic Society, Stockholm.

The following collectors' names have also been added to the Honor Committee:

Arthur T. Bate, Wellington, N. Z.

Henry Clutz, New York.

C. A. Nast, Denver.

C. K. B. Nevin, Boston.

Julian Park, Buffalo.

C. F. Rothfuchs, Los Angeles.

J. F. Rust, Cleveland.

Mr. Luff reports the first edition of the exhibition prospectus ready and distributed and the executive committee is now preparing the second edition.

The engraved exhibition labels presented by the Hamilton Bank Note Company are exceedingly popular and should not last long at the rate at which they are distributed. A complete set of six different colors will be given free to each member of the Association. Membership fee is \$1.00, which may be sent to any member of the committee.

EUGENE KLEIN,  
Chairman, Publicity Committee.

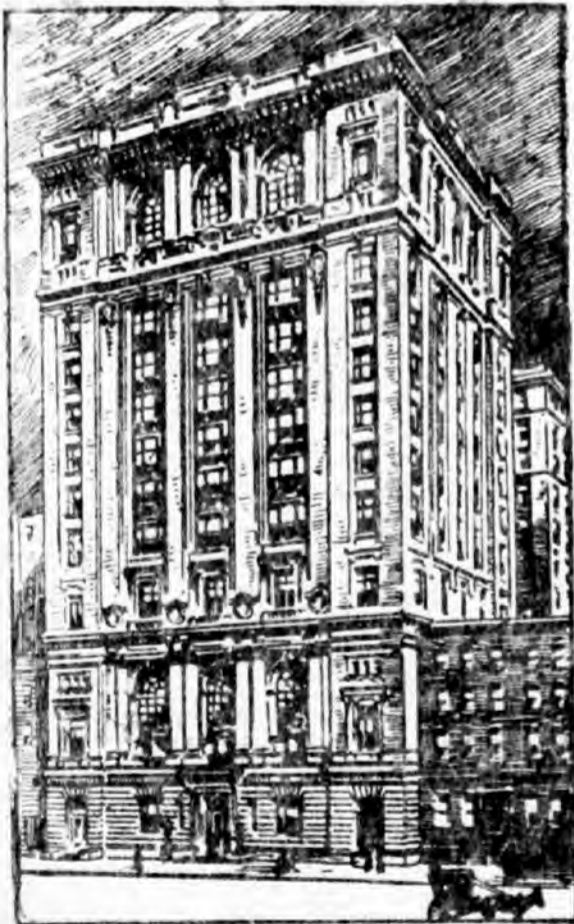
The International Stamp Co. (once of Columbus, but more recently of De Graff, Ohio, is still, with undiminished spirit, getting out those daily bargain lists that were such a nine days wonder in the trade when they first appeared. The philatelic activities of this company are multifarious. Their latest innovation is a wonderfully compact and clever little magnifying glass, which is as powerful as the eye of philatelist could wish, but ingeniously folds into itself, so to speak, and becomes of such small compass that it can be carried in the vest pocket. The device will doubtless meet with a ready sale.

BIGGEST PHILATELIC PAPER.

Send 10c for four months, 400 pages, the oldest, largest and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbies—Coins, Stamps, Weapons, Curios, Relics, Old Books, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Rarities and New Finds for all kinds of collectors. Over 12,000 ads. past two years.

The Philatelic West, Superior, Neb., U.S.A. See entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 20-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. Or send \$1.00 for the English catalog. Has U. S. stamps illustrated. Include West for 1 year.

This Illustrated 100-Page Monthly was established in 1899, and has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world, and in also has no rival. More ads. in the WEST than in all other American Philatelic monthlies combined. The best paying medium for advertisers. Rates small, results large. 3 cents per word; 3 stamps at price of 5. Sample Copy Free.



"The Building of the Engineers' Societies," located at 29 West 59th Street, New York City, has been obtained for the holding of the New York Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York City, October 27th to November 1st, 1913.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

The receipt of No. 2 of the "Philatelic News" published at Ossining, N. Y., by Elliott B. Hunt, reminds us that just before our recent fire (we do not intend to keep harping on that fire, but in this case we mention it of necessity) we had received No. 1 of Mr. Hunt's little venture and were so much struck with some things about it that we had intended giving it a nice little notice in a week or two—an idea which came to naught for the simple reason that the paper burned up along with our other books and periodicals on the melancholy occasion aforesaid. Mr. Hunt's paper is an eight-page amateur sheet, no better in some ways than the usual type. But it appeared to us from No. 1 (and we find the impression confirmed by No. 2) that Mr. Hunt had a much better notion of how to "play up" his news articles and make the most of what he had to offer than the usual publisher of an amateur stamp journal. He

presents his matter in good style, with good strong newspaper headings; and gives a great deal more real news (thus justifying to some extent the title of his little venture) than we are accustomed to find in small fry stamp papers. Altogether we have some hopes of Mr. Hunt and his paper.

The "Philatelic News" is also sponsor for the information that New York is shortly to have a stamp journal printed entirely in German—an innovation which would have many points to commend it. No information as to the projectors is vouchsafed.

The Chicago Philatelic Society held its Annual Banquet at the Palmer House, February 27th. We have been favored with the menu of the occasion, which bears, besides the list of edibles, two framed spaces, to which are affixed copies of the 6c Lincoln and the 2c U. S. Inter-Rev. with head of Washington. The dates printed underneath

the two specimens—"Feb. 12th" and "Feb. 22" respectively—sufficiently explain the special appropriateness of these two stamps as adornments to the menu card of a February philatelic banquet.

Mr. C. V. Webb, the energetic and effervescent young stamp politician and publisher, has, we hear, terminated his brief but pyrotechnic career in the latter capacity. Mr. Webb's record as a publisher is enough to make the compiler of literature lists (unless it be the wonderful Mr. Ricketts) tear his hair in mad despair. In the space of six months Mr. Webb published "Webb's Stamp Monthly," the "Vest Pocket Philatelist" and the "Perry Collector"—and the three issued but four numbers between them; a grand average of one and one-third numbers for each periodical. The "Perry Collector," by some inscrutable mistake, issued two numbers—hence the extra thirds.

# A S P L E N D I D A D V E R T I S I N G M E D I U M !

If you are a Stamp dealer you should at least  
**TRY The Boys' Magazine**

An inch advertisement will cost you but \$4.20 less 5 per cent. for cash in advance.

Our Circulation is now 90,000 copies, each month, each copy going to a live up-to-the minute youngster.

A big percentage of our subscribers are interested in stamps.

**THE BOYS'**  
Advertising Dept.

**MAGAZINE,**  
Smethport, Pa.

**TRIBUTES TO THE EARL OF CRAWFORD**

[From Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.]

**A Great Blow to Philately**

The "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" considers that "the greatest blow Philately has yet suffered has been the death of the Earl of Crawford."

**"A Peer of Parts"**

Remarks "The Throne" in its issue of February 12th (wherein appears a very characteristic photograph of the Earl, snap-shotted while out walking).

As far removed as possible from the conventional idea of a peer was the late Earl of Crawford, Premier Earl of Scotland, and head of the ancient house of Lindsay. His lordship's peerage dated from the twelfth century, when his ancestors first sat in Parliament. As an astronomer, the late Earl became President of the British Astronomical Society. His love of books made the library at Haigh Hall one of the finest private collections in the world. As a naturalist he made many voyages, and presented his specimens to the British Museum, of which he was a trustee. He was a famous philatelist (his stamp albums ran into over one hundred volumes) and an enthusiastic chess player. He experimented in physic phenomena. As Deputy Great Steward of Scotland he was a dignified figure at the Coronations of Edward VII and George V.

**No Greater Collector than He!**

"The Earl of Crawford's death means a great loss to Philately. There was no greater collector than he of postage stamps and the literature appertaining thereto."—Tit-Bits.

**A Great Personality**

"The death of Lord Crawford, says the "West End Philatelist" "removes from our ranks a dominant personality, whose influence on our hobby has been great, and always beneficial." Stamp collectors throughout the world deeply mourn his loss."

From the columns of the "Philatelic News," above mentioned, we learn that the stamp collectors of St. Paul and Minneapolis have lately organized, under the name of the Twin City Philatelic Association. Alternate monthly meetings are to be held in the two cities. Time was when both St. Paul and Minneapolis were hotbeds of philatelic enthusiasm and supported two flourishing societies. We hope the

present move foreshadows some return to this pristine condition. The roll of officers of the new body contains no names familiar to us, from which we assume that the old standbys have mostly retired or moved away, and that this movement is being fostered by a new crop of collectors.

**LANDSCAPE STAMPS**

**Why They Are Ceasing to be Issued**

The following interesting news appears under the above heading in the Observer (23.2.13).

The United States Government has just called in 20,000,000 stamps, ordered to commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal, owing to an error in the description of the picture of the lock represented. This practice of printing landscapes on stamps has, in its time, been a favorite one with many countries, though for various reasons it is less popular than it used to be.

So profitable was the practice found to be in Central America, that the authorities issued fresh designs every year, the old stamps being demonetized at the end of every twelve months. The printers treated the stamps without payment, being allowed to keep the dies, from which they struck off sets for stamp collectors all over the world. The practice, however, has now been stopped owing to the objection of the stamp collectors who refused to be exploited in this way, and the printers are paid as in other countries.

Perhaps the most artistic sets of pictorial stamps ever issued by Newfoundland, several of whose designs are of great beauty. New Zealand and Australia have also issued many exceedingly effective landscape designs. But the practice is fast dying out, and in regard to New Zealand only the more expensive stamps retain pictures, the head of the sovereign having taken the place of all other designs on stamps up to the value of a shilling.

In Australia, instead of various stamps being used by the different Governments, the Commonwealth has now adopted a universal design, consisting of the map of Australia, with a kangaroo in the centre.

It is interesting to note that mistakes on stamps are usually discovered by collectors, who are always on the look-out for errors, as the stamps are likely to be withdrawn. They are more common than may be supposed. Thus, recently an "f" was printed instead of the "e" on a Newfoundland stamp, an "I" was substituted for an "a" in "Wakatipu," a New Zealand name, and New South Wales has suffered on two occasions recently,

"Wales" being spelt "Walls" and "Wale." On each of these occasions the stamps were called in.

The announcement has now been made that the new Russian stamp, bearing the Tsar's head, is to be withdrawn from circulation, but for a different reason, and one which has never been brought forward before in the history of philately. The Russian postmasters, it seems, being loyal subjects of the Tsar, object on religious grounds to stamping the face of their ruler.

**BID ON RARE COINS**

Numismatist, Prepared to Pay \$125, Gets Japanese Prize for \$66.50

[From Philatelic West]

Between \$8,000 and \$9,000 was realized by the sale of United States and foreign coins belonging to the collection of the late Frederick L. Fiske, a pioneer of Chicago.

The auction took place in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society on the sixteenth floor of the Masonic Temple. Every numismatist of prominence in the city attended the event and the bidding was lively.

The high mark for a single coin was reached when W. E. Dunham bid in a Japanese gold coin, known as the "sannen oban," issued in the first year of Meiji, A. D. 1860, for \$66.50. Mr. Dunham was surprised to get the coin for this amount, as he was prepared to bid as high as \$125. Immediately after this Mr. Dunham paid \$41.75 for the "gencho koban," issued in 1700.

Among the principal bidders at the auction, all of whom secured a number of valuable coins were Virgil M. Brand, Emos, E. Verkler, Theo. E. Leon and A. B. Lammaw.

A United States "eagle" gold piece, issued in 1797, was sold for \$52, while a quarter eagle issued in 1806 was bid in for \$22.

Mr. Fiske was one of the best known collectors of coins in the country and probably the oldest in Chicago. His collection of oriental coins is said to have been the best ever gathered by any numismatist. They were gathered personally by him while traveling in the Orient. Among the coins sold were early English pieces, square thalers of Saxony and a number of Napoleonic medals.

The collection included a large number of silver dollars. One, minted in 1716, 27 grains, cent 48 grains. The price of the gold proof set is \$38.50. Silver 1836 and known as the Gobrecht design, brought \$18, while another of the same design, but minted in 1839, brought \$63.

Some of the old English coins brought less than their original face value, and dozens of them were sold in lots for 35 or 40 cents.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

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Vol. XII No. 15

SMETHPORT, PA., MARCH 22, 1913

Whole No. 301

## THE MAKING OF UNITED STATES STAMPS

We have referred on several occasions to the series of handbooks projected by that well-known and enterprising publisher, Geo. W. Linn, of Columbus, Ohio. We are now happy to announce the appearance of the first of these volumes, under the title "The Making of United States Stamps." The plan of the "Linn Philatelic Handbooks" is simple and ingenious. The series will treat of United States issues only, and it will take up these issues in the order in which they can be best and most naturally studied. Thus, the present volume is devoted to explaining the modus operandi of stamp manufacture, a thorough understanding of which is so essential a preliminary to any serious study in U. S. stamps. The next volume will deal with the issue of 1847; and thence the author will proceed, volume by volume, to take up other issues in chronological order—the series thus forming, when complete, a full history of the United States stamps. It is not to be expected that it will displace Luff or Tiffany as standard authorities. But these works are inaccessible to the multitude, while the Linn Handbooks are being published at a price within reach of everyone. The series ought to be the greatest "hit" in modern American philatelic publishing; for its subject is of very general and widespread appeal, while in utility and attractiveness it is certain if the standard of No. 11 main-

tained throughout the series, to win the highest praise. As was announced, this series patterns in style and size after the Melville Books; nor need America be at all ashamed to make comparison between the two, for Mr. Linn is a printer of art and skill and he has provided a most attractive and tasteful format.

The entire series is to be written by Mr. Frank E. Goodwin, a capable and painstaking student of U. S. stamps who is very well equipped, indeed for the task he has undertaken. The subject of his opening volume does not admit much originality or variety of treatment; but he displays no little skill in codifying, for the benefit of the reader who knows little or nothing as to the processes of stamp making, a large amount of previously scattered material.

It is profoundly to be hoped that the series may prove so huge a success that Mr. Linn, on its completion, may be stimulated and encouraged to go on with other sets year after year.

### POSTAL AND OTHER HISTORY OF NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA

Arthur R. Mengel

The large island of New Guinea is due north of Australia. This island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1511. In 1526 the island was called Papua. In 1545 it received the name of New Guinea. The Dutch visited the island in 1676. Then in 1699 Dampier circumnavigated it. In 1828 the Dutch seized all land west of 141 degrees E. Then in 1884 the southeastern portion became a British Protectorate and in 1888 became a Crown Colony. In 1884 the Germans established a protectorate in the northeast. The total area of this island is about 312,000 square miles. The interior of the island consists of lofty hills and wide plains. The highest elevation is about 16,600 feet. The chief rivers are the "Fly," and the "Baxter." There are many fine harbors as the coast is deeply indented. Its dense forests contain many precious woods, the most important being cedar, sandalwood, ebony, india rubber, areca, sago, and last, but not least bamboo. The soil is very rich

## SCOTT'S CIRCULARS

Each month we are obliged to alter our prices on certain stamps owing to sudden increase or decrease in the visible supply. A new list appears each month. Keep posted on current prices by sending us twelve cents (post of postage only) for one year's subscription.

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LEON V. CASS.

Chilichilla, Penna.

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**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year  
Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year

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Transient—\$1.68 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
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512 lines at 13c..... \$40.50.  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 1/2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

624 lines at 12c..... \$74.88  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 1 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 3 inch advertisement each week for one year.)

Black contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
General Manager.....E. F. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY

All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.

All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.

Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1892, at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

and yields great quantities of tobacco, rice, tea, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Some horses cattle and goats are raised. The chief exports are copra, pearl-shell, trepang, gold, pearls, and sandalwood. Some gold, coal and plumbago is also found. The total population of the island is about 1,800,000.

British New Guinea, consists of about 90,549 square miles and the government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor. The funds are supplied by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Each of these States has a voice in its affairs. There are 350,000 people under their control, 1500 of whom live in Port Moresby, the capital.

German New Guinea or "Kaiser Wilhelm's Land" is in the hands of the German New Guinea Company. Their holdings consist of about 70,000 square miles and contains a population of nearly 110,000. Stephansort is the seat of Government for German New Guinea. The rest of the island, about 254,450 square miles or perhaps a little less, belongs to the Dutch. Each of these countries, England, Germany, and Netherlands, issued stamps for their own territory. We can divide these issues as follows:

- 1 German New Guinea.
- 2 Dutch Indies
- 3 British Guinea.
  - (a) British New Guinea.
  - (b) Papua.

1 German New Guinea.

In 1897 the first issue of stamps was made by taking the current German set and surcharging it with the following sentence. "Deutsch-Neu-Guinea" in

two diagonal lines. The surcharge was in black for all values and all values were perforated 13 1/2 x 14.

**Issue of 1897 Surcharged German Stamps Perforated 13 1/2 x 14.**

- 3 pf. brown.
- 5 pf. green.
- 10 pf. carmine.
- (1) 10 pf. rose.
- 20 pf. ultramarine.
- (1) 20 pf. blue.
- 25 pf. orange.
- (1) Surcharge inverted.
- 50 pf. red brown.
- (1) 50 pf. lake.
- (2) 50 pf. red

In 1900 a new series was issued. In this series the central design is a large steamship. It appears to be going at a lively rate. Several shades can be found for nearly every stamp in this series. The set runs from 3 pf. up to and including 5 marks. This is a beautiful set and shows off to advantage as they are nicely designed and finely engraved. They are perf. 13 1/2 x 14.

**Issue of 1900, Steamship Type, Perforated 13 1/2 x 14**

- 3 pf. brown.
- (1) 3 pf. bistre brown.
- 5 pf. green.
- (1) 5 pf. yellow green.
- 10 pf. carmine.
- (1) 10 pf. rose.
- 20 pf. ultramarine.
- (1) 20 pf. blue
- 25 pf. red and black on yellow.
- (1) 25 pf. red and black.
- 30 pf. black and orange red.
- (1) 30 pf. black and orange
- 40 pf. lake and black.
- (1) 40 pf. red and black.
- 50 pf. black and purple.
- (1) 50 pf. black and violet.
- (2) 50 pf. black and lilac.
- 80 pf. lake and black.
- (1) 80 pf. carmine and black.
- (2) 80 pf. red and black.
- 1 mark, carmine.
- 2 marks, blue.
- 3 mark, violet.
- 5 mark slate and carmine.

**CURRENT AUCTION PRICES**

**Morgenthau's 61st Sale**

Morgenthau's 61st Sale, held Feb. 24th and 25th, realized a total of \$4,852.20, for 1005 lots. The following are some of the more interesting prices realized:

New York, 1845, 5c black on white paper unsigned and unused, slightly cut into at top (cat. 20.00)—10.50.

U. S. 1847, 5c red brown, lightly cancelled (cat. 1.50)—1.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 5c dark brown, verti-

cal pair, lightly cancelled (cat 3.00)—4.10.

U. S., 1857, 3c rose, on horizontal laid paper, horizontal pair, lightly cancelled—11.50.

Ditto, Ditto, 24c. gray lilac, block of 4 unused, o.g., (cat 24.00)—14.00.

U. S. 1861, September, 3c lake, unused—10.50.

Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, 24c deep red lilac, unused, o.g., (cat. 20.00)—14.10.

U. S., 1869, 15c. brown and blue without grill, unused, (cat. 50.00)—21.

U. S., 1873, Continental, 3c green with grill, unused o.g., (cat 15.)—10.50.

U. S., 1883, 2c pale red brown, special Printing, unused, o.g., (cat. 20.00)—12.50.

U. S., 1901, 4c. chocolate and black, with inverted center, unused, o. g., "Specimen"—39.00.

Justice, 90c purple, lightly cancelled (cat. 27.50)—13.50.

Navy, 2c green error, unused, o.g., (cat. 65.00)—28.00.

State—\$5 dark green and black, unused, o.g., (cat. 185.00)—94.00.

Philadelphia Carrier, 1c rose, unused (cat. 75.00)—39.00.

Bolivar, 1880, 20c green error, unused (cat. 20.00)—12.50.

Cuba, Puerto Principe, 1898, 3c on 1 in orange brown, horizontal pair, used on piece of original (cat. 80.00)—42.00.

Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, 3c on 1 in orange brown, rare type, used on piece of original (cat. 100.00)—52.00.

Dominican Republic, 1883, 25c on 1c green, error, unused, o.g., (cat. 30.00)—18.25.

France, 1876, 20c blue, the rare error in type I, unused—84.00.

Hawaii, 1855, 5c blue used on cover with U. S., 1861, 5c brown, (cat. 8.60)—16.50.

Hawaii, 1859, 2c black on grayish, Luff Plate III, No. 2 on cover (cat 30.60)—76.00.

Hawaii, 2c rose, Vertically Laid Paper, horizontal pair on cover (cat 12.00)—21.50.

A great number of other fine Hawaiians, from the collection of Mr. W. C. Barlett of Dunsmuir, Cal. were included in the sale and brought uniformly fine prices.

Nevis, 1883, Black surcharge, 1/2 p on half of 1p violet, unsevered pair—61.00.

New Zealand, 1864, "N.Z." 1sh green redotted, lightly cancelled (cat. 40.00)—32.60.

**THE POSTMASTER'S STAMP OF BRATTLEBORO (1846).**

**B. T. K. Smith in Smith & Son's Monthly Circular**

In 1846, Frederick N. Palmer—a music teacher and afterwards doctor of medicine—was postmaster of the vil-

lage of Brattleboro, Vermont, and in that year he issued a postage stamp of 5 cents. It was of small size, oblong rectangular in shape, inscribed "BRATTLEBORO, VT. P.O. 5 CENTS," and in the centre were the manuscript initials "F.N.P." in facsimile; the design was line-engraved and the impression on thick buff wove paper. It has been said that as the Postmaster's salary was proportionate to the cash receipts of his office, it was to each postmaster's interest to have as many as possible of the letters deposited at his office prepaid, and that Mr. Palmer's idea was that the novelty of these stamps would induce many to prepay their letters with them who otherwise would not attend to that then rather uncommon duty. It is more likely, however, that Mr. Palmer's own explanation of the origin of his stamp is the true one. Writing in 1868, he said that his object in issuing it was to accommodate the people and to save himself labour in making and collecting quarterly bills, almost everything at that time being either charged to account if prepaid, or else forwarded unpaid. But he added that he was disappointed in the actual result, for, though he sold his stamps, he was expected to give credit, and therefore had the trouble of collecting his bills as before.

The plate, engraved on copper, contained ten stamps in two rows of five, each stamp separately engraved. Close under the middle stamp of the bottom row were the words "Eng'd by Tho' Chubbuck, Bratt." The usual, perhaps the only, cancellation was the word "Paid" in red. The exact date of issue is not known, but Mr. Luff describes a copy used on the original cover, with a letter enclosed, dated August 27th, 1846, in which the writer says, "I pay this just to show you the stamp. It is against my principles, you know;" it is inferred from this that the stamp was a novelty and probably had very recently appeared. Curiously enough Mr. Chubbuck did not collect the bill for his services ("seven and a half dollars, for engraving the plate; one dollar and a half for printing 500 stamps; total, nine dollars") until he left Brattleboro in June, 1848. According to the engraver's "distinct recollection," the postmaster burnt all the unused stamps in his possession immediately on the appearance of the 5c and 10c United States stamps of August 5th, 1847. The most persistent searching has failed to bring to light the original plate, which probably no longer exists.

Although, as has been said, the plate contained ten stamps, as has been proved by a reconstruction of the sheet, Mr. Luff made the startling discovery that an eleventh type exists, and that "there appears to be no ques-

tion of its absolute genuineness." Of this type only one copy is known, and it is not used, but has been defaced by a peculiar pen-mark identical with that employed for cancelling the stamps on a specimen sheet preserved by the engraver. The theory has therefore been advanced—and it seems to us to be a very plausible one—that a single stamp was first engraved as a sample. "This, proving satisfactory, was used as a guide for the group of ten, which was subsequently engraved on the same plate; the impressions for the postmaster were probably taken from the ten only, but a few sheets, such as that saved by Mr. Chubbuck, may have shown the eleventh stamp."

In 1870 an American collector, Mr. Lyman H. Bagg (not "Bragg," as printed in Mr. Luff's book), wrote an article on the Brattleboro stamp in the Stamp Collector's Magazine (Vol. VIII., p. 160), and at the same time offered a specimen of the stamp to the publishers. Their reply, which reads curiously in the light of present-day prices, was, "We beg to return the Brattleboro stamp. No doubt they are very rare, but we could not find collectors here who would be willing to give more than 5s. each for them, and then they would be preferred used." Today its value may be said to lie anywhere between a minimum of £50 and a maximum of £150.

RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Gibbon's Stamp Circular—March, 1913—6 pages—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

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United Stamp Co. Herald—Feb., 1913—pp. 16—United Stamp Co., Chicago.

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Catalogue of Wolsieffer's 126th Sale—Chicago, March 29th—P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago.

\*\*\*

Catalogue of Morgenthau's 63rd Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, April 9th and 10th—J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York.

\*\*\*

Catalogue of Hossman's 23rd Sale—St. Louis, March 29th—The C. E. Hossman Co., St. Louis.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

It is no small satisfaction to be able to record that the American Philatelist in its new monthly form is showing substantial improvement with every issue.

The February issue, recently received, presents an excellent appearance; and the publication is manifestly becoming less of a circular and more of a magazine.

The chief literary feature of the

TRADE COLUMN

Rate—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.  
Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used in any way.

If you deal in stamps in a small way, you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redwood Bldg., Southport, Pa.

1000 mixed Stamps ..... 10c  
\$5 Confederate Bill ..... 5c  
LION STAMP CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky.

A \$1. and \$2 U. S. Stamp given with each order from my "Duplicate Stock Book" a new Philatelic Novelty, 12cts. Order early. "BURTIS," 149 Grand, Saratoga Sp'gs, N.Y.

Collection for sale, 300 varieties, Cat. about \$130. Price \$28. A bargain. For particulars address Reinhold Neu, Point Richmond, Cal.

Five 50¢ approvals for boys. Send for my list of Packets, Ten diff. stamps to all answering this ad. F. E. Ross, 309 McKee St. Manistee, Mich.

Wanted, to exchange eggs from thoroughbred Silver-laced Wyandottes for stamps, U. S. and colonies only. A. B. Cossant, Byron Centre, Mich.

number is another installment of Mr. A. F. Cooke's "Hawaiian Stamp Biography," a most interesting series of pen pictures of various personages portrayed on Hawaiian stamps. The writer thereof is, it would seem, a life-long resident of Hawaii and has himself personally known the Hawaiian rulers since Kekuana'ava; a fact which gives his sketches exceptional value and interest.

Mr. Stone's "New Issue Chronicle" is rapidly becoming the most complete and accurate in America; and already reminds us strongly of the magnificent work done in this line by the Sage of Springfield in the palmy days of the Philatelic Journal of America.

The official announcements still require about half the space (approximately ten out of twenty pages) but with a little more advertising support, Mr. Ault should be able to soon greatly increase the amount of "straight" reading matter, as distinguished from the official bulletins. The advertising thus far carried is of slight bulk but with regularity of publication, the A. P. ought soon to be running many pages of ads.

BIGGEST PHILATELIC PAPER.

Send 10c for four months, 400 pages, the oldest, largest and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbies—Coins, Stamps, Weapons, Curios, Relics, Old Books, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Rattles and New Finds for all kinds of collectors. Over 12,000 ads. past two years.

The Philatelic West, Superior, Neb., U.S.A. 50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 20-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. Or send \$1.00 for fine English catalog. Has U. S. stamps illustrated. Include West for 1 year.

This Illustrated 100-Page Monthly was established in 1893, and has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world, and in size has no rival. More ads. in the WEST than in all other American Philatelic monthlies combined. The best paying medium for advertisers. Rates small, results large. 3 cents per word; 3 times at price of 2. Sample Copy Free.

**NEW GREEK SURCHARGES.**

The same number of the B. B. Z. gives a few details regarding the Greek surcharges for Lemnos. Nos. 7 and 20 on the sheets of all values have a wrong font  $\sigma$  and No. 79 has a wrong font  $\epsilon$ ; No. 69 has a real misprint, an A instead of an  $\Delta$ . There are three sizes of stamps in the current Greek issue, but the same form was used for surcharging all values, the only change being that the surcharges were spaced differently. Of each of the 1 lepta values 20,000 were surcharged, of the 1 drachme 5,000, of the 2, 3, 5 and 10 drachmai, 2,000 each, and of the 25 drachmai only 1,000.

In No. 1, still of the same paper, we get some more interesting statistics. Regarding the Italian surcharges for the various Aegean islands occupied by the Italians, we are told that for Rhodos there were surcharged 250,000 of each value, for each of the other value or islands about 100,000 of each value. Italy has evidently counted quite confidently on heavy sales to collectors, as these numbers are excessively large for the postal needs of these insignificant islands. As regards the 25 and 50 centesimi surcharged EGEO locally at Rhodos, it was at first said that there were only 3,000 of the 25c and 2,000 of the 50c and on the strength of this the prices for these two provisionals went soaring to speculative heights. However, more and more kept coming and the price fell accordingly; it is now certain that there were 68,000 of the 25c and 50,000 of the 50c, so that there will be enough to go around.

Coming now to the Greek provisionals, it was at first reported that the issue made for Lemnos was to comprise 20,000 of each of the lepta values. It then developed that of the 20 lepta there were not that many available; the defect (it is not known how many) were filled by surcharging some of the 20 lepta of 1901. The 5 lepta value was the first of the surcharges to be exhausted; when more were to be surcharged, the contractors were unable to furnish the current line-engraved stamps fast enough and the government therefore ordered a lithographic transfer of the 5 lepta to be made, from which the stamps are now being printed. The word LEMNOS on these is surcharged in red. The 2, 3 and 10 lepta have also appeared in a new printing in which the type varieties previously referred to have been rectified.

It is rumored that all the current Greek stamps are presently to be lithographed instead of printed from the line-engraved plates, the former process being much cheaper. In evidence of this proposed change the 10 and 25 lepta have also appeared litho-

graphed and with the surcharge Helliniki Dioikisis.

Of the entire set with this surcharge there are two or three separate issues. The first issue had black surcharge only; the second had red surcharge only; even on the stamps printed in red. These were all used at Saloniki. It is supposed that no line-engraved 25 lepta were surcharged at all; at least all 25 lepta coming from there now are lithographed with red surcharge. The postage due stamps also exist with both black and red surcharge, at least some of them.

With regards to the issue for Samos with map of the island, it is now reported that these were officially issued to be sure, but at the instigation of a certain stamp dealer from Athens of unsavory reputation, who personally furnished the stamps and was careful to retain duplicate plate from which he will in the future print enough stamps to satisfy all demands. The status of the new issue with head of Hermes is not yet quite clear; in fact, there are two new sets; one consisting of 1 lepton gray, 5 lepta green, 10 lepta red, 25 lepta blue and 50 lepta brown-violet and another consisting of the same values with a 1 drachme added, all surcharged Hellas (in Greek letters).

It will be difficult for most collectors to get a clear idea of the issues due to the war and we shall endeavor to keep our readers fully posted on the developments in the Levant.

**Costa Rican Degeneracy**

The same paper has some interesting inside information regarding certain Costa Rica provisionals, which we condense in the following. When the Hamburg American steamer "Prinz Joachim" stranded on the Cayman Islands in the fall of 1911 there was a large consignment of low value Costa Rican stamps on board, so as to have enough on hand for Christmas and New Year's. As the shipment was lost in the wreck and no new shipment could be received on time, the Postmaster-General, F. J. Alvarado ordered provisionals made from the postage and telegraph stamps on hand (the latter are not used any more). In Costa Rica the postoffice obtains its stamps through the Bank of Costa Rica, which controls all financial operations of the government. The bank accordingly surcharged 8000 copies of the 1c green and black in red; but these were sold privately at a profit and none were sold at the postoffice windows. The surcharge on these is clear and the stars at either side are quite distinct. As the interested parties profited so well from this lot, another one was printed which was quite superfluous, as at the same time a large lot of 1c brown and black and 1c on 10c telegraph stamps were surcharged; the figures on this second lot are

broader and more indistinct, and the stars are mere dots. Of the 1c on 5 and 10 colonos there were printed 23,000 and 22,000 respectively; most of these were immediately sold in France. Of the 2c green and black a small lot was provided with a small red surcharge 1911 and sold privately.

The 2c surcharge on 5, 10, 50c, 1, 2, 5, 10 colonos telegraph stamps was entirely unnecessary, there being about 50,000 of the unsurcharged 2c telegraph in stock at the time. Of the 2c on 5c and 2c on 10c there were printed 15,000 and 1,500 respectively; these were immediately sold in Paris. As these speculative provisionals aroused much indignation, the Postmaster General gave orders to recall all of them as far as still obtainable and about 40,000 colonos face value of them are now in stock at the bank. What is to be done with them has not yet been decided, but any one familiar with Central American affairs will entertain little doubt that these provisionals will surely see the light of day again a little later.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.**

Rochester is the latest city to affix the organization of a strong local stamp club. The Rochester Philatelic Association is the name of the new body, and it starts out with a membership of twenty-five, which will doubtless be greatly augmented in the near future. G. S. Richardson, formerly of New York, and widely known to New York collectors and dealers, is President of the new body, while the other officers are: H. F. Ottley, Vice-President; F. C. Allen, Secretary, and E. E. Merritt, Treasurer. The meetings are held the fourth Wednesday of each month, at the Hotel Rochester, and local collectors are cordially invited to attend.

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We have received No. 1, new series, of "The World of Stamps," organ of the Society of Stamp Collectors, an English body somewhat corresponding in character to the Junior Philatelic Society. The S. S. C. was founded by the famous English stamp journalist, Percy C. Bishop, through the columns of "Penny Post," an English juvenile journal to which he was at the time contributing a stamp department; and so far as size of membership is concerned has apparently been a success from the start. In other respects, however, it has failed to prosper, and its organ, the aforesaid "World of Stamps," was some time ago discontinued. Now Mr. Bishop, with a parental interest in the society's rejuvenation, has come to the rescue, recommenced the publication of the abandoned journal and so stirred up the officers that the society seems likely to get on its feet again in good earnest.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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SMETHPORT, PA., MARCH 29, 1913

Whole No. 302

## DEATH OF MR. EDWARD STANLEY GIBBONS.

[From Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, 2-28-13.]

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of the founder of the firm that bears his name, which occurred on the 17th inst. at 41 Portman Mansions, Baker street, London.

We extract the following particulars of his career from an account which was published a few years back:

Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons was born at No. 13 Treville Street, Plymouth, in 1840 the year that saw the introduction of Rowland Hill's scheme of prepaying postage by means of an adhesive label, his father being Mr William Gibbons, a pharmaceutical chemist at the above address.

Mr. Gibbons' earliest experience in postage stamps was about 1854, when, as a youth of fourteen, he possessed a little book some 5x3 inches in size, with perhaps twenty stamps in it. About 1855 Mr. Gibbons was taken from school and was given a position as a junior clerk in the well-known Naval Bank, Plymouth; but he had not been there much over a fortnight when the sudden death of his eldest brother (William P. L. Gibbons) entirely altered his prospects, and he was taken from the bank and placed in his father's shop at 13 Treville street, Plymouth.

Having plenty of spare time while he was an apprentice to the business, he was able to indulge his taste in stamps, and his father, finding that it was a lucrative pursuit, allowed him a desk in the shop, to accommodate his treasures and correspondence. This was in 1856, when he was but sixteen years of age, this small start was the foundation of what has since become the largest business in the world in this branch of commerce.

As a young man Mr. Gibbons took a leading part in various social organizations of his native town, amongst others the Plymouth Mutual Improvement Association, which was established in 1858, and of which he was president for the season 1862-3. The lectures of this association were all given at the Colosseum, Plymouth, and on May 6th, 1860, Mr. Gibbons gave a lecture, entitled "The History of Cortes and the Conquest of Mexico," which he followed up with many others on various subjects.

In 1866 Mr. Gibbons was elected President of the Plymouth Literary Association.

About 1858 or 1859 the increase of the stamp business necessitated an extension from the desk in the shop to a room on the second floor, and so it grew and grew, till eventually the receipts exceeded those of the drug business, to which Mr. Gibbons succeeded on the death of his father. With the aid of a manager he then endeavoured

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Editor.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
General Manager.....S. E. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smithport, Pa.

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
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Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smithport, Pa., under No. 2 of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.,  
Smithport, Pa.

to carry on both businesses at once, but a pharmaceutical business, as is well known, needs personal supervision, and as Mr. Gibbons preferred stamps to drugs, the latter was eventually sold.

This enabled him to give his whole attention to stamps, and he often recalled the astonishment of his friends and their dismal prognostications on his foolishness in giving up a certainty for an uncertainty; but Mr. Gibbons had his heart in the stamp business and quickly built up a foreign connection of some magnitude.

In 1863 occurred the famous purchase of a sack of triangular Cape stamps. One morning two sailors passing by the chemist's shop noticed the sheets of stamps in one of the windows, and went inside and said, "Do you buy used postage stamps?" On Mr. Gibbons replying in the affirmative, they said they had some on their ship and would bring them in; and the next day they turned up, with a kit-bag full of stamps, which all turned out to be triangular Capes, thousands and thousands of them, many in large strips and blocks of eight or more. Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s printings and woodblocks mixed up anyhow, for which the men were delighted to take a five-pound note.

About 1870 Mr. Gibbons removed from Trovillo Street to Lockyer Street, near the Hoe, Plymouth, and he there bought out the V. R. Album which was the pioneer of the Imperial Album; the following year he placed the first edition of the Improved Album upon

the market. The Imperial was the first album to have entirely detached squares for the reception of stamps, an arrangement which added much to their appearance, and also to the popularity of this album.

In 1874 Mr. Gibbons came to London and settled in a road leading from Clapham Common, where his work was carried on in a private house for about two years. The business continuing to increase, Mr. Gibbons in 1876 moved to 8 Gower street, London, W.C., where he remained for fourteen years, and it was in that house that he made his greatest successes, doing a very large wholesale business in modern stamps, besides purchasing and breaking up many of the finest collections of that period.

In 1899 Mr. Gibbons found that his health was not so good as he could wish, his occupation being of a very sedentary nature, and having accumulated a sufficient fortune for his requirements during the thirty-six years he had been in business, he decided that he would retire. The fine business that he had established was turned into a company, the subsequent history of which has been a prosperous one, and we may fairly say worthy of the man to whose energy and intelligence it owed its birth.

Mr. Gibbons modestly never laid claim to the title of "Scientific Philatelist," but his great imports of stamps in the early days, his publication of albums, and catalogues, and his steady pursuance of the stamps business during so long a period, were of the greatest service to our pursuit. Those who, like the present writer, had been personally acquainted with him for a number of years past, can bear testimony to his genial and kindly disposition, and will join us in regretting the loss of an old friend.

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**Death of Monsieur Mahe**

We have also to record with very great regret the death of a very old philatelist Monsieur Pierre-Marie Mahe who died at Paris on the 2nd of this month (February), in his 81st year. A few years ago we published some very interesting and amusing articles from the pen of Monsieur Mahe, relating his experiences in stamp collecting and stamp dealing, in the early days when "Philately" had not yet come into being and we then learnt how he had commenced business over fifty years back, and became very well known in days gone by, both as a dealer and a publisher. His first publication seems to have been a Guide Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbres-poste, which appeared in 1863, a kind of combination of catalogue and handbook, which was the usual form at that period. A supplement was issued in the follow-

ing year, second and third editions in 1865, and a fourth in 1867; while a final catalogue of Postage, Telegraph, and Fiscal stamps was published in parts, in 1875-6, but never completed—Philately was in rather low water at that time. But his best-known publications, no doubt, were Le Timbrophile, eighty-four numbers of which appeared from 1864-71, and the Gazette des Timbres which followed, from 1872-76, and which were leading philatelic periodicals in France during that period. The last of his separately published works was, we believe Les Marchands de Timbre-poste d'Autrefois, a most interesting and attractive book, which appeared in 1908; a book of special value as written by one who could say with truth "quorum pars magna fuit."

For many years Monsieur Mahe had acted as curator of a great collection in Paris, work which must have been congenial to so experienced a philatelist and which afforded him an opportunity for numerous articles and notes of great interest to collectors; a remarkable paper on the Stamps of Brazil ran through our nineteenth volume, in 1911, and that was by no means the last of his writings. We are very glad to hear that the work which he was engaged in is to be carried on by his son, to whom, with the other members of his family, we tender our sincere sympathy in their loss.

**NOTES FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS**

[From the Philatelic Journal of America.]

\*\*\*

**Philatelic Results of the Balkan War**

The philatelic results of the Balkan war are still increasing almost day by day. No. 24 of the Journal des Philatelistes is the first to inform us of a new Greek issue for the island of Mytilene. We quote as follows:

"The current Turkish stamps have received a Greek surcharge in three vertical lines, reading Helliniki Katochi Mytilinis, applied indifferently from top to bottom or from bottom to top. The following values have been surcharged, all in black: 2 paras, olive; 5 paras, yellow-brown; 10 paras, green; 10 paras, green (for the exterior); 20 paras, carmine; 20 paras, carmine (for the exterior); 1 piastre, blue; 1 piastre, blue (for the exterior); 2 piastres, greenish-black; 2 piastres, greenish-black (for the exterior); 2 1/2 piastres, brownish-black; 5 piastres, lilac; 10 piastres, vermilion.

"The 20 and 50 piastres have not been used and of the 10 piastres only 90 specimens have been surcharged. The surcharge on one stamp in each sheet shows an error, the second-last letter of the third word being inverted.

"Besides these surcharges we have received four other provisionals, which we are told will be very rare, as only a very small number was printed and they were on sale for only one day. These are the Turkish 2 paras, 20 paras and 1 piastre stamps with a double surcharge, viz.: 1st, the above inscription (Helliniki Katochi Mytilinis, and, second, a new value in Greek currency. They are the following:

"25 Lepta, horizontally in blue, on 2 paras, olive; the other surcharge vertically in black.

"50 Lepta, horizontally in blue on 20 paras carmine; the other surcharge vertically in black.

"1 Drachme, horizontally in black on 20 paras carmine (for the exterior, Turkish letter in blue); the other surcharge vertically in black.

"Didrachmon (2 Drachmai), horizontally in black on 1 piastre blue; the other surcharge vertically in black.

"All these Turkish stamps were used in Mytilene for only a few days. At present they have been replaced by the Greek stamps with the general surcharge Helliniki Theokisis."

All of which reminds one considerably of the provisionals issued during the South African war, when about the very first thing on both sides, when ever a detachment had captured some outlying town, would be the surcharge of all stamps in the post-office. The Greeks are certainly showing themselves good business men, but whether these surcharges are really necessary, is another question. War is surely deplorable, even from a philatelic standpoint.

Italy, which has just swamped us with the fourteen sets for the islands and for Lybia, is still not satisfied, for the same paper advises us that the remainders of the 1911 issue (fiftieth anniversary of the Kingdom of Italy) are to be surcharged Valevole per le Stampe—2 cent. and used for printed matter. These four will be but a drop in the bucket, but all the same there is getting to be too much of this sort of thing.

**New Stamps of Egypt**

Many of the European papers contain details of the proposed new set for Egypt; we may as well quote the following concise description from the Journal des philatelistes:

"The Egyptian Government will issue in the month of March a new set of beautiful picture stamps which will contain the same values as the current set, but with the inscriptions in English and Arabic and a different design for each value. The 1 millime stamp will show us a dahabich on the Nile. On the 2 millimes there will be represented a statue of the Egyptian goddess Hathor; on the 5 millimes, a Sphinx; on the 1 piastre the statue of

Memnin; on the 2 piastres, the grand pylon of Karnak; on the 5 piastres the Citadel of Cairo. The subjects of other values comprise a scene in the Fayum, the dam at Assuan, the temple at Luxor and the statue of Ammon. Further, there will appear the first value of a new series for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: it is a 2 millimes green, whose design is similar to that of the current bi-colored issue, but whose size, in consequence of numerous complaints from business firms has been reduced. One of our correspondents tells us that this value will soon be followed by a 5 millimes and a new 1 piastre."

No. 14 of The Postage Stamps adds that the dam at Assuan will be shown on the 10 piastres stamp and that the entire set will consist of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 millimes and 1, 2, 5, and 10 piastres adhesives; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 millimes and 1 and 2 piastre adhesives and 1 and 5 millimes letter cards. The order had been approved by the Egyptian Cabinet early in December and had already been placed in England; the issue was to take place early this year. Some of the other papers differ in the allotment of the designs to the various values, but as the list as given above is based on an official dispatch in the Pall Mall Gazette, it is probably quite correct.

In connection herewith we quote the following somewhat amusing excursion into the regions of higher diplomacy from Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, which in turn quotes from the Near East:

"The National Zeitung, one of Germany's most Pan-Germanic newspapers, has gone one better than its contemporaries in solving the riddle of Egypt's status. In the journalist's mind, the thesis to be proven is that the issue of a new series of postage stamps in Egypt is equal to an Anglo-German rapprochement. The demonstration, along the lines of Euclid, is as follows: (1) Until this year there has been no attempt on the part of Great Britain to alter the well known face of Egypt's stamps. This year a change is to be introduced.

This change consists in altering the French words on the stamps into English words. (2) In 1904 Great Britain came to an understanding with France over Egypt. This was followed by an arrangement with Italy following on the Tripoli raid; it has been followed by an arrangement with Turkey this latter is now being followed by an arrangement with Germany. Together (1) and (2) result in (3): that if the French words on Egypt's stamps are being converted into English words, it proves that Germany has assented to Great Britain's suggestions, that the opportunity has been taken for a thorough understanding between both countries on all matters of dispute, resulting in a rapprochement. In other

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A \$1. and \$2 U. S. Stamp given with each order from my "Duplicate Stock Book" a new Philatelic Novelty, 12cts. Order early. "BURTIS," 119 Grand, Saratoga Sp'gs, N.Y.

Collection for sale, 300 varieties. Cat. about \$130. Price \$28. A bargain. For particulars address Reinhold Neu, Point Richmond, Cal

Fine 50% approvals for boys. Send for my list of Pockets. For diff. stamps to all answering this ad. F. E. ROSS, 309 McKee St. Manistee, Mich.

Wanted, to exchange eggs from thoroughbred Silver-laced Wyandottes for stamps, U. S. and colonies only. A. B. Cossaut, Byron Centre, Mich.

Boys! Don't forget to send for those 50% approvals. Premium Free. F. E. ROSS, 309 McKee St. Manistee, Mich.

words: the issue of a new series of postage stamps in Egypt is equal to an Anglo-German rapprochement."

Q. E. D. Clear, isn't it? Now who will deny the educational value of philately when a mere stamp issue enables the philatelic Sherlock Holmes to penetrate into the innermost secrets of the European chancelleries? However joking aside, we shall no doubt on the appearance of the new set read many a mournful article in the French papers on the decay of French prestige and the sad fact that once upon a time it was French influence that was paramount in Egypt and that France herself surrendered her predominance when she refused to co-operate with England against Arabi Pasha. It has been merely an act of international courtesy that England has so long retained French on the stamps of Egypt since Egypt is now virtually a British protectorate.

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that the new Georgian 2sh. 6d. 5sh., 10 sh., and 21 stamps of Great Britain are to be printed in Taille Douce under a new contract with Waterlow Brothers & Layton, London. Mr. A. E. Bawtree, the noted banknote expert, who recently patented a new process of reproduction for engravings, has now exploded a bombshell by a letter from him published in No. 17 of the Postage Stamp, in which he claims that his new process will reproduce line engraving so faithfully that no expert can tell the difference and that therefore all stamps and banknotes in the world engraved by the Taille Douce method will be at the mercy of the forger as soon as the new process becomes known. The letter is too long to be copied here, but if Mr. Bawtree's claims are well-founded—and the fact that he is a fellow of the Royal Photographic Society and that his process has been awarded a medal by that Society, gives him a claim to be heard—the consequences are simply appalling. Eminent exponents of the taille Douce process, like Mr. James D. Heath, of Perkins, Bacon & Co. and Mr. John Macdonald are inclined to minimize Mr. Bawtree's claims in letters they have written to The Postage Stamp, and all true philatelists will wish that they may be right and that the noblest of the reproductive arts, intaglio engraving, may defy the forger in the future as it has in the past. However, the outlook is grave and it will be well if the British authorities make sure of the possibilities of the new process before the criminal classes get a chance to experiment with it.

**BAVARIAN MARK VALUES**

We have repeatedly referred to the manner in which the Bavarian government is disposing of the cancelled high value stamps. In connection therewith the Bavarian Post Office has now excited a storm of indignation among the German dealers—at least most of them—as we learn from No. 24 of the Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung. The trouble arises from the circumstance that in the first place the Bavarian Post Office Department advertised publicly that beginning December 1st it would sell the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 mark Prince Regent stamps to all applicants at 10 marks per set (cancelled, of course, these stamps being used in departmental bookkeeping to represent the receipts for postage paid in cash on large lots of circulars, etc.). Even this "riled" the stamp dealers, who expected to be favored a little as against the general ruck of collectors. But what roused the tempest properly was the fact that in the second place the Post Office Department secretly offered to sell the same set to Bavarian stamp dealers only for 8 marks 50 pfennig (instead of 10 mark), with the proviso that they

should not be retailed for less than 10 marks 50 pfennig; these dealers were pledged to secrecy. Of course, the matter leaked out anyway and there arose a general howl from all the non-Bavarian stamp dealers in Germany. To a man up a tree it would appear as though the Department had not acted fairly in the matter and as though it had experienced some qualms of conscience over it, to judge from its endeavor to keep the deal secret. It seems rather a petty affair for the government of a rich and powerful state to engage in and if a postoffice department does feel as though it had to go into the stamp business it would probably be better to close the lot out en bloc to some wholesaler.

In the meanwhile we learn from No. 418 of Der Philatelist that these preference sales have been stopped.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

The United Stamp Co. Herald for February presents a most interesting feature in a series of Washington and Lincoln portraits taken from U. S. postage stamps, with notes as to the sources of each portrait. It would be an excellent idea to carry out this feature on a larger scale, so as to include all U. S. stamp portraits.

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"Everybody's Philatelist" announces the following well-known philatelists as constituting the Board of Trustees of its Endowment Fund: Julian Park, of Buffalo; C. A. Howes, of Boston; Wm. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass.; A. H. Weber, of Berkeley, Calif.; H. L. Wiley, of Portland, Ore.

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That the society has done good work in stimulating and enthusing young collectors not reached by other agencies is certain, and we wish Mr. Bishop all manner of success in his efforts to re-habilitate it. It is of interest to note, by the way, that this Society has been instrumental in bringing about one European stamp exhibition of some importance—and that some hundreds of miles from its London headquarters. The Junior Stamp Collectors Exhibition, held in Hamburg, Feb. 22d and 24th, was promoted by the Continental Branch of the S. S. C., at the head of which is Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, evidently a Melville in embryo. The regular German societies took a most kindly interest in this affair—the first junior stamp exhibition, we believe, ever held in Germany, where young collectors societies are not common—and the reported success of the venture is quite a feather in the caps both of the parent body in London and of Mr. Sadezky and his fellow juniors in Hamburg.

**OLD STAMPS PAY FOR A MAN'S EDUCATION**

[From Philatelic West.]

Bellville, Kan. Feb. 8.—Frank Martin, a young machinist, has realized his ambition for a technical education from an unexpected source, and has gone east probably to attend the Sheffield Scientific school. Old stamps, both postage and revenue, which he obtained from letters and papers left by his grandfather, sold for a large sum, providing him with the money needed.

Martin was here only a short time when his grandfather died in Halifax. Among the grandfather's effects was a trunk filled with old letters and documents of the American civil war period. The grandfather had gone from Pennsylvania to Halifax in the '70s. When he died he left little except the trunk and its contents, and this was shipped to Martin here.

Rummaging through it in the hope of finding something of value he was disappointed. Old notes, receipts and other documents of no value abounded, and there were hundreds of letters, some of them dating back to 1845, and addressed to Martin's great-grandfather. A friend suggested to him that some old stamps were valuable and that possibly some of those in the trunk were valuable.

In a magazine Martin found the advertisement of a stamp dealer in New York and wrote to him telling of the contents of the old trunk. The dealer suggested that Martin send him samples of each of the stamps in the trunk which was done. In a week a reply was received inclosing a check for the stamps that had been sent and suggesting that they would have been even more valuable if left on the original envelope. The dealer named a price he would pay for the other stamps and Martin at once accepted. He bundled together and shipped them to New York and as soon as he received a check he left for the east.

Some of the stamps in the lot had been issued by the postmaster of New York city, while other of the face value of 5 and 10 cents were said to have been the first issued by this government. Others were of a face value of 12 and 24 cents. Several diamond-shaped stamps from Nova Scotia were in the lot and other letters from the same province bore Canadian stamps. Some of the postage stamps and all of the revenue stamps were unperforated.—Omaha Paper.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

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SMETHPORT, PA., APRIL 5, 1913

Whole No. 303

## AUCTION OF DR. LEGRAND'S LIBRARY.

### Notes on The Sale By Auction of the Philatelic Library of the Late Dr. Legrand.

Notes by Herbert Clark

It will perhaps be best to preface our remarks on the sale with a note on the history of the library.

It has been known for at least three to four years that the library was for sale but very little was known by philatelic literature, collectors, at least in this country, as to the extent and importance of the collection.

Apparently when some twelve years or so ago Dr. Legrand sold his stamp collection he launched out somewhat actively as a collector of philatelic literature. We ourselves exchanged with him and sent him hundred of them. Dr. Legrand had apparently from the

early days of stamp collecting, preserved his philatelic literature and we understand it was from his copies that the late Monsieur Pierre Mahe had the facsimiles made for his book "Les Marchands de Timbres—Poste and Autrefois et leur Catalogues," Yvert et Tellier," Anneris, 1908.

In 1901 the Doctor commenced the publication of a catalogue of philatelic literature drawn up by himself.

This appeared in a French paper entitled "La Circulaire Philatelique" owing to the ill health of the author the publication of the catalogue was abandoned. The matter that appeared will be found in numbers 58 to 76 of "La Circulaire Philatelique."

1907-8. In one of the lots from the sale we found a quantity of slips and notes made by the Doctor in preparing this catalogue. The arrangement of the work was not such as to facilitate quick reference, as there were too many periods and divisions.

Two years ago an English dealer was authorized to offer the library for sale en bloc. The price mentioned seemed prohibitive and nothing was done until Mr. C. J. Phillips purchased the library last year and brought it over to England. Although the quantity in the sale by auction was very great it must not be thought that it was anything more than the remainder for it is stated at the beginning of the catalogue that "Mr. Phillips has taken out all the works he requires to add to his library and has placed the following lots in our hands for absolute sale without reserve."

The catalogue of the sale contained 201 lots from the Legrand library and 23 from other sources.

Nearly all the publications were unbound. Some of the longer files were sewn into stiff paper cords and labelled at the back with title and volume,

etc. Each number being in its own wrapper as issued.

Personally, when binding we prefer to place wrappers with advertising pages at the end of the volume.

This facilitates the use of the book for reference and does not detract from its value to the philatelic bibliophile.

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4lbs. post paid with fine premium ..... \$2.00  
No competition possible. The Sale of 300,000 lbs. in 7 years proves satisfactory business with thousands collectors.  
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All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage.

Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c each, 1200 stamps at 2c each. Large lists Free.

**QUAKER STAMP CO.,** 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

# Redfield's Stamp Weekly

Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

United States or Mexico, 50c Per Year  
Canada and Foreign, \$1.00 Per Year.

**ADVERTISING RATES**

Transient—\$1.65 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
Trade Columns—12c per line (nonpariel) undisplayed.  
Contracts—The regular rate for advertising in REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY is \$1.68 per inch (14c per line). Contracts will be made at the following special rates. Space may be used any time within a year from date of contract. Bills payable monthly.

312 lines at 13c..... \$40.50.  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 1/2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
624 lines at 12c..... \$74.88  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 1 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
1248 lines at 10c..... \$124.80  
(This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year.)  
Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

Editor..... L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
General Manager..... S. F. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager..... M. E. CONNOLLY  
All communications for the Editorial Department should be sent direct to the editor, L. G. Quackenbush, Fresh-Burnett Bldg., Onondaga, N. Y.  
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smithport, Pa.

Exchanges—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Onondaga, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smithport, Pa., under No. 2 of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY issued back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smithport, Pa.

The first lots in the sale contained more or less complete sets of some of the best English periodicals, such as "London Philatelist," "Stamp Collectors' Magazine," 1863-1876 and the "Philatelist," 1867-76.

The latter set (complete) brought \$60.80 which was much too much, considering the volumes were cut down and bound without wrappers. Complete sets with wrappers are infinitely more scarce. In fact we doubt if more than five or six such sets exist.

The bound set of "Stamp Collector's Magazine" 1863-1876 without wrappers for \$48.00 was absurdly dear.

It is not at all difficult to obtain a bound set and in the last few years similar sets have several times been advertised at prices round about \$15. to \$20. A similar set complete with all wrappers would be very much harder to find and we believe such a set complete, has never appeared at auction.

"Stamp News" 1882-1894, Vols. I-X complete and uncut. This set was extremely cheap at \$5.50 especially as it contained the very rare number 42. Probably most literature collectors do not realize how very rare this number is. There are many instances where it is possible to obtain with ease all but one or two numbers of a particular publication but to get the missing number is where the rub comes in. While a complete set may be worth \$10. or \$20. or more, the same without the one or two rare numbers is probably worth at the most, only a dollar or two.

The various causes that have led to certain numbers of an otherwise fairly common periodical being so rare are often interesting. Sometimes a financial crisis with the publishers or an impending change of proprietorship is the reason. In the case of "Stamp News" it will be noticed that volumes III and IV are much thinner than the first two. Counting combined numbers as one, volume III contains six numbers and volume IV only five, i.e., Nos. 36-40. Number 40 appeared in July 1886. Volume V began with number 41 in March the following year and ended with the rare number 42 in April 1887. After this spasmodic effort the magazine went to sleep until December 1889 when number 43 appeared after an interval of two years and seven months. From this time onwards a fairly large edition evidently appeared as all later volumes are easy to obtain. The paper came to an end with volume XI after a long and useful life.

"Stamp News Annual" 1891-1896. The set is still in print and on sale for \$1.25 so why on earth someone paid \$7.68 for the set in the auction is beyond us to explain.

The copies of books issued by the Philatelic Society of London (now Royal Philatelic Society), realized on the whole average prices. The copy of the "Stamps of the North American Colonies of Great Britain" 1889, was rather cheap at \$5.75. It used to sell readily at about \$15. to \$20. but as a work of reference it is getting rather out of date now.

"History of the post office—in new South Wales" by the late Dr. Andrew Hourson, Sydney 1890. This rare work in good condition only brought \$3.00. In our opinion it is worth at least \$10. Published by the Colonial government, it is one of the most important books we have that deal with the early stamps of New South Wales. A very interesting volume of cuttings relating to the posts and postage stamps was purchased for the late Earl of Crawford for the sum of \$13.44.

A pamphlet on "Forged Stamps and How to Detect Them," 1863, Lewes & Pemberton realized \$5.04 which was all it was worth. Lot 29 containing the first series of the American Journal of Philately was purchased by us for \$18.00.

The lot contained vols. V, VII to XII complete and nearly all of II and VI with a few other odd numbers. All complete uncut except that the wrappers had been removed from some of the numbers in the later vols. Our ambition is to complete our set of this paper in uncut condition with all wrappers. Combined with the vols. we had from other sources we have now got within measurable distance of the goal.

The set of "A. J. of P." second ser-

ies in the sale, brought \$6. but many numbers were missing. The sets of "Philatelic Journal of America" and "Metropolitan Philatelist" were also very incomplete.

**Early English Catalogues**

There were copies of the Third and Fourth editions of Mount-Crown; catalogue (1862-1863). Both were in original leather binding. The latter copy brought \$12.98. Rather too much, judging by prices previously recorded. In the case of the third edition, two copies were sold in one lot and made together \$11.54, but as one copy was in very bad condition it was probably the other copy the bidders were after as it was exceptionally fine and probably cheap at the price. A copy of the fifth edition in paper covers was sold with a miscellaneous parcel towards the end of the sale. Copies of the Mount Brown catalogues in original paper covers are naturally much scarcer than those bound. That the auctioneers should sell such a rarity (and it was in good condition too) is one of the instances of bad cataloging that were not wanting.

Of the first, second, third and fourth editions of the Dr. J. E. Gray catalogues there were two copies of each but the auctioneers put each pair together, thereby most probably keeping down the prices made.

Of the first edition, only one copy was in the original cover and neither of them were very clean. The pair realized \$13.22.

One copy of the second edition was in fine condition and the other was very good. Both in original covers and the pair sold for \$6.24. The two copies of the third edition were both good, one being exceptionally so and the pair were absurdly cheap at \$3.74. Both copies of the fourth edition were also good and the pair made \$12; quite a long price for this edition. Another early catalogue in the sale was the first edition of Oppen, 1863. \$12. was a fairly stiff price but on the other hand the work is very seldom met with. Altogether thirty editions appeared up to 1891. The catalogue was sold bound up at the end of "Oppen's Postage Stamp Album" and in this form it was much more widely circulated. Judging from its scarcity it never had a large circulation apart from the album. From the third to the seventh edition it was edited by Henry Whymper. The succeeding editions were all edited by Dr. C. W. Viner.

Most of the United States philatelic periodicals were grouped a series of fourteen lots, each containing about twenty to twenty-five titles. As the catalogue makers had no knowledge of these papers, the result was that they divided what were probably complete files in cases where charges of

title or size had taken place; putting part in one lot and part in another. Perhaps the best among these lots was No. 68A, "American Stamp Mercury," Vols. I & II, 1867-9 bound. At \$6.24 we consider these volumes very cheap indeed. "Tripet's Monthly," 1879-81; "Philatelic Monthly," I, 1880; "Philatelic Headlight," 1883; "Philatelic Gem," 1886, and about twenty others of similar date were sold in one lot for \$1.00. They were probably worth \$10.50.

A copy of "The Philatelic Library" by J. K. Tiffany, 1874, bound, but fortunately with original wrapper, sold for \$10.08. Copies of this book very seldom turn up and it has fetched as much as \$28.00 but now that the Crawford Catalogue is on sale Tiffany's book is no longer necessary to the student of philatelic literature and becomes merely a desirable rarity.

**Canadian Papers**

Undoubtedly the best thing among the group of Canadian papers in the sale was the "Stamp Argus," published by R. J. Melvin, at St. Johns, New Brunswick in 1865. In all, five numbers appeared and the lot in the sale contained numbers 1, 2, 3. All of these are of the greatest rarity. It must be remembered that rarity does not always mean great value. In this case a copy of the paper would not compare in value with an early catalogue or handbook of the same year. Then again, an odd number of a paper is always worth more if it is the only one needed to make your file complete.

Copies of the "Dominion Bazaar" are scarce. There were only three in the sale of "Coin & Stamp," 1882, only No. 1 was in the sale. We do not know why No. 2 seems more scarce than No. 1 but we have been asking for it in vain.

**French Catalogues**

One would expect the late Dr. Legrand to make this the strongest section of his philatelic library.

We understand that the books in this sale are only the remainder after the library had been picked over. It would have been much more interesting to have been able to record what the library originally contained when it came over from Paris but as this is impossible we can only describe the items found in the sale. When the library was first offered to the present writer by a Paris dealer the latter was not in possession of any catalogue or list of the contents. Afterwards the library was offered by an English dealer. We do not know if the latter had a catalogue but we should think that now the library has been broken up a fairly exhaustive account of the rarities should be placed on record by those in possession of all the facts. The pages of the "Journal of the Philatelic Literature

Society" would be the proper place for such a record.

But now to return to the French items in the sale a good copy of Vallete's "Petit Manuel de L'Amateur des Timbres Poste," 1862, Paris, together with a work on the fiscal stamps of France by Bosredon, only brought \$6.72. The first and third editions of the late P. Matie Manuel, aParis, 1863 and 1865, sold together for \$12.00. Both had wrappers and were in fairly good order. Another copy of the third edition, together with the fourth edition, 1867 and the supplement, 1870, all good copies, brought \$2.88.

Berger Levrault, Catalogue 1867, with notes by the late owner, realized \$3.34. Two other copies of this catalogue were sold in one lot for the absurdly low price of \$1.44. One of these bore the joint imprint of Pierre Matie and Berger Levrault, a hitherto unrecorded variety, we believe.

Two poor copies of the second edition of Moeus' "Manuel de Timbres Poste," 1862, together with a still worse copy of the third edition of the same work sold for \$1.00.

A good copy of the second edition of "Timbres de Moldavie et de Roumanie," by Dr. Magnus (a nom de plume used by the late Dr. Legrand) with one of "Timbres de Japon," by the same author and C. Diena' "Timbres Manierpanx d'Italie," sold together for \$1.20. A parcel of A. Manry Catalogues including first and second editions were not dear at \$5.04.

French and Belgian periodicals come next. As the "Bulletin de la Societe Francaise de Timbrologie" has always been difficult to obtain we copy from the auction catalogue the following note which at least in part explains the cause of the scarcity. The notes states: "Dr. Legrand was the secretary of this society from its foundation and kept a good stock of the Bulletins, which he would not part with, and they are exceedingly rare and are most valuable to the student, as they contain full reports of the numerous papers read at this society's meetings since 1875." As a matter of fact the volumes of the Bulletin do contain a number of very valuable philatelic studies, several of which appeared afterwards in book form. In the sale the parcel of duplicates of this periodical was divided into six lots but the only one containing a complete set was withdrawn. The other five lots were probably worth at least \$55.00 but owing to lack of competition they only made \$15.60 altogether. In passing let us mention for the benefit of any reader needing the information, the fact that Nos. 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69 and 70 were never published. No. 71, 1896, was the last issued.

The original edition (folio size) of vol I of that grand old magazine

**TRADE COLUMN**

Make—12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy. Special Offer.—50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in any way you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smithport, Pa

A \$1. and \$2 U. S. Stamp given with each order from my "Duplicate Stock Book" a new Philatelic Novelty, 12cts. Order early. "BURFIS," 149 Grand, Saratoga Sp'gs, N.Y.

U. S. AP., 24c, 5c; No. Borneo, 1901, 1, 2, 3, 4c, set—5c Zanzibar, 1904, 3c and 1a, both 5c. Post. extra. Tacoma Stamp Co., 719 Grant Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

"Timbre Poste" Brussels 1863 realized \$20.40. This is a very rare set and well worth the price. The other sets of this magazine in the sale each contained the reprint of Vol I only. This reprint instead of being folio size is only 10 to 10½ inches in height to match all the later vols.

The set of vols. one to twenty-nine sold for \$15.12 bound.

The sets of "Timbre Poste" and "Timbre Fiscal" special edition on coloured paper were rather badly catalogued by being divided instead of being sold in sets. The result was they sold for much less than their value. The other French papers do not call for comment.

Among the German publications the "Magazine fur Briefmarken-Sammler" 1863-7, a complete set for \$15.60 was less than we expected it would go for. This is a very hard set to obtain and at the same time it is one of the most desirable of the early German papers.

We wondered why vol I of "Kuriosite Kabinet" New York 1870-1 was catalogued among the Dutch papers. It is an interesting and scarce item and perhaps the catalogue maker mistook its phonetic spelling for German!

The "Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica de Argentine" vols I to X and a parcel of odd numbers was cheap at \$15.60.

The set of "Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica Santiago" was lacking several numbers but even then considering how scarce the paper is we hardly think \$10.80 was too much.

**LARGEST PHILATELIC PAPER.**

Send 10c for four months, 400 pages, the oldest, largest and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbits—Coins, Stamps, Weapons, Curios, Relics, Old Books, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Battles and New Finds for all kinds of collectors. Over 12,000 ads. past two years. The Philatelic West, Superior, Neb., U.S.A. 50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 20-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. Or send \$1.00 for fine English catalog. Has U. S. stamps illustrated. Include West for 1 year.

This Illustrated 100-Page Monthly was established in 1895, and has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world, and in size has no rival. More ads. in the WEST than in all other American Philatelic monthlies combined. The best paying medium for advertisers. Rates small, results large. 2 cents per word; 3 times at price of 2. Sample Copy Free.

There were many hundreds of catalogues, pamphlets, dealers price lists, rules and reports of Philatelic Societies from all parts of the world. These were sold in bundles at about \$1.00 to 2.50 each.

They contained many scarce and even rare little items that had been overlooked by those who lotted the books for the sale or perhaps not understood. More than one experienced philatelic bibliophile remarked in our hearing that the auctioneers might in their opinion have at least one third more than the total made if they had had the books properly catalogued by an expert. We quite endorsed this view.

The total amount made by the Legrand books in the sale was \$887.64.

Thus ends another chapter in the history of philatelic literature collecting. At present Great Britain holds the premier position in this line of philatelic activity. In 1900 the famous Tiffany library came over here then the best philatelic library in Germany and now the best in France.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

Julian Park, the well-known Buffalo philatelist, has a penchant for travel, as everyone knows who has read his delightful "Philatelic Rambles in South and Central America." The philatelic world may reasonably expect another instalment of these "Rambles" in due season, for Mr. Park, we hear, has once more hied him to Central America for a several month's sojourn.

We have heard it hinted, by the way, that Mr. Park was quite likely to receive a diplomatic appointment to some South or Central American state under the new administration.

St. Louis is having some very good auctions this Winter, under the auspices of the Hussman Co. Their latest is the sale of the collection of Mr. J. E. Rodenhaver, of Spokane, Wash., a "big variety collection, containing nearly 20,000 pieces."

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. is one of those firms that can boast of a pretty high number of total auction sales. We are reminded of this by noticing that their next sale, scheduled for April 15th and 16th, is their 175th. For some years this big house dropped the auction business almost entirely, but since Hugh M. Clark joined their staff they have again begun very active in that line, and we hear that their sales vie with any in New York in point of interest and attendance.

It is reported in the daily press that the new Russian series, in commemoration of the tercentenary of the Romanoff method is to affix stamps in the album

by means of the small gummed hinges sold by all stamp dealers at a nominal price—10 to 25 cents per thousand, according to size and quality—and a collector cannot commence their use too early. If none but common stamps were likely to be spoiled by the sticking down of stamps with mucilage or paste, it would not so much matter; but the young collector is quite likely to secure more or less valuable U. S. stamps in rummaging through the old family papers, and it is a pity that so many of these should be spoiled in the very first stage of one's collecting career.

deference to the susceptibilities of some minor post office officials who refused to impress the obliterating stamps on the portraits of the reigning Czar and various of his predecessors which adorned this series. The report so far lacks confirmation in the stamp press.

The Philadelphia Stamp Co., has a new manager in the person of Mr. Milton P. Lyons, Jr., a well-known Philadelphia philatelist who a year or so ago migrated to New York and entered the stamp business there on his own account. He now returns to his old stamping grounds, and will without doubt be a valuable acquisition to the Philadelphia Stamp Co. We presume the Co. has taken over Mr. Lyons own stock.

There will be great and general satisfaction (save perhaps in the breasts of a few literature collectors) at the news that the philatelic library of the late Earl of Crawford, incomparably the greatest library of its kind extant, has been bequeathed to the nation, and will doubtless be housed at the British Museum—where the Tapling Collection of stamps is already enshrined. It would have been a thousand pities had this fine library been broken up; and its permanent housing in a public institution, where it will be accessible to philatelic students will be a real boon to British philately.

We learn that P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago's famous stamp auctioneer, will have the disposal of the stamp holdings of the late Frank J. Bescher, of Kansas City. These holdings, it is understood, are both extensive and valuable; and should make a series of exceedingly important sales.

The Junior Philatelic Society has added no less than 435 new members this season. The last month's quota was 48 ordinary members and 1 life member. The J. P. S. assuredly beats the world.

**HINTS ON MOUNTING**

The means by which a collector mounts his stamps in his album is a thing of so much importance that I have taken frequent occasions to speak of the matter. A great many young collectors, being wholly unacquainted with philatelic methods make the mistake of sticking their stamps down tight to the page. This may seem all right at first, but when the novice decides to remove his stamps to a better album, his troubles will commence, and he is almost sure to damage many stamps in trying to remove them. Thousands of fine and rare specimens have been irretrievably ruined in this way. The proper method to affix stamps in the album

by means of the small gummed hinges sold by all stamp dealers at a nominal price—10 to 25 cents per thousand, according to size and quality—and a collector cannot commence their use too early. If none but common stamps were likely to be spoiled by the sticking down of stamps with mucilage or paste, it would not so much matter; but the young collector is quite likely to secure more or less valuable U. S. stamps in rummaging through the old family papers, and it is a pity that so many of these should be spoiled in the very first stage of one's collecting career.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE**

Catalogue of Wolsieffer's 127th Sale—Chicago, April 12th—P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago.

A. C. Roessler's Stamp News—February 1913 (8 pages)—March 1913 (4 pages)—A. C. Roessler, Newark, N. J.

Newark Philatelist—March 1913—4 pages—Edwin W. Fuss, Newark, N. J.

Catalogue of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 175th Sale—The Collectors Club, New York, April 15th and 16th—The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

Catalogue of Nassau Stamp Co.'s 33rd Sale—New York, April 18th—Nassau Stamp Co., New York; also Catalogue of 34th Sale—New York, May 2nd.

**HAMBURG EXHIBITION A SUCCESS**

We have on several occasions—before the event—mentioned the exhibition promoted at Hamburg by a local section of the Society of Stamp Collectors, an English junior body of somewhat similar character to the larger and better known Junior Philatelic Society. We now record with much pleasure, on the authority of several European journals, that the exhibition proved an unqualified success. It was not a big and ambitious exhibition, its organizers being junior collectors; nevertheless in the two days of its continuance it was visited by well over 1,000 people—not at all a bad showing for a small stamp show. Many older collectors assisted the juniors in making the exhibition a success; and among the exhibitors we find a number of well-known names. Quite a goodly number of medals were awarded and in all respects the affair seems to have been highly creditable to its organizers, and particularly to the Secretary of the exhibition, Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, who seems to be a sort of minor Melville. As Mr. Sadezky is shortly returning to his native heath in London, Mr. Melville may, perhaps yet meet with some competition on his own ground.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

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SMETHPORT, PA., APRIL 12, 1913

Whole No. 304

## EBEN S. MARTIN STARTS COMIC WEEKLY

Mr. Eben S. Martin, the well-known stamp magnate, formerly of Columbus but now of De Graff, has launched out into a new field. Not content with grinding the destinies of the International Stamp Co., he has shouldered the burden of publishing a humorous weekly named "The Live Wire," the first three numbers of which he has kindly sent us. "The Live Wire" is not philatelic; we do not find in it a word about stamps, except in the advertisement of the International Stamp Co.; it is simply a journal of jokes and fun, interspersed here and there with a little verse, of tender half-serious cast, from the pen of the editor, Mr. A. W. Bellau. We believe this is the same Mr. Bellau (the name is a somewhat uncommon name) who has long been a frequent contributor of light verse to such journals as Judge, Puck and Life, as well as to various daily newspapers that make a feature of such matter; and if our assumption is correct the new venture starts out under most favorable editorial auspices. As to the business end, Mr. Martin, as everyone in philately knows, is a hustler of the first water; so that, all told, "The Live Wire" seems to have rather more than the average fair chance for life. Comic weeklies are, however, a notoriously uncertain publishing proposition; so we shall venture no further predictions. It goes without saying that we wish Mr. Martin all possible success.

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## MR. PACK PURCHASES GREAT AUSTRALIAN COLLECTION

Some time ago it was widely announced in the philatelic press that Mr. J. H. Smyth, the well-known Australian dealer, had purchased the famous collection of Victorian stamps formed by Dr. David H. Hill, of Melbourne. Later on it was hinted that Mr. Smyth had not to wait long for a market for the collection but that it had almost immediately been acquired by a private collector, and not an Australian. The Editor of Redfield's has known for some time who this purchaser was, but has not felt entitled to publish the information. Now, however, the Australian Philatelist, the excellent magazine published by Mr. Smyth, publicly announces the identity of the purchaser; so that we need no longer hesitate to reveal the fact that it was no other than Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack. The effect of this purchase is give America indisputably the finest collection of the stamps of Victoria that exists in the world. Victoria has long been one of Mr. Pack's favorite countries, and among the several superb specialized collections he has built up, his Victorias come by no means last in order of merit. In fact, so indefatigably had Mr. Pack pursued rare and fine copies of Victorian stamps in all the stamp marts of the world, that the famous Hill collection was esteemed by experts the only one extant at all comparable to Mr. Pack's. Mr. David H. Hill, of Melbourne, is the doyen of Australian philatelists and the fineness and completeness of his Victorias have long been widely celebrated. He was long connected in an official capacity with the Victorian government and his collection of its stamps represents over forty years of labor and study—during a large part of which time he has been recognized as the world's greatest authority on these stamps. Mr. Hill, however, is of advanced age; an exceptionally handsome offer induced him to part with the collection which he could not, in the natural course of life, hope to enjoy for many years more, and it has now come over the water to augment Mr. Pack's already marvellous showing of this State. The fusion of two such great collections is an uncommon event; and Mr. Pack is most warmly to be congratulated on having, by so notable a stroke, placed his Victorians beyond all rivalry.

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General Manager.....S. F. REDFIELD  
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All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

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Entered as second class matter December 1907, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

**ABOUT THOSE NEW RUSSIANS**

We mentioned in a recent number the picturesque new set of Russian stamps, issued in celebration of the tercentenary of Romanoff rule—which possesses special interest on account of presenting on the various values quite a portrait gallery of Russian rulers, from the first Romanoff to the present Czar. For Russia this was an innovation, indeed; since never before has any Russian stamp borne the portrait of any Russian prince, living or dead, and the departure has naturally elicited wide philatelic comment.

But now it develops that the postal authorities of the Czar's domain, failed to reckon with some of the antipathies and prejudices of the Russian people. A great hue and cry has arisen in many quarters on the ground that they are a profanation. The divinity that doth hedge a King about is deemed by many Russians fanatically attached to the reigning house too sacred to permit such base usage of the Imperial portrait. It appears that the outcry is not wholly against the sacrilege committed in placing a cancellation mark over the sacred lineaments of Czar Nicholas and his predecessors but that the extremists clamor against the very fact that these sacred effigies are thus exposed to the certain contumely of common usage and to the probable final indignity of being consigned to rubbish heaps. "Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind

away." In the same manner the Russian postage stamp, after it has acted as convoy to a letter, may sink to the most ignoble end. As an example of the feeling of some Russians in this regard, the Monthly Journal prints a letter sent by a Russian priest to the head of a patriotic body, from which we cull the following paragraph:

"And then the envelopes with such effigies! Why, they are not preserved, but are thrown away and scattered about anywhere, in the most unclean places, whereas before the festivals a peasant adorns his walls with these portraits, next to the holy images. Let them at least withdraw the sevenkopek stamp. The dead are imminent to shame but let them withdraw at least the effigy of our living Sovereign, and save it from being stamped. It is an unprecedented insult which has never been seen before, but which is now being repeated thousands of times a day."

This zealot further says that he will be unable to write a single letter during the whole year, as he cannot think of becoming an involuntary insulter of his Imperial Majesty.

The Russian priesthood is especially stirred up over the matter, and twenty of the principal Archbishops of the State Church have forwarded to the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg a strong protest against the new set on the ground that it is a "degradation of the august dignity and sanctity of the reigning sovereign, and an offense to the sacred memory of his illustrious predecessors."

It has been rumored that the Russian authorities will heed the public clamor and withdraw the issue. Should such be the case, the set will become a famous one in postage stamp annals, and sure to be much sought after in later years.

Our good friend, Editor Mann of the Philadelphia Stamp News, in some very interesting comments on this very matter, corrects the current misconception that the absence of Kaiser Wilhelm's face on the stamps of Germany is due to the German feeling that such usage of the Imperial portrait would constitute less majesty. The real reason, Mr. Mann points out, is that the sovereigns of the other German states that go to make up the German Empire would object to the use of the portrait of the King of Prussia on stamps used throughout the Empire even though the King of Prussia happens also to be Emperor of Germany.

It is said, however, that the German Commemorative stamps to be issued this year will bear the Kaiser's portrait—but this, we believe, has not yet been fully settled.

As to the failure of Turkish stamps to bear the feature of the Sultan, Mr.

Mann mentions the well-known fact (which we repeat here for the benefit of our younger readers) that the Mohammedan religion forbids the publication, or indeed, the taking or making of any portrait of the Sultan—this again on the ground that for the features of a divinely appointed ruler to be exposed to the vulgar gaze in any pictorial representation would be an act of the grossest sacrilege.

**THE READING TABLE**

WHAT WE FIND IN THE  
JOURNALS OF THE HOUR

The Collectors Journal

[The Collectors Journal: Monthly; Edited and Published by H. L. Lindquist, Chicago, Ill.; March, 1913; pp. 24.]

We are happy to report a change for the better in the Collectors Journal. Not but that it has always been a good and worthy magazine. But its career has been marked by so many vicissitudes and interruptions that we had come to almost despair of its ever getting back to the high standard that has from time to time gleamed fitfully in its pages. The March number is, however, really reassuring; and the more so because it follows close upon the heels of the discouragingly small issue that did duty at one fell swoop for December, January and February. But Mr. Lindquist's recuperative powers are great and his spirit unquenchable; so after all we are not so greatly surprised to see him come out with this really excellent number—which looks more like the Collectors Journal of yore than anything we have seen in some months.

Mr. Wm. L. Stevenson continues to be the Journal's strongest contributor. Few American philatelists have in so short a period built up such a reputation as students of U. S. stamps; and his papers have been the feature of the Collectors Journal ever since their first appearance. It has long been pretty generally considered that there is nowadays little room for original research in United States stamps. This theory has, however, in the last two or three years received some decidedly rude jolts. First, Dr. Carroll Chase, and then Mr. Frank E. Goodwin and Mr. Stevenson, have clearly demonstrated that the day of fruitful discovery in U. S. stamps is by no means over. Mr. Stevenson's work, in particular, has been a revelation as to the mine of wealth still open to the student of ripe attainments. None of his discoveries have been epoch-making. It is doubtless too late for any student of stamps to hope to win any such distinguished triumph of scholar-

ship, as for instance, the discovery of the National and Continental prints or of the various types in the 1851 issue. Such discoveries are, indeed, seldom the work of one individual. Some one searcher gets a clue to the truth, and publishes that clue—and from that a whole host of inquirers gradually make clear the whole subject, each one contributing his quota to the sum total of knowledge. It was in that way that the distinctions above referred to were developed and that almost all important discoveries in U. S. stamps have been worked out. A single student can, however, even now vastly illumine many sections even of a field so well tilled as this—as Mr. Stevenson has abundantly demonstrated. We have often referred in these columns to the thoroughness of Mr. Stevenson's work and we cannot refrain from again bearing testimony thereto—for his contribution to the current Journal is one of the best that he has yet given to the world. This contribution is entitled "Additional Notes on the U. S. Issue of 1851-61" and discourses illuminatingly on a great variety of points met with in the study of that issue. Any analysis of a work of this kind would, of course, be futile and unsatisfactory. To be appreciated it must be consulted in the original and this, we hope, is exactly what every student of U. S. stamps who sees these lines will be impelled to do. Mr. Stevenson is next to take up in the Journal the subject of U. S. griddled stamps; and from this, though we are personally but of the dilettant in these matters, we anticipate much enlightenment and interest.

Mr. Howland Speakman, the New Issue Editor of the Journal, furnishes quite a comprehensive, even if compact, chronicle of recent issues; and Mr. L. P. Miller a Review Department on a new plan which we should much like to see given more space.

"What Appears on the Faces of our Stamps," by the old reliable writer, L. G. Dorpat, is an always good serial feature; and this month's instalment is, as a matter of course, both instructive and well-written. We have also in this month's number another of "Howard Graham's" able articles on philatelic literature, his attention this time being directed to philatelic handbooks in the French language, more particularly the famous Moens series. As our regular readers know we have been much impressed with these articles and have striven in vain to guess the identity of "Howard Graham." Whoever he may be, he is unquestionably a man of wide philatelic reading and fine critical taste and a notable accession to the ranks of American philatelic writers.

JUDGE SUPPANTSCHITSCH

This Year's Lindenberg Medalist

The annual Lindenberg Medal for distinction in philatelic research this year goes to Judge Victor Suppant-schitsch, of Graz, Austria, a famous veteran of European philately. Judge Suppant-schitsch was born in 1838 and has been a leader in European philatelic thought for half a century. He is best known as a philatelic writer and bibliophile and his philatelic library is generally rated the second best in the world, Lord Crawford having alone possessed a larger and finer accumulation.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT

The Collectors Monthly, of Oakland, Calif., began its third year of life with its March number. A quiet and unpretentious publication, only infrequently mentioned in the stamp press, the Collectors Monthly is nevertheless one of the pleasantest and most wholesome collectors publications that come to our table; and we hope it may continue on its placid way for many volumes more. It is not exclusively philatelic, but its stamp matter is of excellent quality and is moreover, home grown, Messrs. Chas. E. Jenney and Bertram W. H. Poole, Californians both. (Mr. Poole is merely a transplant from English soil, but let that pass) being the writers thereof. We cordially commend The Collectors Monthly to the notice of our readers.

Our good friend, Julian Park, of Buffalo, whose departure for another Central and South American "ramble" we mentioned in a recent number, sends us a card from Ancona, Canal Zone, in which he states that his Itinerary includes Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama and Colombia. He notes in passing that there seem to be a number of stamp collectors in the Canal Zone.

All reports from Newark are to the effect that the Newark Stamp Club is breaking all records for cities of its size. At last accounts this live body had 68 members, and is gaining at the rate of two or three a month.

The latest issue of the New England Stamp Monthly utilizes no small portion of its space to exploiting the coming International Stamp Exhibition—thereby setting an example which many larger and more pretentious stamp journals might well take to heart. The New England also presents its readers, with its compliments with one of the much-talked-of Exhibition labels.

Mr. A. W. Dunning, one of the best known of American philatelists, whose permanent residence has long been at Newton, Mass. (though you are al-

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most as like to meet him in London or Melbourne or Calcutta as at home—for he is a great traveller), has lately removed his household goods to Brookline, where he will be even nearer to things philatelic in Boston.

Announcement is made that the owner of the "Special Property" of British Colonials, which formed the great feature of Wolsieffers 126th Sale was no less a notable than Mr. C. A. Howes of Boston, who has long been especially addicted to British Colonies and had built up a collection of them worthy his reputation in other lines. Mr. Howes retains his other special collections.

The Southern Philatelic Association rejoices in a new catch phrase, apparently the work of its hustling Secretary, Mr. Webb; namely "The Fast-ing Growing Society in America." A list of 27 applications during the past month seems to give some ground for the appellation.

The means by which a collector the balance of the Walker collection on April 18th, and on May 2nd will put under the hammer the collection of Mr. Max Icenstein, a well-known Gotham collector.

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RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE

Crockett's American Stamp—March, 1913—4 pages—D. B. Crockett, Nutley, N. J.

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New England Stamp Monthly; Mar 20, 1913—pp 12—New England Stamp Co., Boston, Mass.

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Gibbons Stamp Circular—April, 1913—8 pages—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR HAS THE BEST OF IT

Yes, the young collector has all the best of it, if he only knew it. Therefore, be in no hurry to grow up into a full-fledged philatelist. I have not very often used this term "philatelist" and perhaps some of you may be in the dark as to its meaning. It is not, in its true significance, a synonym for stamp collecting. All philatelists are stamp collectors, but only a small proportion even of adult stamp collectors, are philatelists. The philatelist, properly so called, is the expert student of stamps; the man who has studied stamps indefatigably and thoroughly and can pronounce authoritatively on matters requiring nice and delicate philatelic discrimination. The study of stamps is a delightful pursuit. It is, of course, engaged into some extent by every collector who gets beyond the very primary stages of collecting. We are forced to some study of stamps in order to intelligently classify our specimens, especially where a stamp comes in several varieties and bearing a close resemblance to each other. But a great many, probably a majority of collectors, engage in no more of this study than is absolutely necessary, and collect mainly for pure recreation. And that is certainly all a young collector should endeavor to do. It is of little use for him to try to delve very deeply into the more abstruse mysteries of philately. All that will come later on, if he has the temperament to like minute and careful investigation. If he has not, he can get just as much pleasure by collecting in the plain, old-fashioned straightforward way.

PHILATELY IN EUROPE

[From the Philatelic West.]

The war in the Balkans has turned the attention of philatelists very strongly to the issues of Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. With regard to the stamps of Montenegro an account has been published which points out that the earliest examples of the stamps of King Nicholas are crude lithographs, as crude as

anything ever turned out from the Austrian Imperial Printing Works showing a three-quarter face portrait of the Prince to the right, encircled by a garland of laurel, the whole being enclosed in a rectangular frame of solid color, on which the inscriptions appear in uncolored Russo-Slavonic characters. These inscriptions comprise the value, the words "post" and "stamps" and an abbreviation of the native rendering of the name of the country, "Tsr. Gore," Tsernagore, the "Black Mountain" more familiarly known to us by the Italian style Montenegro. The value is expressed in novitch or novic, which was the equivalent of the Austrian kreuzer, 100 novica representing about one shilling and eight pence (40 cents).

These first postage stamps of the Principality of Montenegro were issued in May 1874 at which time Nicholas I had been upon the throne fourteen years. From the first the stamps were perforated and it is to the vagaries of the Austrian perforating machines that philatelists chiefly owe the complications which make so formidable the catalogue lists of varieties of Montenegrin stamps issued between the years 1874 and 1896. Originally the gauge of perforation was 19½ with large holes, but almost from the outset in 1874, we get variations in the gauge, and the catalogue lists are but a condensation of the varieties possible to the specialist. During the years the first design was retained in use there were many printings, and the colors of these vary considerably, but there were only seven denominations, of each of which I give the earliest shade in the following list, 2 novica, yellow; 3 novica green or yellow green; 5 novica, rose-red; 7 novica, mauve; 10 novica, pale blue; 15 novica, bistre; and 25 novica, slate-blue.

In 1893 Montenegro celebrated the fourth centenary of the introduction of printing into Tsernagore, by overprinting the stamps of Prince Nicholas with a letterpress inscription in Russo-Slavonic characters and with the dates "1493-1893." The overprinting was done at Cetinje, and the number and variety of errors in the setting of the type is scarcely a credit to the progress Montenegrin printing had made in the course of 400 years. In addition to the double and inverted overprint errors, and pairs in which one stamp has missed the overprint there are varieties with 1494, 1495 and 143 in lieu of "1493" and wrong-font letters and figures galore. The overprint was applied in black to most of the stamps, but in several cases it was in red or varying shades. Add to these complications the fact that most of the varieties may be found in at least two gauges of perforation, and it will be

seen that there is a great deal for the specialist in Montenegrin stamps to collect.

The following year, 1894, saw the addition of six new denominations to the regular set of seven stamps then in use. There were the 1 novic, grey-blue; 20 novica, orange-brown; 30 novica, brown-purple; 50 novica, ultra-marine; 1 florin, blue-green; and 2 florin, brown-lake, all of the same design as the first series.

In 1896 another commemoration, this time the second centenary of the founding of the Petrovica dynasty by the Vladika Danilo (1696) led to an entirely new series of stamps of a larger size, which were lithographed in Vienna. The one design common to all the denominations is a framed view of a monastery near Cetinje. The vignette being printed in a different color from the frame, there are the usual errors, with the vignette printed upside down. The commemorative set apparently did not supersede the regular stamps, but was in use concurrently with the smaller size stamps. The first seven denominations of these latter still in the first crude design, were issued in new colors in 1898.

The next series of stamps of Montenegro was brought about by a change of currency to hellers and krone in 1902, and the occasion was taken to introduce a design with a more up-to-date portrait of Prince Nicholas. There were nine values from 1 heller to 5 krone, and when in December, 1905, Prince Nicholas granted his people a constitution the whole series was overprinted in red or black, with the letterpress including the inscription, "Constitution 1905." Of these overprints as of the earlier ones, there are many varieties.

From 1907 the regular postage stamps of Montenegro have been printed from recess plates, and the design of the 1907 issue, showing a full face portrait of the Prince, is an attractive one. The low values are expressed in para, but the higher ones retain the krone. The final series of the stamps with which these notes are concerned is the very handsome set issued in 1910 marking both the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Nicholas I, and his assumption of the title of King in virtue of a resolution passed by the National Skupstina on Aug. 28 of that year. The series includes a pictorial life-history of the new King. He is shown as he was in his student days in Paris; at the time of his wedding in 1869 along with his consort; in 1878 at the time when the independence of the country was recognized by the Powers and there are three contemporary portraits profile, three-quarter face, and the last from a painting depicting his Majesty riding at the head of his army.

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## POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE MAKING

Some Notes on the Chapters on Paper-Making

[Gibbons Stamp Weekly, Vol. XII, '10]

By W. A. Town

[Note.—The following article is written by a gentleman who has had practical experience as a paper-maker, being closely connected with the firm of J. Town & Sons, Ltd., of Keighley, Yorkshire.—Ed. M. J.]

Few philatelists, I imagine, will have perused Mr. Melville's excellent articles on "Postage Stamps in the Making" without interest and profit. The following notes on the early chapters on paper making will, I hope, shed some further light on the subject. All will admit that the paper is the foundation of the stamp.

**Digesting Rags into Pulp.** p. 30.—The boiler in which wood is transformed into pulp is very aptly called a "digestor," but the term seems hardly applicable to the boiling of rags, which is a milder operation, and in which no visible disintegration of the material occurs. It has often been said that paper is made in the beating engines. The paper-machine man finds it a comparatively easy task to make a good sheet, if the beater-man supplies him with "nice stuff" made from a suitable blend of material, and carefully beaten with a view to the particular thickness of paper he has to make, and with the fibre left a suitable length; but if the pulp has not been suitably prepared it will tax all his energies to make even a passable paper.

It may be mentioned here that the length of time devoted to reducing the half-stuff to pulp in the beaters quite alters its behaviour on the machine wire-cloth, as well as the character of the paper made from it. Gradually prepared pulp parts with the water reluctantly on the machine wire-cloth, and is technically termed "wet," whilst stuff which has had less time in the beaters and been more quickly reduced to pulp allows the water to pass freely through the wire-cloth and is called "free." It should be said that this is in addition to inherent differences in the material employed. Linen works "wetter" than cotton, new cut-

tings work "wetter" than old rags, esparto works "freer" than straw, and so on.

**Pulp for British Colonial Stamps,** p. 30.—The paper for the stamps of Great Britain, and possibly for the Crown Colonies, is believed to be made by Messrs. R. D. Turner & Co., Roughway Mills, near Tunbridge, Kent.\* If these papers are made entirely from rags and new cuttings, as I can well believe it seems to me unlikely that these would be supplied to the mill, as suggested, in the half-stuff stage.

Although rag half-stuff can be bought paper-makers, for many reasons, usually prefer to prepare their own, and I do not think to supply rag half-stuff to the mill would afford any protection against illicit manufacture. If, however, wood or straw enter into the composition of either paper, these would be supplied in the pulp state.

**British and Colonial Watermark "Bits"** p. 176.—Crown C A Paper.—With regard to the quotation from The Colonial Office Journal that this paper is made from "cuttings of Irish longcloth," paper is usually made from a blend of linen and cotton, or other material, according to quality. This paper might contain a proportion of "cuttings of Irish longcloth," but it is extremely unlikely that it would be made entirely from this strong, high-class material. It is hardly necessary for a postage stamp to possess the strength of a bank-note. It may be mentioned here that the "GVR repeated" paper upon which the new British George V 1d. and other values are printed, gives one the impression of containing less strong material than the old "Crown" paper, and although the fibre seems to have been left longer, post office people remarked upon the perforations being easier to sever. It is also more glazed.

**Colours used in the production of White Paper,** p. 30. footnote.—A prism resolves white light into the three primary colours, red, blue and yellow (and their compounds). The paper-maker takes it the other way. His bleached half-stuff has a yellow tinge, he adds a little blue and pink (or red)

(Continued on Page 2)

[\*Since these notes were written Roughway Mills have been purchased by Messrs Carrington, who are carrying on the business as "The Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd."]

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**EDITORIAL**

**THE PARIS EXHIBITION**

America is not to have the only public philatelic exhibition this year. Some of our readers may vaguely remember reading, a year or more ago, that France had intended to hold a stamp show during 1912; but, having failed to announce its intentions till after preparations for the London exhibition were well under way, had gracefully stepped aside in favor of the latter. This is a polite way of putting it. As a matter of fact, our French friends doubtless made a virtue of necessity. To even attempt to compare with the London show, managed as it was by the most brilliant organizer and advertiser Philately has ever developed, would have been little less than sheer audacity. So the promoters of the French event very wisely deferred it till this year.

Some Americans may perhaps find it in their hearts to selfishly wish the French had adhered to their original intention. Two great international exhibitions in one year are bound to conflict with each other in some degree, even if they are held, as in this case, on different continents. After all, however, there need be no fear that the two shows will interfere with each other in any serious extent, Paris holds its exhibition in June, New York in October; so that there is ample breathing space between the two. Probably many big European philatelists will exhibit at both shows; and in one way this may work to the advan-

tage to the one held later. For exhibitors at Paris who fail of winning the highest awards will have an opportunity of seeing just where they were then and October, the weak places—that is, if such a thing is possible; for it is not always so easy to fill the gaps which separate the near-medal-winner from the actual one.

Some few European collectors who might have exhibited in New York had it not been for this Paris opportunity, may be lost to the American show, in consequence; but on the whole we imagine this loss will amount to very little. The New York show is a novelty—the first affair of its kind ever held on this side of the ocean. This gives it an added spice of attraction. European collectors have never before had a chance to win American laurels; and all indications are that no small number of them will be glad to avail themselves of this chance to conquer new philatelic worlds.

So, having comfortably dismissed from our minds the disquieting specter of the Paris show as a possible serious rival to our own New York undertaking, we can proceed with equanimity to examine the plans and preparations for the affaire de Paris.

The Paris exposition is to be held from the 21st to the 30th of June, inclusive, under the auspices of the Société Française de Timbrologie and the principal French philatelic bodies, Parisian and provincial. It rejoices in the special patronage of the Minister for the Colonies, and the Under-Secretary of State for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephony. Half of the net profits of the exhibition are to go to these ministers; not of course, for their own individual use, but for the associations of employees of their respective departments which correspond with our own mutual benefit societies. The exhibition enjoys Governmental sanction and support in no common degree—an advantage which should make it much the most notable philatelic exhibition yet held in France.

The show is to be most eligibly housed in the Palais de Glace, a noble building which we should judge, from the illustrations thereof in the official prospectus, to be much the largest and finest building ever yet occupied by a philatelic exhibition. The Palais de Glace has, too, many advantages of situation. It is in the heart of Paris, on the famous champs-Élysées; and but a step away from such celebrated localities as the Place de la Concorde, the Place de l'Opera and the Rue de Rivoli.

The patrons include, beside Monsieur, the Minister for the Colonies (his name is prudently not given, as, after the recent fall of the Briand Ministry, no Frenchman can well feel

very certain of the duration in office of any, even the best constructed, cabinet) and M. Chaumet, of the Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones (we presume he, as merely an Under-Secretary is less liable to displacement by a new ministry between now and June) the distinguished names of M. Maxime Leconite, Vice-President of the Senate, of M. Henry David, Senator from Loir-et-Cher, of the Deputies for Paris, and of the President and members of the Municipal Council of Paris.

There is also the customary committee of Honor—figuring in this case as the "Comite de Patronage"—and including twenty-six French societies, some forty or fifty societies outside France, and perhaps a couple of hundred individual philatelists from all parts of the world. The Americans honored by inclusion in this committee are as follows: Senator E. R. Ackerman, J. Murray Bartels, F. R. Cornwall, C. A. Howes, Eugene Klein, Charles Lathrop Pack, Percy McGraw Mann, J. C. Morgenthau, C. H. Mekeel, Walter W. Norton, and Geo. H. Worthington.

We notice the usual percentage of titled personages in the European list; quite a quantity of Barons and one or two Viscounts. The Baron Henri de Rothschild, who has recently come into some prominence as a dramatic author, is evidently also a philatelist, as his name figures in the list.

Various noted French philatelists occupy the principal executive posts of the exhibition; the only one much known on this side being M. Albert Boyette, who fills the responsible place of Director-General.

The Jury contains many noted names. France, Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland are all represented. The best known members of the Jury, so far, at least as international fame is concerned—are Messrs. E. B. Bacon and L. L. R. Hausburg, who represent England; Dr. Diena, who represents Italy; and Baron de Reuterskiold, for Switzerland. No American philatelist, it may be noted in passing, is on the Jury.

The design chosen for the exhibition medals is of much artistic merit. The obverse bears a female head emblematic of Liberty, with the words "Republique Française;" the obverse, a representation of an open album, surmounted by a torch—presumably the torch of knowledge—and the words "Exposition Philatelic Internationale—Paris—1913."

POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE MAKING

(Continued from Page 1)

to the pulp in the beater (as noted by Major Evans in "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," p. 45), and gets an approach to white. Very different shades of white paper, or cream, as it is called in the trade, are obtained from the same materials, by varying the proportions of blue and pink. It is quite exceptional to use the blue alone, although it probably was used without the pink in the 1st instance, as illustrated by the story of Mrs. Buttonshaw. Ultramarine (which is not an aniline colour) is the blue most largely used in tinting for whites in British, and, I believe, in European mills. Aniline pink is more generally used than aniline blue, but for the best British papers a compound of cochineal is employed.

**The Vatman at Work,** p. 31.—"He shakes the mould," both ways, first backwards and forwards, and then sideways. This makes the strength approximately equal both ways of the sheet, and also has an influence upon the expansion and contraction, which is more nearly equal in both directions in hand-made than in machine-made paper. It should be noted that hand-made paper being hung up to dry has its own natural shrinkage both ways.

**Sizing the Paper,** p. 31.—After the sheets are sized and pressed in a hydraulic press, they are again hung up to dry in a loft for some days. The very highest class of British machine-made papers are also sized in sheets and dried in this way, whilst in the United States, paper so manufactured almost entirely takes the place of hand-made.

**A Notable Advantage Possessed by the Machine-maker.**—Some comparison has been made between hand- and machine-made paper, and the subject will be referred to again. I should therefore mention the advantage possessed by the machine-maker in having mechanical suction to draw out the water. This enables him to conserve the strength of his material by slower preparation in the beater, and perhaps to use more new cotton and linen cuttings than is possible for hand-made. The vatman, having no suction boxes, must have pulp which will part with the water freely. Some of the strongest paper the writer has seen was machine-made.

**The Fourdrinier Machine,** Q, p. 32.—The statement is made both with regard to the hand-making and the machine, that the shake assists the water to pass through the wire-cloth. I cannot speak from practical experience of hand-making, but with regard to the machine this certainly seems to me to be wrong. If a machine-man could be observed altering the speed of his shake, which he can do independently of the speed of the machine,

it would be seen at once that with a quicker shake less water passes through the wire-cloth by gravitation, more being carried forward to the dandy-roll and the suction-boxes and that with a slower shake the reverse is the case.

**Par. 5, p. 33.**—There are two pairs of pressing or "press" rolls as they are called, and there are two endless felts, one to each pair of press-rolls; the first press, or "wet" felt, being porous like a blanket, whilst the second press is a close solid felt more like that used as a floor covering. There are also additional endless felts on the drying cylinders.

**Sizing and Drying Apparatus,** p. 34.—The first illustration is the type of air-drying machine almost universally used now, usually with forty to sixty drums, the gable of the roof being across the machine, not lengthways, as shown in the illustration.

**Glazing Paper,** p. 34.\*—It is difficult to describe the glazing of both engine sized and tub-sized papers in a short paragraph; but tub-sized papers, when dried on an air-drying machine, are usually glazed with a super-calender when a low or medium glaze is desired. The highest finish is obtained on a tub-sized paper in sheets, with zinc plates, precisely as hand-made paper is glazed. It is chiefly engine-sized papers which are glazed with the metal rollers, as seen in the photo of Croxley paper machines on p. 33.

**The Susceptibility of Paper to Variation,** p. 78.—I should like to emphasize this. Even when due care is exercised variation in weight and shade is sometimes inevitable. Fresh pulp emptied into the beaters may be thicker or thinner, or it may part with the water more freely, leaving the dandy-roll too dry and causing a poor watermark. All this can be regulated by the machine-man, but with a machine running at, say, eighty feet a minute, it is obvious some paper must be made before this can be accomplished, which is thicker or thinner, or has a poor watermark. More time is taken to bring up a shade which proves too low; whilst when a shade is too high little can be done until more pulp is emptied. The percentage of machine-made paper off weight is, however, im-

[\*Plate-glazing is now used as superior to calendering in the production of many stamps and has this additional advantage, viz. the cut and gummed sheets, being glazed between smooth flat plates, remain flat in the stack whence they are fed to the press; there is not the inconvenience and waste formerly resulting from curling when printing on gummed paper. I may add that plate-glazing has a tendency to lessen the visibility of watermark devices in stamps.—E. J. M.]

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Buy United Post Stamps. Send stamps for particulars to P. E. Ross, 309 McKee St., Marquette, Mich.

measurably less than in the case of hand-made.

**The Expansion and Contraction and Strength of Paper,** p. 77.—The shake on the paper-machine, being only from side to side, is largely responsible for the majority of the fibres being disposed parallel with the length way of the machine. While it is undoubtedly a fact that the fibres expand and contract more in diameter than in length the tang of tension on the paper the whole length of the machine (without which it would wrinkle) can hardly be ignored. By this means elasticity would seem to be largely taken out of it in that direction.

Owing to the disposition of the fibres machine-made paper is 40 per cent. stronger the "length way," in side of the tension to which it has been subjected, than across the machine. The elasticity, however, is 100 per cent. greater the "across way" than the length way. Paper is stretched on the paper-machine 5 or 6 per cent. the length way by the tension; while it shrinks about 4 per cent. across. This is proved by names or other devices on the dandy roll.

Machine-made paper will be found to tear very differently across the machine from the length way; but much less difference will be observed

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in handmade, in which the fibres are disposed more equally in both directions.

The fact that machine-made paper is stronger the length way of the machine is, of course, the reason why perforations which run across the machine are more difficult to sever than those which run the length way. The alteration of our British perforation from 14 to 15 in the cross direction is an attempt to equalize matters. The perforations in our early line-engraved stamps printed on hand-made paper, should be about as easy to sever horizontally as vertically.

Machine-made paper may be relied upon to expand and contract much more across the machine than the length way, such expansion and contraction of hand-made paper, although more nearly equal both ways than paper made on the machine, is, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., inform me, very irregular in all directions.

Largely owing to prolonged heating, thin, strong papers like that used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., for the first issues of the British South Africa Company, shrink more than rag papers of medium thickness, while esparto papers shrink less.

A simple experiment will show which way paper has been made on the paper-machine. Cut a disc from a sheet of paper—the size of a five-shilling piece will do—and wet one side. It will then curl up and the way of the tunnel is the length way of the machine.

(To be Continued.)

**BIG ALBUM—FEW STAMPS**

An English writer relates a rather amusing instance of over-zeal on the part of a young collector—or rather on that of his parents. While calling one day on a family of his acquaintance his writer happened to mention his connection with stamp collecting. "Why, Willie is a stamp collector, too?" delightedly remarked the lady of the house; "Willie, get the album your father and I gave you for Christmas and show Mr. So-and-So your collection."

Willie left the room and a moment or two later, re-entered staggering under the weight of a book that might well have been mistaken for the family Bible. It was, in fact, the largest and finest style of printed stamp album made, containing considerably over a thousand pages providing space for over thirty-thousand varieties of stamps, and weighing about eight pounds. The mistaken zeal of his parents had purchased for Willie this massive and costly album, in which he had faithfully mounted his collection of some four hundred specimens, the

result being that a stamp was about as hard to find in the book as a needle in a hay-stack.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE**

Catalogue of Michael's 2nd Sale—Chicago, Saturday, April 26th, Edward Michael, Chicago.

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Catalogue of Nassau Stamp Co.'s 35th Sale—New York, May 16th—Nassau Stamp Co., New York.

\*\*\*

United Stamp Co. Herald—March, 1913—pp 16—United Stamp Co., Chicago.

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Warren H. Colson's Monthly News Letter—April—Warren H. Colson, Boston, Mass.

There has been some complaint among collectors lately of the practice of some dealers in over-pricing their approval sheets. Nine times out of ten this is the result of either substitution on the part of previous recipients of the stamps, or of poor clerical help. No one but an ignorant novice would take this means of trying to deliberately swindle the collector, and if the sheets belong to a real "sure-enough" stamp dealer you would be doing him a great favor to call his attention to the mistake. Only recently I received, from an obscure source, some stamps mounted and priced. The prices were taken to be correct and the sheets were mailed without close inspection because of a rush of business. The first collector receiving the lot called my attention to the errors in pricing and appreciated his kindness. He did not jump on me with the accusation that I was purposely trying to swindle him. There are a hundred honest people in the world to every thief, so don't let what may be a mere mistake cause you to jump at the conclusion that you are being deliberately defrauded.—A. I. SMITH in Philatelic West.

Recently a rubber stamp dealer in Birmingham called my attention to a very interesting aerial postmark. He had retained an impression of it for his records and allowed me to examine it closely. The post-marking stamp had been delivered to the aviator at one o'clock and at three o'clock the air-man lay dead on the grass at the fair-grounds. The stamp had never been paid for, he said, and I could not ascertain whether it had actually been used to cancel mail or not, but I am under the impression that the aviator was killed in an exhibition flight before the trip for the government was made.—A. I. Smith in Philatelic West.

**A COMMON MISTAKE**

This, or something like it, is a very common mistake on the part of young collectors. It is true that not many of them have parents sufficiently indulgent to purchase ten dollar albums. But there are innumerable cases in which beginners, their ambition and enthusiasm, buy general printed albums containing spaces for all the stamps of the world long before they can use such albums properly and advantageously. The large printed albums contain, roughly, space for ten or twelve thousand varieties. A collection of a few hundred stamps is absolutely lost in such a book. The best plan for the novice, after he has outgrown the small blank-book in which he at first mounts his specimens, is to purchase one of the small 25c or 50c albums containing room for 3000 varieties or so. In a book of this kind a small collection will make a far better showing; and its growth will be far more visible and encouraging than if housed in a larger book. The trouble with using a large album is that the pages, in the early stages of collecting, will so many of them be entirely, or almost entirely, blank. On one page there will be three or four specimens, then will come several pages entirely bare of stamps, then a page or two with a few scattered specimens, and so on. The huge area of unfilled space is disheartening and discouraging, and many a young collector give up in despair on this very account.

**THE HALCYON COLLECTING DAYS**

There is no old collector, either, who does not often look back with fond remembrance to his early collecting days, and wish he could live over again the enjoyments that belong to the first year or two of collecting. Though you do not know it, dear reader, you are now in the most delightful stage of collecting. The real halcyon days of stamp collecting are the days when everything about stamps is fresh and new; when every packet you buy, every stamp you trade for, every approval lot you receive, supplies cause for fresh wonder and delight. There is more real fun in collecting the first thousand stamps than there ever is afterward. For one thing, one is not bothered about the prices of stamps. Common stamps are just as interesting as those of great price. It is the novelty of design and piquancy of character that counts, rather than the price, in those halcyon days. The joy, too, of getting specimens from strange and out-of-the-way countries is not easily over-estimated; while the pleasure of sorting and mounting one's stamps is ten-fold greater than it is in later years, after one has sorted and mounted a great many thousand varieties.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

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## NATIVE FEUDATORY STATE.

By John Godinho.

(From "Philatelic Journal of India.")

In the endless gallery of stamps exhibited by the new issues service, there are certain types and designs which rarely greets our searching eyes. To-day, there comes news of a provisional from Abyssinia; tomorrow, there will arrive the intelligence that some bellicose Central American State has issued a special to commemorate a glorious victory over some local insurgents.

Any political or civil disturbance may be the occasion of a new issue, permanent or provisional. And there is no State or country without its philatelic devotees and followers. To satisfy an insatiable and undiscriminating demand, dealers are compelled to acquire every kind of new stamps. The Album and the Catalogue those pantheons of Philately, have to find accommodations for all, good and bad, the deserving and the undeserving. Thus runs the philatelic firm of new issues before our gaze. But the discerning eye cannot fail to be struck by the continued absence of certain old types, originating it is true from obscure corners of the earth, but familiar to us, despite their simple, unadorned, and often unattractive, garb. For years they have remained in enforced seclusion, leading a comparatively blameless existence. They have refused to be prolific, and in this peccant age, it may be on account of this wilful barrenness that they have failed to attract attention. Or, it may be that the day destined to reveal their hidden charms has not yet dawned. Ye philatelists! the majority of you, like a pursuing army, are rushing to the Central and South American plateaus. The high priests of your cult have proclaimed these as the present lands of plenty and promise, even as in the past they indicated to you Europe and the British Colonies. While you are occupied with a new world with a civilization born of yesterday, here, in the old world, their very beginnings, lost in the midst of religious epics, the Feudatory States of India lie suffering from absolute neglect.

In your ranks, there are but three who have strenuously striven to divert your gaze towards the Feudatory States. These are Major Evans, Mr. G. A. Anderson and Sir David Masson. The last two have given us valuable monographs on Bhopal and Kashmir, but the researches of the first cover a wider field. They deal with all the Native States. The preponderant firm under whose auspices the articles of Major Evans have evidently been written, has not yet thought fit to collect the material, scattered in several numbers of the Monthly Journal, and to make it available in one handbook!

Surely, there are hardly any stamp issuing countries which can rival these Native States in certain aspects. For general poverty of design, of colour and of paper, and for rudeness in perforation, and these are all points of interest, they are unapproachable. They have not been called into existence to feed the philatelic market. Trained artists who marvellously blend colour and portrait on a tiny piece of paper, and great firms of world-wide repute for their skill in engraving, were not summoned to assist in their creation. They have been manufactured locally by crude artists to meet a purely postal need, and not as philatelic speculation.

In taking a brief chronological survey of the stamps of the Feudatory States, we notice, that an obscure State, Soruth, lying on the confines of Kathiawar and Gujrat, was the first to issue postage stamps. Its philatelic existence dates from 1864. It has issued but seven distinct types in forty-eight years, and throughout this long period, the set has been confined to two values only, the one anna and four annas. It has not issued a single provisional. It refuses to depart from its simple oblong design. Where is the country in Europe, in America, or even in the Far East, which presents such a high standard of philatelic virtue?

In 1866, both Jammu and Kashmir adopted the use of postage stamps. In 28 years, they were content with nine-

(Continued on Page 3)

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Published by THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

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General Manager.....E. F. REDFIELD  
Assistant Manager.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
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Change of Address—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

Entered as second-class matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
Smethport, Pa.

## EDITORIAL

We have survived times during the past year or two which our mind could hardly imagine. Our financial position in general and our weekly circulation in particular, within a family, a large newspaper, have succeeded in keeping our business, then again, our efforts were government's support. But we were to think our future affairs will have attributed to us and those of our friends in the atmosphere we have now and then had constructed in many other things. Personally, we are on the side of the good and the best with our readers of the philatelic world.

It is not to be denied that in the past few years we have been favored with a large number of subscribers. We are proud of our growth and we are sure that our readers will be glad to hear that we are still growing. We are sure that our readers will be glad to hear that we are still growing. We are sure that our readers will be glad to hear that we are still growing.

Now, it may be known to some of our readers that there is to be a pub-

lic philatelic exhibition to be held in New York City this fall. It may also be known to some of our readers that there exists in the city of New York a monthly stamp magazine known as the Philatelic Gazette. The Philatelic Gazette is the only philatelic publication of any importance emanating from the great metropolis. It stands virtually alone in its field. Thus much by way of preliminary explanation.

Now it need scarcely be said that one of the very greatest necessities of a philatelic exhibition on a large public scale is big and vigorous publicity. The collectors and dealers who constitute the executive staff of this exhibition were well aware of this fact; and an attempt was made to establish a large and pretentious magazine to be devoted solely to booming the exhibition, both here and abroad. This project came to naught for the very simple reason that it would have cost a great deal of money, relatively speaking and that the funds raised for the exhibition do not permit extravagant outlay in any direction. In this juncture the proprietors of the Philatelic Gazette came to the rescue. They offered to convert that publication into an exhibition journal, at their own cost and expense, without any penny of subsidy from the regular exhibition funds. They offered to greet it increases its size, and engage the best editors and writers procurable, to write for it private contributions for the journal and editors of the world.

This project has been carried out, and the Chicago & Boston and the fall of Redfield's were common to look over the literary end of the undertaking. And it is but proper to say in this connection that the conversion of the Gazette into an exhibition journal was not in any way a sacrifice of the quality of the paper or the quality of the printing. The conversion was carried out in such a way that the quality of the paper and the quality of the printing were not in any way affected. The conversion was carried out in such a way that the quality of the paper and the quality of the printing were not in any way affected.

What was the behaviour of our Boston contemporary and, alas and alack, of the live young Philadelphia weekly? The extra interjection we put in because, to be candid, we expected more of Mr. Mann's paper than of the other. What we expected, and what any reasonable mind would naturally anticipate in such circumstances was that these journals would make kindly men-

tion of the special exhibition work the Gazette had undertaken. It would have been an act of most graceful courtesy; and, even putting the matter on its very lowest plane, the project as a matter of news was certainly of no ordinary interest. Did these two papers refer to the matter; not by a single paragraph, line or syllable—save that our good friends Severn did mention, in a small item that "the Gazette was to be congratulated on the acquisition of those de luxe editors, Messrs. Howes and Quackenbush" or words to that effect. Otherwise, both papers preserved a profound, impenetrable silence.

Now this is, in itself, no very great thing to exclaim over. We mention it only to vividly illustrate the peculiarly narrow spirit that seems to animate so much current American stamp journalism. Why did these journals forbear to mention the matter. In the case of our Boston contemporary there might be a reason, in that we ourselves are anathema to that publication; but this could have no bearing on the case of Mr. Howes, who has long been a frequent and most valuable contributor to the Boston weekly and would naturally be presumed to stand high in its manager's good graces. One would think your courtesy to such a contributor would have dictated some mention of his new editorial connection; but no, the matter was passed over in utter silence, with the very slight exception of the foregoing.

There is but one possible explanation—that it is the settled rule and custom of these journals in mentioning other publications which might by any conceivable article of imagination be considered as entering into any competition with themselves. In fact, it is a matter of common notoriety that such a rule has long prevailed in the case of the Boston weekly. It is generally supposed to be the rule of other journals as well as of other newspapers. If it were not, it is not to be denied that it would be a matter of common notoriety that it is the settled rule and custom of these journals in mentioning other publications which might by any conceivable article of imagination be considered as entering into any competition with themselves. In fact, it is a matter of common notoriety that such a rule has long prevailed in the case of the Boston weekly. It is generally supposed to be the rule of other journals as well as of other newspapers.

We have perhaps wasted too much space on the consideration of so petty a matter; but we cannot but take one more paragraph to observe that many members of the stamp trade are not exempt from the same weakness. We have been told, on excellent authority



als; and these provisionals are very common. Their stamps were printed to meet a pressing and legitimate demand. All the series are of the lowest denominations. In several cases, their value does not exceed four annas. A review of the catalogue will disclose to the enquirer, numbers of wealthy and advanced countries, which have on the slightest pretext, rushed to the press to issue provisionals of small and high values. In many cases, the secret prompting for their creation has been purely mercenary. On the other hand, we see these obscure Feudatory States of India, backward in general progress and civilization, leading a blameless existence from a philatelic point of view. They languish in obscurity and neglect, whilst collectors and dealers compete in a wild race for the stamps of countries which have wantonly violated the highest canons of philately.

**NEW YORK EXHIBITION NEWS**

The following have been added to the list of the Honor Committee:—

Hamburg Altonaer Briefmarken Sammler Verein.

C. Oll, Altona.

George A. Kimz, New York.

Medals were donated as follows:

Gold Medals: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Judge F. Spiegelberg, Jos. S. Rich, Thos. L. Wells, C. F. Waldron, T. E. Steinway, L. W. Charlat, Burger & Co., J. M. Bartels.

Silver Gilt Medal: Lawrence B. Mason.

Silver Medals: J. B. Chittenden, C. F. Waldron, Jos. S. Rich, E. B. Power, S. Singer, A. G. Owen.

Donation of £1-5-0 received from Baron Erik de Leijonhufvud, Bourne-mouth.

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions presents a grand gold medal to the Paris Exposition Philatelique Internationale.

If you are not a member of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, send in your dollar. Membership entitles to free admission to the Exhibition and also a complete set of the famous engraved labels.

EUGENE KLEIN,  
Chairman Publicity Co.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

We learn with deep regret of the death of Edward Howard, of Yuba City Cal. Though probably known by name to but few of our readers, Mr. Howard was a philatelist of fine attainments, a genuine and ardent lover of stamp study for its own sake. The Editor of this journal has had the pleasure of quite a little correspondence with him from time to time, the acquaintance having begun in the way so many pleasant acquaintances do begin in a special journalistic field of this kind—

namely, by the reader taking pleasure in something the editor has printed and writing to say so—and has long esteemed Mr. Howard an exceptionally gifted philatelist. He was a man of wide reading and fine intellect; and his death will be a distinct loss to his philatelic friends.

\*\*\*

We have neglected to mention hitherto a novelty in American stamp journalism, named the New Yorker Briefmarken Zeitung, and hailing, as its name would indicate, from New York City. The project of a German stamp paper in an English-speaking land may seem at first thought rather a curious one; but after examining No. 1 of the new venture we rather hold to the notion that the publisher, Mr. Stephen Stern, has hit upon a decidedly happy idea. There are, as everyone knows, a great many German-born stamp collectors in the United States and a journal printed in their native tongue is, we should say, likely to do much good in the way of maintaining and stimulating philatelic interest among this section of our philatelic population.

The new paper seems to be gotten upon good sound journalistic principles; and we suspect its editor has had experience in newspaper work outside of philately. The whole style and appearance of the paper has a professional air; and in every way it is a wonderfully promising first number.

We do not, we are sorry to say, read German with facility; hence we cannot fully follow Mr. Stern in some of his higher flights, particularly when, like Mr. Wegg, he drops into poetry. But we like the variety these incursions into verse, and some other lighter matter, give to the paper; and we shall watch the progress of the Zeitung with more than common interest.

**THE FIFTH ENGLISH  
PHILATELIC CONGRESS**

The fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain is being held this week in Edinburgh. Our readers may perhaps be interested in some notes as to the programme, which we extract from the current number of that sterling English journal, the Stamp Collectors' Fornightly.

The congress lasts three days—April 23rd, 24th, and 25th—and in connection with it is a philatelic exhibition also extending over the same period.

On Wednesday, the 23rd, the Congress is opened by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; while later in the day,

the exhibition is formally opened by the secretary to the post office for Scotland.

The subjects to be dealt with by the congress are not very fully outlined in the printed programme. Probably the congress is expected to itself develop, in considerable measure, its own topics for debate. The most important matters to be taken up, so far as appears from the programme, are the question of what societies are intended to send delegates to the Congresses and of what steps can be taken to insure the continuance up-to-date of the Tapling collection. This would not appear to promise much opportunity for discussion; but presumably the congress management has other matters "up its sleeve." There are to be the usual banquets and trips to points of interest; and a rather novel social feature is a golf competition over the Lothianburn Golf Course, the prize being a cup presented by Mr. F. J. Melville. We suspect from this that Mr. Melville is, in addition to being a philatelist of light and learning, one of the noble army of golf enthusiasts—where in our hearts warm to him anew, for we are ourselves humble members of the same clan.

Twenty-eight English societies had appointed delegates to the congress at last accounts; and there should, therefore be a large attendance.

The Souvenir Stamp of the congress is of quite pleasing design and represents the Scott Memorial.

**MANY EXHIBITIONS**

The present year is more fertile in philatelic exhibitions than any twelve-month of modern times—or, indeed, of any times since Philately was first established. In addition to the great New York exhibition of next October and the Paris exhibition to be held in June, a number of lesser shows have been or will be held during the year.

The successful Hamburg exhibition we have already mentioned. In connection with the Fifth British Philatelic congress, held this week at Edinburgh, is also being held a philatelic exhibition of some importance. The Durban Philatelic Society, of Durban, Natal, is promoting a South African exhibition, scheduled for June; while the latest effort in this line to be announced is an exhibition in Breslau, from Aug. 16th to 24th, on the occasion of the Hundred Years' Celebration of the War of Freedom.

By the way, at least one important exhibition is already on the tapis for next year—Cassel, Germany, being in this case the exhibition city. The Cassel show will be open from Aug. 9th to 23rd, 1914—an unusually long period for a philatelic exhibition. The prospectus is already out, and the preliminaries well under way.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the interests of Philately and Philatelists

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

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Vol. XII No. 21

SMETHPORT, PA., MAY 3, 1913

Whole No. 307

## POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE MAKING

### Some Notes on the Chapters on Paper Making

By W. A. TOWN

(Gibbons Stamp Weekly, Vol. XII, '10)

[Note.—The following article is written by a gentleman who has had practical experience as a paper-maker, being closely connected with the firm of J. Town & Sons, Ltd., of Keighley, Yorkshire.—Ed. M. J.]

(Concluded.)

**The presence of Iron in Paper Pulp,** p. 80.—It is very questionable whether the invention referred to was ever put to much practical use.\*

\* The "invention was mentioned as having a bearing upon Mr. Warren De La Rue's letter, p. 79, and also as showing the efforts of paper-makers to control the lay of the fibres so as to minimize the unequal expansion and contraction of paper; as to its failure to realize either of its objects in actual practice I was in no doubt.—F. J. M.

**Cowan Paper,** p. 127.—This paper is made at Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, near Edinburgh, by Messrs. A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd. The address given is that of the firm's London warehouse.

**Granite Paper,** p. 127.—It would only be necessary to add about 2 per cent. of coloured material to the beaters to produce the colored fibres in the kind of granite paper used for stamps. It may be either dyed half-stuff or coloured material which has not been bleached.

**Laid Paper,** p. 128.—After going exhaustively into the question, I do not think the statement that "it is often possible for the paper expert to tell by means of the laid lines and tying wires the size of sheet from which a smaller piece has been cut," has any general application, although it might possibly apply to some particular mill. Finer laids, with more laid lines to the inch, are more suitable for thin sheets, and wider laids, with less laid lines to the inch, for heavier papers. The fact that if nineteen laid lines to the inch are desired in the paper twenty

must be ordered in the dandy roll is a good illustration of the stretch on the paper-machine; nineteen or twenty to the inch in the paper are, perhaps, those most generally used. The laid lines in an ordinary laid dandy roll run, of course, across the paper-machine.

**Manilla,** p. 128.—A manilla is not necessarily a "light" paper. A manilla cartridge for tie-on labels is very thick.

\*\* But we believe that "light" referred to the weight of the paper, not to its thickness.—Ed. M. J.

**Quadrille,** p. 153.—The pattern on the quadrille paper used for the stamps of Djibouti and Obock is not watermarked, but impressed after the paper is made, being, like the names, etc., one sometimes sees, an imitation watermark.

**Wove,** p. 154.—It is interesting to note that the length way of the illustration, i. e., across the magazine page, from side to side, is the length way of the paper, as made on the paper-machine. The interstices in some paper, such as that used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., for the 1896 issue of the British South Africa Co., show very plainly, when the stamp is looked through from the back with a glass, how the paper has been made on the machine. These stamps are not all one way of the paper, and the varieties are as interesting to me as if with normal or sideways watermark.

The British Colonial papers, "Crown CC" and "Crown CA" single and multiple, and the British papers, "Crown" and "GVR" are all made so that the length way of a stamp of the ordinary shape has been made the length way of the machine. Recent Canadian and United States stamps are the same way, as also are, probably, those of the majority of foreign countries. It seems reasonable to print the longest way of the stamp the way of the paper in which the shrinkage is least, and in which the perforations are the easiest to sever. The practice is, however, not at all universal. Messrs. Waterlow and Son's stamps, for instance, will very frequently be found the other way of the paper.

**The Curl of Stamps.**—Most stamp

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

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THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.  
 Smethport, Pa.

## EDITORIAL

CASSEL, 1914

This is, assuredly, an era of exhibitions. A week or two ago we gave some description of the features of the coming Paris stamp show, and of course our readers know all about the greatness and goodness of the coming New York exhibition. And now here comes Germany to the front with fully matured plans for an exhibition next year. This exhibition is to be held in Cassel—not one of the largest of German cities, but one of the very liveliest in a philatelic sense—and it need hardly be said that it has the active patronage of all the leading German stamp bodies.

The Germans believe in being up and doing betimes; and though the exhibition is still more than a year away the prospectus is already out, and being circulated broadcast. All the arrangements, too, seem, even at this early date to be practically complete—which is decidedly surprising, as stamp exhibitions go.

The Committee of Honour presents a great list of German dignitaries, but not as many philatelists from other countries as usually find place in lists of this character. The only American names on the list are those of F. R. Cornwall and Jno. N. Luff. America does, however, receive one signal honor in the selection of J. Murray Bartels as a member of the Jury. It is no small distinction thus accorded Mr. Bartels and American Philately; for the judges embrace some of the

very foremost experts in the world. Germany is represented by Judge Lindenberg, Erust Vicenz, Johannes Elster, and J. Schneider; Austria by Z. J. Pallansch and Dr. Ritter von Woerz; Switzerland by Baron de Renterskiold Italy by Dr. Diena; France by Albert Coyette; England by E. D. Bacon; Holland by H. P. Manns; Sweden by Hilmer Djurling; and, last but not least, the United States by Mr. Bartels as aforesaid.

The exhibition will be held in the Stadthalle of Cassel, apparently (to judge from the diagram in the prospectus) a spacious and well arranged building; and will last from the 9th to the 23rd of August—an unusually long time for a stamp show; in fact, the longest time, we believe, such an exhibition has ever remained open.

The scheme of competition seems to be very comprehensive, and the awards are sufficiently rich and numerous to give much zest to the competition.

### Postage Stamps in the Making

(Continued from Page 1)

collectors will have noticed how unused stamps curl up in a dry atmosphere. The reason of course is that the gum contracts more than the paper. The point I wish to mention, however, is that the stamp curls the way the paper expands, and contracts most readily, viz. across the paper-machine. When an unused stamp, exposed to dry air, curls in the form of an arch, the span of the arch is across the paper-machine and the tunnel the lengthway. The same applies to stamp hinges.

#### The Visibility of Watermarks, p. 176--

Although of much interest to stamp collectors, the variety of possible causes of indistinct watermarks makes the subject by no means simple. To obtain a distinct watermark, it is essential that the pulp should be suitably prepared in the beating engine, and that sufficient water should be brought forward to the dandy roll on the paper machine. The nature of the material used has also a great influence. Perhaps these are the three main factors. Then watermarks may sometimes be much obliterated by the couch rolls, be made fainter by raising the dandy roll and also be much obliterated in the glazing.

**The Material.**—Linen and cotton, wood, esparto, and straw are not all alike favorable to showing the watermark. Linen and cotton might be again sub-divided into new cuttings and old rags, and different kinds of wood digested by the acid or the alkali process give very different pulps.

**Preparation of the Pulp.**—Pulp which would be technically termed very "wet" does not usually show the watermark well, especially if it contains a goodly proportion of new material and the fibre be left long. Mr. Melville's statement that "a poorly marked watermark is sometimes due to the paper being too wet when passing the dandy roll" is probably due to the technical term "wet" being confused with the ordinary meaning of the word. On the other hand, if the pulp was so "free" that the machine-man was unable to bring sufficient water up to the dandy roll a poor watermark would result from a diametrically opposite cause. (See previous note under Digestion of Rags into Pulp.)

Amount of Water Mixed with the Pulp When Passing the Dandy Roll.—A wove paper is partly formed by the dandy roll, and the machine-man's primary object is to regulate the amount of water to a nicety, so that he gets an even-looking sheet (the watermark is not usually the first consideration). This he does by turning more or less water on the machine with the pulp, or by regulating the amount of water drawn from the pulp by the first suction-box. If the pulp reaches the dandy roll too dry and solid, it will be readily understood that the devices on the dandy roll will not penetrate so far into it, and the watermark will be poor. The paper, too, will have a "cloudy" appearance when looked through. On the other hand, if the pulp reaches the dandy roll mixed with too much water, the paper will be formed into little ripples lying across the web (technically called crushed), and the tendency will be for the watermark to be deep.

**Watermark Obliterated by Couch Rolls, p. 33. R and O.**—Paper being made from certain kinds of pulp is liable to have the watermark more or less obliterated by the pressure of the couch rolls, especially if the water is not well drawn out by the second suction-box. This would not be likely to occur with some of the new paper-machines in which one suction roll is substituted for the two couch rolls.

**Raising Dandy Roll to make Watermark Fainter.**—Stamp paper will not be made on a very wide machine, and I have not usually found the full weight of the dandy roll to much. If, however, there was only sufficient water being brought up to the dandy roll to make a nice sheet and the watermark was deeper than was desired, it might be made rather more shallow by taking some of the weight of the dandy roll off the paper. But it must be remembered that the body of the dandy roll from which the watermark devices project must press on and help to form the paper. I should not feel disposed to lay much stress on the regulation of the dandy roll as a cause for watermarks being too faint.

**Watermarks Obliterated in the Glaz-**

ing.—If plate-glazing is carried beyond a certain limit, or if the paper is not sufficiently dry, the watermarks may be much obliterated. The single-sheet calendars, too, so much used on the Continent, very frequently have this effect.

Watermarks for Surface Printing or Lithography.—I do not think a very deep watermark is desired for either of these processes, as it is liable to show on the face of the stamp, and I have reason to think that paper deeply watermarked has been reserved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for line-engraved series.

To Sum Up.—The visibility of watermarks depends, first, upon the pulp, and second, upon the paper-machine man. The appearance of the paper may be much altered temporarily, and watermarks may be either faint or deep temporarily, owing to pulp emptied from the beaters varying from that which is being worked. Unsuitable pulp might cause a poor watermark for a lengthy period.

Watermarks are, of course, much easier to see before the stamps are printed. Some issue may show the watermark poorly because the paper-maker has not realized this. Forgetful or indifferent postal authorities may not have mentioned the point. Again, special features may have been insisted upon which have made a good watermark very difficult to get, or exigencies of price may have affected the material used. Lastly, watermarks may be rendered indistinct by the glazing.

One Other Point of Interest about Watermarks.—They do not appear in the paper in exact facsimile of the devices on the dandy roll, owing to the stretch and shrinkage of the paper on the paper-machine, already referred to. Careful measurement has convinced me that the multiple rosettes of Papua, etc., described in Gibbons' Catalogue as of "elliptical outline" are not elliptical on the dandy roll. The 5 or 6 per cent. stretch the length way of the machine, and the 4 per cent. shrinkage across, just about make the 10 per cent. difference which I find measuring across the rosettes vertically and horizontally.\* The difference in the spacing is 20 per cent. so there is some intentional difference here.

\* This point, as Mr. Town explains it, appears to be so reasonable and simple a solution to the puzzle of the rosettes which has long disturbed specialists in Papuan stamps, that the only wonder is that the mystery was not cleared up long ago!—F.J.M.

The Sizing of Stamp Paper.—In conclusion, I may mention that both tub-sized and engine-sized papers have

been largely used for stamps. The paper used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., for instance, for the 1890-1 issues of the B.S.A. Co. and for the B.E.A. Co., is hard, tub-sized with gelatine, as also is the New Zealand paper, which was made by the Basted Mills Co.; while that used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., for the 1895 and 1896 issues of the B.S.A. Co. I take to be engine-sized only: i.e. sized by adding rosin, size, and alum to the pulp in the beating engines. The same applies to the paper used by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for this and other countries. The paper used for our British stamps, and for the Crown Colonies, is not very hard sized, and after being gummed it is difficult to say whether it is lightly tub-sized or merely sized in the pulp. I should say that most (but not all) tub-sized paper is engine-sized a little first in the pulp.

**CHICAGO COMPLETES IT'S  
A. P. S. TICKET**

Some time since Chicago Branch, No. 1, of the American Philatelic Society, made a partial list of nominations for A. P. S. officers for the ensuing year. It has now completed its efforts in this direction, the full list of its nominations being as follows:

- For president:  
Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge, Detroit.
- For vice-presidents:  
Alvin Good, Cleveland.  
H. C. Crowell, Cleveland.  
J. F. Rust, Cleveland.
- For secretary:  
Wm. E. Ault, Jeffersonville, Ind.
- For treasurer:  
Chas. F. Mann, Chicago.
- For International secretary:  
L. H. Kjellstedt, Scranton, Pa.
- For directors-at-large:  
E. M. Carpenter, Boston.  
H. B. Phillips, Berkeley, Cal.

The ticket is one that will, without doubt, meet with general approval. We have already voiced our commendation of Gen. Coolidge and Mr. Ault, for President and Secretary respectively. For the vice-presidential board the three Clevelanders named are men of worth and standing; while Mr. Mann, nominated for treasurer, has long faithfully and efficiently handled the finances of the important Chicago society. Mr. Kjellstedt's renomination is a matter of course, he could not be replaced without loss.

For directors, Messrs. Carpenter and Phillips are philatelists of high reputation and make a very acceptable choice.

**A GOOD MAGAZINE  
GROWING STILL BETTER**

Everybody's Philatelist has, ever since its inception, been a sound and

**TRADE COLUMN**

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If you deal in stamps in a small way you cannot do better than use space this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00 if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

A \$1. and \$2 U. S. Stamp given with each order from my "Duplicate Stock Book" a new Philatelic Novelty, 12cts. Order early. "BURFIS," 149 Grand. Saratoga Sp'gs, N.Y.

able magazine—as we have many times had occasion to remark. But it has been manifesting, of late, such striking improvement in many directions that we cannot but once more take a few lines to pay tribute to its ever growing excellence.

In the matter of appearance, for one thing, it has recently made great strides. The grade of paper now employed is exceptionally fine; and the typography is equally neat and tasteful. The character of a journal's contents is, of course, however, the thing which most greatly matters; and here we find "Everybody's" steadily forging ahead. There is scarcely any other American stamp magazine which is giving up so large a proportion of its space to matter about U. S. stamps. It is "Everybody's" good fortune to have enlisted the services of a choice cohort of earnest students of United States stamps—real students, who live and breathe U. S. stamps, who care for nothing else philatelic, and who work devotedly on this one line day and night. As a result "Everybody's" each month is a veritable clearing-house for all manner of U. S. stamp items and information—and not merely postage stamps but all kinds of revenues, and everything that generally comes under the head of "side-lines." Messrs. Chas. A. Nast, H. L. Wiley, and Frank E. Goodwin—all U. S. stamp enthusiasts of the first water—are the chiefs of this coterie; and are doing grand work for Dr. Holt's magazine.

**BIGGEST PHILATELIC PAPER.**

Send 10c for four months, 400 pages, the oldest, largest and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbies—Coins, Stamps, Weapons, Curios, Relics, Old Books, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Rarities and New Finds for all kinds of collectors. Over 12,000 ads. past two years.

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50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 20-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. Or send \$1.00 for fine English catalog. Has U. S. stamps illustrated. Include West for 1 year.

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RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE

Catalogue of Bartels 50th Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, Monday, May 19th—The J. M. Bartels Co., New York.

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Catalogue of Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s 176th sale—The Collectors' Club New York, Wednesday, May 14th—The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

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Catalogue of Clement's 1st Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, May 8th and 9th—W. T. Clement, Haddonfield, N. J.

\*\*\*

Charlat's Advertiser—8 pages—May 1, 1913—L. W. Charlat, New York.

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Catalogue of Klein's 18th Sale—The Collectors' Club, New York, Wednesday, May 21st—Eugene Klein, Inc., Philadelphia.

\*\*\*

Catalogue of Philadelphia Stamp Co.'s 55th Sale—The Chapman Collection—Philadelphia, May 22nd, 23rd and 24th—Philadelphia Stamp Co., Philadelphia.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT

The New York auction season shows no sign of waning. The Collectors Club is to be the scene of sales on May 8th, 9th, 14th and 19th. The May 8th and 9th sale introduces a new auctioneer to the New York public, namely, Mr. W. T. Clement, of Haddonfield, N. J., who makes his debut with a decidedly attractive sale, of over 1000 lots, the property of Mr. J. C. Allen, of Beverly, N. J. The two other May sales above mentioned are held respectively by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and the J. M. Bartels Co.

\*\*\*

San Francisco, after a lapse of twenty years, is once more to have stamp auctions—or at least one, as the Postage Stamp Co., of that city, has announced its intention of holding an auction sale in the near future. The old-time San Francisco house of Sellshoff and Co., used to hold auctions occasionally; but the stamp auction never became a well established feature of California Philately. We trust the Postage Stamp Co., will have better luck.

\*\*\*

We notice the ad of the notorious Fournier in the Post Card Monthly, of Dayton, Ohio. We presume the publisher is unaware of the nature of Fournier's business.

By the way, this clever little magazine, which gives some attention to stamps thought post cards are its specialty, was very nearly put out of business by the flood, but demonstrates its gameness by coming out with a small eight-page "Flood edi-

tion"

\*\*\*

Mr. Karl Koslouski informs the Philadelphia Stamp News that a new series of Russian Jubilee stamps will shortly be issued to replace the set which has so offended the patriotic and religious prejudices of a portion of the Tsar's subject. The new stamps are to present historic scenes, natural wonders, and monuments, in place of the Romanoff rulers depicted on the present series. The borders of the present stamps are to be retained for the new, while the centers will be printed in a second color.

\*\*\*

The relatively new, but already very successful house of Eugene Klein, Inc. (Philadelphia) must be given the credit of putting out the most elaborate and sumptuous auction catalogue of the season. On May 21st the concern is to sell a very fine collection—name of the owner not revealed—in New York; and so many are the gems therein contained that the firm has gone to the unusual expense of adorning the catalogue with actual photographs of some fifty or so of the most notable pieces. A number of these are covers of great fineness, others are pairs, strips and blocks—notable in each instance for unusual rarity and richness—and yet others are single specimens of rare note. The collection contains so many really fine things that a list even of the best of them would cover no little space; but we may mention among the real top-liners a Brattleboro and a 90c 1861, August, unused.

\*\*\*

Our weekly Boston contemporary announces that the articles on United States stamps by Mr. Frank E. Goodwin now running in its columns, will ultimately appear in book form. We wonder what Mr. Geo. W. Linn, who is publishing a series of handbooks on the same subject by the same author, will say to this.

Oregon is taking up the question of forming a state-wide stamp society. Mr. H. L. Wiley, of Everybody's Philatelist fame, is the prime-mover, and already has some thirty prospective members in tow.

\*\*\*

A few lines back we mentioned the sumptuously illustrated auction catalogue put out by Eugene Klein, Inc., for its sale of May 21st. The Philadelphia Stamp Co., evidently does not mean to be behind hand in enterprise; for its latest auction catalogue is also illustrated—though not on quite the same plan as the Klein publication. The later scatters its illustrations through the catalogue, while the Philadelphia Co. concentrates them, instead, on several special pages in the centre of the book. In both cases,

the illustrations take the form of fine half tones, and as a rule "come out" very satisfactorily.

This Sale of the Philadelphia Stamp Co.'s by the way, is one of the most notable that famous concern has ever announced. It contains the collection of the well-known veteran Philadelphia collector, Mr. Henry Chapman, and is replete with choice and unusual items. Mr. Chapman is a collector of forty years standing; and his collection is of such size and importance that three nights (May 22, 23 and 24) will be allotted to its dispersal. It is interesting to note that this important sale will be held in Philadelphia, instead of New York, whither both the Philadelphia auction houses have been increasingly resorting of late.

\*\*\*

Another duty we have neglected is to duly notice the priced catalogue of Morgenthau & Co.'s 62nd Sale, containing the choice U. S. collection of Mr. Wm. Torp of Schenectady. Prices on fine U. S. seem to be ever soaring higher and higher and it is no surprise to find catalogue considerably exceeded in many instances throughout this sale. An extra fine unused 5c red-brown, 1851-56, which catalogues at 60, for example, brought \$81; and we find a good many other only less noteworthy cases. Where this thing is going to stop, or how a lot of us are ever going to fill some yawning spaces of long standing, we are sure we don't know. Talk about your high cost of living!

We learn that the American Bank Note Company has engraved a set of stamps for the Chinese Republic and the stamps have been shipped. In fact the series should be on sale in Ching at this time. The bank note company is now working on another set, a permanent issue. It appears that the stamps sent last months are Commemoratives.—Philatelic West.

New York dealers were invited to bid on Costa Rica stamps which that government will auction off in March. There are nearly one million stamps in the lot.—Philatelic West.

A correspondent in Bermuda tells us that the balance of the Hog Money stamps will not be put on sale. The values now on sale the ¼, ½, 1, 2½, 6d and 1 shilling, leaving the 2, 3 and 4d in the dock type. It is said the postmaster has the three latter stamps in his vault in the postoffice but that the chances are they will never be put on sale. The "ships" have not sold well to collectors and it is planned to try an entirely new issue, probably Georgians.—Philatelic West.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

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Vol. XII No. 22

SMETHPORT, PA., MAY 10, 1913

Whole No. 308

## THE PHILATELIC PRESS

Malta: The "One Penny" Provisional

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(From Stamp Collector's Fortnightly)

Coming to the provisional 1d. on 2½d. of 1902 in his interesting "West End Philatelist" serial on Maltese postage stamps, Mr. Alexander J. Sefi thus relates the story of the issue:

During the summer of 1912 the stock of penny stamps ran out, and to supply the current requirements until the arrival of a fresh consignment, a large number of 2½d. stamps were surcharged "One Penny;" 720,000 of the 2½d. stamps were so treated. Owing to the introduction of the Imperial Penny Postage this value was very little in demand and a large stock was therefore available for surcharging purposes.

The provisional was put on sale on the 4th of July, 1902, and within a fortnight the entire stock was exhausted, one banker alone buying up one-third of the entire amount. The surcharge was applied at the local Government printing office.

As we have mentioned above the stock of 2½d. stamps was a large one, it is not surprising, therefore, to find it composed of sheets from all the different printings; this fact gives us a corresponding number of shade varieties of the provisional stamp, which may be roughly classified as dull blue, dull ultramarine, pale bright blue and bright ultramarine. These groups may further be divided by the question of gum, as the last two shades were found with both brown and white gum, the latter being by far the scarcer variety.

The sheets consist of two panes of sixty stamps each. There was only one setting of the surcharge, each pane receiving the overprint separately.

The second stamp from the left in the second row from the bottom of every pane contained the error "One Pnney" for "One Penny" It is surprising that this obvious error was immediately noted and corrected, considering that 720,000 stamps were surcharged, of which 12,000 were the error. No other errors exist, though minor varieties may be found by the specialist. Most of these are due to

over inking of the surcharge type thus producing blurred or apparently distorted letters. There are one or two varieties due to broken type, the most prominent of these being a broken "N" in "Penny" on the third stamp from the left in the third row.

Early in June it was reported to the local authorities that stamps bearing a forged surcharge were being made in the island. The postmaster immediately took the preventive measure of having all the 2½d. stamps so marked, before they were sold, so as to make them useless for any such fraudulent practice. This mark took the form of a tick in red ink on the right-hand Maltese cross above the Queen's head. A considerable number of sheets were so marked before the rumour was found to be false. Forgeries of this stamp do exist, but they were made at a later date and cannot be considered at all dangerous. The ink is dull greenish in colour and has obviously been applied with a hand-stamp.

### Reference List

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14., 1902. July 4th.

1d. on 2½d. dull blue, brown gum.

1d. on 2½d. dull ultramarine, brown gum.

1d. on 2½d. pale bright blue, brown gum.

1d. on 2½d. bright ultramarine, brown gum.

1d. on 2½d. bright blue, white gum.

1d. on 2½d. bright ultramarine, white gum.

Some Flaws in Jamaican Stamps

In "Philatelic Opinion," Mr. B. W. H. Poole is writing on "De La Rue Plate Flaws." He thus describes a trio of more or less well known flaws in Jamaican stamps:—

Among the stamps showing portrait of Queen Victoria, one value, the 1s., shows an interesting plate variety. This consists of two uncoloured lines scratched across the "S" of Shilling, giving that letter the appearance of "\$." The defect is found on the second stamp on the second row of the top left hand pane of stamps, and it must have occurred at an early date, for it is known on the 1s. with pineapple watermark as well as on Crown CC and Crown CA paper. It does not

## Summer Purchase.

We have secured a dealer's stock of approximately 100,000 stamps, all of the better grade, cataloguing between 5c and \$6.00 each. They were not arranged in any kind of order; most of them being mounted in small approval books or loose. We are sorting this lot for stamps needed in our stock of envelopes. The majority of the stamps, however, will be mounted into our special 50 per cent. discount selections. This will take about two months to finish. As fast as the books are mounted they will be put into circulation.

We do not know what we are going to find in the lot, but from those we have seen, we can safely promise to show the finest assortment of stamps at 50 per cent. discount that we have ever offered. We cannot promise to send stamps of any one country or group of countries but if you are a general collector do not fail to ask us for some of these selections. Write us TO-DAY to send the books as soon as ready and thus secure first choice.

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Blank contract forms will be sent upon application. Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

EDITOR L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
GENERAL MANAGER S. F. REDFIELD  
ASSISTANT MANAGER M. E. CONNOLLY  
All communications for the Editorial department should be sent direct to the Editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

EXCHANGES—Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

Entered as second-class mail-matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

**THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Smethport, Pa.

appear to be known on either of the varieties printed on the paper with multiple watermark, though I believe the same plate was used. The flaw is really a trifling one, but as it has been frequently described of late years, it is now a variety no real specialist in Jamaican stamps is happy without.

The stamps of the "Arms" type of 1903-5, provide a flaw of considerable interest. Owing to an accident to the second stamp on the fourth horizontal row of the upper left pane, the letters "VI" of "Serviet," in the motto, were so badly battered as to print in the shape of a large dot, making the word read "Ser. et." This error, by far the most interesting of Jamaica's plate flaws, is known on the 1/2d., 1d., 2 1/2d., and 5d. denominations on Crown CA paper, and on multiple Crown CA paper.

The 2d. stamp with King Edward's portrait also provides a small plate flaw and though this is at least as prominent as the so called "S" error on the early 1s. stamps, it is generally considered to be of very trifling importance. This variety consists of a fairly thick coloured line partly obliterating the vertical stroke of the small "d" in the upper left corner. It occurs on the second stamp on the second row of the right hand pane.

**Philosophy of the Philatelic Pair**

"Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Of-

fers" is a monthly circular which thoughtfully prints itself bi-lingually in parallel columns, so that its German readers may polish up their English and its English readers may lose a little of their ghastly ignorance of German. It is a serious publication; it publishes serious philatelic articles, and by way of emphasising their importance, it generally announces that reprinting is forbidden. However, the March issue condescends to such things as "Odds and Ends," on which no embargo is laid. We quote the following interesting chatter on the subject of "Pairs:"

Two stamps are certainly a "pair" but to constitute a philatelic pair they must be joined together, as originally printed, and not (as sometimes happens) by the misplaced efforts of some ingenious individual.

Of the majority of modern stamps, a "pair" is worth practically the same as two single copies; but what of the old classical issues, which, by their beauty—there are some extremely ugly ones as well—and their freedom from the taint of speculation, appeal to every philatelist. Such stamps, are in many cases, worth ten, twenty, even fifty times more in a pair, than are two single copies.

There are some rarities which, so far as we are aware, are not known in pairs, and we mention two in a country which has recently engaged the best efforts of specialists both here and in America—the 60 centavos and 1 real of the "Diligencia" issue of Uruguay. Pairs of such things as the "circulars" of British Guiana, the earliest Ceylons, the "Post Pairs," of Mauritius, the first Brunswicks, the "twelve pence" of Canada, the Cape "wood-blocks," and, to conclude with our own country, the embossed stamps of 1847-54, and that well-known rarity the "pound anchor"—all these are more valuable in an unsevered state than when separated.

Unfortunately, and it is a cause of their rarity, the earliest collectors were usually satisfied with single copies, and there was never any difficulty in obtaining a pair of scissors!

**PLAN FOR GREAT STAMP EXHIBIT**

**Rare and Valuable Collections to be Shown by Philatelists of Honolulu**

Final arrangements were made on April 10th by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society at a meeting in the home of Chas. Hustace, Jr., for the first exhibition of postage stamps ever held in this Territory, other than the one by the Junior Philatelic Society. Those who have promised to exhibit guarantee that the exhibition will be one of the finest of the kind ever held west

of Chicago.

It is probable that in no city of the world can there be shown such complete collections of Hawaiian stamps as here. A. F. Cooke last night agreed to exhibit full sheets of nearly all the provisional government stamps; Chas. Hustace, Jr., will show at least a part of his incomparable collection, which is worth probably over \$40,000. Dr. Wm. T. Monsarrat, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., B. F. Berdmore, W. C. Parke and many other members of the society have also agreed to make showings which will lopen the eyes of the public and especially all those interested in stamp collecting.

**President MacKaye Resigns**

At the meeting last evening, A. L. Mackaye resigned as the president of the Junior Philatelic Society and A. F. Cooke was elected president, and Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, vice president. Irwin Spalding was elected a member of the society. Those present included Vice President W. C. Parke, Secretary A. C. O. Linnemann, Bruce Cartwright Jr., Dr. Wm. T. Monsarrat, Charles Hustace Jr., C. D. Wright, F. W. Wood, A. F. Cooke, B. F. Beardmore, C. J. Cooper, C. F. Maxwell, E. H. Ehrhorn and A. L. MacKaye.

Following is the plan adopted for the classification of the stamps for the exhibition, which will be held in Cooke Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, May 8:

**Classification Plan**

The stamp issuing countries of the world will be divided geographically into seven divisions, as follows:

Division 1, Hawaii; 2, Oceania (except Hawaii) including Australia and West Indies; 3, North America, Central America; 4, South America, West Indies; 5, Europe, 6, Asia, 7, Africa.

Each division will be divided into three classes, as follows:

Class A, the best exhibit; B, the most interesting single issue, or stamp C, the greatest rarity.

**Special Prize**

If the committee think it advisable they can give a special prize for the neatest arrangement under each division and class.

Exhibition will be open to the general public at two o'clock, May 8.

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society cordially invites all stamp collectors, whether members of the society or not, to make an exhibit.

**RUSSIA (703 W 705).**—As so much is being said about this country at the present moment we cannot do better than publish Mr. F. J. Melville's interesting article to the Daily Telegraph (20/3/13), says Ewens Weekly Stamp News.

**The Russian Rural Posts**

"For several years past there has

been in steady progress of publication in Russia the most elaborate and sumptuous work on a philatelic subject so far contributed to the stamp-collector's library. It is to give it an English title, "The Stamps of the Russian Rural Posts," collected and elaborated by C. Schmidt and A. Faberge, and published by the St. Petersburg section of the International Philatelic Society of Dresden. Ten parts have been issued, but the work will probably extend beyond twenty parts, and will be the most exhaustive scientific work on this very fascinating group of stamps, which group has been much neglected by the British philatelist of recent years, owing no doubt to the inscriptions upon all the stamps being in Russian. In fact, at the present time many collectors in this country are quite unaware of the authoritative status of these postage stamps, and they are not less vague as to the great extent of the group.

So vast is the country that Russia has never been able to give its people the full equivalent of the uniform postage system introduced into Great Britain in 1840. To this day the Russian Imperial Post, though constantly extending its arteries throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, is still unable to carry its benefits directly to every district, and those districts which are not covered by the Imperial post routes, are linked up with them by means of rural posts, organized by the zemstvos, or rural assemblies. There have been scores of such zemstvo posts, which have operated for a time, and ultimately been closed up when, by the extension of the Imperial postal system, they have been no longer required; and the new issues of zemstvo postage-stamps are continually being added to collections, and bring fairly frequent evidences of the opening up of new districts as yet beyond the reach of the main organisation of the Russian Postal Department.

It was under Tsar Alexander II., that the first Imperial postage stamps of Russia were issued in 1857. The liberation of the serfs (1861), was followed in 1864 by a decree which established the zemstvo system of rural administration, the inhabitants of each district electing delegates representative of the nobles, citizens, and peasants to a rural assembly, which, in its turn, selects a number of its members as an executive rural administrative body. These "zemstvo" institutions are concerned in many phases of local administration, and by decree of Sept. 3rd, 1870, they were authorised to establish rural postal services. The chief duties of the rural posts are to collect from the Post Office and deliver all forms of mail matter in their districts, or to trans-

mit mail matter originating in their districts, to the nearest point on the Imperial post routes. Local mails were also authorised on the cross roads between cities and villages. The postmen were to wear on their bags the arms of the province or district, but without the posthorn, which was reserved as the emblem of the Imperial post. The local postal administration was at liberty to issue its own postage stamps, but only on the condition that the designs were entirely different from the Imperial stamps.

The first of the zemstvo posts was established at Vetlonga, in the province of Kostroma, early in 1865, five years prior to the decree authorising such posts. In fact, the decree was the outcome of the unauthorised zemstvo posts set up at Vetlonga and Schlüsselburg in 1865, followed by a number of other rural administrations in the following five years. The first known postage stamp of a zemstvo post was issued at Schlüsselburg in the province of St. Petersburg in September, 1865 (5 kopecs, black on green paper), but several others, including Bogorodsk, whose subsequent issues are the most complicated, if best known, of all the zemstvo series, had adopted the stamp system prior to 1870.

The stamps issue by the Zemstvo posts form a most interesting group, remarkable for number, variety, design, colour, and even shape. I have before me, as I write, a circular (punched out) stamp of Kasinov, a circular stamp with scalloped periphery, from Borisoglebsk, and vari-coloured diamond-shaped examples of Dankov, Dmitrov, Egorievsk, Ostrov, and Volshansk. Most of the unusual shapes are imperforate, but a few of the diamond-shaped issues (as in Volshansk, 1883), were perforated. Some of the stamps were printed with counterfolled and specimens with the counterfolled and stamp se tenant are generally difficult to obtain.

The issues are mostly lithographed, and are curious and often beautiful examples of chromo-lithography. The use of five or even six colours on one stamp is no uncommon occurrence, and the combinations are generally very effective. Tikhvin, in Novgorod, provides some curious examples. Its five kopecs stamp of 1889 was printed in a combination of black, blue, red, gold, and silver, the same colours, but applied in a different sequence to the same design, constitute the five kopecs stamp of 1890. In 1891, the number of printings was increased to six. The large five kopecs stamp issued towards the end of 1893, is a bright label in black, gold, silver, green and salmon. Even the typographed stamps were frequently printed in a light colour and dusted with gold or

TRADE COLUMN

RATE---12c a line, cash in advance. No display. Figure on seven words to the line and remember to include your name and address in estimating the number of lines your advertisement will occupy.

SPECIAL OFFER---50 lines for \$5.00, cash in advance. This space can be used at any time.

If you deal in stamps in a small way you cannot do better than use space in this column. Only 12c a line. We can sell you 50 lines for \$5.00, if paid in advance. This brings the cost down to 10c a line. REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Smeethport, Pa.

A \$1. and \$2. U. S. stamp given with each order from my "Duplicate Stock Book." A new philatelic novelty 12 cents. Order early. "Burtis," 149 Grand St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

bronze.

In spite of the condition that the designs of the local stamps should be entirely different from those of the Empire, a few have followed these rather closely, as in the 1898 issue of Borovichi, the 1894 2 kopecs stamps of Bugulma, Buguruslan (1881-84) and Ovgeev (1885). A few others have plagiarised the postal issues of other countries, the designs of the stamps of Griazovets, for instance being close copies of the familiar stamp designs of Bavaria, Switzerland, Denmark, and Finland. Some scores of these posts had been established and done local service for many years before the organisation of the Imperial post reached their respective districts and displaced them. They are suppressed when replaced by the Imperial service, but there is one notable exception. Jassy, which was formerly within the government of Bessarabia, issued local stamps in January, 1879; the rectification of the frontier in the same year placed this town in Roumania, since when it has been within the Roumanian postal service.

MASON COLLECTION SOLD

Gibbons Stamp Circular makes the interesting announcement that the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Inc., has purchased the superb collection of United States stamps formed by Lawrence B. Mason and has resold the same to a prominent collector who already possesses one of the finest showings of U. S. stamps in this country, but who is re-inforcing his collection with an eye to the coming great International Exhibition.

The Mason Collection was a wonderfully fine one. The Editor of Redfield's had the pleasure of looking

BIGGEST PHILATELIC PAPER

Send 10c for four months, 400 pages, the oldest, largest and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbies ---Coins, Stamps, Weapons, Curios, Relics, Old Books, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Rarities and New Finds for all kinds of collectors. Over 12,000 ads. past two years.

THE PHILATELIC WEST, SUPERIOR, NEB., U.S.A.

50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 20-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. Or send \$1.00 for fine English catalog. Has U. S. stamps illustrated. Include West for 1 year.

This illustrated 100-page monthly was established in 1895, and has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world, and in size has no rival. More ads. in the WEST than in all other American Philatelic monthlies combined. The best paying medium for advertisers. Rates small, results large. 2 cents per word, 3 times at price of 2. Sample copy free.

through it quite recently and was greatly impressed with it, particularly as expressive of unusual thought, knowledge and taste on the part of its owner. It contains a multitude of interesting pieces, quite out of the ordinary way of collecting, particularly in the line of covers and detached specimens bearing rare cancellations; and is on the whole a masterly piece of philatelic workmanship. The unnamed collector who has been so fortunate as to acquire, through Mr. Power, this mass of philatelic richness (we think we could make a guess at his identity, if we felt so inclined) is certainly to be congratulated.

By the way, the Gibbons house seems to be making a great record as brokers of fine collections. In addition to the Mason deal, it has during the last few months bought and resold intact three very notable collections—one of them stated to be the second finest Twentieth Century collection in America and reported to have listed over ten thousand dollars. One very gratifying circumstance in these sales is that in each case a buyer was found for the collection as a whole—which certainly indicates a healthy plentitude of collectors able and willing to invest some thousands of dollars at one sitting.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

Eugene Klein, Inc., are including a small but choice lot of philatelic literature in their 17th sale to be held in Philadelphia on May 14th. The stamps sold on the same occasion form another section of the collection of the late Chas. Siefgerwalt.

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E. H. Gammans, Jr., for some time past one of the Nassau St. Clan, has removed his stamp business to Newark, N. J.

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We hear of a new handbook for the novice, published in England under the title "Stamps for Beginners: A Popular Guide to Stamp Collecting." The authors are Messrs. D. B. Armstrong and R. E. R. Dalwick, both well-known English stamp journalists.

A rumor is going the rounds that the new U. S. Parcel Post stamps will not be sold to the public unused. Parcels must be taken to the office and clerks will affix the stamps. If this is true Uncle Sam will lose thousands of dollars. A dealer has shown us one order for \$1,000 for sets of these stamps for a London dealer, a new issue importer, and other orders for foreign agents which are in the hands of New York dealers will amount to at least \$5,000 more. Add to this the thousands of sets collectors in the United States will bury in their al-

bums, and it will be seen that the government will lose considerable revenue. However, it must be remembered that all the regulations for Parcel Post are tentative and subject to change as experience teaches. We predict an early revision of this rule.—Philatelic West.

The check stamp in dark green of Germany will not be plentiful. It was changed into light green, because the pen cancellation did not show well enough. Its use was about 10 months.—West.

A new revenue made its appearance in Germany—a real estate tax. I have only the 2M, so far.—West.

Birkenfeld has a new issue in the design of Oldenburg of 1907. The name is the only difference.—West.

Do you know the difference between a postal card and a post card? The postal card is the one issued by the government and the post card is the private mailing card with the stamp affixed.

New Parcel Post Stamps—The design of a new and smaller parcel post stamps to replace those now in use has been approved by Postmaster General Burleson. This change was deemed advisable, because of numerous complaints received from the public and the postmasters against the designs now in use. The denominations of the present series are not readily determined, being printed in the same shade of red as the stamps, and, it is also stated, that the value of the stamp can be raised with but little difficulty. The new design, which is the same size as the ordinary stamp now in use, will possess no artistic merit, but will bear only a large numeral for the denomination. The various denominations will be printed in different colors and will be of greater practical use, also at the same time the government will be enabled to save approximately \$50,000 yearly by their manufacture. It is expected to have the new stamps ready for distribution by the first of June.—West

Parcel Post Popular—Ten million more parcel post packages were mailed in February than in January, according to reports received at the Post Office Department.

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE**

Catalogue of Wolsleffer's 120th sale—Chicago, May 17th—P. M. Wolsleffer, Chicago.

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Gibbons Stamp Circular—May, 1913—8 pages—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New

York.

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Catalogue of Klein's 17th sale—Philadelphia, May 14th—Eugene Klein Inc., Philadelphia.

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Colson's monthly news Letters—May 1, 1913—Warren H. Colson, Boston, Mass.

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Catalogue of Nassau Stamp Co.'s 36th Sale—The McBride Collection—New York, May 27th—The Nassau Stamp Co., New York.

**CURRENT AUCTION SALES**

**Morgenthau's 64th**

We have received, through courtesy of J. C. Morgenthau & Co., a priced catalogue of their 64th sale, held April 28th. The sale, though not as rich in rarities as some that have been held this season, contained various interesting items, at a few of which we will briefly glance.

A very fine 5c red New Haven Reprint signed in blue brought \$28.

A nice 1c Blue, Type 1, of 1851, lightly cancelled catalogued \$30.00 brought \$20.50; while Type III of the same (catalogued 20.00) brought \$14.50.

Several 5 and 10c, 1847, sold well—some of the varieties running nearly up to catalogue.

The encased stamps of the Civil War Period seldom come up at auction. Four specimens were in this sale—a 1c, 2c, 5c and 10c, and sold, respectively, at 2.20, 2.20, 5.25 and 4.00.

A 10c black brown, 1879, unused (catalogued 40.00) brought \$41.00—or a dollar over catalogue.

Unused pairs of 1908, Bluish paper, 6c, 10c and 15c brought respectively 6.10, 15.50 and 8.20.

There were some twenty lots of Spanish-American war-covers, showing different Military Station cancellations. These brought from \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.

Some good carriers brought nice prices—notably a Baltimore 1 "sent," unused, (catalogued 25.00) which was knocked down at \$20.50.

A large number of Newspaper Stamps were in the Sale; these went rather poorly.

A large lot of Entire Envelopes brought varying prices, some special rarities going up to very high prices, but the majority of the lots hardly attained as high a percentage of catalogue as the postage stamps.

A small selection of Locals brought fair prices.

Of close to a hundred lots of Canal Zone, Cuba, Guam and Philippines, almost all brought excellent prices. The total amount realized was \$3438.86 for 969 lots.

Grandford 1943

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Issued Every Saturday by the  
**REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, REDFIELD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PENNSYLVANIA**

Vol. XII No. 23

SMETHPORT, PA., MAY 17, 1913

Whole No. 309

## THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

The Philatelic Journal of America for April is a remarkable issue. It recalls in all round excellence the palmy days of that famous magazine in its first incarnation, some twenty years since; while, so far as appearance is concerned, the good old staidly of our philatelic youth was never half so good as this. The rise of this new Philatelic Journal of America is really amazing. It has been good and readable and well printed ever since Mr. Mekeel revived it two or three years ago; but all the while we have the feeling that it could not gain support enough to justify its continuance for any great length of time. But the unexpected has happened. A really good stamp magazine has, for the first time in the history of American stamp journalism apparently gained an amount of support commensurate with its merits. The P. J. of A. as it now stands, looks magnificently prosperous. It runs sixty pages, on beautiful paper and finely printed, and contains such a great amount of advertising for a stamp monthly and for one that charges good stiff rates—that we can not doubt that it is paying its way. How this has come about—how the P. J. of A. has succeeded where so many brilliant and well-equipped competitors have failed can be explained in only one way; by the real genius and ability of Chas. H. Mekeel as a stamp journalist. His greatness in this direction has never received justice at the hands of American philatelic commentators. It is the common habit of men interested in these matters to ascribe the success of the famous weekly that still bears the Mekeel name mainly to C. H. Mekeel's younger brother, the late Isaac A. Mekeel; but we doubt if this opinion is wholly correct. The general plan of Mekeel's Weekly was undoubtedly C. H. Mekeel's; and we think it very probable that he had more to do with guiding its course, deciding on its features, suggesting subjects for treatment, etc., etc., in its early and most brilliant years than is generally supposed. We know that the Philatelic Journal of America was his own creation. No one else had any important part in

building up that long powerful and splendid periodical, though the advice and assistance of Mr. Tiffany were doubtless most valuable. And long before the weekly organ of the house of Mekeel was thought of, he had revealed the possibilities of philatelic periodical publishing in his superb monthly. The house of Mekeel fell on evil days. The monthly was discontinued. The weekly passed into other hands. For many years Mr. Mekeel was busy with other pursuits and projects. A new weekly launched some dozen years ago ("Mekeel's stamp collector") was measurably successful, but was eventually abandoned. But when the P. J. of A. was re-established, a change came over the face of things in American stamp journalism. A new and rejuvenated Mekeel arose. The new periodical has been no side issue; to it, if we are any judge of such matters, its editor has given his whole thought and soul, his whole courage and strength. He has set himself seriously to work to rebuild and re-incarnate the journalistic success of his youth; and this time he has not been content to simply devise and leave to others the actual carrying out of the work. The present P. J. of A. is C. H. Mekeel through and through. He is not only its editor, but its chief, almost its sole writer. His characteristics of thought and expression are discernible on every page. And it is simply because he is still the best judge in this country of what a good stamp magazine ought to be and just now to produce it, that he is making the new P. J. of A. such a striking triumph.

Mr. Mekeel did not in the olden days write much for his own periodicals. The Impression was current that he was not much of a writer. But the modern P. J. of A. indubitably proves that he is one of the best-informed, most pungent, most incisive stamp writers of this period. The P. J. of A. throughout, from the briefest paragraph to the longest article is well written. Even his introductions to reprinted articles and items have a lucidity and luminousness that make the borrowed matter half his own. But it is in his disposition to give the philatelic public the best—the best paper,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Summer Purchase.

We have secured a dealer's stock of approximately 100,000 stamps, all of the better grade, cataloguing between 5c and \$5.00 each. They were not arranged in any kind of order; most of them being mounted in small approval books or loose. We are sorting this lot for stamps needed in our stock of envelopes. The majority of the stamps, however, will be mounted into our special 50 per cent. discount selections. This will take about two months to finish. As fast as the books are mounted they will be put into circulation.

We do not know what we are going to find in the lot, but from those we have seen, we can safely promise to show the finest assortment of stamps at 50 per cent. discount that we have ever offered. We cannot promise to send stamps of any one country or group of countries but if you are a general collector do not fail to ask us for some of these selections. Write us TO-DAY to send the books as soon as ready and thus secure first choice.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., 127 Madison Ave., New York

**FREE** 100 VARIETIES Foreign Stamps, 1 Blank Stamp Album, Pkg. stamp Hinges  
All of the above free for the names and addresses of 3 honest stamp collectors and 3c for postage.  
Approval sheets, 50 per cent. dis. List of 1200 stamps at 1/2c each, 2000 stamps at 1c each, 1200 stamps at 2c each. Large lists Free.

QUAKER STAMP CO., 1805 Adams St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

## Money Loaned on Stamps

Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Etc.  
U. S. Premium Coin Book, 10 cents.  
Entire collections purchased.  
Approval selections on request.  
F. MICHAEL, 937 Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**OLD WORLD MIXTURE**  
4lbs. post paid with fine premium ..\$2.00  
No competition possible. The Sale of 300,000 lbs. in 7 years proves satisfactory business with thousands collectors.  
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United States and Foreign.  
**200 Lots of Original Covers**  
Catalogue mailed free on request  
**J. C. Morgenthau & Co.,**  
87 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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**THE WOLSEIFFER AUCTION SALES**  
secure another client. Hints to auction buyers free. Pocket Stock Book (holds 500 stamps) 25cts.  
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**Redfield's Stamp Weekly**

Published by  
The Redfield Publishing Company

**Subscriptions**

United States or Mexico, 50c per year  
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**Advertising Rates**

TRANSIENT--\$1.68 per inch of 12 lines, displayed.  
TRADE COLUMN--12c per line (nonpariel) undisplayed.  
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312 lines at 12c.....\$40.50

(This contract permits the insertion of a 1-2 inch advertisement each week for one year)

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(This contract permits the insertion of a 2 inch advertisement each week for one year)

Blank contract forms will be sent upon application.

Advertising copy must reach our office by the FRIDAY preceding week of issue.

EDITOR L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
GENERAL MANAGER S. F. REDFIELD  
ASSISTANT MANAGER M. E. CONNOLLY

All communications for the Editorial department should be sent direct to the Editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.

All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

EXCHANGES--Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS--Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

Entered as second-class mail-matter December 19th, 1908, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

**THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST**

It must be a point of no small gratification to every well-wisher of the American Philatelic Society (may their names be legion) that Secretary Editor Ault is doing so well with the American Philatelist. That magazine has now we think reached a point where it thoroughly justifies and vindicates its existence in its new form; and while it is still a long way short of the size and excellence we hope it may eventually attain, we believe there will be little opposition to its continuance as a monthly.

The April issue contains a more varied literary menu and is better put together from a journalistic standpoint, than any number that has appeared under Mr. Ault's editorship. Among the "Worth-while" features of the number we find the following:

An article by Mr. Kjellstedt on "U. S. Panama-Pacific and Parcel Post Stamps" giving the plate numbers and date of first printing of all the varieties of both the above series--information which is doubly welcome to U. S. specialists as not having previously appeared anywhere else and as being absolutely authoritative, having been furnished Mr. Kjellstedt by Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. A. F. Cooke's interesting "H-

alian Stamp Biography," to which we referred at some length last month, is concluded in this issue.

That prince of chroniclers, Wm. C. Stone, is again getting fairly in the saddle with his American Philatelist chronicle, resumed after an interim of well-nigh twenty years, and is giving many indications of making it the most accurate and authoritative new issue chronicle in America.

Mr. T. H. Hinton's "Local Posts of the United Kingdom, Government and Privately, originally printed in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, is to be reprinted in the American Philatelist by special permission, and the first chapter appears this month.

The number even rejoices in a page of humorous cartoons. We have seen better ones, but these are not to be despised as a beginning.

A great deal of space is necessarily occupied by the Secretary's reports, which in this month's issue, take up no less than seven pages--the list of names "dropped for non-payment of dues" alone taking up more than two pages. There are 165 of these this year and their loss makes a fearful hole in the membership list, which is now down to less than 1400. However, as there are an average of four to six new applications every week, the lost ground should be regained in a few months time.

We find no further nominations noted in this month's A. P., and it would rather appear as though the Chicago ticket would be unopposed. The Chicago Branch, by the way, runs a full-page advertisement in this issue on the character and qualifications of the men composing its ticket, and makes out a very strong case, indeed.

**THE P. J. OF A.**

(Continued from Page 1)

the best printing, the best illustrations and plenty of them--that Mr. Mekeel most outdistances all his rivals. He is not afraid to spend money in order to make money. He realizes that American stamp folk are not all pickers--that many grow unutterably weary of the picayune timidity that characterizes most of what passes in this country for philatelic publishing. And he is apparently reaping a due and just reward.

The number before us contains so great and varied a supply of philatelic reading that it would be idle to attempt a review of it in the space at our command.

**GUATEMALA**

(From Newark Philatelist)

Perhaps the most well known stamp of Guatemala is the bi-colored one, issued in 1879 which shows a quetzal,

**STOCK BOOK**

Bound in red-4 1-2 x 6 1-2 inches---4 pockets to page--12 pages---just the thing for recent purchases, duplicates, etc.

Post free for - - **35c**

**A. C. Roessler, Newark, N. J.**

and is the emblem of the country. The quetzal is a beautiful bird with brilliant green feathers and a red breast and is found throughout the northern part of Guatemala. When in captivity, this bird lives only a few days and is therefore called the "Bird of Liberty."

Another stamp of which little is known is the surcharged railroad stamp of 1880. The portrait on this stamp is that of Justo Rufino Barrios, who was the chief of the Liberal revolution in 1871 and who became president of the republic at the end of the revolution. Barrios ruled for twelve years, when, on the 2nd day of April, 1885, while at the head of his troops endeavoring to establish the "Central American Union," he was killed. About six months later this stamp was surcharged with new values, for postal use and at the same time to commemorate the beginning of the Inter-oceanic Railroad of Guatemala.

The issue of 1886-95 showed the coat of arms and were both lithographed and engraved. The higher values of the engraved series were surcharged, owing to a shortage of the lower denominations.

Guatemala has had but one series of commemorative stamps and these were issued in 1897 at the opening of the Central American Exposition. The stamps were printed on various colored papers, such as gray, orange, blue, red, magenta and green. At the right appears the portrait of Barrios and at the left, the coat of arms.

From 1897 on, there are no stamps of special interest until we reach the set issued in 1902. These stamps are printed in two colors, each stamp showing a different scene or building of importance in the republic.

The 1c stamp has the usual emblem of the country, the Quetzal. The 2c shows the monument erected to Justo Rufino Barrios, at the Boulevard 29 de Junio in Guatemala City. The museum "La Reforma" is shown on the 5c stamp, while on the 6c is pictured the Temple of Minerva. The 10c stamp shows the Lake of Amatitlan and is one of the most picturesque spots in the republic. The most im-

interesting stamp of the series is the 12½c which shows the signing of the Declaration of Independence which took place Sept. 15, 1821 when Guatemala was declared independent from Spain. Gabino Gainza, governor at that time, and who later betrayed his country is seen signing the Declaration. On the 20c stamp is seen the Cathedral of Guatemala situated just opposite Central Park. The National Theatre is shown on the 50c stamps, while the military academy, which was built while Barrios was president and is the largest educational building in Guatemala is pictured on the 75c stamp. A statue of Christopher Columbus is seen on the 1 peso, while on the 2 peso stamp, is seen a school which was established for the education of the Spanish Indian.

**THE ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY AND PHILATELY**

[The following article, from the London Outlook, reprinted in the Living Age, was kindly called to our attention by Julian Park, F. R. P. S.]

Of all the European monarchies, Germany and Greece are the only ones whose postage stamps do not bear the heads of their respective rulers. True, before the consolidation of the German Empire in 1871, the effigies of some of the Sovereigns of the lesser States appeared on the postal issues—as in the case of Prussia and Saxony and Hanover, and Bavaria still adheres to this, but the stamps of the German Empire, like those of Greece, have never followed the fashion prevailing now universally in Europe (Bulgaria in 1901, and Denmark in 1904, adopted it for the first time), and originally of course started by us on May 1, 1849. Till a month or so ago the largest of European countries also held aloof, and we are told that the reason for Russia's abstention was because it was considered derogatory to the Tsar to have his head on either postage stamps or current coins.

The reason for the new departure which has recently been adopted is a notable one—no less indeed than the tercentenary of the Romanoff Dynasty. March 6 marks the beginning of the celebrations which are taking place in St. Petersburg in honor of this historic event, and there will be many who read the accounts of the rejoicings in the vast northern Empire who will cast their minds back over Russia's history for the last three hundred years, and will marvel at the changes which have occurred there since that March 6, 1613, when the first Romanoff was elected to fill that terror-haunted throne.

Before that period the history of the

country is, at least to English people, rather vague. We know that it was called Russia, in the Bertinian annals, so early as 839; we know that Rurick at the head of the Varangians seized Novgorod in 862; but the records are for many hundreds of years after this but chronicles of bloodshed and intestine warfare, in which one chief replaced another over various portions of that vast territory. The year 1066 so notable a one for us, was one which marked an attempted revolution—the rebellion of Ucheslaf against Isiaslaf I of Kief—in the north. But it would tax even a memory like that of Lord Macaulay (who, even he, we remember confessed to getting mixed among the Innocents of Rome!) to remember all the obscure rulers who guided, or tried to guide, the destinies of Russia in these early days. The Ivans begin in 1339, when the first of that name succeeded to the throne made vacant by the murder of a remote Alexander. From among the shadowy phantoms of those barbaric rulers the figure of Ivan IV emerges with something like clear outline. That remarkable man—a prey to vices of the worst description and at the same time curiously cultivated—was the first Tsar of All the Russias. Contemporary with our Elizabeth he is remembered as a friendly receiver of our countrymen, while among his own subjects he was a kind of Nero and Caligula rolled into one.

It is however with the accession of Mikhail Romanoff in 1613 that we are concerned, for he was the first of the dynasty which has remained master of the destinies of Russia ever since. It has been one of the claims of Philately that it teaches not only geography but also history, and the issue of these commemorative stamps will probably do as much as anything to make Russian history a little better known in this country than it has hitherto been. On the first value (1 kop.) appears the head of Peter I—the Great. And apart from his roughness, his occasional savagery, his unnatural behavior to his son (almost recalling Ivan the Terrible's hideous crimes), he was great. He raised his country from barbarism into something resembling a civilized monarchy he taught it the art of war and the arts of peace; he busied himself over domestic reforms, and his famous sojourn in England had for its object the acquisition of knowledge which he absorbed in the interests of his own people. His personality is, in consequence of this visit and the many anecdotes associated with it, known better to us than is that of almost any other Russian Sovereign. His interest in the shipbuilding yards at Deptford, his gargantuan feasts on his way to Oxford (the bills of fare at Godal-

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A \$1. and \$2. U. S. stamp given with each order from my "Duplicate Stock Book." A new philatelic novelty 12 cents. Order early. "Burtis," 149 Grand St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ming are still preserved in the Bodleian), his destruction of Evelyn's hedges at Sayes Court, his drinking bouts (brandy and cayenne pepper were favorite stimulants) with Lord Carmarthen, his disdain of English society and his marked liking of William III (who must have been rather bored by so unconventional a guest); all these things are remembered in anecdote and story, and probably Peter showed the best side of his character when he wandered about in an unassuming manner among the people whose life and habits appealed so strongly to his hard-headed good sense.

On the 14-kop. stamp appears a profile of the great Catherine, whose vicious propensities and innumerable favorites have perhaps unduly obscured for us her undoubted excellences as a ruler. It is always difficult to judge the morality of one age by the standard of another, but greatness of character is for all time, and there is no doubt that Catherine well earned the epithet. Her anxiety to attract to her court the brightest intellects of the time is shown by her invitation to Diderot and the tempting offers she held out to our own sculptor, Banks. The wisdom of her public career was only equalled by the profligacy of her private life; and although her example was devastating to all those who found in it an excuse for private frailties or a reason for royal advancement, there is no doubt that as a ruler she projected and carried into effect a policy which consolidated the work begun by the great Peter.

Another Russian Sovereign in our little picture gallery is Alexander I, who became Emperor on the assassination of his father Paul on March 24, 1801. The destinies of Alexander are

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closely interwoven with those of Napoleon. At one time a near, one might almost say a hypnotized, friend, of the Emperor, Alexander in time came to see his dominions overrun by the Corsican, and his capital in flames. Time's revenges brought about those dramatic changes however with which history has so largely concerned herself ever since; and the terrible retreat from Moscow was the beginning of the vengeance which was meted out to the usurper, of which the fatal field of Leipsic and the debacle of Waterloo were the successive stages, and St. Helena the final retribution. Alexander died in 1825, and Nicholas I (whose head we find on the 15-kop stamp) reigned in his stead. Nicholas is known to us chiefly as the ruler against whose forces we fought in the Crimea, and probably Tenniel's famous cartoon showing him lying in his tent with the ghastly hand of Death stretched over him will recall his personality better than anything that occurred during his thirty years' reign. He had boasted it, will be remembered, that he had two generals on whom he could rely with security—Generals January and February—and it was in the last days of February that he was stricken down; and so "General Fevrier turned Traitor" has become one of the great cartoonist's most memorable productions. It was not merely the severity of the season however which bowed the comely head (his fine face looks proudly from the stamp before us); disappointment and disillusion helped to lay it low. A still greater tragedy closed the life of his successor—the noble-minded Alexander II, and the blood of the mangled form which stained the snow of St. Petersburg on that awful day in the March of 1881 retarded reforms which but for this would have made glorious, as the emancipation of the serfs did, his reign. For in his desk lay the draft of the Constitution which Alexander II was about to grant to his people when the assassin's bomb tore his life from him. Can it be wondered at that his son rent the document in his rage, and ever lived with the awful shadow of anarchism brooding over him? The massive head of this son Alexander III is depicted on yet another of the stamps. He resumed in himself all the attributes of imperial power, and yet he dreaded his own shadow almost. The man shot down by the guard before his very feet (was it at Kelsoe-Salo?); the revolver whipped out and discharged with fatal accuracy at the figure behind him, only one of his faithful attendants but mistaken for a murderer; the long line of victims sent to the dreary wastes of Siberia; anonymous letters found in the very heart of his palace; is it to be wondered at that the man whose

physical strength was phenomenal was yet so haunted with the ever present peril as to make his kingship a burden and a curse?

The present Tsar is shown on other stamps. But it is reported that these particular issues will not be retained, for we learn that the Holy Synod has protested against the obliteration or disfigurement of the imperial portrait, and therefore the Post Office has received orders to cease issuing these stamps.

Probably few of the present Tsar's predecessors have passed through such experiences as has he. We, looking at one time too much perhaps to a precedent, regarded the happenings in the Russia of yesterday as comparable with that vast upheaval in the France of a century and more ago, and anticipated a result not dissimilar. It only shows how little the character of the northern kingdom is realized, for Russia has passed through her ordeal not untouched certainly, but, we may hope, endowed with a purifying palingenesis, so that she can to-day celebrate in peace the tercentenary of a long and remarkable line of rulers.

E. Beresford Chancellor.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT

The announcement that a journal to be called the "Philatelic Californian" will soon appear from San Francisco rouses memories of old times.

The old "Philatelic Californian" of the middle nineties had for some years a brilliant and successful career. It was founded by a group of San Francisco stamp enthusiasts calling themselves the California Philatelic Press Club and the name was not ill chosen, as a number of them were actually practical newspapermen, connected with various San Francisco dailies. Naturally the magazine showed the stamp of professional handling, and few stamp monthlies of any era have displayed more individuality and enterprise. One by one the members of this Press Club tired of their plaything and the paper ultimately expired from the usual cause. If this new "Philatelic Californian" is conducted with one half the vigor and ability of its elden namesake it will be a very welcome visitor, indeed.

The publisher and editor of the new venture is Geo. V. Freethy, who has written some interesting California letters to various Eastern stamp journals; and Bertram W. H. Poole is to favor the magazine with some important contributions.

A new paper is also announced from Boston under the title of "The Philatelic Oracle." Its publishers make the broad claim that it will be "the most up-to-date and expensive paper

on stamp collecting that is published today. It will be a bi-monthly.

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Another prospective publication of somewhat different nature is a series of handbooks to be published by H. A. Benner, of Reading, Pa., under the not very felicitous title of "Philatelic Fizzles." L. P. Miller, of "Stamps of Mars" fame, is to edit this series, which will presumably be of a humorous nature.

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The International Stamp Co. are great believers in the virtues of calendar advertising. Not merely once, but twice or thrice every year, they remember their friends and customers with calendars that are invariably of exceptional artistic quality. Their latest in this line is a very tasteful effort, the decoration being a richly colored marine, and the calendar itself running from May 1st, 1913, to the same date in 1914. Every philatelist receiving one of these calendars will be sure to prize it.

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We mentioned in a recent number the coming International Stamp Exhibition at Paris (June 21st to June 30th); but failed, we find, to mention that in concurrence with the exhibition there will be an International Stamp Dealers Congress. The program for this Congress is most inviting, and runs somewhat as follows:—June 24th, a banquet and concert; June 26th, a day time visit to the illustrated newspaper "Excelsior" (which is backing the exhibition, conjointly with the French philatelic societies) and a business session in the evening, followed by a supper and theatrical concert; on June 27th, a trip to St-Cloud and Versailles, with lunca at the latter, and visit to the Palace and Gardens; and on June 28th, a visit to the State Stamp Printing Works, with a banquet and ball at the Palais d'Orsay the evening. There is also to be a daily Stamp Exchange and much else of practical import to the trade; and the dealer who can, in the face of these inducements, stay away from Paris would certainly be hard to attract anywhere.

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We are indebted to A. W. Dinning for a neat and interesting booklet on "The United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing," gotten out by the First National Bank of Boston. It contains much interesting information as to the work being done by the Bureau; and a feature of special interest to philatelists is an illustration of the wonderful new machine, recently installed in the Bureau, which prints, gums, dries and perforates 12,000 postage stamps per minute.

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

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## WHO'S TO BLAME?

By W. G. Robb

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(From West)

Now, I wish it understood at the start that I don't wish to be classed as one of the "kickers" on the Panama stamps. There are many things in their favor and they benefit our hobby far more than they harm it. We have to have stamps and such being the case, it is far better to have attractive than ugly ones. When to this fact is added the advantage of having them as souvenirs of some great historical event usually portraying that event by handsome engravings, and thereby attracting many outsiders to our hobby. I think the advantage is ours, especially as we are not asked to pay any premium on them by our government. Can we point to any other way of securing souvenirs as cheaply?

But it is said they are speculative. Who is the judge of this? We are not forced to buy them if we don't want them. Our government claims they are issued for advertising purposes and I think they have very good grounds for the assertion. And it is certainly a fine way to advertise the fair, and very effective, as they go to every corner of the world, and attract the attention of practically all.

Even supposing the issuing government does make a little money from the stamps, who can say its methods are not legitimate? They certainly have a right to issue new ones every day if they wish to and I think they are the ones to judge whether they are needed or not. The collector doesn't need to buy if he doesn't want to. If the government makes money from the issue, so does the stamp dealer, and I would just as willingly see the former as the latter, especially as the latter asks the premium for the goods. It seems to me that the collectors themselves are the speculators, not the government. The ones that complain the most are the first to invest in them, and probably invest the heaviest. To be consistent they should leave them strictly alone, and the only way to be sure of not encouraging speculations in issuing stamps, is to collect them used on entire original

cover. To be sure even this way can be speculative (as one can secure them used to order, but such can be distinguished from the genuinely used by even a novice. I don't pretend to collect this way exclusively, myself, but I don't class myself among the "kickers." If I see an unused stamp that I want offered at a reasonable price I am glad to add it to my collection, and I consider commemorative stamps especially interesting, but I think it adds very much to their interest to be on the original cover. When such is the case we know we have them from the country of their issue, at least. Many French Colonies are sold at Paris in an unused condition that never saw the country this is supposed to have issued them.

In all commercial lines, a demand creates a supply. This being the case who can blame a government for issuing a new series of stamps when it sees fit to do so. They know that collectors will buy many for their collections that will never see postal duty and will therefore be cleared by the government, but they don't ask the collector to do so, and I fail to see how the collector can put blame on the government. All these facts point to the collector as being guilty of speculative issues, for he creates the market for them.

Again, how are we to separate the unnecessary issues from those positively needed. Strictly speaking, nearly all new issues could be classed as speculative, as the old issues could do postal duty for a hundred years or more without change if necessary and obtainable. Where would our hobby be if the governments of the world saw fit to put this possibility in practice?

Then it looks ridiculous for collectors to attempt dictating to governments what to issue and what not to.

A recent writer makes the statement that those who collect unused stamps are collectors of mere labels. Are they not labels after being used as much as before? All stamps are labels, but they are stamps just the same. It does not take a cancelling machine to make stamps. Whether they are as desirable one way as the other is for the individual collector to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## Summer Purchase.

We have secured a dealer's stock of approximately 100,000 stamps, all of the better grade, catalogued between 5c and \$6.00 each. They were not arranged in any kind of order, most of them being mounted in small approval books or loose. We are sorting this lot for stamps needed in our stock of envelopes. The majority of the stamps, however, will be mounted into our special 50 per cent. discount selections. This will take about two months to finish. As fast as the books are mounted they will be put into circulation.

We do not know what we are going to find in the lot, but from those we have seen, we can safely promise to show the finest assortment of stamps at 50 per cent. discount that we have ever offered. We cannot promise to send stamps of any one country or group of countries but if you are a general collector do not fail to ask us for some of these selections. Write us TO-DAY to send the books as soon as ready and thus secure first choice.

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GENERAL MANAGER.....S. F. REDFIELD  
ASSISTANT MANAGER.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
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All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

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The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

Entered as second-class mail-matter December 19th, 1903, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

**THE A. P. S. MEMBERSHIP LIST**

The annual membership list of the American Philatelic Society is out, in the form of a supplement to the American Philatelist for April; and as usual makes a very interesting document—at least, to those who, like yourselves, enjoy analyzing and dissecting this yearly record.

The membership list, in sheer bulk, makes a formidable showing. It covers 33 pages of closely set type, and anyone seeing that list, even if entirely unfamiliar with the A. P. S., could scarcely avoid the conclusion that this is a big and important society. The membership is not, we believe, (at least, after the usual dropping of delinquents by the wayside) quite as large as last year; but the loss is infinitesimal, and the society would appear to be, in all material respects, fully as strong as a year ago.

An especially interesting innovation in this year's membership list, is the affixing to the names of members of information regarding their particular specialties. Not a very large percentage of the membership have cared enough about the matter to supply the Secretary with the necessary information. Perhaps the whole tale of those thus complying with the Secretary's request, would be between two or three hundred, out of a total

membership of fifteen hundred. Nevertheless, the result is, on the whole, decidedly interesting.

U. S. postal emissions in some form naturally predominate among the specialties that thus stand confessed. Probably half of those who have taken the trouble to indicate their specialties, admit a penchant for U. S., Canada, Mexico, British North America and Hawaii seem to be next in the running, in about the order named. We do not find as many confessing to a liking for British Colonies, as we had expected; and, on the other hand, there are rather more who set themselves down as votaries of various South and Central American specialties than we would have looked for.

The individual preferences of many well-known collectors, as indicated in this list, makes its perusal decidedly illuminating.

The numerical list, as usual, we find of much interest. Little by little the low numbers are disappearing, and now anyone with a number under 400 may fairly be classed as a veteran. It may be of some interest to run over this veteran list.

Chas. Gregory, one of the pillars of the society in its early days and long its Treasurer, retains the honor of holding the lowest number, No. 4. Another old-timer, John M. Hubbard, who published the "Curiosity World" and other old-time periodicals, is No. 5. H. N. Terrett, a New York collector of note, is No. 7; and a Philadelphian, W. A. McCalla, who had much to do with the publishing of the American Philatelist in its first incarnation, has the fateful No. 13. No. 14 is Henry Clotz, one of the philatelic giants of the olden days; while the "Father of American Philately," J. W. Scott, with 15, has the lowest number of any dealer.

C. F. Richards of New York is No. 18; H. B. Phillips, the splendid California philatelist, No. 19; and Emil J. Rall, long of Savannah, but now located in the Canal Zone is No. 24. Jas. S. Rich, one of the big men of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and a zealous collector long years before he ever thought of entering the stamp business is No. 26; Samuel Leland, with No. 27, is dean of the Chicago contingent; and Alvan Devison, for years one of the society's ablest leaders and workers, is No. 31. The Benson, Minn., veteran, E. R. Aldrich, comes in early in the list with No. 32; Mr. Deats is 35 and the great and only "P. M." is 38.

39 is Albert E. Lawrence of New York; and 40 is Albert Steves, a survivor of the once famous San Antonio group. Chas. M. Breder, of Newark, No. 41, is the first collector whom we cannot personally identify; Geo. L. Gilmore, of Lexington, Mass., is a col-

lector of thirty years standing and of the staunchest of the staunch, philatelicly speaking; Bruce Jenkins of Baltimore is 42.

C. F. Rothfuchs, once one of the most important stamp dealers in this land, has not wholly detached himself from the stamp world, for we find him recorded as No. 47; while Mr. Deats' townsman, W. H. Bodine, holds No. 48. Good old "Billy" Stone, most tireless of A. P. S. workers and rooters is No. 49; and Jno. J. Spencer of Saginaw rejoices in the possession of No. 50. John W. Luff, philatelic expert extraordinary, comes next with No. 51 and Gen. Coolidge, in all human probability the next A. P. S. President, is 64—not in years, we mean (for the General is still, in heart and behavior one of the youngest among us) but in A. P. S. numerics. Chas. E. Seern, alias Parnassus Penfip, alias Count Lapp de Booz (O, woful name), etc., etc., is No. 65; and Rev. John Luther Kilbon, of "Boston Stamp Book," fame is one notch behind, with No. 66.

E. B. Sterling, the glorious Trenton veteran, stands well up with No. 66 and next him, by a happy coincidence, comes another one of the Society's grand old men, our old friend, Eugene Doebelin. Edw. H. Buehler, of Chicago, is 101; Geo. H. Allen, of New Bedford, 109; and Robert D. Book, of Sewickley, Pa., is 116.

N. W. Chandler, long time Treasurer of the Society, is 118; and E. T. Parker, the veteran Bethlehem, Pa. dealer, is 127. V. Gurdji is still interested in the Society, as is evidenced by his still holding No. 129; and Julius Adenaw, another of New York's philatelic finest some twenty years since, still has 143.

Henry L. Calman, one time great magnate of the stamp world, retains No. 146; and Geo. H. Worthington, America's premier collector, is 151.

Geo. R. Turtle, who has sold stamps in New York for more than a generation, holds No. 155 and that courtly and genial Philadelphian, Chas. Beamish, is No. 156. No. 159 is W. H. Bruce of Hartford, whom everybody knew as a dealer twenty years ago. No. 166 is J. L. Hitchcock, of San Francisco; and No. 168 the Boston veteran, Edw. H. Mason. Wm. J. Morgan, New Orleans best collector throughout our remembrance, is No. 169; W. A. Cooper, another of the skilled and able collectors they breed on the Pacific Coast, is 172; Col. Spencer Cosby, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at Washington, is No. 184; and Chas. A. Townsend, old-time dealer of Akron, Ohio, is 190.

E. W. Hoddon, of Mountain View, N. H., is No. 197; H. C. Beardsley of St. Joseph, 210; and Senator Ackerman, 214.

Frank H. Burt, who has reported so many A. P. S. conventions, is 218; W. H. McDonald, one of Chicago's tried and true, is 221; and former president Geo. L. Toppan 222.

The balance of the list up to 400, is as follows:

- 232, H. D. Humphrey.
- 242, Edw. Schurmann.
- 249 Geo. T. Bush.
- 251, A. W. Dunning.
- 273, J. Morgenthau
- 256, J. H. Ross.
- 277, F. Noyes.
- 307, A. B. Slater.
- 333, L. L. Green.
- 311, J. F. Gregory.
- 318, A. Melvin Jones.
- 323, Gustave Beil.
- 343, C. W. Kissinger.
- 344, E. O. Gerberding.
- 345, E. P. Hoerschgen.
- 351, W. F. Greany.
- 356, J. M. Bartels.
- 353, D. H. Bacon.
- 357, G. de Lachasse.
- 359, W. E. Coburn.
- 380, H. G. Smith.
- 385, H. W. Doscher.
- 399, A. H. Weber.

A very notable fact in connection with this list is that it contains so many names of men who have been little heard of in stamp circles for many years, and who are therefore presumably no longer very active collectors. These men retain their A. P. S. membership principally, it is safe to say, for the sake of old lang syne—a striking indication of the loyalty and affection felt by the old members for the body that has for so long represented the best ideals and aspirations of American Philately.

The relative membership standing of different cities and states we have of means of comparing with last year, as the fire in our quarters last winter destroyed among other things, our file of the American Philatelist. This year's totals should not, however, prove uninteresting.

The standing by cities is as follows:

- New York, 91.
- Chicago, 75.
- Detroit, 48.
- Philadelphia, 40.
- San Francisco, 36.
- Cleveland, 29.
- Pittsburg, 28.
- St. Louis, 27.
- Boston, 22.
- Washington, 21.
- Milwaukee, 20.
- Springfield, 19.
- Brooklyn, 17.
- Buffalo, 13.
- Los Angeles, 13.
- Columbus, 10.
- Denver, 10.
- Worcester, 10.

There are a good many states that come under these city totals; but we will be charitable, and refrain from mentioning them by name.

**WHO'S TO BLAME?**

(Continued from Page 1)

say. He also calls cancelled-to-order stamps trash. Outsiders have been heard to call all used stamps by the same name. I prefer some cancelled-to-order stamps to many legitimate issues, such as common continentals which sell by the pound. Such as these look more like trash to me than Labuan and North Borneo.

**"BYGONE DAYS"**

[B. T. K. Smith in Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.]

Some twenty-five years ago, Landgerichts-President C. Lindenberg, whose name is familiar to English philatelists through the "Lindenberg Medal" annually awarded in his name, wrote a short philatelic autobiography "Aus vergangenen Tage," and this was reprinted last year in honour of his "philatelic jubilee."

Postage stamps began to find a place among Judge Lindenberg's schoolboy collections in 1857, when he was seven years old. His father was then a customs official on the Prussia-Mecklenburg-Hanover frontier, and allowed the boy to take the stamps from his private and official correspondence. These stamps, as may be imagined, were not classified on any scientific plan, and if by chance some were arranged in a set, what was simpler than to sew them together, even if the needle pierced the ear of King Frederick William IV? An important moment in the young collector's life was his first sight of an envelope impressed with a green 6 sgr. stamp. Red, blue and yellow envelope stamps were all he had ever seen and he could hardly trust his eyes when a green envelope lay before him in a neighbor's kitchen. He could not obtain possession of the treasure, which remained for years as a dream-vision, until at last his philatelic knowledge ripened, and the actual existence of highvalue envelopes dawned upon him. Of such envelopes his friends and relatives knew nothing, and, at the beginning of his sixties, a learned old gentleman, who had an extensive English correspondence, laughed outright at Lindenberg's suggestion that he should buy 5 sgr. envelopes, a value that had never existed as long as he could remember. These "octagonals," were, in fact, unknown to the general public, and only came into notice when the postal officials received instructions to utilize the unsaleable stock by cutting out the stamps

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A \$1. and \$2. U. S. stamp given with each order from my "Duplicate Stock Book." A new philatelic novelty 12 cents. Order early. "Burtis," 149 Grand St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

and using them for packet-advice.

The collection lay neglected for some time, but when the stamp craze of 1862 broke forth its owner unearthed it and devoted himself to it with renewed energy. The present-day collector can form no idea of this "Markomanie" as it was called, and it really was a kind of mania that chiefly attacked young people. For nearly a month the whole form, nay, the whole "Gymnasium" itself, collected; in a class of fifty scholars there were not three without a stamp collection. Beetles and butterflies, crests and coins, steel-pens and stones, wafers, eggs, plants—all were put on one side and stamps took their place. In class-room or home, in playground or street, the boys were seen, sitting or standing, with heads close together, exchanging their treasures. Stamps had then no market value; it was like the golden age when money was unknown. But discernment crept in and miniature stamp-exchange began to be held after school hours in certain out-of-the-way corners near the school. So far from opposing his son's collecting, Lindenberg's father, and indeed the fathers of most of the other boys, encourage it, and he gave his son a motto that helped him to out-distance his fellow-collectors — "Never poor with a stamp of which thou hast no other copy." A platitude, perhaps, to-day, but a saying which meant much to a child of twelve years, always looking for some new thing. Lindenberg's collection rose to 200, and then to 300 varieties—not a bad record when it is considered that there were only about 800 different postage stamps in existence.

One fact which encouraged the d

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velopment of stamp-collecting was that even a comparatively limited correspondence offered a diversity of stamp-material, for every letter from Dresden, Frankfurt, Hanover, Brunswick, Rostock, Karlsruhe, etc., bore stamps of a different State. Judge Lindenberg thinks that if the German Empire had existed in 1862, stamp collecting would not have increased nearly so rapidly, and that even today the eternal monotony of the "ien piennig" must keep many boys from collecting.

But if the parents of 1862 did not oppose stamp collecting, the boys found that the teachers ridiculed their ardour. It is true that the "Ordinaris," who had just returned from a journey to Greece, caused a prodigious sensation in the class by giving a few Greek stamps to a favoured pupil, but affairs soon took a different turn. The "Head" let forth a thundering philippic against postage stamps, and their collection was strictly forbidden. Many a time the boys' satchels and even their youthful persons were searched, but, profiting by experience, the scholars managed to conceal their stamps where they were not likely to be looked for, and Lindenberg generally carried his in his boots. However, though stamps were confiscated and even burnt at school, they could generally be collected in peace at home, and, one Christmas, Lindenberg found a present awaiting him—a stamp album, the object of his ambition. He still remembers the indescribable joy this "rose half-cloth" volume gave him. With this began the second period, that of systematic collecting, and soon afterwards came the first number of Zschiesche and Koder's *Magazin für Briefmarken-Sammler* from whose contents, as he says, the people who scribble today about the "principles of collecting" might learn to confess the truth of the Preacher's saying that there is no new thing under the sun.

Of grown-up collectors there were few in those days, and most of them preferred to hide their passion under the disguise of a collection for their sons or nephews. But in Breslau, where Lindenberg lived, there were two older men who collected openly. One was the ill-starred Dr. G. F., and the other a head clerk in a grocery and wine business, who harboured a valuable collection in his office desk. He soon gave up his post to devote his time to stamp dealing, and from him Lindenberg obtained his first German-printed priced catalogue, a small duodecimo pamphlet that appeared at the beginning of 1864. In 1867, when his school-days were drawing to a

close, Judge Lindenberg's stamps numbered some 1,200 or 1,500, though perforations and watermarks were at that time ignored. Indeed it was not until some years later that watermarks began to be really studied by German collectors. "The services of Dr. Moschkau in this respect were very great, though they are almost forgotten at the present day, and he and Trichel were really the pioneers of scientific philately in Germany."

**RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE**

Catalogue of Haynes-Liberia' 17th Sale—Cleveland, Wednesday, June 1st—Haynes-Liberia Auctions, Cleveland, Ohio.

Price List of New Issues (8 pages)—Price List of Stamp Packets, Albums, and Philatelic Accessories (12 pages)—Edward Michael, Chicago.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Circular—May 15, 1913—8 pages—Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT**

Mr. W. G. Whittaker, the well-known Cleveland stamp-man, who recently took over the auction business of the Robert Haynes Stamp Co., and is continuing the same under the title "The Haynes-Liberia Auctions," has now also acquired the stock of the other Haynes concern the Geo. E. Haynes Stamp Co. Mr. Whittaker is evidently bent on giving Cleveland a live and modern stamp house, and we trust he may meet with unbounded success.

We do not hear of any further A. P. S. nominations, or prospect of any. It would seem that the Chicago ticket will go to the polls unopposed.

Reading, Pa., comes to the front with a new stamp society, under the name of the Reading Philatelic Association. It starts with 15 charter members and we hope may be a thorough success. Mr. H. A. Benner appears to be the prime-mover of the enterprise. This is the same Benner, by the way, who recently announced a series of humorous stamp handbooks under the somewhat curious title of "Philatelic Fizzles." We note that he has now thought better of it, and will call the series "The Album of Stamp Sense"—a very much better name. Mr. L. P. Miller is to be the author of these books, a fact which insures their being piquant and novel.

The Junior Philatelic Society (London) has the stupendous record of having acquired 485 new members during the past season—undoubtedly the greatest feat in membership build-

ing ever accomplished by any stamp body. The J. P. S. must now certainly have the largest membership of any stamp body in the world.

J. C. Morgenthau & Co. have kindly sent us a priced catalogue of their 65th sale, held May 12th. The prices show good U. S. stamps still going strong. The sale contained \$38 lots and realized a total of \$3133.10.

The New England Philatelist issues for May a very creditable Anniversary Number, of 32 pages and cover. The reading matter is almost uniformly excellent, the best six page article on Jamaica by the prolific but always readable Mr. Peole.

A sense of humor seems to be a rare possession among stamp writers and editors—which is perhaps one of the reasons for the great success of A. C. Roessler's Stamp News, about the only stamp journal in captivity that tickles the risibles of its readers to any appreciable extent. Mr. Roessler has a dry, pungent wit that is at times highly diverting. Even his ads are so full of happy touches that we always scan them carefully feeling sure of being well rewarded for the trouble. This modest little house-organ really has more dash and snap to the square inch than any other stamp journal in America.

Speaking of stamp humor, we must say that we have been a good deal diverted with some of Mr. Severn's recent humorous creations. Parnassus Penfilp has been at times somewhat of a bore; but Count Lapp de Baz is a real joy and the attendant at the asylum for the Adled not at all bad. Embossed Emil likewise shows signs of promise; his name certainly highly prepossesses us in his favor.

The Southern Philatelic Association, which seems to be holding its own in good style this year under the energetic management of Secretary C. V. Webb announces that its annual convention will this year be held at Wichita, Kas., on September 13th, 14th and 15th. The S. P. A. has a live branch in Wichita and anticipates a well-attended and pleasant gathering.

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(Seven words average a line.)

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Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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## PARMA

Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Provisional Government

By DR. EMILIO DIENA  
(From Gibbons Journal)

Philatelic students who of late years have described the minor varieties that are to be found, especially in the older issues of postage stamps, have not so far subjected to close examination the interesting series of stamps with which I propose to deal in this article.

Although I have not been able to ascertain the quantities that were printed of each value, I have thought it well not to delay further the publication of the information that has been obtained; and we shall thus see that there are certain important details which have not yet been fully recognized.

I feel that it is necessary to preface my account of the stamps by a few historical facts, which it is well to bear in mind. The Duchess Marie Louise of Bourbon, after the death of her son Charles III, assassinated on the 26th of March, 1854, assumed on the following day the Regency of the duchy, on behalf of her younger son, Charles Robert I (born 1848, died 1897). The Duchess, in consequence of the political troubles of that period, had already abandoned her state on the 1st of May, 1859, and retired to Mantua, after having appointed a Council of Government. In the meantime a Provisional Government was established at Parma. In the name of King Victor Emmanuel II. King of Italy, on the 3rd of May, Colonel De Vico, the military commandant, announced that it was the will of the troops that the Government of the Duchess should be re-established within an hour. The Ducal Government was thus enabled to return to power, and on the 4th of May the Duchess re-entered her dominions, with a declaration that she intended to maintain an attitude of neutrality towards the Sardinian troops at Magenta, the Duchess, after another Proclamation to the people, again retired, directing the Municipality to establish itself as a Committee of Government. A few days later, on the 16th of June, Count Diodato Pallieri arrived at Par-

ma, in the capacity of Civil Governor of the King of Sardinia, and the Provisional Government placed their authority in his hands.

In the terms of the Treaty of Peace of Villafranca, no mention was made of the States of Parma and Piacenza; consequently, on the 15th of July, the Municipalities of those cities re-affirmed their desire to be united to the Sardinian Dominions. This, however, was not the wish of Napoleon III, who through Count di Reiset, his representative, openly declared that it was the wish of the French Government that the Duchess should be recalled.

This was not altogether in accordance with the views of Count Cavour, and the Governor, "in order to pacify the public, which was excited and disquieted," cleverly decided on proposing a plebiscite. Count Pallieri, in order to render the expression of the will of the people quite free, retired on the 8th of August, naming as his successor Giuseppe Manfredi. The public plebiscite took place on the 14th to the 21st of August, and resulted in 63,176 votes in favour of annexation to the kingdom of Sardinia, and only 598 against.

In the meantime, on the 14th of August, the Municipalities of the Parmesan States offered to permit Carlo Farini the Dictator of Modena, to extend his Dictatorship to those provinces, and he accepted that offer on the 18th of August. On the 11th of September, a vote of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People assembled at Parma, unanimously declared the deposition of the Bourbon Dynasty in those provinces, and in its next sitting deliberated upon the union of the Provinces of Parma with the constitutional Monarchy of the Dynasty of Savoy.

By a Decree of the 30th of November, 1859, the Governments of Modena, Parma and Piacenza, and Romagna were joined together under the Dictatorship of Carlo Farini, and on the 15th of March, 1860, a fresh plebiscite of those provinces re-affirmed by 88,511 votes the annexation to the kingdom, while only 181 votes were in favour of a separate kingdom.

These historical notes seem to be necessary to enable us to follow the changes that took place in the politi-

## Summer Purchase.

We have secured a dealer's stock of approximately 100,000 stamps, all of the better grade, cataloguing between 5c and \$6.00 each. They were not arranged in any kind of order; most of them being mounted in small approval books or loose. We are sorting this lot for stamps needed in our stock of envelopes. The majority of the stamps, however, will be mounted into our special 50 per cent. discount selections. This will take about two months to finish. As fast as the books are mounted they will be put into circulation.

We do not know what we are going to find in the lot, but from those we have seen, we can safely promise to show the finest assortment of stamps at 50 per cent. discount that we have ever offered. We cannot promise to send stamps of any one country or group of countries but if you are a general collector do not fail to ask us for some of these selections. Write us TO-DAY to send the books as soon as ready and thus secure first choice.

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GENERAL MANAGER.....S. F. REDFIELD  
ASSISTANT MANAGER.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
All communications for the Editorial department should be sent direct to the Editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

EXCHANGES--Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS--Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

Entered as second-class mail-matter December 19th, 1905, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Smethport, Pa.

cal situation, and will thus serve to show how the series of Sardinian Postage Stamps, which was introduced at first, was replaced by a special series, which, in its turn, gave way to the Sardinian postage stamps issued in the kingdom of Italy.

At the end of June, 1859, Cavaliere Ugolino Forni, Divisional Chief in the General Post Office Department of the Sardinian Provinces, was sent on official business to Parma. He at once conferred with the Governor, Count Palleri, and pressed for the introduction of the Sardinian postal system. To the measures taken by that capable official are due the commencement of the re-organization of the postal service and the introduction of Money Orders; I believe that the adoption of the Sardinian postage stamps had been decided upon before that official left Turin. The circular, which we reproduce below, addressed to the Postal Officials of the Duchy by the General Post Office of Parma, tells us that the postage stamps of the Duchy ceased to be available for the franking of letters from the 31st of July, and that the Sardinian postage stamps came into circulation in the Provinces of Parma from the 1st of August, 1859. A supply of those stamps was furnished on the 29th of June, by the General Post Office Department of the Sardinian Provinces at Turin; it included all the five values of the series then in use, namely, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80

centesimi. The following are the instructions issued by the Director-General of Posts at Parma in regard to the new issue:—

"Provinces of Parma  
Post Office Department

Correspondence

Postage Stamps

Subject.—On the 1st of August next, the use of the Sardinian postage stamps will commence in the Provinces of Parma.

C. XVII. No. 6559

Parma, July 25, 1859.

To the Head of the Post Office in Parma.

On and after the 1st of August next, use will be made in the Provinces of Parma of the postage stamps for letters with the portrait of H. M. Our August Sovereign Victor Emmanuel II. The use of those which are at present in circulation remaining, however, valid up to the 31st of the current month.

I send you herewith:

I. Two printed copies of a Notice on the subject, published by me, from which you will be able to obtain instructions as to the manner in which should be carried out the exchange of the stamps in the possession of private persons or at post-offices for those of Sardina, for which a period of ten days is allowed.

II. A sufficient quantity of each nature of the said postage stamps, the receipt of which you will acknowledge to me, following out, both in the case of rate receipt and in the amount to be kept of these postage stamps, the Sardinian Regulations that have been already sent to you.

On the 10th of August next you will close your dealings with the old postage stamps, and I will send me an extract from the account relating to them and the remaining postage stamps that are found in stock, whilst you will render, as usual, an account of the proceeds of those stamps together with that of the new postage stamps which you will continue to distribute.

**A. C. ROESSLER'S**

A summer-sea P. O. guarded by cannon from Spanish Main pirates. See May issue of

**STAMP NEWS**

and get a big list of bargains at same time. British Colonies 1c over face; items 1-10 catalog; a \$1.75 stamp for a dime; best loose-leaf album very cheap; send for sample of News today.

**NEWARK, N. J.**

**OLD WORLD MIXTURE**

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No competition possible. The Sale of 300,000 lbs. in 7 years proves satisfactory business with thousands collectors.

T. L. RENAULT,  
Gagny, S. & O., France

I beg that you will acknowledge the receipt of these regulations.

Etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) "G. Barattieri"

The validity of the Postage Stamps of the Duchy ceased in fact, as had been directed, from the 31st of July. I have seen letters of the following month treated as unpaid, bearing those stamps unobliterated.

The Sardinian postage stamps mentioned above cannot, it should be understood, be distinguished from those used in other parts of Italy, except by their postmarks, and since these marks in some offices bore no indication of the year, but only the day and the month, it is necessary, in order to fully identify them, that the stamps should be attached to the original letters. This is especially necessary in order that they may not be confused with the same stamps which, from the 1st of February, 1860, were definitely put in circulation in the Provinces of Parma. This series of Sardinian stamps, which, as is well known, continued in use for several years (from 1855 to 1863), is so rich in varieties of colour that it seems desirable to point out which are the actual shades of the varieties that were put in circulation in these Provinces in 1859. The 5c. is of a pale olive-green colour; the 10c. is sepia-brown; the 20c. is in a deep blue (which must not, however, be confused with the indigo, which is the colour of a printing of 1857 and of another of 1862); the 40 c. is in carmine-rose; and the 80 c. in light yellow-ochre.

I have been able to prove that I had been directed, both by the circular reproduced above and also by a Notice of the Director of Posts of Parma, dated July 25th) the Sardinian stamps were really issued on the 1st of August, having found a copy bearing the Parma date stamp of that day.

The issue of the Sardinian postage stamps in these provinces was not altogether justifiable from a political point of view (as may be gathered from the historical details that have been given) and should be regarded as somewhat premature, so to speak, seeing that the annexation of these provinces to Piedmont was not

claimed until the 2nd of September following. For this reason, and also through official carelessness, it became necessary to issue a special series of stamps for the Provinces of Parma, and this was introduced towards the end of that same month of August. The Sardinian stamps, however, continued to circulate and to be available for postage in these provinces, and thus we find them used indiscriminately, together with those of the special issue used in this fashion they are rare, and, in the case of some of the values, may be said to be very rare.

For the production of the special stamps, the Postal Authorities of Parma made use of the blocks that had been employed for printing the 9 centesimi stamps, for the tax on foreign newspapers coming into the Duchy; those stamps were issued in April, 1853, and were replaced on the 1st of November, 1857, on the reduction of the rate, by other of the value of 6 centesimi. The die of this stamp for Newspapers was engraved on steel by Professor Donno Bentelli, of Parma, who, having produced from the die a matrix on copper, manufactured with the latter 69 clichés in type-metal.

These stamps were surface-printed, in sheets of sixty, ten horizontal rows of six.

The figure "9" was removed from the old clichés, and a deep slot was cut in each for the reception of printing type. And since this work was not very accurately carried out, and was perhaps hurriedly executed, a certain amount of damage was done to the arched inscription "Centesimi," and also to the lower part of the frame of some of the clichés. It may be added that the original reproduction of the clichés was not very carefully done; we may see indeed in the 9c stamps numerous defects, which are to be found also in the postage stamps of the Provisional Government. It is also necessary to remember that these type-metal clichés had already been used for printing 4000 sheets of 3c stamps (240,000 stamps), and were consequently somewhat worn.

Since the alteration of the clichés, as has been stated above, was not done with exact uniformity, it follows that the results of the insertion of the movable figures were not quite regular; the figures themselves do not occupy exactly the same position, in every cliché, with reference to the word "CENTESIMI."

The defects in the clichés, whether original or due to wear, and the variations in the position of the figures, are peculiarities which render it sometimes easy, and in other cases not extremely difficult, to identify every single cliché, and thus to reconstruct the sheets of these postage stamps. It is curious to find that so careful and ac-

curate a writer as Moens had considered worthy of mention and inclusion in his Catalogue, such accidental varieties as that which is lettered "CFN-IESIMI" for "CENTESIMI," the result merely of a broken letter "E," and that with the broken "T" (that had lost its right arm) in the same word, while he said nothing about the real varieties produced by the movable figures, except the one with an inverted figure "1" in the 10c., which he listed.

(To be Continued.)

**LORD CRAWFORD BEQUEATHS PHILATELIC LIBRARY TO BRITISH MUSEUM**

As has been expected, the will of the late Earl of Crawford definitely bequeaths his great philatelic library— unquestionably the finest and most complete in the world—to the British Museum.

His stamp collections go to his eldest son, the new Earl of Crawford (formerly Lord Balcarras); what disposition he will make of them is not known. The present Earl is a well-known M. P. and quite lately acted as Chief Unionist Whip. So far as known, he has never shared his father's interest in Philately.

The value of the late Lord's unsettled property, all of which descends to the eldest son aforesaid, is appraised at £436,279—or somewhat in excess of two million dollars.

**THE EDINBURGH CONGRESS**

The Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held at Edinburgh the last week in April, appears, from the accounts in the English papers, to have been highly successful—at least, from the standpoint of interest and attendance. Whether the Congress is accomplishing much in the way of constructive philatelic legislation, so to speak, is perhaps a debatable question; but it certainly must be doing a great deal of good in bringing collectors together and making them better known to one another. This Congress, as some of our readers may not know, is made up of delegates from the British local societies. There is, of course, no objection to others attending as visitors, and any philatelist would without doubt be more than welcome but the actual working, debating congress consists of delegates who have been duly accredited by some recognized society. Probably one desiring to attend the Congress would have a great difficulty in obtaining an appointment as delegate—as very few of the societies were this year represented by a full allotment. But in any case the delegates are pretty certain to be men of philatelic mark in their respective localities. The meeting together once a year of from fifty to a

**TRADE COLUMN**

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hundred local philatelic leaders, representing practically every stamp body of any importance in Great Britain, can scarcely, therefore, fail to be attended by many beneficent results. The local societies are drawn together, a strand of connection is established between them, mutual action in matters of philatelic moment become easier and more natural, in short, the whole working efficiency of organized Philately is materially strengthened and enlarged. Even, therefore, if the devotees of the Congress are not attended with anything very tangible in the way of immediate results, the Congress is indubitably a grand good thing; and we rejoice to see that the experiment of holding it in a city so far north as Edinburgh has proven, by the excellence of the attendance, the stability of the Congress as an institution.

Many of the best-known philatelists in England showed their interest by attending as delegates. Baron Percy de Worms was one of the delegates from the Royal Society; the veteran Birmingham philatelist, Richard Hollick, was one of the representatives of that city; the famous Major Evans was one of those accredited by the Herms Society; the widely-known Anglo-Indian philatelist, Wilmot Corfield, bore the credentials of the International Philatelic Union; Fred J. Melville was one of the J. P. S. delegates; from Leeds came those two old reliable (whom we have heard of as leaders of all things philatelic in that city ever since we began to read English stamp papers, some five-and-twenty years since) Messrs. W. Denison Ruebuck and W. K. Skipurith; from Manchester came one whom we have known by repute for a like period, W.

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Dorning Beckton, that splendid journalist Percy C. Bishop, was there as spokesman for the society of stamp collectors; Walter Scott came from the far-away South Wales and Monmouthshire society and there were others of light and leading to numerous to mention.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly (from which sprightly journal we principally derive our data for this second-hand account) prints a group photo of some fifty of the delegates from which some of these names become to us for the first time something whom we have read for years and years actually look is a good and pleasant thing—especially when they appear, as here, in ordinary street costume. It is the every-day human being that we see in such pictures—not the prim, affected, oiled and curled, on-his-best behavior creature of the cabinet photograph—and we always pore over such pictures with much pains, carefully finding out from the accompanying key (not always, alas, infallible) who each one is. In this one we picked out Major Evans in a minute, but for everyone else we had to refer to the key. Mr. Melville is there, still looking wonderfully boyish though it must be thirteen or fourteen years since he founded the amazing Junior Society, and he cannot therefore, by any manner of means, be less than thirty. Mr. Percy Bishop, likewise, looks quite the young fellow, though we believe it was about 1891 that he made his first brilliant success—as editor of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, then published by Wm. Brown of Salisbury—and that, as the phrase goes, is quite some time ago. Mr. H. F. Johnson, co-manager with Mr. Melville of the Junior Society, looks delightfully young; but Mr. Gilbert-Lodge of the same galaxy does not look to have been born yesterday. We grow impatient; and must hold up with a firm hand; so now to something else.

The more important matters that came before the Congress may be briefly summed up as follows:

The Forgery Committee was reappointed to continue its work and substantial contributions pledged by the representatives of some of the societies present.

The National Philatelic Association Sub-Committee was not reappointed; the very evident inference being that a national body, after the style of the A. P. S., is not likely to materialize in Great Britain at present.

A National Collection Committee was formed to consider ways and means of continuing the Tapling collection.

The Central Rendezvous Committee was discontinued, in view of the formation of the London Philatelic Club.

The Tapling Collection would appear to be by no means alone in being rather neglected by its custodians. One of the matters brought before the Congress was the deplorable neglect of the authorities in relation to the Dunbar-Dunbar collection, bequeathed to the Royal Scottish Museum. A strong resolution was carried urging that steps be taken to rearrange the collection for the public use and enjoyment.

The delegates were, of course, entertained in various ways. An interesting feature was a Golf Competition on the Lothianburn Links for a cup donated by Mr. Melville, which was won by Mr. W. Norfor, of Edinburgh, president of the Congress. Why, by the way, do the English papers not publish the scores of the match? Do they not know that there are philatelist-golfers on this side of the Atlantic, who would have regarded this as the very cream of the whole matter?

By the way, as a bit of philatelic sporting news, we note that there is to be a cricket match between teams representing respectively the Society of Stamp Collectors and the Junior Philatelic Society. The idea is certainly a clever and taking one. When two such masters of the art of publicity as Messrs. Melville and Bishop get their heads together, something is bound to happen.

The Philatelic Exhibition held at Edinburgh concurrently with the Congress receives much praise at the hands of the English press. The exhibitors were all Scotch collectors and many fine things were shown.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT

Messrs. Morgenthau & Co. close their auction season on June 16th and 17th with a 1002 lot sale, which contains a great variety of desirable pieces. This company, which for several years has made a practice of publishing its total realizations for each season, this month's prints figures on its 1912-1913 season to date, showing nearly \$50,000 thus far with two sales yet to hear from. As last year's totals were slightly under \$46,000, the Messrs. Morgenthau & Co. can only congratulate themselves on an excellent gain.

RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE

Catalogue of Morgenthau's 66th Sale—The Collector's Club, New York, June 16th and 17th—J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York.

\*\*\*

United Stamp Co., Herald—April 1913—pp 16—United Stamp Co., Chicago.

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## PARMA

### Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Provisional Government

\*\*\*

By DR. EMILIO DIENA  
(From Gibbons Journal)

(Continued from last week.)

On the other hand, the fact that the figure "o" appears in three distinctly different forms, is certainly worthy of notice. There are tall figures "o," of the same font as the other figures (this is the normal type); there are thicker and shorter figures "o"; and finally there is a long-shaped figure of a smaller font. This last variety has not been recorded till now; it is found in the 10c and the 20c first printing. The presence of the thick figure was noted in the Catalogue published by the Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, in the Bulletin (Vol. I, No. 7, March 1877, page 202).

The exact date of the issue of this series cannot be stated, in the absence of any official notification. The 27th of August, 1859 (Parma), is the earliest date that I have found; it is the same as that of a letter sent from the Post Office Department at Parma to the Director-General of the Posts at Turin, in which is announced the issue of this series, which, as we know, consists of the same values as that of the Sardinian series. It is also stated in this letter, that there have been "retained, as nearly as possible, the colours green, dark brown" ("fulgine"—soot), blue, red, and orange" of the Sardinian stamps.

It should also be noted that the cliches of the postage stamps of this series were set a little further apart vertically, and a little closer together horizontally than in the case of the 9c newspaper stamps. There is also to be found a little difference between one value and another in the spacing of the cliches, the spaces being formed with movable types, as is proved by some specimens which show faint impressions in the margins (may be seen between Nos. 55 and 56, and 57 and 58 of the Second Setting).

I have been able to prove that the series was produced in two separate printings:—

The FIRST PRINTING (August, 1859) was composed of the following:

5 centesimi, blue-green (shades)  
10 centesimi, brown  
20 centesimi, blue (shades).  
40 centesimi brown-red  
80 centesimi, olive-yellow to orange, with intermediate shades.

The setting of the 5 c., 40 c., and 80 c. is the same. I have been able to completely reconstruct the sheet of the 5 c., and a reproduction of it is given in Plate I. The reconstruction of the sheet of the 40 c. is not very far advanced; that of the 80 c. is almost complete. In any case it seems permissible to say with certainty, as I have stated above, that for these three values of the first printing the various cliches occupied the same positions. In the 40 c. and 80 c. the varieties with thick figure "o" occur seven times, in Nos. 3, 29, 45, 47, 52, 57, 58. And if it is necessary to mention in addition some of the more noticeable defects in the cliches, I may add that—

No. 25 is lettered "CENTESIMI."

No. 43 is lettered "CENTESIMI."

No. 37 has the top of the "A" in the word "STATI" broken off.

The reproduction given of the reconstructed sheet of the 5c renders it unnecessary to compile a long list of other more or less manifest peculiarities.

For the 10 c. of this printing the setting is a different one, as I have found from the examination of various pairs. Insufficiency of material has prevented the possibility of arranging the various stamps of the sheet in their correct order, and I have therefore been obliged to content myself with an arbitrary arrangement of the greater part of the varieties. In this value also are to be found seven different cliches with the thick figure "o," and in addition the figure from a smaller font, which is set higher than the figure "I" which precedes it.

For the 20 c. the setting in this printing is different again from either of the preceding. Here also we have the seven different cliches with the thick figure "o;" and the cliche with the figure from a smaller font is the same as that of the 10 c., but the "o" is on the same level as the "2." The

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scarcity of pairs renders it extremely improbable that the sheet of this value of the first printing can ever be reconstructed; I have never seen unused blocks or pairs of either the 10 c. or the 20 c. of this printing.

The noticeable defects that are to be found in the 5 c., 40 c., and 80 c. stamps also exist in the 10 c. and 20 c. The second printing (November, 1859) included:—

5 centesimi, yellow-green  
10 centesimi, brown  
20 centesimi, blue  
40 centesimi, vermilion

The setting is the same for all four values; I have been able to completely reconstruct the four sheets, without much difficulty, as unused blocks, of



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Entered as second-class mail-matter December 19th, 1905, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under No. 363 of March 3, 1879.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Smethport, Pa.

all except the 20 c., are fairly common, being from the remainders the greater part of which passed into the hands of foreign stamp dealers.

It should be noted that, whilst in the 5 c. of the First Printing (and Setting) the position of the figure "5" is fairly regular, being almost always under the second "E" of "CENTESIMIL," in this second printing the setting up is less accurate, the figure being sometimes under the space between "T" and "E" sometimes under that between "E" and "S" and finally, in Nos. 50 and 53, under the "T." This inaccuracy, in the case of No. 53, was corrected to some extent (no doubt during the printing) and the figure moved further to the right.

The sheets of the 10 c., 20 c., and 10 c. show not only the same arrangement of the cliches as stated above, but also have the thick figures "o" in the same positions, Nos. 2, 9, 10, 28, 37, and 45, in all the three values.

For the 10 c. it may be added that the variety with the inverted figure "T" is No. 36.

The defects are, naturally, still more conspicuous in this printing, the cliches being more worn:—

No. 21 is lettered "CENTESIMIL."

No. 39 is lettered "CENTESIMIL."

No. 57 has the damaged letter "A" in "STATI."

The earliest date that I have found for the 10 c. is November 20, and for the 20 c. December 9. It is probable

that these may exist used a few days earlier; but I am of opinion that the first value issued of the second printing was the 10 c., and the last the 5 c., since the latter is common unused and rare used.

To sum up what I have said about the postage stamps of the Provisional Government, it should be observed that, so far as the 5 c., 40 c., and 80 c. are concerned, there can be no difficulty in their classification. The colours of the 5 c. and the 40 c. of the two printings are distinctly different. Of the 80 c. I believe that there was only one printing. The difficulty is with the 10 c. and 20 c.; the colours of these give us no assistance, the dates of the postmarks are the only things that can help us. It would be of great advantage to be able to reconstruct the sheets of the first printing of these two values, but the difficulties in the way are very great, especially in the case of the 20 c., on account of the scarcity of pairs. All these stamps of the first printing are of considerable rarity, unused; the value that is the least scarce is undoubtedly the 5 c., but blocks even of that value are not often obtainable.

Of the 80 c., the brightest orange colour is the more valuable.

None of the values of the Second printing are rare, unused; even the variety of the 10 c. with inverted figure can be obtained fairly easily.

It is hardly necessary to state that the greatest rarity among these stamps is the 80 c., which in used condition is one of the rarest of philatelic treasures. As has been stated on previous occasions, only two copies are known. One, used with a 20 c. is on the address portion of a letter bearing the circular date stamps of Parma, December 17, 1859; it is in the fine collection of Dr. A. Chiesa. The other is not on a portion of a letter, and is in a great collection in Paris; this also bears the postmark of Parma, dated November, 1859. Both of these copies are in the olive-yellow tint.

The 5 c. and the 40 c. of the First Printing are scarce used, still they sometimes come into the market, though it is difficult to obtain really perfect copies.

Of the stamps of the Second Printing, in used condition, the rarest is the 5 c., which is considerably rarer than the 5 c. of the First Printing in that condition. I have noted that a considerable number of the copies that I have seen bear the postmark of Borgotaro. The 10 c. of the Second Printing is perhaps a little rarer used than that of the First; the variety with the figure "I" inverted is of considerable rarity. Of the 40 c. there does not appear to be any particular difference in rarity between used cop-

ies of the two printings.

The machine-made paper used for all these stamps was of bad quality, and very liable to deterioration, and that is no doubt one of the causes of the difficulty of obtaining copies in perfect condition. I would also point out that at that period envelopes of small, oblong shapes (ladies' size) were very commonly used, and as these allowed but little space for anything but the address, the stamps were often affixed too close to the edge of the envelope and folded over on the back of it, with most disastrous results from a philatelic point of view.

A question to which I have not yet been able to find an answer, is that of the introduction of the Sardinian postage stamps in the Province of Lunigiana, when the latter was separated from the Duchy of Parma. There were two post offices there at that time, at Bagnone and at Pontremoli. I do not know whether, under a Decree dated May 28, 1859 (No. 3407), issued by Lieutenant-General Prince Eugenio di Savoia Carignano, by which the postal tariff of Sardinia was put in force in Lunigiana from the 10 of June, the Sardinian postage stamps were also issued in that part of the former Duchy, as was certainly the case in the Province of Garfagnana, and in that part of Lunigiana which had belonged to the Duchy of Modena. An Inspector of the Sardinian Post Office Department was sent to Pontremoli in June, 1859, to reorganize the postal service, but a letter from there, dated the 27th of that month, from the Sardinian Post Office Department at Florence that "the Offices of the Lunigiana province of Parma had not been officially taken over by the Sardinian Administration." And this in spite of the fact that a Decree of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 11th of that month (No. 3434) had extended to Garfagnana and Lunigiana the Sardinian laws and decrees relating to the Post and Telegraph Services. These apparent contradictions may be accounted for by the uncertainties of the political situation at that period, in regard to the Provinces that formerly belonged to the Duchy of Parma.

In conclusion, I would say that I shall be very grateful to collectors if they will lend me, sending them to me either direct (to Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Rome) or through the publishers of this Journal, pairs or blocks of the 10 c. and 20 c. stamps of the first printing, with a view to the reconstruction of the plates of those values. I shall be very glad to be able to lay before collectors the results of my further work in this direction in a future article. We should thus obtain

the solution of a difficult problem presented by these stamps, which, although perhaps the ugliest of those of the old Italian States, are undoubtedly some of the most interesting, on account of the historical period at which they came into being, of their brief existence, and of the rarity of some of them.

**MONASTERY SUPPORTED  
BY POSTAGE STAMPS**  
\* \* \*

(From "West")

Hutchinson, Kansas.—Old postage stamps, gathered from the far corners of the world, pour into the little village of Liebenthal, near here, and support a large monastery of the Fathers of the Divine Word. The stamps are sold to collectors and the trade in them amounts to many thousand dollars a year, even though they are sold as cheap as \$2.50 for a thousand varieties. Other members of the order gather the stamps wherever they may be, being aided in the work by their parishioners. These stamps then are sent to the monastery at Liebenthal where they are soaked from the pieces of envelopes, sorted out and arranged by varieties and countries. Then they are put up in packets and disposed of at wholesale to stamp dealers, who sell them all over the world. Some of the packets sell for as high as \$200 for 200 varieties. While the bulk of the stamps that come into the monastery are of common varieties, which are sold by the pound—about 20,000 stamps at 50 cents—many are picked up which sell all the way from \$1 each to \$40 or \$50. This is particularly true of error or of provisional stamps, of which only a few may be issued until a new supply of regular stamps can be obtained.—Clipping sent by Waldo.

**THE YOUNG COLLECTOR**  
\* \* \*

An Idea from Mr. Courtenay Smith  
(From Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly)

Mr. Courtenay Smith, who is Hon. Life President of the Junior Philatelic Society of Australia, sends us the following suggestion for young collectors:—

"Many beginners and would-be collectors are timid about embarking in our hobby because of its apparent costliness. I say 'apparent,' for it need not be costly, in fact, to those whose finances are slender.

"A simple and very inexpensive means of indulging in a branch of philately at once interesting and instructive is afforded to everyone by taking up the collection, systematically, of the Post Office numerals, or official numbers, found on Australian used stamps previous to the most recent is-

ues, principally those of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, also, of course, on the older ones of Great Britain and other British Dominions.

"These stamps, coming under the category of 'heavily cancelled,' can at present be bought for a mere song, and the field of exploration is practically limitless. Individual collectors in Australia have already gone in for 'post office numerals,' notably those on the 2d. Diadems, and the 2d. De la Rue of New South Wales, especially those with the single lined watermark 2, which are quite plentiful, still. The object sought is to mount them in sequence, consecutively; and the search is most interesting.

"Personally, I have lately taken up the 1d. Victoria, Gibbons' type 54, issues 1887 and 1897, and they really make quite a striking show. In addition, one comes across uncommon postmarks, which form the nucleus of another kind of collecting at an infinitesimal cost—at the present time.

"I hope that this suggestion will bear fruit in the recruiting of a great many new collectors and in the encouragement of many hitherto dubious beginners. Such collecting is quite as enjoyable to novices as the plating of 'Views' and 'Laureates' is to advanced experts."

**A PROSECUTION AT BOW STREET**

**A Deal in Forged £1 British**  
\* \* \*

(From Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly)

At Bow Street Police Court on Saturday, May 10th, and again on Saturday, May 17th, George Lowden, alias Ellis, was charged before Sir Henry Curtis Bennett with obtaining the sum of £830 by false pretences from Mr. Jonas Lex, a diamond broker, of Holland Park Gardens, it being alleged that the money was paid for a number of King Edward £1 stamps now alleged to be forgeries.

Mr. Harry Wilson, appearing for the prosecution, explained that Mr. Lex took an interest in stamp collecting, and approached the accused with a view to the purchase of stamps. After various transactions the accused asked Mr. Lex whether he would pay £20 for the option of purchase of over 2,000 King Edward £1 stamps at a bargain price. The prosecutor paid this £20, and on April 29th, was told that the stamps had arrived, and was shown a sealed parcel. The accused said he had not at that time any authority to open the parcel, and suggested a call in the evening. The prosecutor duly called in the evening and inspected the stamps by artificial light. The accused assured him that the stamps were genuine and also the

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postmarks, and after some bargaining, the prosecutor parted with £810, which with the previous £20 made the £830, the subject of the charge. The following morning, however, Mr. Lex, on examining the stamps, became suspicious and, after taking expert advice, communicated with Scotland Yard, the result being that the accused was arrested.

At the second hearing, Mr. Alexander Scott Roberts, of Somerset House, deposed that the watermarks on the alleged forged stamps were produced by a totally different process from those on genuine stamps. Respecting the design, the difference between the genuine and the forged was chiefly noticeable in the crown and in the hair on the King's head.

Mr. Lex, giving evidence, said he agreed to buy 2,683 used £1 stamps at 7s. 9d. each. In cross examination by Mr. Myers (for the defence) he said he was not a stamp dealer, and had never sold any stamps. He had been collecting for about twelve months.

The accused was remanded on bail.

**PIONEER AEROPLANE  
MAIL ROUTES**

By Russel L. Stultz  
\* \* \*

(From New England Philatelist)

Credited with an age of scarcely two years, perhaps no movement in the entire history of postal progress has been so widely heralded and created so great an amount of discussion—at least not in recent years—as the establishment of the aeroplane post.

Inaugurated only in March, 1911, the chronicle of the aero mail routes in this country—as well as abroad—is as yet, comparatively brief, the institution having barely passed the embryo stage. However, it is an exceedingly fascinating narrative, the subject for which bids fair to occupy soon a prominent place in future postal annals. While the innovation is only as yet in its infancy; it is sufficiently advanced to substantiate by actual accomplishments its claims of adaptability to the exigencies of modern commercial requirements.

With the elapse of another decade, the service will probably have been so controlled and perfected as to be in almost universal existence—cor

tainly over short distances. Those who scoff now at the probability of a permanent aerial mail service may yet survive to witness the final stage in the evolution of the object of their once ridicule into an instrument of urgent usefulness.

During 1911, a number of flights were undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of transporting mail by aeroplane, the four most notable occurring in widely separated sections of the world. In India, experiments along such lines had been in progress and on March 14 an aerial postal service with a complete postal installation embracing all the red tape attached to the transportation of His Majesty's "Royal Mail," including special aerial postmarks, was established under the Indian Government postoffice regulations in connection with the United Provinces Exposition, at Allahabad. This service was under the personal supervision of Captain W. Wynham, the noted English aviator who organized the undertaking to demonstrate the absolute practicability of maintaining postal communication with a city, even though it may be undergoing a state of siege and is completely surrounded by the forces of the enemy. Over six thousand pieces of mail matter was placed in specially constructed mail pouches, which were carefully loaded upon an aeroplane and transported from the postal sub-station at the exposition grounds to the central post-office in Allahabad.

In France several months later, on August 13, Pierre Vedrines made a noteworthy flight from Issy-les-Moulineaux to Beauville near Trouville, a distance of one hundred twelve miles, carrying on the aeroplane a package of mail. He made the trip in one hour and forty-three minutes, or at a rate of somewhat better than sixty-five miles an hour considerably quicker than the fastest railway express between the two places.

Following closely after, in England, on September 8 an aerial mail service was established for a week between Hendon near London and Windsor, a distance of twenty miles, with the co-operation of the General Post Office, the proceeds being devoted to charity. Over 100,000 pieces of mail were carried during the existence of the service, all of which bore a distinctive cancellation.

Not to be surpassed by foreign postal administrations in the introduction of innovations directed toward the advancement of the service, United States Postmaster-General, Frank H. Hitchcock, on September 22 granted permission to the promoters of the International Aviation Meet, at Nassau Boulevard, Long Island, N. Y., to establish a postal sub-station on the

aviation grounds during the week Sept. 23 to October 1, the first example of its kind on the American continent. The service was maintained with but one day's interruption during the entire meet. A total of 43,247 pieces of mail were carried. During a portion of its existence, the route was under the personal direction of Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock, who on one occasion was a passenger on a bi-plane with Captain Beck and personally carried the mail pouch.

These instances do not include, however, the pioneer of all aeroplane postal routes. I refer to the service authorized by order of the United States Post Office Department, under date of November 3, 1910, which instructed J. McCurdy to convey mail by aeroplane, on November 5, from the North German Lloyd steamship "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" in New York Harbor to New York City, where it was to be transferred and distributed by post-office officials through the regular channels. The attempt was abandoned on the day for which announced because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Thus, without blare of trumpet or unfurling of flags, unheralded, was inaugurated one of the least anticipated instruments of postal transportation in a generation. Since its inception, numerous and distantly separated additions to the service have occurred, with the list constantly growing. From its establishment in Asia, thence on the Continent and in Great Britain to its introduction into the United States was but a natural and logical evolution.

Canada has a special paper wrapper for use by publishers in sending second class matter to the U. S. The one before us is a one cent wrapper, gray green series 1903-8 and bears the following printed words: This wrapper to be used only by publishers and for the sole purpose of mailing second class matter to the U. S.

During the Russo-Japanese war, large quantities of Russian stamps fell into Japanese hands in the way of capture. Those of which the authorities had cognisance amounted to 1,702,000 roubles in face value, comprising over 1,510,000 roubles in stamps for official documents (kantoku inshu), over 159,000 roubles in postage stamps for use 43,000 roubles in savings stamps, and over 810,000 roubles in certificate stamps. Of these, the stamps used for official correspondence between Government offices were of course of no value to anybody but the owners, but the rest were sold off to whatever buyer made the best offer. The Russian Government, hearing of this distribution of loot, promptly cancelled the

issue, changed the designs, and prohibited the use of old stamps. The buyers found themselves the possessors of large quantities of stamps which were of only second-rate value in the waste-paper market. The military authorities have now taken them back at the prices originally paid, and have burnt them. It is hard lines in these days of retrenchment, remarks the Japan Chronicle, but if the lesson in the vanity of paper values is learned, the money will not be altogether wasted.—Sent by Sanders in "West."

A new wrinkle has been added to the parcel post law—a C. O. D. feature will come into force July 1. The return fee for the money is 10c. The department has also ruled that parcels can be sent subject to special delivery. As yet books have not been admitted to the benefit of the law, but for what reason when other classes of merchandise are, one cannot see. I have seen printed library supplies so sent.—West

Edward W. Heusinger, a member of A. N. A., who is the President of the Texas Philatelic Association of San Antonio, is compiling a work that is entitled "International Stamp and Coin Collectors' and Dealers' Address Book." This will contain the name and address of all known collectors of stamps, postal cards, coins, paper money and philatelic literature in the world. Also a list of all the leading dealers in the trade, philatelic and numismatic associations, and collectors' associations. The first edition of this work will be issued this year, the charge for which will be one dollar. It is the intention of Mr. Heusinger to publish a list of public museums and other institutions possessing coin collections.—West.

Apparently the Japanese are using a system of free postage for their soldiers and sailors stationed abroad on a plan similar to the "Franchise Militaire" stamps of France. The 3-sen stamp of 1906 has been overprinted with native characters denoting this special use, and the overprinted stamps are being given out at the rate of two per month to each soldier or sailor for use on their letters to the home country.

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Crawford 1943

# REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY

Published in the Interests of Philately and Philatelists

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## THE CRAWFORD LIBRARY.

By B. T. K. Smith in Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.

The news of the bequest to the British Museum of the Philatelic Section of the Crawford Library has been so widely announced both in the general and philatelic press that it must be familiar to all our readers. They are doubtless also acquainted with the outlines of the history of that unique collection of philatelic literature, but we may briefly recall the fact that it was based on the purchase in 1901, at the price of £2,000, of the philatelic library of the late J. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, U. S. A.; that this was afterwards rendered to all intents and purposes complete by purchases from all parts of the world, but more especially by the acquisition in 1907 of the philatelic library of the late Amt-richter H. Fraenkel, of Berlin; and finally that in 1911 the "Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K. T." compiled by Mr. E. D. Bacon, was issued in two impressions, one destined for private circulation and the other for general publication through the Philatelic Literature Society.

The Philatelic Section of the Library represents, however, a mere fragment of the great Bibliotheca Lindesiana, and a clear understanding of this fact can in no degree lessen the gratitude and satisfaction with which philatelists have received the news of Lord Crawford's bequest. On the contrary, their recognition must be strengthened by realizing that it was one of the greatest lovers and students of books who brought the weight of his influence so powerfully to bear on the almost unknown literature of a half-known pursuit. That the expression "a mere fragment" is not exaggerated may be proved by the simple statement that the general catalogue of the Library extends to more than ten times the bulk of that of the philatelic books, and does not deal with various collections, subsidiary in character, but vast in extent, of Oriental books, and of ballads, broadsides and proclamations, of which separate catalogues have been published. Furthermore, the Catalogue in question takes no account of the fact that the whole

of the Crawford collections of manuscripts (except those relating to the family history and a small collection of autograph letters and documents of the French Revolution and First Empire) were sold some twelve years ago to Mrs. Rylands. The Oriental manuscripts alone were described as resting in 1898 on a thousand feet of shelving.

On the genesis of the Crawford Library, its late owner said that, so far as he was personally concerned, he could carry back for 300 years. His predecessors in the titles commenced a library, and brought it up during times of prosperity in Scotland, until it was considered to be the finest library existent in private hands in the North of Scotland. "Time passed on, and it was not always fair weather with us in Scotland in those days. It was a turbulent country. We quarrelled with our neighbours, and also with the powers that be, and the weak man that quarrels must necessarily go to the wall. So it was with us. Our fortunes went down, and the library was dispersed to a great extent, not, I regret to say, to the pecuniary advantage of my predecessors—sold to the cheeseman and butterman to wrap butter in. My father it was who started the renovation, and it was he who imbued me from the earliest time of recollection with a love of books, and I have kept it well kindled."

It was to the memory of his father as well as to his own son that Lord Crawford dedicated the Catalogue of his Library. His feeling in doing so was not a merely sentimental one and may perhaps be best interpreted by an utterance of his recorded at an earlier date. "It were a waste of time," he said, "to expatiate on a fact so self-evident as the benefit conferred on the human race at large, not only by the collectors of great libraries . . . but also . . . by the bibliographers who have made such collections their study, and thus furnished the key wherewith to unlock the treasures they contain. What may be less open to observation is the fact which grows ever more and more on one's apprehension, that a choice and well-ordered private library exercises an ennobling influence upon the family which possesses it, and through such, upon society."

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Yet, while he rendered an unstinting filial tribute to his father's work, he did not exempt it from a well-judged criticism on certain grounds. "Utility and interest liberally construed proved the test and ticket of admission, mere rarity being for the most part excluded. I cannot help saying that this policy was a mistaken one in his case . . . had he used but a quarter of the sums at his disposal in the purchasing of . . . the truly rare books of each section of his library, he would never  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

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**EDITOR**.....L. G. QUACKENBUSH  
**GENERAL MANAGER**.....S. F. REDFIELD  
**ASSISTANT MANAGER**.....M. E. CONNOLLY  
All communications for the Editorial department should be sent direct to the Editor, L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.  
All business communications should be sent to the REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Redfield Bldg., Cor. Main and Fulton Streets, Smethport, Pa.

**EXCHANGES**---Send one copy to the publication office and a second to L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y. We will reciprocate.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS**---Please send OLD as well as NEW address.

The publishers of REDFIELD'S STAMP WEEKLY stand back of every dealer using these columns. Send in your orders without hesitation, and when writing kindly state that you saw the advertisement in "Redfield's." It will take but a moment and the courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

Entered as second-class mail-matter December 19th, 1905, at the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Smethport, Pa.

**EDITORIAL**

**ANOTHER LINN HANDBOOK.**

We hail with pleasure the advent of No. 2 of Linn's Philatelic Handbooks—for several reasons. In the first place, we are under the impression (in fact, we believe it was distinctly so stated by Mr. Linn) that the fate of the whole series depended upon the reception accorded the initial number—in other words, that No. 1 was designed to test the temper of the collecting public; and that if it did not elicit a reasonable number of subscriptions to the series, the enterprise would be abandoned. The arrival of No. 2 is therefore proof presumptive that the checks have come rattling into Mr. Linn's office at a pleasant rate and that the continuance of the series is now assured.

Secondly, we accept this book as an omen that Mr. Linn has repaired the flood ravages. We are not aware whether his printing office suffered or no, but his home and business office, we had already heard, were very much damaged; so that this little book is doubly welcome as an evidence that Richard (or perhaps we had better say George) is himself once more.

Lastly, we rejoice in the appearance of No. 2 because we had some misgivings that Mr. Goodwin might very possibly throw up the whole thing in dis-

gust after some of the adverse and very unfair criticisms of his work that have appeared in certain stamp journals. The whole intent and purpose of the series seems to have been misunderstood in certain quarters; and the books judged as if they were for the sole requirements of specialists, instead of being, as they most manifestly are, written for popular and general philatelic consumption. Mr. Goodwin's plan and idea, if we understand it aright, is not to endeavor to supersede Tiffany or Tuff, but simply to place within the reach of the average, every-day collector a clear and practical digest of the latest and most authentic information about U. S. postal issues, from 1847 to date. It is most unfair to Mr. Goodwin to compare his work with the well-known works of Messrs. Tiffany and Luff. The latter used a larger canvas and wrote for a different audience. To instruct the young collector—and, therefore, by necessity, to compress, to simplify, to sharply avoid whatever was beyond the understanding of the novice—was the last thing in their thoughts. There are two distinct kinds of philatelic writing. One seeks to explain in the most unique manner every inch of the ground to be traversed; to print at whatever length every official note bearing on the subject which may be found in governmental archives, to trace with the utmost detail every process of production; to note with the greatest circumstantiality every matter which can even in the most remote degree cast the slightest gleam of light on the subject in hand.

This kind of writing is the grandeur and glory of philately; but it does not follow that a less elevated species of philatelic composition is not equally necessary and useful. There is another kind, best typified by the Melville Books, which aims to give in smaller compass and in more readable form the substance of the information contained in the larger works before mentioned. It is not to be pretended that they rank with the other. It is idle to compare the two. They move in different spheres of influence and usefulness. And we do not know why any man should be sneered at for emulating the achievements of Melville rather than of Luff.

Mr. Goodwin in this work deals with the well-known 1847 issue; and deals with it, so far as we can see, in a manner to deserve the greatest commendation. The collector who stores in his memory all that this little 50-page book tells him about these stamps will know quite as much about them as he will ever need to know or, in all probability, as he could derive from the most elaborate brochure.

If the Linn series continues along the lines it has begun, it should find a place on the shelves of every stamp collector who has any desire at all to collect U. S. stamps with appreciation and understanding.

**The Crawford Library**

(Continued from Page 1)

have repented the action."

Undoubtedly a very rich man, judged by any reasonable standard of wealth, Lord Crawford was by no means the possessor of boundless resources. He did not hesitate to tell the world so frankly, and there can be no indelicacy in reproducing his own published words. "In common with all persons who mainly derive their income from the pursuits of trade, I have suffered severely by the recurrent waves of commercial depression which have affected our country, as in whatever branch it may be that the depression shows itself, so suffer the producers of coal, iron and steel. Such adverse conditions fell upon me in 1887 and 1889, when I was called upon to redeem mortgages which had been laid upon the estates long ago, and I was forced to realize as best I could my only available resource being the library." Even at an earlier date, prior to the sale of the Marlborough Library in 1881, when this collection was offered to him privately for about £20,000, "though sorely tempted," he wrote, "I was unable to command the requisite amount in cash. Meanwhile Mr. Bernard Quaritch endeavored to get the necessary credit from his bankers, but unsuccessfully." That an immediate purchase at the price mentioned would have proved a fortunate investment was proved shortly afterwards by the fact that the "A-C" section alone realized £19,300, the total of the whole sale amounting to £56,500.

**CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.**

Mr. Poole's monthly, "Philatelic Opinion," continues to give its readers a capital money's-worth. We have been much taken with recent numbers, and the only fault we have to find is that these numbers do not contain sixty pages instead of sixteen. We should greatly like to see Mr. Poole branch out on a larger scale; for he has unquestionable ability as a philatelist, as a writer and as an editor—a rare combination—and it is a pity that he should not be able to carry out his ideas in a really large and splendid magazine. The present "Philatelic Opinion" admits no advertisements, save the publisher's own, and is therefore unlikely to grow as it deserves.

We have omitted to chronicle the advent of a new monthly from Boston, bearing title of "The Boston Philatelic News-Letter," two numbers of which have already been issued. This new candidate for public favor is as yet small of size and relatively unpretentious; but it is being conducted with no little vigor and originality. Whether it is really intended as a serious publishing venture, or merely as a diversion on the part of its publishers (Messrs. I. W. Risdon and Willard B. Savary, two well-known Boston amateurs), is a matter which is hard to determine; but it certainly displays some of the qualifications for permanent success.

We have been holding our ears to the ground for rumblings of opposition to the Chicago A. P. S. ticket, but thus far our utmost vigilance has not detected a single whisper.

This is evidently to be another tame and listless campaign. As we have so many times said, a little excitement over the annual election is, in our view, a great thing for the A. P. S. We should not care to see enough opposition to actually defeat Gen. Coolidge and his colleagues on the Chicago ticket (for we are for them to a man) but we would like to see someone give them a little run for their money.

Frank S. Parmelee of Omaha, at one time quite a well known stamp collector and dealer, has returned to the fold, and his advertisements are appearing in various journals. Mr. Parmelee is probably best remembered as publisher—in conjunction with Frank Brown, also of Omaha—of the American Philatelic Magazine, a decidedly good and able monthly of some twenty years since.

The Nassau Stamp Co. is keeping at it late in the season. They have bulletined a sale for June 19th; containing the collection of C. L. Norris-Newman, of Tientsin, China. China and the East form the staple of this collection which seems, from the catalogue, to be a decidedly attractive one.

We learn that the Mekeel-Severn-WyHe Co., of Boston, have published a new handbook for beginners, under the title "The Stamp Collector's Guide," which work, inasmuch as its author is that excellent writer, Mr. Poole, is certain to be both valuable and interesting. We are sorry not to review the book at length; but our Boston friends have thus far neglected to send us a review copy.

L. S. Charlick, a well known London dealer, whose large advertisements can scarcely have escaped the

notice of such American collectors as read the English stamp papers, is reported to have absconded for parts unknown, leaving just in time to dodge a warrant for obtaining credit by fraud. We have not as yet seen full particulars of the case, which has doubtless caused a great sensation in philatelic London.

The Nassau Stamp Co., which recently sold a portion of the well known U. S. collection of Mr. O. S. Hart, makes the interesting announcement that in the early fall it will sell at auction. Mr. Hart's celebrated accumulation of the 5c New York. This is probably the most notable specialized collection of a single stamp ever formed in this country. For some years back, Mr. Hart has been buying copies of this stamp right and left and has formed therefrom the wonderful collection which formed the basis for his book, "Some Notes on the New York Postmaster's Provisional Five Cent Black, 1845," published by Percy McG. Mann, of Philadelphia. It is stated that so extensive is the collection that it will make up 350 lots—all of this one stamp only—constituting a very unique auction, indeed, and one that is certain to attract the widest attention from U. S. specialists.

We learn from the Philadelphia Stamp News that an interesting public stamp exhibition was held at Honolulu on May 8th, under the auspices of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society. That there are some fine collections owned in Hawaii is proven by the fact that the chief prize winner at this exhibition—the Hawaiian collection of Chas. Hustace, Jr.—is valued at the goodly sum of \$50,000, and contains such items as a 5 cent and two 13 cent "Missionaries" and over 300 plated "Numerals."

The collection of the late Frank J. Besser, of Kansas City, one of the most widely known of American collections, was sold by auction in Chicago, June 14th, under the auspices of P. M. Wolsieffer.

"Everybody's Philatelist" for May springs quite a surprise on the collecting public; for, lo and behold, it is no longer published from Astoria, Oregon, but from San Francisco. Dr. Holt having lately cast in his fortunes with the latter city. The move should greatly increase the prosperity and enlarge the usefulness of Dr. Holt's excellent magazine; and is particularly opportune in view of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in San Francisco in 1913. San Francisco has for some time been without

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a philatelic monthly. "Everybody's" moves in the nick of time to do great service to San Francisco philately.

STAMP COLLECTING.

From Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

The following interesting article appeared in Tit-Bits (24-5-13) from the pen of Mr. P. C. Bishop:—

"Why this craze for specialism?" I am often asked. "What is the matter with general collecting?"

Nothing is the matter with general collecting; on the contrary, it is of infinitely greater value and interest, both to the general collector himself and to all those who may view his treasures, than a collection restricted to one country or a group of countries. But financial considerations enter very largely into philately nowadays—necessarily so, since large sums of money are locked up in stamps by our leading philatelists, both amateur and professional and to the man who wishes to regard his stamps as a safe and shrewd investment specialism offers far greater attractions than general collecting.

The market value of a general collection is always a more problematical matter than that of a good specialized collection. The latter, if it is of high class and tolerably complete, will generally command a ready market at a good price; the general album on the other hand, however valuable its contents, is not so easily disposed of, because the purchaser will generally desire only certain portions of it himself and will want to resell the remainder to other dealers or collectors. Another and more important consideration is that the specialized collection of a single country or a group will be complete, or will, at any rate, approach completion; while that is practically impossible nowadays in the case of a collection of the whole world's postal issues. Specialism, in short, means excellence in some branch or department of the hobby, and that excellence spells solid cash when it comes to disposing of one's collection. There is always big money—and quick money, too—for anything, which is the best of its kind.

Mr. M. P. Castle, after being thrice vice-president of the Royal Philatelic Society, is now chosen as its president in succession to the late Earl of

Crawford. The new vice-president, succeeding Mr. Castle, is Mr. E. Deny Bacon. These two gentlemen are prominent figures in the world of stamp collecting. The measure of the excellence of a philatelic collection, as of any collection, is the price it will fetch in hard cash, and it is sufficient to say of Mr. Castle that his various Colonial and European collections have sold for prices running well into five figures.

Mr. Bacon, though less prolific in the formation of collections, is one of our most distinguished men on the literary or academic side of the hobby. It was he who classified and arranged the great "Tapping" stamp collection in the King's Library at the British Museum, he also compiled the monumental catalogue of the late Lord Crawford library of philatelic literature, and it is fair to assume that he will be asked to undertake the curatorship of that library now that is bequeathed to the nation.

Great Britain, the mother of the postage stamp, has never yet used what many other nations regard as an absolutely necessary adjunct to the postage stamp proper—namely, the "postage due" or "unpaid letter" stamp. For over seventy years the postal authorities on these islands have been content to indicate insufficient or "excess postage by roughly writing or stamping on the envelopes or wrapper the amount to be collected by the postman at the consignee's door. Now, apparently, this is all to be changed. The Postmaster-General, in a recent speech, has clearly foreshadowed an intention to issue special adhesive stamps for "postage due" purposes.

The old rough-and-ready system had its drawbacks, perhaps, but from a stamp collector's point of view the new system will be a greater evil. An "unpaid letter" issue for Great Britain only would not greatly matter, for presumably not more than six or eight values, ranging from 1d. to 1s., will be required; but almost certainly the example of the Mother Country will be followed in every quarter of the Empire.

At a very moderate computation this will mean an addition of 200 or more to the list of British Colonial stamps. Hitherto the only Colonial "unpaid letter" issues have been those of the Australian colonies, Canada, Grenada, Labuan, New Zealand, North Borneo, Transvaal and Trinidad. Foreign countries, of course, have used adhesive stamps for postage due purposes for many years past. I can foresee philatelists reviving in the near future an old controversy: "is a postage due stamp a postage stamp?" This question, in fact, has

already been set down for discussion at the meeting of the Society of Stamp Collectors on May 27th.

### IS STAMP COLLECTING A FARCE?

#### An Extract from the Humorous Opening Paper of a Liverpool Philatelic Society Debate.

By Hubert Armstrong, M. D.

I shall not begin by adopting the old schoolboy plan of going to the dictionary for the definition of a farce, nor to the encyclopaedia for further similar padding, though my first argument is based on the metaphor involved in the term "farce." A farce, as we all know, is a play. Stamp collecting is play; at any rate it is not work, and what is not work must be play—ergo, stamp collecting is a farce! Q. E. D.

It is a pleasing little contention of collectors, a fiction which harms nobody and helps to maintain their self-respect, that philately is a "science." Now I ask you seriously if you can imagine anything more farcical, and less like the serious pursuit of a branch of learning, than a scattered host of young men and maidens, old men and children, all engaged in accumulating little pieces of printed paper, and plastering them down by various methods in more or less untidy albums!

The players in this amusing comedy have a book which is their bible, prayerbook and vade mecum generally. They carry it about and consult it frequently. It suggests a riddle of the old type:—When is a door not a door? When is a book not a book? Answer: When it's a cat! Familiarity with the contents of this feline volume prevent you from being "done in the eye" when adding to your collection, and gives you a pull over the ignorant when swapping. By the way, I believe it is considered good policy never to swap stamps in mid-river. They are apt to blow overboard, and the ferry boat captains have instructions not to launch the lifeboats for anything less than a twopenny Mauritius.

But to return to our—cats. What evidence do we find in this to back up my contention? This is a serious book which would not dare to treat its readers and devotees in anything but a serious manner did not know that it was but one element in one huge farce. Therefore, on one page you will find "Variety" the burele band. These are from the margin of the sheets and the price 30/- (They cost 1/2d. over the counter!) Some pages further on, with its tongue in its cheek, this cat gravely informs you that "stamps without watermark are now omitted, as they are believed to

be specimens from watermarked sheets which have escaped falling on the watermark." In other words "from the margin of the sheets!"

Again on page 33 of this precious tome (a copy of which I have borrowed for the purpose of this paper) I find quite a little essay about some mysterious paper known as chalky, and the statement that for the present "we have decided not to list (in Italics) varieties on the chalky paper, while on page 198 occur as large as life "A. Ordinary unsurfaced paper" 44 varieties in 4 perforations and one double surcharge, followed by "B. Chalk-surfaced paper"—28 varieties of all sorts and descriptions. After which for some pages there is a beautiful antiphony of these papers, which, mark you, "we have decided not to list!" A merry world, my masters.

Let us take one more example. In a country called New Zealand I find an issue of 1882 to 1897 split up into no less than seven sections distinguished by differences of perforation, all minutely differentiated from each other. In 1898 there was a new issue, and here I notice "Perf. 12 to 14, 14 and 15." All lumped together without even a wink! Truly the cat is as useful for my argument as for the punishment of criminals.

Even the law regards stamp collectors as beneath contempt. For observe that if you are a collector and dispose of a stamp from an exchange sheet, you may write all sorts of descriptive lies about it, and price it at a fictitious value in order to deceive, and the purchaser on discovering his grievous error has no remedy. The buyer and seller were but playing a game, and we do not legislate for farces. If you are a dealer you are not supposed to be a collector, you are only taking part in the farce in an attempt to make a living out of other people's folly, and the law which loves to harry a man at his trade, decrees that you must guarantee your wares. This must be an awful nuisance at times. I have frequently profited by my immunity as an amateur to unload—but that's another story, and we won't say anything more about it except that it was before I joined this society. Hawke need pigeons to pluck, and this society is all hawks!

Other arguments occur to me, but I do not wish to depress you unduly.

#### RECEIVED FROM THE TRADE.

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly—June, 1913—pp. 6—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

Warren H. Colson's Monthly News Letter—June 1913—Warren H. Colson, Boston, Mass.

