

The Collector's World

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS OF STAMPS, COINS, CURIOS,
RELICS, SOUVENIR CARDS.

Volume 1.

February 15, 1906.

No. 2.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—25 cents per year to any address in United States Canada and Mexico. Six months' trial, 10 cents. To foreign countries, 35 cents a year.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When sending notification of change of address, please give the old as well as the new address.

MANUSCRIPTS—Contributions of interesting articles, timely news items and correspondence relating to any of the collecting hobbies are solicited.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Good photographs and drawings of subjects pertaining to collecting are desired. Also portraits of collectors.

ADVERTISING—30 cents per inch; quarter page (3½ inches), \$1.00; half page, \$1.90; page, \$3.75. Discounts for time contracts.

Published the 15th of each month. Forms close the 5th of the month.

C. J. FREEMAN, Publisher.

Address all communications to The Collector's World, 124 Eagan Ave., Walla Walla, Wash.

Although this number of the World is not up to the publishers highest expectations, we are sure that readers will notice a decided improvement over the first number. This issue has sixteen pages and covers a more comprehensive range of subjects than the first number. It may be taken as a fair sample of future numbers, though we shall continue to improve the little magazine in every practical way.

It will be noticed that the World devotes little space to theoretical essays and arguments. Our policy is to be thoroughly practical. We shall endeavor to sift the wheat from the chaff—presenting only that which will be of the greatest interest to the greatest number. Each issue will contain all of the important news of the month pertaining to collecting, interesting articles by good writers, and il-

lustrations. The World will be strictly an independent paper and everything will be presented in an impartial and unbiased manner.

Several contributions have necessarily been omitted this month because of the earlier date of issue.

Commendation.

Unexpectedly, the publisher received many letters from kind readers in different parts of the country, complimenting him upon the good appearance and interesting qualities of the January issue. From the depths of his conscience, a small voice tells him that these kind friends were inclined to be lenient in their criticism. But, as in nearly every case, the price of a subscription was enclosed, he cannot doubt the sincerity of their good will and wishes of success.

Free Exchange Notice.

We have decided to keep the offer of a free exchange notice, as made last month, open until further notice. Every person sending 25 cents for a year's subscription, will be given an exchange notice free. This free notice is limited to 30 words. Larger notices may be paid for at the regular rate of 1 cent for every three additional words.

To Advertisers.

The March number will have a larger circulation than previous numbers. Dealers who wish to advertise in this number, should write at once for the special rate which we are making for the first issues. Forms close on the 8th of the month. The World circulates among mail-buying collectors. Advertising space in the next number at the special rate, will be a good bargain. With the March number, application will be made for entry at second-class rates.

* * *

How U. S. Newspaper Stamps Were Used.

The large "labels" of the first issue, 1865, were the only newspaper stamps used in a manner like that of the regular postage stamps. While this issue was in use it was the custom, or rule, to paste the stamps on the mail bags and cancel them, usually with a brush. The rough handling of the mail sacks was destructive to used specimens. Even unused copies of the stamps of this issue are rare.

Subsequent issues were used in a different way. The postmaster had a receipt book from which he detached a receipt and gave to the publisher upon payment of postage. To the stub of the detached receipt he pasted

stamps to the value of the postage paid and cancelled them. Every three months, receipt stubs were sent to the postal department at Washington.

* * *

Postage Stamp Gum.

*

When you lick a postage stamp you need not fear that the gum is something unclean. Postal gum is the best quality on the face of the earth. It is derived from dextrine, a product secured in the process of making starch from potatoes, corn and the cassava root. The starch from these vegetables is treated by roasting at a temperature of about 300 degrees at the first stage, causing it to turn into dextrine. Further changes make a postal gum, and if the changes were carried to the limit the results would be grape sugar or glucose. The best postal gum is that which contains the least unconverted starch and little glucose.

When the material for making gum reaches the bureau of engraving and printing it looks much like flour, except in color. It comes in sacks of 200 lbs. each, and every consignment from the contractors is carefully inspected before using. It is subjected to microscopical examination and to chemical analysis, and all this is followed by a practical test.

The qualities the government demands in the gum are adhesiveness, luster, absence of grit, flexibility, color and resistance to humidity. About 300,000 lbs. of flour are used each year in the gumming of stamps, the daily consumption being about 850 lbs. The average cost is around 6 cents per pound.—Washington Star.

See the Special "Club Subscription Offer" Advertised On Another Page.

STAMP NOTES

Government May Buy Collection.

A bill, providing for the purchase of the Deats collection of original essays, designs, drawings and die and plate proofs of United States revenue and private proprietary stamps, was introduced to the house of Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts. The purchase price is placed at \$20,000. The bill was referred to the library committee for consideration.

The collection numbers over 20,000 specimens and is owned by Mr. Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, N. J. It is absolutely unique, containing as it does, the original order books and the proof books of the Butler & Carpenter Co., contractors, who furnished revenue stamps from the beginning, 1862 to 1865. This collection, broken up and sold in separate lots, would bring, it is said, more than the sum asked of the government. It is of great historical as well as philatelic interest and we hope that the government will take advantage of this exceptional opportunity.

* * *

Our First Postmaster-General.

Benjamin Franklin, the printer, philosopher, diplomat and philanthropist, was the first postmaster-general of the United States.

Few persons are aware that Franklin had considerable experience in the management of postal affairs. For sixteen years he was postmaster at Philadelphia, and for twenty years he served as deputy postmaster-general of the American colonies. He was removed from the latter office in 1773

by the British parliament because of his open sympathy with the colonies against taxation by England. Eighteen months later, he received the appointment of postmaster-general from the continental congress, which had taken control of the postal system.

To Franklin should be given the credit of laying the foundations of our post. He has received more honor on our postage stamps than any person, excepting Washington. Franklin's portrait appears on the first United States stamp, the 5-cent, 1847 issue. Also on the 30-cent stamps of the 1857 and 1861 issues, and on all 1-cent stamps of the regular issues from 1851 to the present date.

* * *

Last of Special Delivery Stamps (?)

A bill has been introduced in the house which, if it becomes a law, will make the special delivery stamp obsolete. The bill provides that 12 cents in stamps of any denomination, affixed to a letter or package requiring not more than 2 cents postage for transmission in the regular way, will insure its delivery by special messenger, provided the words "Special Delivery" are written on the envelope or wrapper.

A regulation similar to the above is in operation in France. The sender of a special delivery letter or package affixes stamps for a required sum in addition to the regular postage rates, and writes "Par. Express" on the cover.

A Scottish National Stamp Collection.

"England has its Tapling collection of stamps at the British Museum, and also a public collection at Huddersfield; Ireland has the stamps of the late Duke of Leinster.

"Now it is Scotland's turn. We learn the fine collection formed by the late Rev. J. A. Dunbar Dunbar, of Sea Park and Kinlos, has been bequeathed to the Royal Scottish museum, Edinburgh. Heretofore there has been no collection of stamps in the museum, and the present bequest, although not to be compared with the Tapling collection, contains over 18,000 picked specimens. These have been all carefully arranged by Mr. Dunbar Dunbar in six volumes of over 100 pages each. There is a remarkably fine show of Philippines and some good English including many Mulready envelopes. The whole collection is now being overhauled, and will shortly be placed on exhibition."

—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

* * *

Samoa "Express" Reprints.

The originals of the Samoa "express" stamps (1877 issue) are rare while the reprints, which have been sold at a few cents a set, are common. We copy a paragraph which appeared in the Australian Philatelist and which gives a lucid explanation of the points of difference between reprints and originals.

"Several readers are anxious to know how to distinguish between original and reprint. Samoa express stamps. All the originals, except the penny, are invariably imperforate on one side, and frequently on two. The 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. values were printed in two-rows, and only

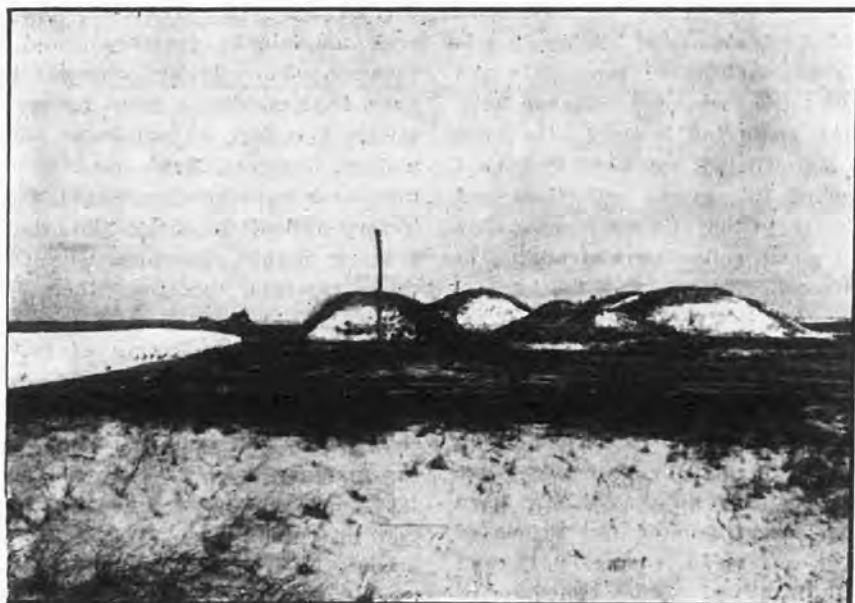
perforated between each row. The pennies were printed in four rows, and perforated horizontally and vertically, except at the outside edges. The colors are deep, and altogether they have a more mature appearance than the reprints, which have a gaudy, garish, 'cotton-ball label' appearance. Most of the originals have a pen and ink cancellation showing the year '71, and some bear a Sydney postmark, either alone or in addition to the penmark. There was no 2d. value in the original set."

* * *

The Postage Stamp—Perseverance.

We have often read in many forms the simile comparing the postage stamp and its "stick-to-it-iveness" to perseverance. A short time ago we came across a clipping from the Springfield Republican, which attributes it to the late Judge Wylie of Virginia, and which we here present:

"The late Judge Andrew Wylie of Virginia had a happy gift of illustration. The judge cast in 1860 the only vote for Lincoln that was given in Alexandria, Va. In an address on Lincoln he once illustrated in an odd way the power of perseverance. "Lincoln persevered," he said, "and it is only those who persevere, they who concentrate their energies who succeed. Don't give three years to journalism, and then, discouraged, try the law awhile. Don't learn the grocery business and in a little while take up placer mining or plumbing. Consider rather, the postage stamp, whose usefulness depends on its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there."



The remains of some Revolutionary barracks on Long Point, (Cape Cod), near Provincetown, Mass.

GENERAL NEWS

New Collectors' Paper—Mr. Roy H. Bullis, East Spokane, Wash., announces that he will start a new collectors' paper soon, to be called *The Collector's News*. Mr. Bullis states that he intends forming a stock company for ownership of the paper. It will be published in newspaper form and will be issued monthly, at first. Later, it will appear weekly, when support warrants. Mr. Bullis invites all collectors to subscribe for stock in the company.

* * *

Commendable Philanthropy—We have received a clipping from the St.

Paul Dispatch giving several pictures and a good write-up about the large and priceless collection of archeological relics presented to the Minnesota Historical society by the Rev. Edward C. Mitchell. It was our intention to publish extracts from the clipping for the benefit of our readers but lack of space forbids. The collection numbers 21,500 specimens and contains implements, utensils, ornaments and weapons made of stone, bone, shell, wood, glass, and the various metals as well as pottery. There are 450 ancient coins included in the collection. The collection is housed in fourteen large

glass cases, thirteen of which contain specimens found in the United States. Two of the cases are of Minnesota relics. This collection represents the work of a life-time, Mr. Mitchell having been gathering it since the year 1847. Mr. Mitchell has been appointed curator of this grand collection, and in a letter to the publisher, says that he will go on collecting and adding to the gift collection.

* * *

"Chip From the Old Block"—The

Prince of Wales, son of King Edward and heir to the British throne, is an ardent stamp collector, as many of our readers probably know. We now learn that the eldest son of the Prince of Wales is a devotee to the post card hobby. He already has a collection of over ten thousand varieties.

* * *

Mint "Records" Broken—Last December the Philadelphia mint broke all previous records in the coinage of nickels and pennies. During the holidays much small change is used and the mints sometimes work night and day turning it out. Of late years the demand for pennies and nickles has exceeded that of dimes, quarters and halves. This is attributed, so a mint official says, to the custom which shopkeepers have of selling goods at 19 cents, 39 cents or 69 cents, as the case may be. The daily output during the month was \$20,000 worth, or 2,000,000 pennies every twenty-four hours.

* * *

From a Collector of Mexican Stamps.

In regard to Mexican stamps, I have been collecting them ever since a boy. I find that the Mexican stamps are the greatest source of

study. The stamps of Mexico are divided into three classes: the federal, municipal, (postage), and the revenue. The latter change every year, thus making a great many varieties. I collect all kinds of stamps, mainly, however, Mexican. All of the first issue have been reprinted, making it very difficult to obtain the originals. I know many collectors who collect these reprints, thinking them to be original.

Speaking of the colors of Mexican stamps I wish to state that the colors of many of the stamps can be greatly changed by different processes. Take for instance the two-cent red of the 1897 issue and leave it in the sun for two or three days. The stamp will become a bright golden yellow. The two-cent green of the present issue, subjected to the same treatment will turn to a beautiful blue. These facts I wish to have put in print for the benefit of honest collectors in order that they may not be taken in by these two issues, as there are many on the market under names of miss-prints, or different shades, which they are not.—EARL B. ELMENDORF, Ithica, N. Y.

Marine Shells and Curios

For only 10c I will mail my handsomely illustrated catalogue and any one of the following showy sea shells: Crown, Tulip, Lightning, Fig, Angel Wing or Sun. J. H. HOLMES, Dunedin, Fla.

COLLECTORS

Send your names for my list of Indian relics, curios, minerals, colonial antiques, etc., which will be ready soon.

That's All!

OSCAR L. WEBORG.

Box 518, Cambridge, Illinois.

COIN NOTES

Auction Prices—The following prices have recently been recorded at auction:

Adam's sale, Dec. 21st.—	
Flying Eagle Cent, 1856.....	\$8.50
Chapman's sale, Dec. 20th.—	
1797 cent	\$12.00
1860 D. mint dollar (gold).....	40.00
1863 D. mint dollar (gold).....	40.00
1875 dollar (gold).....	60.00
Breton's No. 861	34.00
1873 dollar (gold)	51.00
Lyman H. Lows sale, Dec. 1st.—	
1855 D mint dollar (gold).....	\$56.00
1860 \$10 (gold) Pikes Peak,	
Clark Grubber	33.50
1862 Union dollar, Leichenstein..	7.25

* * *

Why 1905 Dollar Is Scarce—It transpires that the reason why 1905 dollars are scarce is that none were coined for circulation. At the end of 1904 the number of silver dollars in circulation was so great that it was decided to discontinue coinage of this denomination for a while. Another reason was, the amount of bullion on hand at that time was small. The coinage of silver dollars may be resumed this year.

* * *

To Issue Nickel Coins—We have received the news that the British government is considering the question of issuing nickel for coinage purposes. Already, nickel coins are being made for use in one of the colonies. Nickel is much better than copper for coins, being lighter and cleaner—not gathering dirt so quickly.

* * *

Saved 3-Cent Pieces—The postmas-

ter at Princeton, Indiana, has made it a rule, during the eight years that he has held office, to save all of the 3-cent pieces which came into his office. He recently deposited sixty-five of them in the Peoples' bank of that city. 3-cent pieces are seldom seen in circulation these days, even the banks receiving very few of them.

* * *

Encased Stamps at Auction.—At the recent coin auction sale of Ben G. Green, Chicago, the 27 pieces of encased stamps brought a total of \$230. The 1-cent Welr & Larminie and the 30-cent Lord & Taylor brought over \$25 each.

* * *

Fill Up Now—Are you filling up your collection of half-cents? Now is the time for they are advancing in price. Also, pay attention to three-cent silver.

* * *

The Denver Mint.

The presses of the new Denver mint were put in operation Nov. 1, 1905, in the presence of the governor of the state and mint officials. A souvenir coin was struck off. This "coin" was in brass and was made from the dies of the twenty dollar gold piece. The coin will be placed in the archives of the state historical society. It bears the imprint, Denver, 1905. This one coin was struck off and the press stopped. The mint was expected to be put in operation the first of this year.

* * *

A Year's Subscription to the World. 25 Cents, and a 30-Word Exchange Notice Free.

Elk Teeth as Used By Indians.

By Roy Hotchkiss Bullis.

It is not known when or where the Indians learned of the value of elk teeth as ornaments. Some claim that the Indians got the idea from the early Hudson's Bay traders. But from my experience among the Blackfoot Indians of the Canadian northwest, I am almost convinced that the use of elk teeth as ornaments and beads origi-



This is a picture of a Kioua Indian girl in a dress trimmed with elk teeth, the total value of which is estimated at \$1000.

nated among themselves. They seem to value these teeth above everything else. Many times I have endeavored to purchase elk teeth ornaments, but never with success. I am of the opinion that the Crow, Blackfoot and Flat-

head Indians value elk teeth as sacred or good luck emblems.

The Crow and Blackfoot Indians of the northwest territory, can use elk teeth in many different styles of ornaments. They drill small holes in the root end of the teeth so they can easily be strung or sewed on the desired ornament or garment.

Sometimes they are strung with wampum or other beads on a buckskin or moose hide string and used as a necklace. From six to fifteen teeth are generally on one necklace, but some times only one or two. Very rarely they are used as ornaments on ear rings, only the squaws wearing them.

The Flathead Indians of Montana use elk teeth principally on their dress and hair. The chiefs and bucks wear them on their vests or coats, sewed to the buckskin in various artistic forms and designs, while the squaws generally decorate their hair with them by tying one or two teeth on the end of each braid.

An old trapper once told me of seeing Indians who decorated their belts with elk teeth, but did not remember to what tribe they belonged.

The present value of elk teeth is from \$1.00 to \$12.00 each, according to shape, size, condition and color, therefore an Indian ornament of elk teeth would be quite valuable.

"DO IT NOW"

"Time is money" and money hard to get. But here's an easy way to get it. I buy Elk Teeth and Arrow Heads in any quantity, for cash. Tell me what you have. We can do business. Write Now to

L. W. STILLWELL

Deadwood, S. D.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Indian Beadwork, Stone Relics, Minerals, Elk Teeth, Baskets, Fossils, Photos, Shells—52-page Catalogue, '05. Wholesale Sheet to Dealers Only.

Two-Dollar Silver Pieces.

On January 20th last, Representative Maynard introduced a bill authorizing the government to participate in the Jamestown Centennial Exposition in 1907. Among other things, the bill provides that the government shall coin 1,000,000 two-dollar silver pieces, the exposition to pay for the bullion used.

It is believed that, because of their unusual size, there would be a great demand for the coins. The difference between the cost of the bullion and the face value of the coins would bring the Exposition a profit of about \$800,000.

...

Worn Money Legal Tender.

How often we have taken worn money in change and how our conscience has troubled us while endeavoring to "pass" the same. The decision of a Minnesota jury should help to destroy some of this guilty feeling though it in no wise lessens the quantity of smooth money in circulation.

"Coins that are still distinguishable as the 'real thing,' even though they be worn to smoothness, may not be turned down by the street railway when tendered as fares, according to the verdict returned by a jury in the Hennepin county district court. The case was that of Ernest Blanchard against the Minneapolis Street Railway company to collect \$500 damages, and the verdict was for the plaintiff, although the damages were scaled to \$76.81.

"Under an order of the street railway company instructing its employees

to reject badly worn money, a conductor on a car of the Eighth and Central line refused to accept a quarter offered him by Blanchard. Then when Mr. Blanchard failed to produce other money the conductor ejected him from the car."

BARGAINS—U. S. COLONIES.

Cuba on U. S. 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5.	
10 o. g.	\$.40
Cuba on U. S. special delivery,	
o. g. ....	.25
Guam on U. S. complete set	
(no 3c)	10.00
Philippine on U. S. 1899-01 1 to	
15c o. g. ....	.80
Philippine on U. S. 1899-01, 50c	
o. g. ....	.70
Philippine on U. S., 1899-01,	
100c o. g.	1.50
Philippine on U. S. 1899-01, 200c	
o. g.	2.85
Philippine, on U. S. 1899-01, 500c	
o. g.	6.75
Philippine on U. S. 1899-01,	
Special o. g. ....	.18
Philippine on U. S. 1899-01, dues	
1 to 10 ....	.45
Philippine on U. S. 1899-01, dues	
30c o. g. ....	.65
Philippine on U. S. 1899-01, dues	
50c o. g. ....	.79
Entire set as above Dues complete	
\$1.75, for	1.85
Philippines on U. S. 1902-3 issue, rare	
1c .03; 2c .04; 3c scarce, .12; 4c .08;	
5c .08; 6c .12; 8c .13; 10c .16; 13c .20;	
15c .22; 50c .75	
Entire set as above \$1.93, for....	\$1.80
Philippine 1899 used 1-2-3-5-10c..	.17
Philippine 1901-2-3 sp'cl scar. o. g.	.20
Post 2c extra on above, under 25c net	

FRANK B. KIRBY,

48 Newton Street,
New Bedford, Massachusetts

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Fine set of cards for sale at the following very moderate prices:

10 Philippine Islands Scenes.....	20c
12 Alaska scenes, No. 1.....	25c
12 Alaska scenes, No. 2.....	25c
No two alike in the above sets.	
12 Comis black and white cards.....	12c
1 four-folder card of San Francisco,	
co water front	10c
1 four-folder card of Cliff House	
and beach	10c
15 Assorted California cards.....	25c
Each one different, all of the above	
for one dollar bill or postal order.	
Address:	

NORMAN L. SIMS,
San Rafael, Calif.

See the Special "Club Subscription Offer" Advertised On Another Page.

The Post Card Hobby.

* * *

It is only within two or three years that the Americans as a people have become interested in the souvenir postal card. Before that, the collectors were limited to the fortunate few who had friends traveling in Europe and who received cards showing the interesting places visited.

Now all this is changed, the collectors in this country are numbered by thousands and nearly all the places of historical interest or noted scenic beauty are pictured on cards. Most of the public buildings in the larger towns as well as the principal local industries are also represented.

My own collection numbers about sixteen hundred and nearly every state and territory is represented. The southern states with the exception of Florida have few collectors. Canada sends out nice cards and I have about fifty foreign ones. Some of these depict odd scenes but as a whole they are not as interesting to me as the views of my own country.

Perhaps I prize most of all the photographic cards for they seem to make the sender seem like a personal friend. Other nice cards are the tinselled, illuminated and "Hold to the Light" cards, the two latter giving the effect of lighted windows in the building. The burnt leather cards are mostly comic in character, but some are quite nice.

There are so many varieties of cards sent out by the European publishers that most foreign collectors limit themselves to two or three kinds but the American collector usually includes all kinds. Of late however, I find some who want all the postoffices possible, others lighthouses, and still others water scenes, so if the fad con-

tinues the lines may be drawn on the number of kinds each collector prefers.

The card hobby differs from stamp collecting, as very few of the fair sex showed an interest in stamps but some of the most enthusiastic card collectors are ladies.

Taken altogether the souvenir card has many claims on public interest, its beauty as well as educational value make it promise to be more than the fashion of a day or year. Let us hope it may live long and prosper.

ARTHUR H. FIELD, San Jose, Cal.

FOR SALE—100 all different U. S. and foreign coins, medals, and tokens for \$2.; 10 different old bills, 25c, or 30 different ones for \$1; all in good condition and sent prepaid.—J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

POST - CARD COLLECTORS

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As an inducement to have you become a subscriber, we will make the following offers with every new yearly subscription sent in answer to this ad:

Send 30c for one yearly subscription and receive the following free of charge:

12 Fine Colored View Cards of Syracuse, N. Y., New York City, Boston, or Niagara Falls.

An exchange notice of 15 words or less in our Post-Card Exchange column.

A year's membership to the Co-Operative Stamp Dealers Protective Association, to which every dealer and collector should belong.

Do not fail to take advantage of this offer at once and remember—

One Year, 30c; 4 months, 10c.

Address:

THE PERFORATOR,

No. 477 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS

This department is for the use of all souvenir card collectors and societies. We desire the co-operation of those interested. Any news items of general interest regarding the souvenir card, collectors, dealers and publishers are welcome and will be given due publicity. Address, Norman L. Sims, San Rafael, Cal.

Conducted by Norman L. Sims.

It is a great pleasure to me to be chosen by Mr. Freeman as an associate editor of the Collector's World, a paper which will be a credit to the collecting hobbies and which we trust will become the leading collector's paper. On account of the short notice given, I have had little time to gather these notes, but next month, I promise to have more.

* * *

The first copy of the Aurora, official organ of "Sociedad Cartofila Mexicana" has appeared. Mexico now has a card society of which its collectors can feel proud. They have reliable collectors and fine, up-to-date post cards.

* * *

The Pacific Souvenir Card Collector's society, beginning last month, has as its official organ, The Philocartist News and Camera Craft. This society was organized May 1st, 1904 and has a large membership list of reliable collectors. Its aim is to excel other card societies by giving full value to all who join. One feature of the Pacific is a prize competition for its members only.

* * *

Mr. Edw. H. Mitchell, 144 Union Square Ave., San Francisco, Cal., sent us a fine collection of their Alaska cards for review this month. Every one of them are fine cards, and there isn't a stale one among them. There are 32 subjects in all and are highly colored. Among them are; Saw Tooth Mountains from tunnel, White Pass

and Yukon R. R.; Steel Bridge, 297 feet high, W. R. & Y. R. R.; Front street, Nome; Underground mining in Alaska; "A Dump," mining scene on the Klondike; Treadwell Gold Mines; Improved Sluicing Method; a Yukon Mining Scene; Alaska Mining Town Dance Hall, (interior), etc., etc. Mr. Mitchell carries 1000 designs of colored post cards in stock besides souvenir goods which are manufactured and published on his own premises.

* * *

The "American Club" of San Francisco, have issued a fine little book of 30 pages, containing from cover to cover, a list of card collectors from all over the world.

* * *

There is no better foreign card society to join than the "Wilhelmina" N. V. a. V. Their large 12-page publication, Das Blaue Blatt, (The Blue Journal), is published twice a month and is official organ of six other foreign societies. The "Wilhelmina" secretary, Mr. J. H. Gaukstert, Jr., 19 Elandsgracht, Amsterdam, Holland, has been appointed Holland representative for the "Pacific" S. C. C. S. The "Wilhelmina" has rules and application blanks in four languages.

* * *

Picture postcards are subjected to a stern censorship in some continental countries. In Russia those bearing the portrait of Tolstoy have been suppressed.

Notice.

We will always be glad to receive copies of new cards, post card publications, etc., and will give space to review all that we receive which deserve mention. Address Editor of Post Card Department.

* * *

About Sapphires.

During the past year, the sapphire mines of Montana have been worked to a greater extent than ever before. The total value of the sapphires produced in the Yogo district is said to be about \$100,000, while the cutting will cost about \$1 per carat.

Many of our collectors have specimens of sapphire in their cabinets. They are very desirable specimens, and I have received many inquiries concerning them. To such others as are interested I would say that good specimens may be obtained of most of the larger dealers.

The production of sapphires to the extent stated, places Montana in the van of every other state, as regards the production of sapphires. The reports of the United States Geological Survey for 1904 give a value of \$315,990 to the production of precious stones in the entire United States. Thus, Montana would produce a third or over, of the total value of all.

The chief sapphire mines are located in the vicinity of Yogo, Montana, in Fergus County, not far from Lewiston. The principal mines belong to the New Mines Sapphire Syndicate and the Burke and Sweeney Company. It is reported that the latter mines may soon be sold to an English syndicate. The Montana sapphire is even more popular in England than America, and much English capital is in-

The Collector's News

The only collector's newspaper of its kind in the world. Devoted to all hobbies.

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Exchange notices, per word..... .01

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10	Greece5c
5	Tunis3c
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Application blanks are free. Write to the secretary for them.

NORMAN L. SIMS, Secy.,
San Rafael, Calif.

vested in the mining enterprises. The production of the mines the past year has exceeded that of any former year. The stones are mined principally by the hydraulic process.

Many sapphires are also found in the Missouri river sands near Helena, and many lapidary shops doing the highest grade of work, have been established in the latter city. In former years, a large number of the stones have been cut in Europe.

The sapphire is, when cut, a brilliant stone, varying from white to deep blue in color. It closely rivals the diamond in hardness and many of the stones have a large amount of the brilliant refraction of the diamond. The essential chemical constituent is alumina, the latter being a chemical compound, composed of the elements aluminum and oxygen. The polishing minerals, emery and corundum, are essentially the same, chemically, as the sapphire. No corundum or emery deposits are yet known to exist in Montana, the chief mines being near Chester, Mass. The ruby is found to a certain extent in some parts of the state.

Before the discovery of the sapphire deposits in Montana, most of the supply of the world, came from the island of Ceylon. There is still a great production from the latter locality but very few are at present imported into the United States. The essential crystallization, etc., of this mineral, may be obtained from Dana's Mineralogy."

FOREST GAINES,

Glendive, Montana.

Supt. Mineralogy Dept., American Society of Curio Collectors.

A Year's Subscription to the World.
25 Cents, and a 30-Word Exchange
Notice Free.

The Exchange

One cent for every three words. Those using the Exchange will please observe the following rules:

1. Write exchange notice on separate sheet, and on one side only.
2. Initials and group of figures or letters count as one word.
3. No "For Sale" notices or dealers' advertisements inserted.
4. This department for use of subscribers only. If you are not already a subscriber to the World, send 25c for a year's subscription.

The Exchange will be one of the features of this paper. We want Collectors to patronize it. Until further notice, one notice, 30 words or less, will be given free to each yearly subscriber.

Post Cards Exchanged—Gug Bogart, Brookville, Indiana. (Vice-president A. S. of C. C.; V. S. C. E.)

Let Me Know what you can exchange for curios, etc. Oscar L. Weiborg, Box 518, Cambridge, Ill.

Wanted—Curios from the Pacific coast, Indian relics, etc. Cash paid. W. P. Arnold, Box 152, Wakefield, R. I.

J. H. Holmes, Dunedin, Fla., wishes to exchange marine shells and curios for shells from the Puget Sound. Collectors write him.

For Exchange—Pre-cancels, original covers, foreign, British Col. Post Cards for others for my collection.—W. E. Conner, Sheridan, Ore.

Want to Trade—U. S. and foreign postage stamps, foreign revenues, U. S. stamped paper and checks; also paper money—W. H. MATLOCK, Springfield, Ill.

I Offer to Exchange—Fine imported and domestic lace curtains for shells, Indian relics, curios, etc. What have you? L. J. Jochem, 1302 Oak street, Quincy, Ill.

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U. S. and Foreign Stamps sent on approval to reliable persons. Applicants send name of some friend who collects stamps and receive nice packet stamps **FREE**.

H. GLOVER BENNETT,

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With the Dealers

Dealers are invited to contribute trade notes and news items.

Whitfield King & Co's, 1906 Catalogue.

We have received the sixth edition of Whitfield King & Co's, "Universal Standard Catalogue," just issued. It is a compact book of over 400 pages with 3000 illustrations. The aim of the publishers is to list only "standard" rarities. However, the collecting of watermarked stamps has gained such a foothold among British collectors that we find the various watermarks listed separately. The collectors of America do not generally recognize watermarks as standard rarities. We also note that the watermarked stamps of Mexico, Philippine Islands, and other countries are not listed. An interesting feature not found in most catalogues is the giving of the approximate value of the great rarities. Another valuable feature is the pronouncing vocabulary of stamp issuing countries and places. Altogether, the catalogue is well written and printed and fully worth the price, 1 shilling 6 pence (36 cents), post free anywhere—Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, England.

* * *

Will Remove to New York City—Mr. F. W. Reid, the popular Denver stamp dealer announces that he will remove in the early spring to New York city, where he will continue his stamp business.

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6 for 25c.

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We offer the following; not over one of each to one person—**All Fine Copies.**

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\$1.00 United States, 1903	.18
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100 choice sea shells	\$.35
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15 different curiosities	.25
Sea Horse	.25
5 different Indian implements	.35
5 very fine choice bird paints	.35
5 very fine war paints	.30
Large knife	.15
3 large spears	.50
5 different colored arrow heads	.35
Nice Indian tomahawks	.35
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Beads, 5, 10, 15 cents each	
U. S. 1c, 1798	.15
U. S. 1c, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1807, each	.15
5 different foreign coins	.10
5 different U. S. large cents	.18
5 scarce coins	.30
5 old English coins	.21
5 old Canadian coins	.21
5 South and Central American coins	.30
5 Rebellion tokens	.21
Price list for 1906, a fine old Liberty Cent 100 years old, for	.10
Drawings of relics, per packet	.05
Coins and relics on apparel pin	

Coins and Relics On Approval for Commercial References. Large Stock. Special Lists and Offers for 2c Stamp

W. P. ARNOLD, Peacedale, R. I.

The curiosity of a woman, who examined some colored rock she noticed in San Bernardino county resulted in the unearthing of a turquoise mine. It has just been sold for \$24,000 to C. W. Baldwin, of New York.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

Largest and best paper of its kind in California. Devoted to interests of souvenir card collectors, etc. Send 25 cents, coin or unused stamps and receive a year's subscription. Your name published in our card directory two months and six fine lithographed picture post cards.

I also deal in post cards and have in stock about 100 varieties of California views, 10 of Oregon, 10 of Washington, 10 Philippine Islands, 20 of San Francisco Chinatown and 1 of Hawaii.—Price, 25 cents per dozen, post-paid or mailed separately for 35 cents per dozen, assorted as desired. All colored cards. Address:

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20 Return blanks	12
100 Return Blanks	20
1000 Hinges	08
1000 Hinges	30
We Buy—Stamp Buying List.....	10

Big Price List Free.

TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, Ohio.

In the course of the operation for restoring the foundations to the cathedral at Winchester, England, the excavators discovered some interesting relics of the Roman occupation. Thirteen vases and lamps were unearthed. One piece was an excellent specimen of pottery, intact and in perfect preservation. The lamps are of the type known as "the lamp of learning" and resemble in shape a gravy boat with a spout at one end, from which the wick protrudes, and a handle at the other. The vessels are made of iron and though discolored with age are unbroken and in an excellent state of preservation.

The raft spider gets the name from its habit of building a raft of dry leaves and other light materials, fastened together firmly by threads of silk, in order to pursue its prey in the water.

A Year's Subscription to the World 25 Cents, and a 30-Word Exchange Notice Free.

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By special arrangement with the publisher of the Philatelic West, Superior, Neb., we are enabled to make a very low club rate for that paper in connection with the World.

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	Per 10	100		Per 10	100
*Porto Rico 1896, 5c. blue...	\$.10	\$.85	Venezuela 1898, 50c. No.		
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*—1898, 6c blue.....	.08	.50	—3 B. No. 141.....	.35	
*— " 10c orange.....	.25	2.00	—10 B. No. 142.....	.50	
*— " 15c slate green.....	.25	2.00	—1900, 25c Registered.....	.20	1.50
Japan 1 yen carmine.....	.25		*Costa Rica 1892, 1p, 2p,		
Ceylon 4c rose, No. 65			5p, 3 var., unused, cat.		
(cat. 12).....	.20		\$1.05, sets.....	1.00	9.00
Jamaica 1904, 1/2 and 1d.....	.30		—1892, 1c to 10p complete,		
Fiji Island 1891, 2 1/2d red			used, cat. \$2.84, 2 sets		
brown.....	.85		\$1.....	2.50	21.00
.. 1891, 4d reddish violet.....	1.20		Belgium Postal Packet 1902,		
Bolivar 1882, 5 and 10p. Nos.			30, 30, 40, 70 and 90c,		
35 and 36, 1 set.....	1.25		4 var., cat. 45c, sets.....	.70	6.50
*—1879, 10c.....	.25	2.00	—1902, 6 var., cat. 26c.....	.40	
*— " 20c.....	.60	5.00	*Santander 1904-5, 10 var.,		
Belgium 1883, 50c. bar can-			unused, 1c to 1p.....	1.00	
cel.....	.20		*Venezuela, 5c to 1b, Nos.		
Cailh 5c o 30c rose.....	.20		136 to 140, 5 var.....	.40	3.50
*Cuba 1885, 10c No. 130.....	.40	3.50	—5c to 20b, Nos. 136 to		
*Persia 1898, 5k No. 117.....	1.00		143, complete.....	1.75	
*—1899, 2sh No. 121.....	.10		—5c to 1b, Nos. 110 to 114	.40	3.50
*—12sh No. 186.....	.40		—5c to 1b, Nos. 124 to 128	.45	4.00
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—5sh No. 225.....	.15		24c, cat. \$1.38.....	2.00	
—10sh No. 226.....	.20		Peru Jubilee 1898, 1, 2, 5c,		
—5kr No. 98.....	.75		3 var.....	.40	
*Philippine 2 4-8c No. 79.....	.10	.85			
*—5c No. 81.....	.10	.85			
*—12 4-8c No. 86.....	.10	.85			
*—1890, 12 4-8c yellow					
green.....	.25	2.00			
*—1892, 12 4-8c orange.....	.20	1.80			
Roumania 1897, 10b gr.					
unp'd.....	.30				
—1897, 30b green, unpaid.....	.25				
*Servia 1881, 25p blue.....	.30				
*Siam 1883, 11 blue.....	.30				
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—1900, 64 att.....	1.00				
Honduras 1898, 6c lilac.....	.10	.60			
*Peru 1886, 1s brown.....	.60	5.00			
*—1894, 50c green.....	.70	6.25			
Spain 1879, 1p not punched		.40			
—15c No. 361, punched.....	.18	1.50			
—No. 362, rose.....	.12	1.00			
Str. Settlement 3c, No. 85.....	.08	.60			
—30c, No. 50.....	.50				
Uruguay 10 to 15 var. as-					
sorted.....	.45				
Malay State, 3c tiger.....	.50				
Tunis 1899, 20c.....	.15				
*Venezuela 1863-5, 1/2r yel-					
low.....	.30	2.50			
—1899, 10c.....	.08	.60			
— " 50c.....	.12	1.00			

* means unused. Orders under \$1.00 postage extra. Unused U. S. 1c and 2c accepted in payment.

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No. 1—100 well assorted foreign, including Siam, Orange Free State, Nicaragua high values, etc. Catalogue value at least \$5.00. Price \$1.00 per 100.

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No. 3—1000 finely assorted South and Central American, including high values from Nicaragua, Salvador and Uruguay. At least 200 varieties in each lot. Each 1000 catalogues from \$35.00 to \$40.00. Price \$6.00. Not less than 1000 sold.

No. 4—1000 finely assorted foreign (no South or Central American) from Europe, Asia, Africa, etc., including British Colonies. A fine lot for packets and approval sheets. Price \$6.00. Not less than 1000 sold.

CARL YOUNG

806 N. Fulton Ave.

Baltimore, Md.

The Collector's World

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS OF STAMPS, COINS, CURIOS.
RELICS, SOUVENIR CARDS.

Volume 1.

March 15, 1906.

No. 3.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—25 cents per year to any address in United States Canada and Mexico. To foreign countries, 35 cents a year.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When sending notification of change of address, please give the old as well as the new address.

MANUSCRIPTS—Contributions of interesting articles, timely news items and correspondence relating to any of the collecting hobbies are solicited.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Good photographs and drawings of subjects pertaining to collecting are desired. Also portraits of collectors.

ADVERTISING—One page, \$3.75; half page, \$1.90; quarter page, (3½ inches) \$1.00; smaller space, 30c per inch. These rates are net for transient advertisements. Discounts given for 6-months and yearly contracts.

Published the 15th of each month. Forms close the 5th of the month.

C. J. FREEMAN, Publisher,

Address all communications to The Collector's World, 50 Park Street, Walla Walla, Wash.

New Departments—With this issue we install two new departments: Revenues, conducted by Mr. H. V. Ketchum of Chester, Neb., and Minerals, under the direction of Mr. Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y. These departments are open for the use of subscribers. Both editors will be pleased to receive correspondence from any reader relating to their respective hobbies, and to answer questions. Don't forget to enclose return postage if a personal reply is desired.

Omissions—Several news items intended for the department of Stamp Notes were unintentionally omitted from the February issue. It is the aim of the World to publish all of the important collector's news promptly, and we trust that omissions will not occur in the future.

Adv. Rates—Our lowest advertising rates for the April and succeeding issues will be as given on the first

page of the paper. These rates are our lowest for single insertions. The same to everyone. Dealers who wish to advertise regularly, should write for our contract rates—discounts being allowed for six-months' and yearly agreements.

Change of Address—Correspondents will please notice that the address of the World has been changed. Our new location is, 50 Park Street.

• • •

What They Say.

"Your magazine is improving," R. F. Greene, president A. S. of C. C.

"We wish it full measure of success,"—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

"Was pleased with the paper,"—Guy Bogart, Brookville, Ind.

"Every page justifies the hope that it has come to stay,"—The Perforator.

"Like the appearance of your paper very much,"—Vernon P. Pierce & Co.

"Must congratulate you on paper, is dandy,"—L. T. Brodstone, publisher Philatelic West.

"The second issue is all right and beats anything I have seen as a starter."—H. V. Ketchum, sales manager, N. P. S.

"The initial number is a fine twelve page number."—The Lodge Record.

* * *

Some Don'ts for Collectors

From the price list of a firm of English stamp dealers we borrow this collection of advice which is interesting as well as unusual in its text.

1—Don't buy a torn or heavily canceled stamp if you can afford a perfect specimen.

2—Don't spend more money than you can afford. (It seems funny for a firm of dealers to give this advice, but we give it with all sincerity.)

3—Don't paste or gum your stamps in your album, but make use of the hinges sold in various sizes by all dealers.

4—Don't handle your stamps more than necessary, they soon lose their freshness if fingered too much.

5—Don't despise your own collection because it does not contain all the great rarities that can be seen in the "Tapling" Collection at the British Museum, but remember that often the common stamp of today becomes the rare stamp of the future.

We wish to call particular attention to No. 2 and 5 as given above. We think we see a new philatelic era dawning when dealers are willing to give advice which is apparently prejudicial to the financial side—the very life—of their business.

Upon giving close thought to the subject we must admit that this is a far-sighted and very wise policy to advocate.

The writer has knowledge of several acquaintances and friends who have at different times in the past, given up collecting because they found that

their collecting instinct was leading them towards that ideal, the "complete" collection, at a pace entirely too fast for the purse. Would not the result have been different, if advice like the above had been given instead of the catchy advertisements to "buy more," or the "album with a space for every stamp ever issued," or the exciting tales of the fortunes that others have made from the sale of collections.

It is true that large collections have been formed by purchase in the regular way and then sold so as to realize a good profit on the investment but this is today, possible only for a collector of considerable wealth.

Philately as well as other collecting hobbies, is growing and progressing. As it grows older, it is settling itself on a more sane and sensible base.



Geronimo, formerly chief of the famous band of Arizona Apache Indians. Now held as a prisoner of war at Fort Sill, Okla.

STAMP NOTES

China Not in Postal Union.—China seems to be reluctant to enter the postal union. A short time ago, the Mexican government sent to the Chinese government a plan of the postal agreements of the postal union, and proposed that arrangements be made by which citizens of Mexico could send money orders and registered letters to China, either by way of Great Britain or some other European country. The Chinese government replied that it did not belong to the postal union and therefore had no connection with any of those countries whereby money orders could be sent from Mexico to China. A prominent Chinaman residing in the City of Mexico explained the attitude of these officials, saying that his government was anxious to have all of the silver possible enter the country. The government also considers it a decided advantage to have direct money exchange with other governments instead of money orders and bills. The conservatism of the Chinese people retards the development of the country and the adoption of new ideas. They believe that they are ahead of any other country in the world with the possible exception of the United States.

Danish Stamps Sure to Advance.—This is the time to buy the stamps of Denmark and Danish colonies, Iceland and Danish West Indies, bearing the portrait of the late king. These stamps have been in use only a comparatively short time since King Christian X. died away. The stamps of Iceland and the West Indies, of this issue, seem to be a good investment.

Largest Stamp Transaction.—What

is undoubtedly the largest stamp deal ever recorded is the purchase of the W. W. Mann collection by the firm of Stanley Gibbons Co., Ltd., London. The price as announced, exceeds 30,000 pounds, or about \$150,000. (No, we are talking about stamps, mere bits of paper, not real estate!! What will be the next record price?)

Junior Stamp Club for Pittsburg.—Jos. A. Haas, 147 S. 18 St., Pittsburg, Pa., is organizing a stamp club for junior philatelists. The third club in that city, so Mekeel's Weekly says.

Favors 1-Cent Postage.—A newspaper dispatch from Washington, says that the committee on postal affairs made a report favoring 1-cent postage and also advocating legislation compelling all classes of mail matter to pay at least the actual cost of handling and transportation.

Parcel Post With Sweden.—After February 1 articles may be sent to Sweden by post for 12 cents per pound. Packages must not weigh more than four pounds nor be more than three feet six inches in length.

New Italian Stamps.—The new issue of Italian postage stamps will not bear the portrait of the king. Instead, pictures of historical and national interest will adorn the stamps. Among the subjects chosen for depiction are: Vesuvius, an Italian battleship, the Coliseum, and a representation of wireless telegraphy. The artist, Mirhottli, is the designer of the stamps.

M. & M. On Boom.—The auction sale of match and medicine stamps comprising the collection of J. W. George, held in New York city lately, by P. M. Wolsieffer, the Chicago auction specialist, brought record prices. The prices even exceeded the expectations of Mr. Wolsieffer. The demand for M. & M. has been noticeably on the increase during the past year.

International Philatelic Exhibition.—Mr. John N. Luff, the New York philatelist, will be one of the judges and will also act as representative for

American collectors at the London exhibition. There will be fifteen stalls (booths), at the exhibition, which will be sold to dealers at prices ranging from 15 to 65 pounds each.

Number of Stamps Issued.—From Whitfield King & Co's., 1906 catalogue, we learn that the total number of stamps issued by all of the countries of the world is 19,778, of which number 6059 were issued by the British empire. Listing by continents, Europe has issued 4224; Asia, 3755; Africa, 4087; America, 4685; West Indies, 1581; Oceanica, 1446. The above figures include surcharges and many varieties of watermarks. Leaving these out of consideration, the totals would be much smaller.

Choosing Stamp Designs for Norway.—Since the separation of the two governments, Norway and Sweden, Norway has been contemplating a new issue to replace the long used "post horn" design. The government announces that the new design will be selected by a committee of three—a postal official, an artist and a philatelic expert. It is expected that the new stamps will be issued within four or five months.

Official Stamp for Philippines.—C. M. Cotterman, director of posts in the Philippines, in a circular directed to the chiefs of the various bureaus, announces this rule: "Officials purchasing stamps for government business, may, if they so desire, surcharge them with the letters 'O. B.' either in writing in black ink or by a rubber stamp, put in such a manner as not to obliterate the stamp to an extent that postmasters will be unable to determine whether the stamps have been previously used." The "O. B." stands for "official business." We will watch the working of this regulation with interest as it may be the forerunner of a regular issue of official stamps.

International Stamp.—The question of issuing an international stamp, or of perfecting a system by which the sender of a letter in a foreign country may prepay the reply, will be one of the topics discussed in the forthcoming Postal Union congress.

Revenue Department

Conducted by H. V. Ketchum, Chester, Neb., to whom all communications should be addressed. Questions requiring a direct answer should contain postage.

* * *

With the advent of Carter's Revenue Album collectors of revenues of the United States are increasing wonderfully.

* * *

I have been greatly surprised at the number of people who take an interest in looking over my M. & M. collection. These same folk would hoot my postage stamp collection, but somehow the beauty of the match and medicine stamps together with their historical value give them an interest that is not easily shaken off.

* * *

I notice that very few M. & M. stamps are offered in fine condition. The way in which a great many of them were used explain this. In some cases they were pasted over the cork in the bottle where the stamp was usually broken in removing.

* * *

One of the features of this department will be answers to questions. If there is any point or stamp that you are not sure about we will be glad to take it up in this department. Send in your questions.

* * *

A great many collectors have the erroneous ideas that the Imperforated first issue revenues were printed first. Such is not the case.

* * *

The other day I happened into a drug store and purchased a few revenues, sight unseen. It is needless to say that I got the worst of it and hereafter I hope to profit by the experience.

A Year's Subscription to the World
25 Cents, and a 30-Word Exchange
Notice Free.

A bill is before congress to purchase the H. E. Deats collection of proofs and essays of U. S. revenue stamps at a cost of \$20,000.00. It is to be hoped that the government will secure this collection, as it will be a valuable addition to their present collection.

* * *

How about foreign revenues. You should try this new field. At present it is new and unexplored. Many surprises are in order and now is the time to start your collection.

* * *

Next month we will take up a few M. & L. stamps that are easily obtainable and the most interesting. Rare stamps will not have a place here only as a comment is necessary now and then. This department is meant for those who wish to gain the most knowledge from a limited expenditure.

* * *

Money Used By Savages

(Translated from a French publication for the Scientific American.)

Many savage tribes know no commerce except the direct exchange of one useful object for another, but numerous other tribes have experienced the necessity of facilitating business by the creation of a standard currency, which enables exchanges to be made indirectly and at any time. This money varies greatly in character in different places. Sometimes it has only an arbitrary value, sometimes it is also available for use as ornaments, or otherwise. The money most commonly employed by primitive peoples consists of useful objects. Examples are: Slaves (in Africa and New Guinea), cattle (reindeer among the Lapps), salt (in Laos), furs (in Siberia), cloth (in Africa), shells, beads, feathers and other ornaments, and various articles of food.

If the money is not useful in itself, it must naturally be composed of rare materials. "Thus the Pellew Islanders," says M. Deniker, "carefully preserve as current money (andou) a certain number of obsidian or porcelain beads and prisms of terra cotta, imported no one knows when or how, which have very high values. One tribe possesses a single prism of clay (called baran) which is regarded as a public treasure. In the neighboring island of Yap the place of money is taken by blocks of aragonite, a mineral which is not found in the island, but is brought from the Pellews. The value of a block is proportional to its size, a 1000-franc note (\$200) being represented by a huge disk which two men can hardly carry. These stones serve rather to flatter the vanity of the wealthy natives, who exhibit them in front of their huts, rather than to facilitate barter."

But this is an exceptional case. Usually preference is shown for more convenient objects which combine a maximum of value with a minimum of weight. For example, the Chorchon and Bannock Indians of Idaho and Montana use teeth of the wapiti deer as money. For the same reasons Scandinavian tribes, like the ancient Carthaginians, employ as money the skins, and the Michmis make use of the skulls of animals, while the money of the Loyalty Islands consists of rope made of fox hair, which may be cut to any desired length. The Mexicans formerly made extensive use of cacao beans, and this sort of money is not yet entirely obsolete, despite modern facilities of communication.

Shells are often used as money. According to M. Deniker, the tooth shell, or "elephant's tusk," is thus employed by the Indians of a Northwestern America. The wampum beads of the

tribes of the Eastern United States Galley Four Stamp world.

are made of the shells of *Venus mercenaria*, a species akin to the cockles, etc.

But of all shells the cowry is most used as money. The species most frequently employed are *Cyprea moneta* and *Cyprea annulus*, of which the former appears to be commonest in Asia, the latter in Africa.

Both species occur throughout the Indian Ocean, but they are gathered in large quantities in only two districts the Maldiv Islands, west of Ceylon, and the Sulu archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippines. On the Asiatic continent they are used as money extensively in Siam and Laos, where, twenty years ago, from 20 to 30 cowries were equivalent to one centime (100 to 150 to a cent.)

Tropical Africa, however, is the true realm of the cowry—a fact which is explained by its rarity. The shell is not found in the Atlantic and it has traversed the continent from Zanibar, on the east, to Senegal, on the west coast, solely in consequence of commercial relations. Such relations must have been established at a very early date, for Cadamosto and other

Portuguese explorers of the fifteenth century speak of the use of cowries as money among the "Mames" of Senegal. In Africa the exchange value of the cowry is much higher than in Asia, a fact which indicates that it was imported. The cowry was probably introduced to the east coast of Africa by the Arabs. Subsequently the importation was carried on also by Europeans. The cowry is still current as money throughout the west coast of Africa as far as the River Conanza, Angola. Farther south, in the region extending to Walrus Bay, we find another variety of "shell money," consisting of fragments of a large *Achatina* shell. *Achatina monentaria*, strung into cords. This money is manufactured chiefly in the elles district in the interior of Benguela, whence it finds its way throughout the coast and even to London. The strings of shells are about twenty inches long and worth, fifteen years ago, from 10 to 30 cents each.

Among articles of food employed as money the most important are rice in the Philippines, bricks of tea in Mongolia, and lumps of salt in Central Africa, where this indispensable substance is very rare.

COIN NOTES

Small Coins.—The smallest metal coin in circulation is the 3-reis of Portugal, value somewhat less than one-quarter cent, United States money. The smallest coin circulated in the British empire is the 5-millesima of Gibraltar. Its value is about one-quarter of a cent.

United States Coinage.—The present coinage of the United States, is as

follows: gold, double eagle, eagle, half eagle; silver, dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime; "minor coinage" nickel and 1c bronze.

"Proof Coins."—Anyone may chase proof sets of coins of the Government. Always at the first of the year, usually between January and 31.

New United States Coins.—A

ing to the Elder Monthly, it is said that the rumor is current that we will soon have new designs for our coins. Gold pieces will be the first to be re-designed.

A Numismatic Museum.—Through the generosity of several wealthy collectors, the American Numismatic and Archeological society of New York city is to have a home to cost in the neighborhood of \$47,000. It will be built along noble lines of architecture and it is promised to be the finest of its kind in the world.

Auction Sales of Coins.—B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, will hold an auction sale of a very fine and extensive collection of coins and paper money in April. Catalogue free. Lyman H. Low, New York city, sold two collections of coins and medals, the property of Ernst May and E. B. Sturgis, on February 27. An auction of many fine things in coins, encased postage stamps and paper money was held by Ben G. Green, Chicago, the 9th day of this month.

"Chicken Feed" Scarce.—In a new country, coins are usually scarce, small coins especially so. In many parts of the west today the nickle is the smallest coin in circulation. It was only a decade or so ago when the quarter occupied the same position. When we read that "The Penny Reaches Arizona," and "Half-pennies Scarce in Australia," we are reminded of the conditions that formerly existed.

Watch for Them.—City Treasurer Brennan of Bangor, Maine, carries two rather curious pocket pieces—curious at least to the layman. One is the copper penny of early issue bearing the motto "Mind your own business." The other, interesting because of the manner Mr. Brennan came into the possession of it, is a \$3 gold

piece, dated 1851. He had given one of his children a \$3 gold piece for a birthday present. When another asked for one, too, Mr. Brennan jokingly promised him the next one that came into his possession. It was that night, when counting up the money in his store, his eye caught the glitter of the gold piece which was in with the pennies and which had evidently been taken as such. It was bright and had the appearance of a penny just from the mint. Mr. Brennan has been keeping the piece for several years, preserving it for his child.

MONEY--STAMPS

Augusta Bank, \$1.00.....	5c
Augusta Bank, \$5.00.....	6c
Virginia Treasury Note, \$5.00;	10c
200 Var. U. S. Stamps.....	50c
500 Var. Foreign Stamps.....	75c

Big price list free for asking.

WESTERN STAMP CO.,
702 N. Y. Life, OMAHA, NEB.

OLD COINS FOR SALE

U. S. Half Cents	\$0.22
U. S. Large Cents, (5 diff.).....	.25
U. S. 2c Pieces, (2 diff.).....	.10
U. S. 3c Pieces, (3 diff.) .....	.25
U. S. 5c Silver, (3 diff.) .....	.25
U. S. 20c Piece .....	.50
U. S. Isabella Quarter, (name).....	.75
U. S. Half Dollars, (before 1830).....	.80
U. S. Dollar, (before 1800).....	2.50
U. S. Gold Dollar, (L. & C. Ex.).....	2.00
U. S. Gold \$3.00, (name)	4.30
U. S. fractional currency—a set consisting of 3c note, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c, for \$3.00. Thousands of coins in stock. Send for free illustrated price list, also for my next sale catalogue.	

B. MAX MEHL,
Numismatist.

FORT WORTH,

TEXAS.

Mints at Denver—Old and New.

On February 3rd last, the new government mint at Denver was put into active operation. The Denver Republican gives a little review of the history of minting in that city. The hills and mountains in that part of Colorado, near Denver, produce a large amount of gold and silver. It is strange that the government did not sooner recognize the logical position of Denver as a location for a mint. The necessity for money in the pioneer days resulted in the establishment of a private mint. On January 20, 1860, Clark, Gruber & Co., began making gold coins in a building that is still standing on the corner of 16th and Market streets. At

the time that the Denver bankers established their mint, there was no law to prevent private parties from making coins of an individual design, provided they contained the proper amount of metal. The firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., made thousands of ten dollar gold pieces, stamped with their firm name, before the government took a hand in the matter. The government compromised the case by purchasing the private mint. Soon after, a law was passed to fit the case. The government continued to occupy the purchased premises, using them as an assay office, for the purchasing of bullion, until the completion of the new mint.

GENERAL NEWS

Postal Reform Needed.—It is pointed out how unreasonable are many of the present postal regulations. Third class matter costs 8 cents per pound to mail while fourth class cost 16 cents. Notice how ridiculous are some of the classifications when compared:

Printed books, 8c per pound.

Blank books, 16c per pound.

Beans, potatoes, peas, etc., for planting, 8c per pound.

Beans, potatoes, peas, etc., for food, 16c per pound.

Advertisements on ordinary paper, 8c per pound.

Advertisements on blotting paper, 16 cents per pound.

There are many other equally illogical examples. The postal reform bill which is now before congress proposes to consolidate third and fourth classes and make the rate 1 cent for every two ounces.

Autographs Auctioned.—At the recent auction sale of the Merwin-Clayton Co., the following autographs were sold at the prices named: A two-page quarto letter of Samuel Adams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, dated Boston, May 16, 1782, and relative to the legality of certain legislation affecting imports, \$35. A two-page letter of Patrick Henry, May 4, 1788, to Governor Edmund Randolph, \$18; A soldier's discharge from the army, June 9, 1787, signed by George Washington, \$16; A bond of Israel Putnam to the governor and company of Connecticut, May 13, 1775, for the faithful performance of his duties as paymaster, \$45. A letter written by Theodore Roosevelt, dated February 12, 1888, shortly after his defeat as candidate for the republican mayoralty of the city of New York, sold for \$17.

Finest Collection of Battle-axes.—The collection of battle-axes belonging to W. H. Ellsworth of Milwaukee, said to be the finest in existence, was purchased for the Beloit college by Acting President Collie. F. G. Logan

of Chicago, donor of the Logan museum, provided the money for the purchase.

Issued Monthly Hereafter.—That neat little publication, The Columbus Philatelist, published by G. W. Linn, Columbus, Ohio, announces in the February number that it will in the future be issued monthly.

M. P. A. 1906 Year Book.—The first year book of the Metropolitan Philatelic Association is out. The book-let consists of 56 pages and cover, handy in size, well printed on fine book paper and in general presents a very neat appearance. The association is in a healthy and growing condition. It probably comes nearer meeting the needs of the "medium" collector than any other organization of its kind. The Metropolitan has lately chosen the Perforator for its official organ. We can assuredly prophesy a prosperous future.

Brooks to be Delegate.—Major. Brooks has been appointed one of the United States delegates to the Postal Union convention to be held in Rome next April, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Eugene F. Loud.

Costly Books on Jade.—What is said to be the most costly and magnificent work that has been published since the invention of printing is the "Catalog and Investigations in Jade," as published by Heber K. Bishop of New York city. The work consists of two volumes; finest specially made linen paper; 150 full page (11x16 inches) illustrations of water colors, etchings and lithographs besides 300 pen and ink sketches inserted in the text. The first volume of 277 pages weighs 55 pounds; the second, 293 pages, weighs 69 pounds. The water color sketches were made by Chinese and Japanese artists. Geo. E. Kunz, the expert of Tiffany & Co., edited the work. It was first started in 1886. The two volumes are sumptuously bound in full green levant. Only 100 sets were issued. These were distributed to various libraries, museums and scientific institutions throughout the world. The rulers of the following countries each receiving a set: England, Germany, Holland, Russia, Japan and China! The total cost of the work exceeds \$100,000.

CASH PAID

For All U. S. Stamps, Used and Unused.

Send a Stamp for Prices.

O. E. GILLILAND,
Box 1261, Oklahoma, Okla.

Nova Scotia

6d. green on entire cover, \$3.00; U. S. \$1.00. Lease Imperforated Cat. \$2.00, only 75 cents. Porto Rico, unused, 25 varieties, catalogue, 97c—only 32c; 10 sets, \$2.90; 25 sets, \$5.75.

G. M. FRAME,
207 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Stamps, Coins, Minerals, Postals

LATEST PRICE LIST FREE

Some Sample Bargains.

No Torn, Damaged Stamps In These. Liberia-5c, triangle, unused, beauty, 9c; Circus Packet-10 varieties, pretty animal and bird stamps, new and used, 10c; 100 U. S. and Foreign Stamps Catalogued 1c to 5c each, only 10c; Souvenir Postals of Louisville, 5 different, 10c; Sample 2, 5c.

U. S. and Foreign Stamps sent on approval to collectors, 50% discount allowed. Agents wanted everywhere. My stamps are sellers. Packet Stamps Cat., 40c to all applying for a selection. Cash paid for stamp collections or good duplicates.

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We have only fine cards no trash. Artistic Foreign and American views, etc.. Price List FREE.

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I WANT TO HEAR FROM EVERY
STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN
ENGLISH. DROP ME A SAMPLE
COPY, WE MAY BE ABLE TO DEAL
TO MUTUAL ACCOMODATION.

R. E. RAMSAY,

136 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Original Portrait of Shakespeare.—Charles F. Gunther, the Chicago curio collector, believes that he has a picture of Wm. Shakespere that was painted during the life of that play writer. Mr. Gunther obtained the portrait from a Chicago minister who had gotten it from a family in Bristol, England.

Texas Republic Relic.—Miss Adina De Zavala, president of De Zavala chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, has been presented with an odd looking water pitcher by Mrs. Emma Mason Brown of San Antonio. The pitcher was the property of David G. Burnet, the first president of the Republic of Texas. Mr. Burnet gave the pitcher to Mrs. Brown, who was a great favorite of his when a child.

* * *

Mineral Notes

Conducted by Oswald A. Bauer,
Piermont, N. Y.

The editor of this department will be pleased to name and classify any mineral specimens for readers of *The World*, free of charge. If return of specimen is desired return postage must be enclosed.

Buried Meteor.—Down near El Paso, Texas, a unique mining operation is going on. A New York company is driving a shaft 600 feet deep in an effort to recover a meteor buried at that depth and said to be of pure iron. The meteor is near Diablo station on the Santa Fe, and the many fragments hitherto found here have been broken, it is said, from this main piece in its fall some thousands of years ago.

New York Mineral Localities.—Three new mineral localities are to be recorded for New York state this month. Tetrahedrite or gray copper and malachite, have been discovered at West Nyack. The ore of the former assaying heavily. From St. Johns, a vein of gneiss containing molybdenum is reported. At Theills the workings of a



A Gem of the Sierras.

This is a large granite boulder is stranded by the glaciers on the top of a high mountain peak near the summit of the Sierras, in Nevada county, California. It is resting upon the cobblestones, two of which are granite the other of Andersite—a volcanic lava. There are other large boulders in this region which were left by receding glaciers, but it is not probable that another was "mounted" like this one.

road crusher has uncovered a vein of talc of a good quality. All of these localities are in Rockland county, a hitherto unproductive region.

Zeolites.—The opening of a new tunnel at Homestead, N. J., for the terminal of the Pennsylvania railroad is expected to develop a fresh mineral locality. Already fine specimens of zeolites have been found.

Rare Minerals.—Among the rare minerals Acanthite, Achirite, Actinolite, actinolitic quartz, Adamas, Aeschylnite, Allandrite, Allactite, Berzellanite, Canavertite, Connellite, Domeykite, Eastonite, Fluellite, Gold Hessite, Quchyrite, J...

ite, Knebellite, Linnealite, matlockite, Nivenite, Onofrite, Petzite, Rittingerite, Quenstedite, Sylranite, Tallingite, Ullmanite, Vesbine, Wagnerite, Yttrogummitte, Zeunerite. They range in price from \$1.00 to \$50.00 and it is needless to say that a \$1.00 specimen is not very large. Cinnebar, one of the most valuable ores and from which mercury is obtained, occurs extensively in California. The beds are at New Almaden, in the mountain district to the south of San Jose between the Bay of San Francisco and Monterey.

Remarkable Quartz.—A remarkable variety of quartz is found on the Hudson river near Poughkeepsie. The quartz which is of a green variety is both massive and crystallize. Analysis shows the green coloring to be due to the presence of vegetable matter.

Scale of Hardness.—Something which every mineral collector should have is a series representing the scale of hardness. These are in their natural order. Talc, gypsum, calcite, fluorite, apatite, orthoclase, quartz, topaz, corundum, diamond. A good chip or flawed diamond suitable for this purpose may be obtained for one or two dollars from any dealer.

JOIN The "Pacific Souvenir Card Collector's Society"

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The First and Largest Card Society On the Pacific Coast.

FREE TRANSLATION BUREAU
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Application blanks are free. Write to the secretary for them.

NORMAN L. SIMS, Secy.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Special Bargains

In Souvenir Post-Cards, Stamps, Etc. 25 diff. 15c; 50 diff. 25c; 100 diff. 50c; 500 Assorted, \$2.50; 12 Foreign Post-Cards, 30c; 550 Post Marks in Album, \$1.00; 50 Cigar Bands, 25c; 100 for 50c; 150 varieties Foreign Stamps, 60c; 100 varieties U. S., 10c; Stamps on approval, 50%.—A. H. VAIL, 1160 27th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

FOREIGN REVENUES

Are my specialty. Send for Bulletin No. 3. A postal will bring it.

OSCAR T. HARTMANN,
734 E. 26th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

FREE STAMPS

10 varieties, catalogue over 30c, all different, old Philippines will be sent **FREE** for the names of two honest collectors, and 2c postage. Address, **Z. H. EAGER,**
8½ Sherman St. San Francisco, Cal.

Paper Money at Cut Prices

St. Bb. s. c. \$5, \$10; each.....	\$0.02
Farmers & Ex. Bb., \$5, \$10, each.....	.02
Augusta Ins. & Bking., \$1, \$2, each.....	.02
Augusta Ins. & Bking., \$5, \$10, each.....	.03
Augusta Ins. & Bking., \$5, var....	.04
Bk. of Georgetown, S. C., \$5, \$10, each.....	.02
Mechanics Bk. Ga., \$1, \$2, \$5, each.....	.04
Mechanics Bk. Ga., \$10, \$20, each.....	.06
Mechanics Bk., Ga., \$50, each.....	.15
Bk. of the St. of Ga., \$5, \$10, \$20, each.....	.06
Merchants & Planters, Bk., \$1, \$2, each.....	.04
Merchants & Planters, Bk., \$5, \$10, each.....	.03
Merchants & Planters Bk., \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, red, each.....	.03
Bk. of Commerce, \$5, \$10, \$20, set.....	.15
Adrian Ins., \$1, \$2, \$3, set.....	.10
Bk. of Washtenaw, set of 5 bills.....	.10
St. Bk. N. J. \$1, green.....	.06
Bk. of Cape Fear, \$10.....	.06
Bk. of Hudson, 1817, \$1.....	.05
Hungarian Fund Note, each.....	.01

FRED WHITEMORE,
923 Center St., Des Moines, Iowa.
1906 Paper Money Catg. free with all orders. Postage extra on all orders.

A Year's Subscription to the World, 25 Cents, and a 30-Word Exchange Notice Free.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS

Conducted by Norman L. Sims.

This department is for the use of all souvenir card collectors and societies. We desire the co-operation of those interested. Any news items of general interest regarding the souvenir card, collectors, dealers, and publishers are welcome and will be given due publicity. Address, Norman L. Sims, San Rafael, Cal.

Our readers might be interested in knowing that the daughter of the famous Italian liberator and patriot, Garibaldi, is an enthusiastic philocartist.

Card collectors should join one or more societies for their hobby. I think a lot the collectors belong to no society, but get hold of a copy of the official organs from time to time and some of those lists of collectors that are sent out by some of the dealers in cards, but are they ahead in the end? Think it over.

The Mutual is out again. Same size and form. "The Collection of Phrases of Use to Those Who Exchange Foreign Cards," is very useful to all collectors.

The increasing fad for making cushions out of the leather postal cards is very unique. The cards are sewed together with coarse leather thread or cord. The cushion when complete is bound with leather or buckskin rope. They make very pretty additions to the collector's den, the living room, or library.—The West.

The membership card that is put out by the "Pacific" card society, is one of the finest that we have seen. It justly occupies the front space in any collector's album.

Japan has issued some postal cards in glorification of Admiral Togo and the manner in which the war with Russia was ended. They are described as beautiful and elaborate, being printed in gold and colors.

In the matter of the use of post-cards Germany heads the list for the year with no fewer than 1161 millions posted. The United States comes next, followed by England. Japan is fourth on the list. In the matter of letters the United States easily heads the list with 4109 millions. Great Britain comes next with 2,597 millions and Germany, 1,648 millions.—The West.

Leather post-card valentines are the latest fad and are now displayed to great advantage in the show windows of the leading novelty dealers in all large cities. Those put out by the Universal Art Co., 10 East 14th St. New York City, are very stylish and a great "Nouveautee." They are made of the finest selected russet leather and decorated in the most artistic hand-painting, which is sure to please the most severe art critic.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser printed in Philadelphia, (1793), 35c. General Adv. Philadelphia (1807), 30c. The above contains notices of rewards for slaves, etc. Vicksburg Citizen. Vicksburg, Miss., (1863). Printed on wallpaper and have sold for \$2.00. My price only 45c. Young Naturalist's Marvelous Collection of 44 curios, 65c. My Showy Collection of Minerals, 24 specimens, glued in box, 50c. Special Student's Collection Minerals, 50 specimens, prepaid, 75c. Alligators teeth, 65c. Specimens of pink coral, 10c. Revolutionary gun flints, 10c. I want Indian relics and curios. Send lists. OSCAR L. WEBORG, Cambridge, Illinois, Box 518.

If You Collect Curios

You should be a member of the A. S. of C. C. (The American Society of Curio Collectors), an organization of, for and by the man or woman, boy or girl, with a hobby. It has for its purpose the protection of members against frauds, the exchange of helpful ideas and of duplicate specimens between members, and the putting of curio collectors in closer touch with each other. It costs 25c to join and 50c a year for dues. Each member receives the magazine published by the society free. Send for application blank and further particulars to the president, **ROY FARRELL GREENE**, Arkansas City, Kan., or to the secretary, **MRS. F. MAY TUTTLE**, Osage, Iowa.

How Do You Buy Your Stamps?

MY NET APPROVAL BOOKS CONTAINING U. S. AND FOREIGN LISTING AT FROM 1/2c TO 3 CENTS ARE THE VERY BEST. I WILL BE GLAD TO SEND YOU A BOOK SHOWING MY METHOD. INCLOSE A TWO CENT STAMP AND GET 1000 HINGES, FREE. ADDRESS:

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POST-CARD COLLECTORS

Subscribe to THE PERFORATOR, the paper which carries more advertisements and exchange notices, than any other monthly Philatelic journal in America.

As an inducement to have you become a subscriber, we will make the following offers with every new yearly subscription sent in answer to this ad:

Send 30c for one yearly subscription and receive the following free of charge:

12 Fine Colored View Cards of Syracuse, N. Y., New York City, Boston, or Niagara Falls.

An exchange notice of 15 words or less in our Post-Card Exchange column. A year's membership to the Co-Operative Stamp Dealers' Protective Association, to which every dealer and collector should belong.

Do not fail to take advantage of this offer at once and remember—

One Year, 30c; 4 months, 10c.
Address:

THE PERFORATOR,
No. 477 S. Salina, St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ralph B. Platte, Publisher, Roxbury, Mass., favors us with some post cards of his Pudding Stone series of familiar quotations. A series of post-cards with familiar quotations and sentiments from the best authors. Printed on heavy cards from artistic and readable type they are excellent productions.

The year 1906 will see the extension of the post-card fad and means the starting and finishing of more collections and the means of making many friends.

So much interest is now taken in the collecting of post-cards and they are so near to Philately that we have decided to devote some of our space to information and helps for collecting the same. Gathering post-cards is an admirable way in which to secure a nice lot of foreign stamps, for by exchanging with collectors all over the world, you can get a neat lot of stamps and all on the original cover, too.—The Columbus Philatelist.

The Philocartist News and Camera Craft for February, came out on time. It is among the best of Philocarty and Amateur Photographic journals of the day, and is full of good things from cover to cover. The Pacific Souvenir Card Collector's Society has this paper as official organ.

The Elder Monthly

A New Collector's Publication.

An up-to-date, bright, finely printed magazine, devoted to collecting in all of its various branches. 50c per year. Sample copy for 5c postage. It will please you, or we will refund your money. If a collector, send for a catalogue of my monthly. Public auction sales of Coins, Stamps, Paper Money, Gem Stones, Jewelry, Curios, Etc. I carry a stock of 35,000 coins. Write me.

THOMAS L. ELDER,
32 East 23d St., New York City.

The Exchange

One cent for every three words. Those using the Exchange will please observe the following rules:

1. Write exchange notice on separate sheet, and on one side only.
2. Initials and group of figures or letters count as one word.
3. No "For Sale" notices or dealers' advertisements inserted.
4. This department for use of subscribers only. If you are not already a subscriber to the World, send 25c for a year's subscription.

* * *

The Exchange will be one of the features of this paper. We want Collectors to patronize it. Until further notice, one notice, 30 words or less, will be given free to each yearly subscriber.

Post Cards Exchanged—Gug Bogart, Brookville, Ind. (Vice-president, A. S. of C. C., V. S. C. E.)

Wanted—Curios from the Pacific coast; Indian relics, etc. Will pay cash. W. P. Arnold, Box 152, Wakefield, R. I.

Exchangers, buyers and sellers have a good opportunity to trade stamps through the Sales and Exchange departments of the Nebraskan Philatelic Society. Write the superintendent, H. V. Ketchum, Chester, Neb.

Wanted—To exchange souvenir postals. Natural scenery and places of historical interest preferred. Mrs. E. A. Lester, Kinsley, Kan.

Will exchange souvenir cards with all collectors. Prompt answers. R. G. Slaton, P. O. Box 56, Rome, Ga.

Post Card Club—Send 25 cents for catalogue and membership fee. Subscribers all over the United States. We gladly give information. W. M. Beach Co., Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. S. H. Moore, La Grangeville, Dutchess county, N. Y., would like to exchange spotted calla lily bulbs and mammoth oxalis bulbs for shells. Correspondence solicited.

Exchange Notice.—Shells! Shells!!

Shells!!! From here and there and everywhere—to exchange for shells, Indian or war relics or interesting curios. Send list and try a package by mail. C. M. Slayton, R. R. 17, Belding, Mich.

EXCHANGE—75.00 Franklin Type-writer, 4x5 camera, complete outfit; old flint-lock firearms, Civil war swords and pistols, Indian arrows, stamp collection, fencing foils, masks, etc. Punching bag. Opera and field glasses. Rare U. S. and Confederate stamps to exchange for a diamond ring, coins or U. S. stamps. Enclose stamp for big list.—R. D. Hay, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Regular Reliable Correspondent—Wish one in your city to exchange fine souvenir view postals also have transfers, photos and books to exchange.—Samuel Bushnell, Box 1204, St. Louis, Mo., (no comics.)

PICTURE POST CARDS

Fine set of cards for sale at the following very moderate prices:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 10 Philippine Islands Scenes..... | 20c |
| 12 Alaska scenes, No. 1..... | 25c |
| 12 Alaska scenes, No. 2..... | 25c |
| No two alike in the above sets. | |
| 12 Comics, black and white cards..... | 12c |
| 1 four-folder card of San Francisco water front | 10c |
| 1 four-folder card of Cliff House and beach | 10c |
| 15 Assorted California cards..... | 25c |

Each one different, all of the above for one dollar bill or postal order. Address:

**NORMAN L. SIMS,
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Largest 100-page illustrated monthly, sent three months, 10c; one year, 50c. Brim full of matter on Stamps, Curios, Coins, Relics, Post Cards, Autographs, Photography. Organ of three dozen Clubs and Societies. **THE PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS**, Superior, Neb. Ads. Pay Big at One Cent a Word. West Souvenir Post Cards, 10c. the doz. Many colors. Try them. Send 5c. for card to American Souvenir Camera Club Exchange.

Removing Paper From Stamps

Care should be observed in preparing stamps for the collection—especially if they are rare.

The color of some stamps will "run" if placed in water. Some of the stamps of Great Britain and British Colonies, the early stamps of Russia and many stamps of Siam and other countries are more or less soluble in water.

My first experience with soluble colors occurred when I was a young collector. I was endeavoring to obtain at least one representative stamp from each of the countries provided for in my modest album. My Siamese page was vacant. One day, when examining an approval sheet of stamps, I glanced upon a strange looking stamp which proved to be one of Siam. I bargained for my prize and bore it away with that triumphant elation which only a collector will realize. Although a young collector, I was orderly with my collection and always examined my stamps before mounting them. On the back of my new stamp were the remains of two or three hinges which I proceeded to soak. When the stamp was cleaned and I turned it over to look at the face, you may imagine my surprise and keen disappointment when I found that the color had run until my stamp presented a very dizzy appearance.

My second surprise was occasioned by a Hong Kong stamp—the 50c surcharged on 48c lilac, issue of 1890. I had placed this stamp together with several others in a bowl of water to soak. Taking the stamps out one by one I came to the Hong Kong. The design had vanished. All that remained was a bit of paper with the inscription in bold black letters, "50

75 per cent Discount

from Scott's prices. We are sending out some fine sheets at this large reduction from catalogue prices. Our 50 per cent and 60 per cent sheets are unexcelled. As we import many stamps direct we can offer many bargains. Foreign collectors are invited to send parcel of stamps and receive our sheets in exchange.

Packet Surprise

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cents." The stamp had been lying face down so that I did not observe the change going on.

Stamps printed in soluble ink are usually in pale colors or have a dull appearance. Never allow water to touch these stamps.

A good way to remove adhering paper is to lay the stamp face down on a piece of glass or a flat plate, applying water with a bit of sponge, cotton batting or cloth until the gum is sufficiently softened to allow easy separation. After the stamp is freed from gum and paper, blot off surplus water and place between two clean and dry pieces of blotting paper, then press under weights or in a book until dry.

Do not use hot water and do not attempt to detach paper before gum has softened.

Nearly all reds are somewhat soluble in water. Keep red stamps separate and dry them as soon as the paper is removed.

In cleaning large quantities of common stamps, time is saved by soaking two or three hundred in a dish at a time. Use a dish holding three or four pints. Fill it two-thirds full of water and sift the stamps into it a few at a time. Keep the stamps separated as much as possible and do not put in too many. Have another dish for red stamps. When stamps are clean blot off water; place between dry blotters and under weights, as before.—J. W. B.

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