

Grainford 2323(2)



**BEST STAMP
AND
POSTCARD EXCHANGE.**

BEST STAMP AND POSTCARD EXCHANGE.

Henry George, Pub.,
985 7th St., — Milwaukee, Wis.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
25c per year anywhere in the world.

ADVERTISING RATES:
25c per inch of 10 lines.

Published 4 times a year.

EDITORIAL.

We want agents to take subscriptions for us everywhere—liberal commissions paid.

If this number is received by you as a sample copy, we trust you will subscribe at once, and not put it off in the hope that your name has got on our mailing list and will be kept there. It will be to our aim to send our available samples to a new list of names each issue and in case you wish to receive the B. S. & P. C. Exchange regularly, it will be necessary to subscribe.

We want stamp news of every description—send what you have with price.

We will exchange 2 copies with all collector's papers.

NOVEL THEFT POSSIBLE BY STAMP COLLECTING.

Steal \$10,000 from the government in such a way that the government does not lose a cent by the transaction. Can it be done? It can if the charge against Arthur M. Travers, former chief clerk to the third assistant postmaster general at Washington, D. C., holds up. He has been dismissed from the service.

Travers's offense is unique. It was made possible because people "save stamps."

Everybody knows the value of a stamp or coin increases with its rarity. It would pay a man if he could purchase every copy of a certain issue of postage stamps and then destroy all but one of that issue. He could sell that single stamp for many times what the issue cost him.

The postoffice department has in its possession a limited number of all issues of United States stamps. Many of the older issues have become very rare.

Travers, who had charge of the selling and issue of stamps, found that he had a regular gold mine in his charge, provided he could sell some of the very rare stamps to the dealers. So he simply certified that a portion of the stamps under his charge—being obsolete issues as far as use by the public was concerned—has been legally destroyed after condemnation. Instead of destroying them, however, he withheld them and substituted stamps in current use to an amount equal to those condemned, disposing of the rare issues to dealers at a large profit.

Travers has been indicted by the grand jury. But as a matter of fact, nobody seems very sure that Travers has violated any law, or whether a man can be convicted of stealing when he hasn't stolen anything.

BEST STAMP AND POSTCARD EXCHANGE

Vol. I.

Milwaukee, Wis., July, 1911.

No. 1.

Philatelic Journalism In Wisconsin,

By L. G. Dorpat.

So far Wisconsin has not produced much in the line of philatelic publications, and what has been published seems to be little known. While the history of endeavors in other states is being written, Wisconsin ought not to remain behind. If we have not much to show up, we should at least know what we have.

The object of these lines therefore is, to interest Wisconsin collectors and their friends everywhere in the compilation of a comprehensive list of whatever may have been published in the interest of stamp collecting in this state, and to enlist their co-operation for that purpose.

The writer has before him two copies of **The Badger Philatelist**, published at Viroqua, Wis. One is Vol. I, 6x7 and is dated Jan. & Feb., 1886; the other is Vol. I, No. 8. (Whole No. 6), dated August, 1896. From the contents it seems evident that the year "1886" is a printer's error and should read "1896." (In both numbers the B. E. Brown Pub. Co. of Janesville, Wis., announces the publication of a collector's blue book of Wisconsin. Was this ever published?)

Then there are two numbers of **The Wisconsin Philatelist**, published by Archie L. Govey of DePere, Wis. One is Vol. I, No. 2, dated February, 1897, and the other is Vol. I, No. 1,

dated November, 1898. Here is evidently a printer's error also, and the writer is unable to correct it.

About the same time that **The Wis. Phil.** appeared at DePere, Mr. H. D. Ruehlman of Sharon, Wis., published a **Wisconsin Philatelic Blue Book**. It came out in the spring of 1897.

The Philatelic Monthly, published by Mr. Henry George of Milwaukee, Wis. The following Nos. are in the writer's possession:

Vol. I, No. 5, Sept., 1909—Jan. 1910.

Vol. II, No. 2, February, 1910—Vol. II, No. 4, April, 1910.

Vol. I, No. 6, November, 1909.

The Stamp and Post Card Collector was published in Milwaukee in 1907, and the writer has seen Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Vol. I.

The Globe Trotter, official organ of Milwaukee, Wis., began publication in Jan., 1902. From No. 19 on it contains a stamp department. No. 37 is to appear now. The writer has all Nos. except 2, 8 & 11.

Anybody having anything about stamps published in Wisconsin and not mentioned above, or having any information about such publications is respectfully requested to correspond with the writer.

L. G. DORPAT,
Wayside, Wis.

BEST STAMP AND POSTCARD CLUB.

Director: Henry George, 987 7th St.,
Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

Dues: 15c per year including this pa-
per.

MEMBERS:

No. 1—Y. G. Leekun, 113, Des Vo-
eux Road West, Hong Kong, China.
Will exchange good stamps of British
Colonies.

No. 2—M. J. Hudd, 14, Union Park,
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No. 3—A. R. Benjamin, St. Thom-
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Postcards.

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changes good stamps and postcards.

No. 7—F. L. Goodman, 43 Elm
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Eng. Will exchange view cards and
used foreign stamps.

No. 8—A. M. Wright, 37 Norton St.,
Dorchester, Mass. Deal in stamps;
will exchange stamps at Scotts.

“Watch us grow.”

The People Want Parcels Post.

The economy which is possible in
the development of parcels post on
rural mail routes is obvious to anyone
who stops to think. The average
weight of mail carried by each rural
carrier is 25 pounds, the load rarely
exceeding 50 pounds. As these carri-
ers are equipped with vehicles and
have been carrying packages “for
convenience” they could, without
hardship, carry an additional weight
of probably 100 pounds.

Why is there delay in affording the
people a boon which in this instance
it would cost so little to grant? Ar-
tificial opposition, stirred up by the
express companies, which do not want
their exorbitant profits reduced, is
the explanation which some people ac-
cept as accounting most plausibly for
what otherwise would be anomalous.

From Philadelphia, where the Trav-
elers' Protective Association is about
to hold its national convention, comes
the statement that commercial drum-
mers generally are opposed to parcels
post and will fulminate resolutions
against it. That the Association will
take this stand may be merely asser-
tion revealing a wish that is father
to a thought. But whether or not
the commercial travelers favor par-
cels post, there are people who do.
Last April representatives of at least
10,000,000 American citizens, includ-
ing the great agricultural associations
of the country, the National Grange,
the Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Na-
tional Congress, the Retail Dry Goods
Association of New York, the Associ-
ated Retailers of St. Louis, the Manu-
facturing Perfumers of the United
States, the American Florists' Asso-
ciation and others appeared before

the House postal committee demanding a domestic express post like that granted to other countries.

In the face of overwhelming popular demand for parcels post, and its obvious reasonableness, the probability is that, despite the opposition of selfish interests, it must be granted soon, for this is a country in which the people get what they want even when it costs money. The parcels post would be likely to prove so profitable on rural free delivery routes that there would be no danger of adding to the postal deficit by its adoption. General De Graw, who is at the head of the Rural Delivery in the Postoffice Department, calculates that if every one of the rural free delivery carriers were to carry an average of three packages a day at the cost of 25 cents each, there would be a return of \$16,000,000, which is now lost to the government. This would justify the slogan, "Start parcels post and abolish the deficit!"

Canada is making arrangements for an independent gold coinage. It will set up a mint of its own and issue coins with distinctive devices, of denominations and intrinsic value which will make them exchangeable on a parity with the gold coins of the United States. This is in harmony with the spirit of reciprocity. With trade relations between the Dominion and the Republic practically unobstructed there will be commercial benefits on both sides of the line. This is what President Taft is working for, and what the House of Representatives has voted for, and what the Senate will concur in if it pays heed to the

wishes of the majority of the American people.

Growth of the Postal Service.

In Washington's administration the Postmaster General had only one clerk. There were only 75 postoffices and 1,875 miles of post roads in the United States. The cost of the mail transportation was \$22,935, the total revenue \$37,935, the total expenditure \$32,140, leaving a surplus of \$5,795. It was not until 1838 that the idea of utilizing the railroads in the mail service was thought of, and the present railway mail service was not inaugurated until 1864, when it was begun by Col. Armstrong.

BEST STAMP & P. C. E.	25c
Stamp & Coin Collector	50c
1000 Hinges	10c
Total	85c
All for 30c.	

THE VARIETIES OF U. S. ENVELOPES OF 1899.

By J. Clifford Safley.

The 1899 issue of U. S. envelopes covers at least one page of your album and when grouped together they make a very attractive page. The colors of the stamps are mostly very rich as are also the colors of the paper on which they are printed.

Of the two cent denomination there are three distinct varieties, namely, Die A, Die B and Die C. In the type

of Die A, the bust points to the first notch on the outside of the inner oval, and is slightly concave below.

In Die B the bust points to the middle of the second notch of the inner oval and is hollow below. This is the most common of the die varieties of the two cent denomination.

Taking Die C, which is perhaps the least common of the three, into consideration, we find that it is very nearly the same as the preceding type with the addition that the hair is flowing and there appears to be no ribbon around the queue.

Of the four cent denomination there are also three dies. In Die A the bust is pointed and is not draped as in the others. In Die B, the bust is broad and draped while in Die C the head is a trifle larger than in the other two types and the inner notched oval has been omitted.

On white paper there were eight varieties issued, the one cent green, two cent carmine in all three dies, four cent brown in all three dies, and the five cent blue. All of these but the four cent Die B are common unused while five of them are common used.

On amber paper there are all the varieties that are in white with the exception that there is no four cent Die B. Most of these stamps are common both used and unused.

Oriental buff paper supports only four varieties, the one cent green, and the two cent carmine in all dies. These envelopes are common unused and the one cent used. On blue paper one will find one cent green and two cent carmine in all dies. The one cent and the two cent Die B varieties are common, while the other two varieties are by no means scarce they

demand a higher premium than the first two named.

Lastly and least of all in number of varieties we find only the one cent green on manilla paper.

There has been in the last few years a considerable amount of discussion about a so-called orange envelope of this issue. The orange envelope first appeared upon but one color of paper in two cent denomination only. Soon afterward it appeared on all papers. It has been proven that the application of chlorine fumes to the envelope will change the color of the stamp but will not change that of the paper nor will it otherwise affect it.

There are no spaces provided for these envelopes in most printed albums which shows that they are not very popular with most collectors.

There are, however, many shades of the various values of the 1899 issue.

YOU ARE NEXT.

In order to increase our subscription list, we have decided to make the following combination offer:

Best Stamp & P. C. E.....	25c
Stamp & Coin Collector.....	50c
1000 good hinges.....	10c
15 Word ad. in Ex. Column.....	15c

Total value.....\$1.00

ALL OF THE ABOVE FOR 30c.

Subscribe Now!

There was a little man
 And he had a little book
 Of stamps stuck down with gum, gum,
 gum.
 And when he went to sell,
 The dealer said, "Oh,—well!"
 Because they were on the bum, bum,
 bum.

ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

By Geo. H. Corbet.

When I heard of Mr. George's intention of publishing a first class Stamp & P. C. Exchange paper—it seemed to me a long felt want was being filled. This country is without a first class trade paper like our English and European countries have. Although several of our papers have very good exchange columns none of them make a feature of this, nor is there any that devote all their space to trade ads., unless the Buyer's Bulletin of Detroit could be counted as such. But there is a good field for a first class trade paper. England has several and her collectors support them well. Many ads. from collectors in this country will be found in these papers. It is up to some enterprising publisher to supply this want, and it remains to be seen if the Best Stamp and Post Card Exchange will fill the bill.

Are South & Central American countries coming to the front again? It seems that way at least. This class of stamps shall always be more or less popular with collectors, and there are very few selections of approvals going to the beginner and medium collector that do not contain a number of these pretty stamps. Although this is not the class of stamps that bring the best prices when a collector comes to dispose of his collection—they are the usual starting point in the beginner's collection and surely put up a nice appearance in a collection or on approval sheets.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES.

J. W. Scott.

The history of U. S. commemorative postage is quite interesting and illustrates the waning interest taken in this class of stamps. Without counting the pair of envelope stamps issued in 1876 and printed in the exhibition building in Philadelphia, principally to illustrate the mode of manufacture, we have now had seven series of these stamps as follows:

1893. To commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus. Exhibition at Chicago. Set of sixteen stamps from 1c to \$5.00, face value \$16.34.

1898. To commemorate the settlement of the great West and called the Trans-Mississippi issue. Exhibition held at Omaha. Nine stamps 1c to \$2.00, face value \$3.80.

1901. To commemorate the Pan-American exhibition held at Buffalo. Six stamps 1c to 10c, face value 30c.

1904. To commemorate the purchase of Louisiana from France. Exhibition held at St. Louis. Five stamps 1 to 10c, face value 21c.

1907—To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, Va. Three stamps 1, 2 and 5c.

1909. To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. One 2c stamp.

1909. Alaska-Yukon exhibition. One 2c stamp.

Thus it will be seen that the department has been letting us down gradually and has got to a point where we can go no lower. Undoubtedly these stamps have been a source of pleasure to a large number of people and we believe has produced a small profit to the government. The first set certainly represented more money than could be spared by the great majority of collectors. The last few issues are not enough to be interesting. We should advise going back about midway and making future commemorative sets to count up about six stamps totalling about fifty cents face. —Ex.

ACME.

ACME.

I WISH TO BUY STAMPS.

All countries and issues — any quantity, also want new issues — send me samples stating amount you have and price.

Send for a sample copy of The New Yorker a collector's paper — now in its second year.

GEORGE H. CORBET,

2428 N. Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Acme Approvals

Acme Packets.

FREE! FREE!

3 months' trial subscription to the Stamp & Coin Collector if you will send 2 cent stamp to help pay postage. Stamp & Coin Collector, 407 R. Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For 25c I'll send formulas for artificial maple syrup and best Cholera Morbus Pills on Earth. Adam Horn, Batavia, N. Y.

Always mention the B. S. & P. C.E. It will benefit you, the advertiser and us. Thanks.

This space for sale

on yearly contract.

Write for terms to Publisher.

Only if you mention this paper. 100 var. postage, revenues and cut envelopes of United States, in an Unused 3c War envelope, for 12c — 50 var. postage only, U. S., 7c.

Illustrated Album to hold 1200 stamps—9c.

Approvals at 60%. Reference please. We buy stamps.

A. M. WRIGHT,
37 Norton Street,
Dorchester, Mass.

Best Stamp & Postcard Exchange,
HENRY GEORGE, Pub.,
 985 7th St., — Milwaukee, Wis.

Subscription Price:—25c a year in the U. S. and possessions, Canada and Mexico. All other countries, 40c.

Advertising Rates: Displayed, 25c an inch; $\frac{1}{4}$ page, 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ page, \$1.50; whole page, \$2.50.

Exchanges: We desire to exchange 2 copies with all collectors' papers.

An Evening's Entertainment.

One cannot always be buying stamps, and on those occasions when interest lags because funds are low, it is well to remember that a good deal of entertainment and instruction can be got out of such stamps as one already possesses. A heap of common U. S. A., for example, may be made to yield up the secret of the different kinds of paper of the issues of 1890, 1895, 1898, etc.; this is an accomplishment worth learning. After a few lessons a collector should be able to say whether the 4c under review is of the issue of 1895 or 1898, and the same with other denominations. Watermarks, too, on these stamps, are worth learning to know at sight; also a good evening's entertainment can be gotten out of gathering as many shades as possible. Of the 2c there are quite a few shades, of the 4c there are three or four, and of the 6c, two or three, and these shades have a meaning, because different printing on different dates seems to have been made in different shades.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

in The Commercial as a circular mailer, 10c one issue, 3 for 25c, one year \$1.00. If you wish to receive a big mail, your name under that heading at the same rate. We mail circulars at 15c per 100, size 6x9. Name and addresses of Reading and Berks Co. buyers at 15c per 100.

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all the stamp news, send 25c to-day for a year's subscription to the—
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We offer more for the money! Desirable premiums free. A sample copy will convince you, and will be sent for a stamp. Do it now.

LEON CARTER GROSJEAN,
 1227 Oakland St. Shreveport, La.

THE NEW YORKER.

January, 1912.

If the most popular writers and philatelists can make one magazine better than another the January, 1912 issue of the New Yorker will rank as one of the best stamp journals published.

The New Yorker for 1912 will show a big improvement over the past year. Many valuable articles from the best writers will appear.

Two Subscription Offers.

No. 1. Send 10c for three month trial subscription and get our big January 1912 issue free.

No. 2. Send 35c for a year's subscription and receive your choice of 10 all different South and Central American stamps from Canal Zone, etc., or a 20 word ad free in our exchange column.

THE NEW YORKER,
 627 Summit Ave., Westfield, N. J.



70 per cent discount from my approval books. Reference, Weiss, 1497 Third Ave., New York City.

Always mention this journal when you write advertisers.

THE BEST STAMP & POSTCARD EXCHANGE.

Vol. I.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 1, 1912.

No. 3.

Forming a Philatelic Library.

by Wm. M. Carter.

How to form a philatelic library is a question which comes to most collectors' minds. The library of many collectors is formed of a Scott's catalogue, a few sample copies of philatelic journals; and possibly one of two magazines to which the owner is a regular subscriber. Others do not even take the trouble to save the papers that do reach them but as soon as each number is read it is destroyed. This is a great mistake, because the collector who wishes to study his stamps will find a big help in a library of his own, which he can refer to from time to time.

The cost is not great, and I shall try to show the beginner how he may start his library at a small cost to himself.

First, buy a Scott's catalogue which no collector should be without. The cost of this book is 75c, cloth bound.

Next subscribe to a weekly stamp paper. We have three first class stamp weeklies in this country, as follows: Philadelphia Stamp News, Redfield's Stamp Weekly and Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News. All of these papers are first class weeklies, and it would be hard to pick out the best one of the three. The best way would be to send 10c to each paper for a ten weeks' trial subscription, and at the end of that time pick out the one you wish to have come regular.

Next—subscribe for one or more stamp monthlies—you have a large number of monthlies to select from and the best way of deciding, would be to send for sample copies or 10c for three months' trial subscription. The following are all good papers for

stamp collectors: Best Stamp & Post Card Exchange, Collectors' Monthly, The New Yorker, Collectors' Review, Western Collector, Southern Philatelist, Hobbyist, Everybody's Philatelist, Stamp Journal, Collectors' Journal, The West. There are others (not so well known) which I do not recall at this moment.

For the beginner, I would recommend the following plan. Start by subscribing to three of the above, and add the balance, one a month, as you go along.

At the end of a year you will be surprised at the size of your library.

Keep at it, as it can never be too large or too valuable.

END.

Publisher's note—Collectors wishing the address of any of the above papers may obtain same from the publisher. To anyone interested in starting a library of this kind we make the following offer which is really a special one, and good only for a short time.

Best Stamp & Post Card Exchange, publisher's price 25c per year.

The New Yorker, publisher's price 35c per year.

Western Collector, publisher's price 25c per year.

Total value 85c.

We will have the above magazines sent one year to the address you furnish for 50 cents.

Best Stamp & Portcard Club

An International Exchange.

Conducted by

Henry George, 985 Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

J. Dejung, Jr., 27 N. Stevens St., Rhinelander, Wis. Translator.

Representatives:

Connecticut: M. W. Taylor, 41 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford.

France: Maxime Baumann, Gagny, (S. & O.).

We offer good terms to represent us. Write now and represent your state or country.

The objects of this club are to bring collectors everywhere in closer touch with each other, and to maintain a Bureau of Translation for Foreign Exchanges.

Dues: 25c in the United States and possessions, Canada and Mexico. Elsewhere: 40c.

KEY FOR CLUB.

Class 1, a. Wishes to exchange stamps; b. Postcards, c. coins.

Class 2, a. Wishes to exchange curios, b. philatelic literature, c. cigar bands.

Class 3, a. Wishes to become more proficient in a foreign language.

List of Abbreviations for Foreign Languages.

F. French, E. English, G. German, I. Italian, S. Spanish, P. Portuguese, Da. Danish, Esp. Esperanto, N. Norwegian, D. Dutch, Sw. Swedish.

Note: When you send in your application, please be guided by the above

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 23. Kenneth P. Emory, Box 432, Honolulu, T. H. Deals in U. S. and Hawaiian stamps.

No. 24. Walter J. Ossege, 1629 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Class 1, a., b.

No. 25. Alfredo Villagran, Casilla 3129, Valparaiso, Chili. Class 1, a., b.

No. 26. J. Dejung, Jr., Rhinelander, Wis., 27 N. Stevens St., Class 1, a., b. Corresponds in any language, colored views and foreign correspondence preferred

No. 27. Maxime Bauman, Les Saules, Gagny (S. & O.) France. Class 1, a. b.

No. 28. V. L. Ochse, Chief Accountant's Office Statistical Branch, S. A. Railway, Johannesburg, S. Africa. Class 1, b.

No. 29. Ch. Carion, Prof. at College, 154 Rue N. Dame, Marne, Sezanne, France. Class 1, a.

No. 30. Ernst Finkelmeier, Secy. to the Peruvian Consulate, Hamburg 5, Ernst Merck Str. 12/14, Germany. Class 1, b.

No. 31. Herbert Clark, Malta House, Angmering, Sussex, Eng. Class 2, b.

LISTEN!

I have just finished looking through the "Best Stamp & P. C. Exchange" and think it is a fine little paper. There is not much of it so far, but what there is, is full of meat. If every member lays himself out to secure another and they in turn others; my, but things will hum in the near future. Watch it grow! All together comrades. A string full and a long one. Fred. L. Goodman, Liverpool, England. No. 7.

PHILATELIC JOURNALISM IN WISCONSIN.

By L. G. Dorpat, Wayside, Wis.

In the "Philatelic Index" I find but one more paper mentioned, the Wisconsin Philatelist, besides those already named in No. 2 of this paper.

Mr. William R. Ricketts of Fory Fort, Pa., was so kind as to furnish the following details:

1.—**Advertising Record**, March, 1911 Henry George, Milwaukee. I, 1, complete issue, 4 pp. $6\frac{7}{8} \times 5$ in. Continuation of "Philatelic Monthly." See also "Best Stamp & Post Card Exchange."

2.—**Advocate**, Sept. 1901-1904. Walter F. Zahn, Milwaukee. Vols. I, II, III, IV.—A Monthly Magazine for Philatelists. I have only one No. IV No. 1, Sept. 1904, 16 pp., $9\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Bacon does not mention it).

3.—**Agent's Advance**, Oct., 1894—Feb., 1895 (?). W. F. Cherington & Co., Viroqua.

Vol. I, 1 (Oct. ?), 2, 3 (Dec.), 4 (Jan.), 5 (?) Feb. ?. I have only one No. I, 3 (Dec., 1894, 8 pp. $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Bacon mentions a No. 4 (Jan.) 1895, in Lord Crawford's Library. He also says "Partly Philatelic." My No. is about all philatelic.

4.—**Badger**, (?) 1898. The Badger, Milwaukee, Wis. E. B. Jones has the only copy I know of I, 1. (Wanting in Crawford's Library). Must be very rare.

5.—**Badger Philatelist**, Aug., 1895 to Aug., 1896. W. F. Cherington & Co.

Vol. I, 1 (Aug. '95), 2, 3, 4 (Nov.-Dec.), 6-7 (Jan.-Feb., 1886 wrongly dated for 1896), 8 (Aug. '96) (Whole No. 6) —No. 1, $5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. 8 pp., pink p. Cover, 2, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, same; 3, $5\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Supp. L 2 pp. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. pink paper, 8 pp. pink p. cover; 4, 6-7), 8, 4 pp. $8 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in. no covers. (There is no No. 5, but 4 is dated Nov. & Dec., 1895 and should be numbered (4-5).

6.—**Badger Stamp Notes**, Apr. 1905 Mar., 1906. Reim Stamp & Pub. Co., Milwaukee. I, 1 (Apr., 1905, 2 (?) 3 (?). Continued as "United Stamp

Journal."

I, 4 (Mar., 1906), 9×6 , No. 1, 14 pp. 4, 14 pp. (Purplish, Blue, or orange-red paper cover). I have a letter from the publisher as I was a subscriber to this, stating that 2 and 3 would be issued immediately and would be sent. (I never received them, although I wrote for them). WERE THEY ISSUED? No. 1 has no cover. Crawford has No. 1 & 4).

7.—**Badger State Advertiser**, April 1894. Williams & Co., Palmyra, I, 1. Complete issue, 4 pp. $8\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in.

8.—**Badger State Philatelist**, Dec., 1887 to Aug., 1889. N. E. Carter, Delevan.

I, 1 (Dec. '87), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (Nov. '88).

II. (Dec. '88), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (Aug. '89). 4 to 12 pp. for I; 8 pp. for II, each No.; I can only give size approximately as my set is bound and probably trimmed. I 1, $9\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$; all others $9\frac{1}{8} \times 6$ in.; all Nos. from I, 3 have a blue paper cover.

9.—**Best Stamp and Post Card Exchange**, July, 1911, current, Henry George, Milwaukee.

I, 1 (July), 2 (Oct.) Each 8 pp. See "Philatelic Monthly." See "Advertising Record."

10.—**Country Youth**, 1890 to (?) July, 1893, W. J. Kenrick & Frank Fortune, Milwaukee.

I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (? I cannot say how many Nos. were issued of Vol. I, or whether it is philatelic or not; Bacon does not mention this, so I guess it is non-philatelic).

II. 1 (Jan., 1892), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (7-8 (Jul.-Aug.)), 9, 10, 11, 12. (Dec). III (1-2) Jan.-Feb.), 3, (4-5-6) (A. M. J. (?), 7 (Jul. '93). Contains a stamp Dept. "Collector." I only have II, 6—III, (1-2), 3. Each No. has a paper cover of II, III. I— $5\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. my three Nos. each have 8 pp.

11.—**Cream City Philatelist**, Feb., 1891, Chas. Test Taylor, Milwaukee. 1. Complete issue. 16 pp. $9 \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ in. paper cover.

12.—**Cyclone**, Dec. 1900 to Aug., 1902, Ervin R. Mill, Hika.

I, 1 (Dec. '00), 2, 3, 4, 5 (May), 6, (7-8), 9, 10, 11, 12 (Dec.). II, 1 (Jan. '02), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (Aug. '02).

Continued at Golden, Colorado.

II (9-10) (Sept.-Oct. '02). III, 1 (Mar. '03), 2 (Apr.). As Nos. 1 to 4 (7-8), 9 are missing in my library, I give size and pages of I: 5, 6, 4 pp., 9x6; 10-12, II, comp. 4 to 6 pp., 12x 9 in.; III, two Nos. 26 pp inc. covers, 9x6. Part philatelic.

Note: In the "Philatelic Quarterly," published by Imperial Stamp Co. there is an advertisement:—The Cyclone, under new management, 2 yrs. old, A Stamp, Coin & Curio Paper of interest to all Collectors and Juveniles, etc., 25c per year.—(?) Were any additional Nos. published by them? (The address given is "Imperial Stamp Co., 865 Richmond St., Manitowoc, Wis.).

The first No. of Cyclone to contain stamp matter that I have is 1, 12.

(To be continued).

WHY THEY LEARN ESPERANTO.

Translated by J. Dejung, Jr., A. K. Rhineland, Wis.

On a trip in the far East, in 1903. I had taken a chair in the dining car of a train running from Bucharest to Constantinople. Hardly seated, I noticed a stranger, who tried in vain to have the waiter understand what he wanted. The latter put to practice his knowledge of languages (he spoke the Roumanian, Servian, Turkish, Bulgarian and Russian languages), but, alas, without success. The stranger did not understand. Ready to lend a helping hand, I approached him (beside the Romanian I speak seven languages) and asked in German, French, English, Italian, Hungarian, Spanish and Greek, whether I could be of service to him. Alas! all in vain. The stranger did not understand any of these twelve languages. Then, recalling a newspaper article on Esperanto that I had read some time ago, but without having



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put any faith in it, I finished with: "Chu vi parolas Esperanto?" (Do you speak Esperanto?)—A cry of delight was his answer: "Jes, mi parolas." Yes, I speak it), and he continued to speak to me in a language that I in turn did not understand, for my knowledge of Esperanto was limited to that one sentence. When the stranger perceived this, he saved the day directly by handing me a little Esperanto key. (These little keys are printed in many languages, and though weighing but 5 grains, contain a complete vocabulary of Esperanto).

I set to studying after that immediately and ten hours later, when we met again aboard ship, I could make myself understood in Esperanto. I learned then, too, that my new friend was a Swede and spoke four languages: Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish. The three of us, the stranger, the waiter and I, knew sixteen languages without being able to understand one another.

From that day I have been an Esperanto enthusiast, and if I was the only Esperantist in Romania then, I am here to-day representing 900 Romanians (Dresden, World's Congress of Esperantists, August, 1908) followers of Esperanto, which cannot fail to conquer the world, thanks to its utility, as the incident which I have just cited, so well proves.

POST CARDS AND TEACHING.

It ought certainly to be a source of satisfaction to those interested in our hobby to know that school teachers are beginning to realize the value of the picture post card as an important adjunct to the instruction of their pupils, especially in regard to the subject of geography, and in a very considerable degree to history also.

Kindergarten teachers are perhaps most familiar with the practical use of the picture postal. With many of them they are an important and attractive item in what they call their "busy work." They cut up into small triangles, rectangles and trapezoids a number of the most instructive kind of postals, such as park, animal and floral scenes, and the children find no end of delight in putting them together.

Sometimes they require the children to supply themselves with a dozen or more of selected postal cards, are laced or pasted together to form pencil or handkerchief boxes or small waste baskets.

STAMP NOTES.
**Antarctic Expedition Stamp.
(By George V. Freethy).**

The Scott expedition to the Antarctic, has issued a special postage stamp. This stamp consists of the current one-penny stamp of New Zealand, overprinted "Victoria Land" horizontally in two rows of small black capitals, and is employed exclusively upon the correspondence of members of this expedition, which has established its base in South Victoria Land. It has been issued by authority of the Postmaster General of New Zealand, and is cancelled with a special postmark.

In 1860 a new set of stamps were ordered for New Brunswick and on the 5 cents stamps Mr. Charles Con-
nell, then Postmaster General, had

the temerity to have his own portrait displayed. A loud outcry was raised and the stamp had to be withdrawn.

The J. M. Bartels Co., has again shown its enterprise by publishing a catalog and reference list on "U. S. Stamped Envelopes." It is edited by Victor Berthold. Sixty-five pages are devoted to full size cuts showing fold, flap and knife of each of the 86 styles.

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There was a young man from Mauch
Chunk

Whose knowledge of stamps was
quite punk.

Thought himself quite a Shark,

Tho in truth, quite a Mark.

And on whom was unloaded Much
Junk.

Last ad. bringing in orders, A. M.
Wright, Dorchester, Mass.



USED 10,109,250,000 STAMPS.
That Many, an Increase of Nearly 9
Per Cent, Turned out by United
States Last Year.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The extent of the mail communication of the American people themselves and with the entire world is shown by the fact that 1,109,250,000 postage stamps were turned out by the bureau of engraving and printing during the last fiscal year. This is an increase of nearly 9 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

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