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Edited by
CHARLES HAVILAND MEKEEL

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The Philatelic Journal of America

VOLUME 23

JULY 1912

NUMBER 1

U. S. Official Postage Stamps An Important Ruling

The following is from the U. S. Postal Guide for June, 1912:

OFFICIAL POSTAGE OF POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

"Special attention is directed to section 44 of the Instructions to Postmasters at postal savings depositories, which provides that the official postage stamps and official stamped envelopes of the Postal Savings System under no circumstances must be sold or given to the public. This rule applies to cancelled as well as uncanceled stamps and envelopes.

"As provided in section 514½ of the Postal Laws and Regulations, official mail matter on which the postage is insufficiently paid by the postage stamps of the Postal Savings System should be delivered, forwarded or returned without collecting the deficiency, which should be reported immediately to the Director of the Postal Savings System.

"Postmasters at fourth class offices must not take credit for cancellations of the official postage stamps and stamped envelopes of the Postal Savings System."

The 1c Postal Savings Official Postage stamp is the rarest of the series and has sold on an average of \$1.00 apiece. Recently a small batch of used copies came on the market from an indirect source which has been traced to Washington. They came out through an employe of the Postal Savings Department who until the appearance of the June postal guide supposed that he could dispose of the cancelled stamps with impunity.

This source of supply has now stopped, and while the retail price has dropped to about 30c, it will now recover without doubt, because the definite order quoted above absolutely prohibits the sale of cancelled stamps by government employes.

Under the circumstances we hereby decline to purchase any cancelled official stamps from any employe of the U. S. Government and hereby withdraw all published quotations made for these stamps.

We quote the following prices for the few copies that we have in stock, which came to us from persons who had bought government waste paper, which was the method they were originally disposed of:

1c dark violet..... .25
1c very dark shade..... .50

Above are superb, lightly cancelled copies perforated on four sides.

1c one straight edge, fine..... .15
1c one straight edge showing colored outer line, fine..... .25

Those who have paid us more than these prices may claim rebates under this offer until September 1st. The prices will undoubtedly advance for the reasons above stated.

Title Page and Frontispiece

An eight page form that will contain a frontispiece and title page, to be bound in front of Volume 23, will be sent with the last number.

It was intended to issue this in its usual place in this number but unforeseen circumstances, make it more convenient to provide it with the last number, in time for binding.

The Editor has been obliged to give up desk work entirely for the time being, on account of his eyesight, which is somewhat affected.

A New State Society

The Washington State Philatelic Society has been incorporated and has headquarters at 372 Arcade building, Seattle, Washington.

The first meeting was held July 2. The charter membership included a roll of thirty-eight.

The following officers were elected to serve until January 1, 1913:

President, C. J. T. Utermark, Seattle; vice-president, Le Roy Pratt, Tacoma; vice-president, L. R. Lounsbury, Olympia; secretary, D. C. Bartley, Seattle; treasurer, Dr. Carl Hoffman, Seattle.

The five officers will constitute a board to manage the affairs of the Society. The following appointive officers were named by the Board:

Sales superintendent, John Terry, Seattle; librarian, D. C. Bartley, Seattle; attorney, P. Thomas, Seattle; auctioneer, Carl Reeves, Seattle.

The Society has two branches started, one in Tacoma, V. D. Tomlinson, secretary, and another in Olympia, Sidney Rankin, secretary. The Seattle Philatelic Club has ceased to be, as nearly all members joined the State Society. The official organ will be "Everybody's Philatelist," Astoria, Oregon. Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening at 206 Walker building, Seattle, until further notice. Address all communications to secretary, 372 Arcade building, Seattle, Wash.

Philately In Siam

Our correspondent in Siam tells us of the Siam Philatelic Society, which was organized in Bangkok early this year.

The president, Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, is financial adviser to H. S. M. Government; the vice-president, Mr. C. Raggi, tutor to H. S. M. Government; the honorable secretary, Mr. R. S. LeMay of the British Legation.

Our agents, the Siam Stamp Company of Bangkok, report good business. Up to the 8th of April the new issue for Siam had not been put into circulation.

Ask for a Lot on Approval

We have some good things to submit. We sell a better class of stamps at 50% discount than most dealers.

The Stamp Exchange,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Brown

Friends of the English dealer, William Brown, St. Thomas's Square, Salisbury, England, will regret to hear of his loss, in the death of his wife. The following notice has come to us.

Died, Sunday, June 30, at Villetta, 26 Victoria Rd., Salisbury, Naomi Hilda, the beloved wife of William Brown, St. Thomas's Square, Salisbury, aged 44.

William Brown, an old established dealer enjoys a wide acquaintance with stamp men throughout the world. His interesting and engaging personality appeals to all who have had the pleasure of meeting him; particularly those who have visited Salisbury and enjoyed the hospitality of his interesting home.

It has been the privilege of our editor on various occasions to visit Mr. and Mrs. Brown in their home, and the death of that estimable woman is a cause for sincere regret; and we are sure the bereaved husband will have the sympathy of our readers.

His Majesty's Interest In Philately

The following reply to communications of congratulation to King George, from the Royal Philatelic Society, London, was received by the President from the Private Secretary to the King:

Buckingham Palace,

"7th June, 1912.

"Dear Lord Crawford:

"The King has received with much satisfaction the address which you as President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have forwarded to His Majesty from the Council and fellows of the Society.

"I am commanded to express His Majesty's hearty thanks for the kind congratulations which you offer him on his birthday, and for your good wishes for his future health and happiness.

"At the same time, I am to assure you of His Majesty's continued interest in all work connected with Philately, and especially in that of the Society of which he is Patron.

"Yours very truly,

"STAMFORDHAM.

"The Earl of Crawford, K. T.,
Etc., etc., etc."



A complete sheet of St. Helena stamps showing the arrangement of the recess-plate of 240 stamps

A Study of the St. Helena Plate

By Fred J. Melville

From the Latest Melville Book

The St. Helena stamp book, of the second Melville series, has been issued, and it has all the delightful characteristics of the works of its brilliant author.*

The chapter on "A Study of the Steel Plate," is reproduced:

We have already referred to the fact that the stamps of St. Helena are practically all built up from the one steel plate constructed for the printing of the first six-pence stamp of 1856. Although the later stamps have been much studied with reference to the settings of the surcharges, it has been left to Mr. H. H. Harland* to

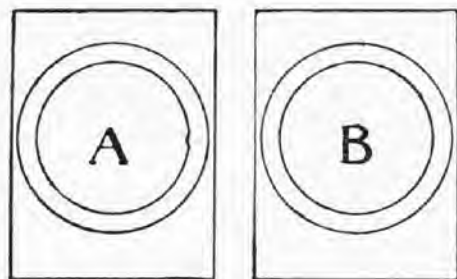
make a minute examination of the construction of the plate, an examination which has resulted in the discovery and location of small details which materially assist in the study of the various overprintings.

The plate is known to have been of steel, the impressions upon which were laid down thereon by means of a hardened steel transfer-roller. It is now generally known that the transfer roller was not merely capable of bearing, but, as an economic measure, generally did bear, several die impressions upon its periphery. With this knowledge Mr. Harland arrives at a theory that there were six roller im-

*The St. Helena booklet will be sent post free for 20 cents. Order of the publishers of this journal.

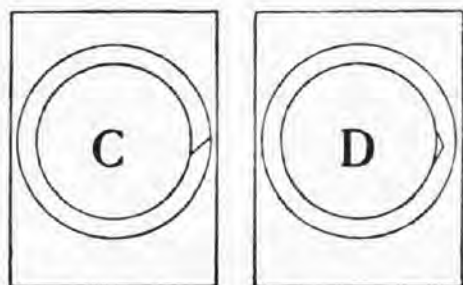
*The Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship, 1909, page 31.

pressions of the St. Helena die used in the construction of the one plate of 240 impressions, and the following diagrams and descriptions give the key to the minute but uniform traces of the six different impressions:



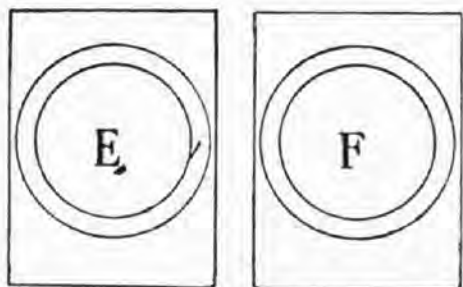
Roller-impression A—The colorless band is clear but the inner line of color is weak at the right at the position indicated in the diagram.

Roller-impression B—There is a slight colored stroke jutting into the colorless band from the outer line of the medallion level with the top of the "back hair"



Roller-impression C—A stroke of color extends right across the colorless band at position indicated.

Roller-impression D—An angular mark ">" is distinguished in approximately the same position as the stroke of color on "C"



Roller-impression E—This is similar to "C" but with the colored stroke extending only midway across the colorless band.

Roller-impression F—Like "A" the band is quite clear, but the inner line of color appears to be intact, and does not show the weakening as in "A"

These six different roller impressions may have been, and probably were, all on one roller, but this is immaterial in the study of the plate.

The examination of a sheet of the stamps has shown that the sheet presents the above minute varieties in the following order, starting at the top left-hand corner and working vertically down the columns of stamps:

Column 1—All "A" impressions.

Column 2—Ditto.

Column 3—Stamps 1 to 8 are "A." 9 to 12 are "B" and 13 to 20 are "A" impressions.

Column 4—All "A" impressions.

Column 5—Ditto.

Column 6—Ditto.

Column 7—Stamps 1 to 12 are "A" and 13 to 20 are "C" impressions.

Column 8—Stamps 1 to 8 are "F." 9 to 13 are "D" and 14 to 20 are "E" impressions.

Column 9—All "F" impressions.

Column 10—Ditto.

Column 11—Ditto.

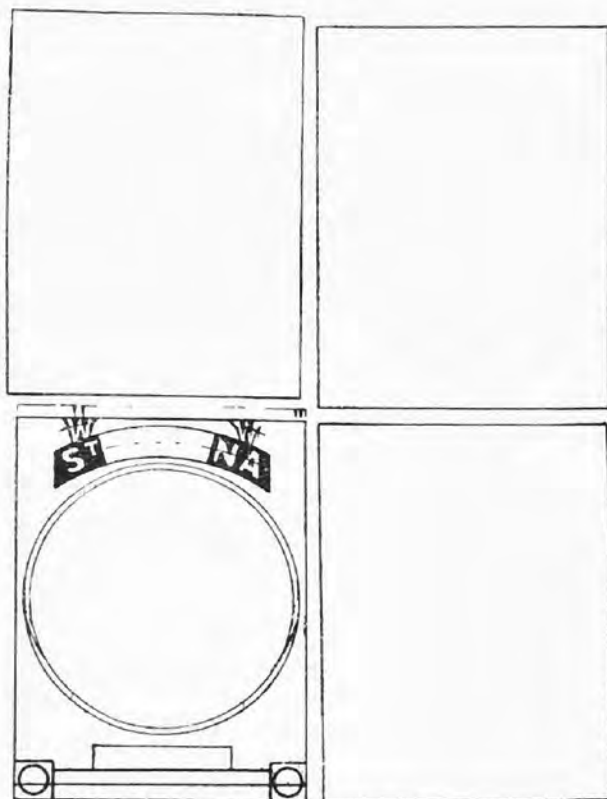
Column 12—Ditto.

The sequence of the different impressions, no less than their consistent and marked (though minute) points of distinction, is strongly in support of Mr. Harland's theory, but the student will require to remember that the plate is an intaglio reverse of the printed sheet and consequently the first (left-hand) column on the plate is the left (right-hand) column on the printed sheet, and assuming, as might reasonably be inferred, the laying down of the plate was commenced in its top left-hand corner, the order in which the different roller dies were used would be F, D, E, A, C, A, B, A; the flawless "F" being used for the first eighty-eight impressions laid down, when it would appear to have been discarded for D and E, the rest of the plate save for twelve stamps being laid down from the comparatively perfect "A."

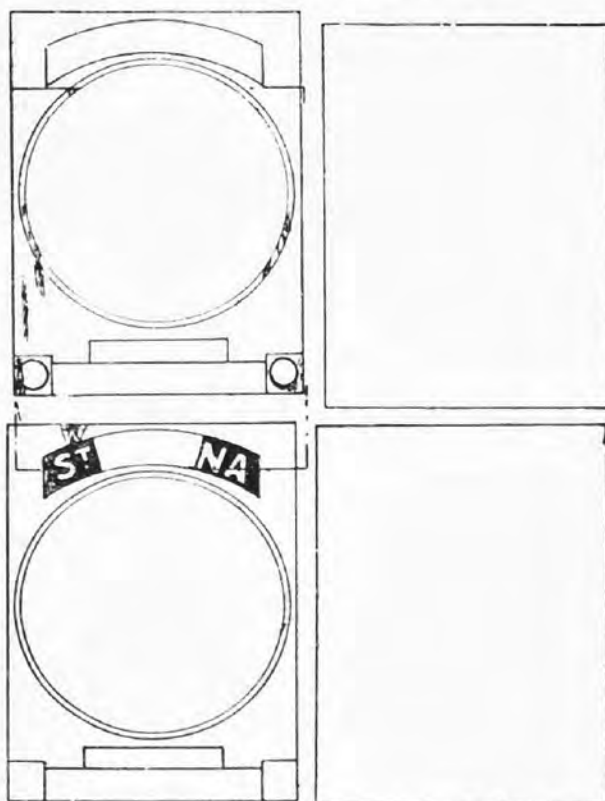
Thus we get 128 "A," 4 "B," 8 "C," 5 "D," 7 "E" and 88 "F" impressions.

Mr. Harland has also mapped out the plate-maker's guide dots and guide lines, all unimportant in themselves, but useful to the specialist in becoming conversant with the construction of the plate, which knowledge has already proved valuable in considering the settings of the later surcharges, and also in revealing matter of importance concerning the bona fides of rare surcharge varieties.

The chief guide-dots are indicated by the respective numbers of the stamps on the printed sheet counting 1 to 12 along the first row, and so on.



The diagram shows the position of the indications of the misplaced roller die impression on the plate, stamp No. 11 in column 1.



In column 8 stamps 15 and 16 bear traces of a misplaced impression from the roller-die as indicated in the diagram



Enlargement of a block, including No. 11 in column 1 of the plate with misplaced roller-die impression

No. 1—Above the upper left-hand corner.

No. 13—In the left side of the colorless band around the medallion.

Nos. 36, 60 and 228—On the right side of the colorless band.

No. 145—Outside the stamp on the left.

No. 240—In the lower left-hand corner.

Guide lines, or traces of them, may be noted as most prominent on the right-hand sides of Nos. 16, 29, 46, 47, 48, 65, 71, 80, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 137, 149, 186 and 198; and on the left-hand sides of stamps 42, 45, 47, 48, 77, 81, 83, 84 and 231.

To these numerous minutiae there are to be added some plate varieties of more individual interest. In the first column (of the printed sheet) stamp 11 bears traces of a misplaced roller impression having been laid down and then partly, but not wholly successfully, cleared away; the enlargement and diagram (pp. 22-23) indicate the position of the misplaced impression better than verbal description, and the diagram shows how far the traces of the first impression are still visible in the printed sheet.

In the eighth column of the sheet stamps 15 and 16 together bear evidences of another misplaced impression from the roller on the plate, and here practically the complete outline of the first impression may be traced, the top line being visible just below the "St. Helena" label of stamp 15, and the bottom line extending through the "St. Helena" label of stamp 16. The enlargement and diagram are sufficiently clear to require no further description (pp. 24-25).

A defect on the plate about which much noise has been made concerns the two hundred and fortieth stamp on the printed sheet, which we can already recognize by the guide dot on its extreme lower left-hand corner; the defect being a more or less imperfect first "e" in "Helena," the bottom stroke being generally blurred and the letter presenting the appearance, except on close scrutiny, of a letter "f."

Certain other stamps show uniform defects, No. 206 always prints weak, and has the consistent appearance of the mythical "worn plate" (an almost unheard-of "reality" in the Perkins Mill and Die process, when the plate

has been hardened), due probably to insufficient rocking of the roller die, and No. 233 has the outer frame-line showing broken in the upper right-hand corner.

We have dealt with these minutiae of the plate in a separate chapter that our readers may pass it over, if they

Another chapter:

The Old Die on the "C. A." Paper.

Also contains some interesting notes for specialists in these stamps:

In 1884, the use of the then new paper watermarked with Crown "CA" (Crown Agents), instead of the familiar Crown "CC" (Crown Colony),

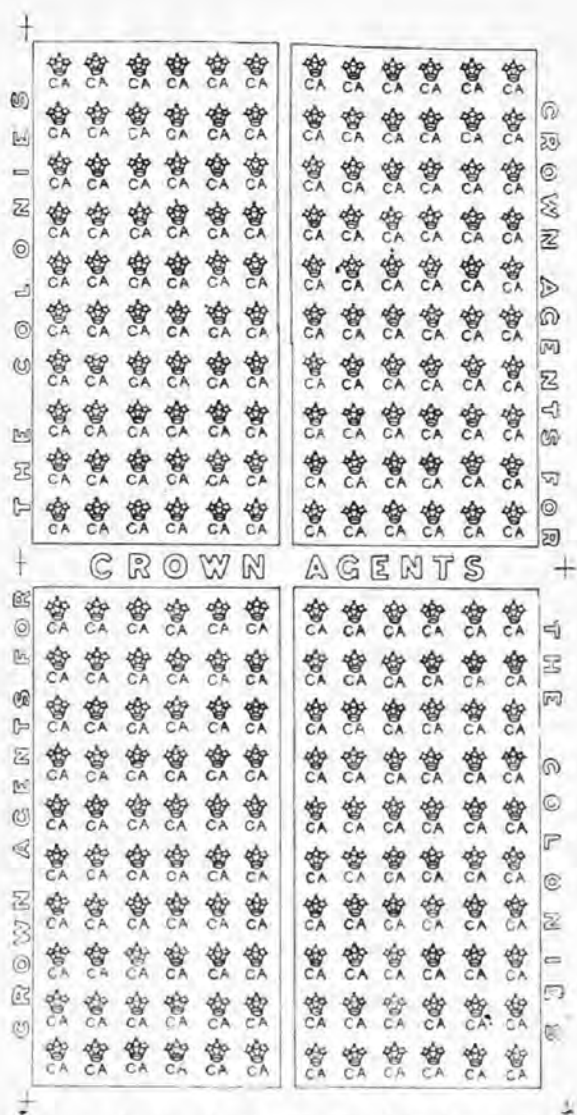


Diagram showing the arrangement of the sheet of the "Crown over CA" watermark in four panes of sixty

do not require to plumb the deepest depths of the mysteries of St. Helena stamps; but to the specialist and student no emphasis is necessary to indicate to them how a working knowledge of these details will aid them in their studies of the complicated surcharged issues, for which this plate was the uniform base.

marks the beginning of a new period, which lasted, so far as the printings from the old Perkins-Bacon plate were concerned, until 1896.

There are eight values on this new paper, all printed direct from the original plate by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and surcharged by them with the new denomination. The half penny

(a new value) was issued in 1884, to be followed in 1887 by the three pence (May) and the one penny (November); in 1889 appeared the old familiar six pence, but in a new color, and in April of the next year came the four pence; another new value, the two pence halfpenny, was on sale in September, 1893; and the last two of the series, the two pence and one shilling, were issued in 1894.

There is nothing to add as to the die or plate, the latter being still the old original of 1856; and as regards some of the surcharges on the "CA" series a general note must suffice, because, although various settings are known, the differences are very slight and of minor importance, the same letters and bars having evidently been used throughout the final series of the Perkins-Bacon type.

The lowest value is surcharged "halfpenny" in one word, and of this there are two distinct varieties, the second of which is to be found in two settings; and of the surcharge on the one penny, three pence and four pence—and probably of that on the two pence—there are also two settings.

Apart from the variations of the "halfpenny" surcharge (which will be fully described), the slight differences between the first and second settings up in the case of the three or four other values can easily, and far more satisfactorily than by verbal description, be arrived at by comparing corresponding portions of the sheets—readily identified by noting the transfer varieties as detailed in Chapter II—and paying special attention to the level of the surcharges, their spacing, the differences in the length of bar, and especially the relative positions of the bar and the words of value.

As already mentioned, there are two principal varieties of the "halfpenny" surcharge: in the first the word measures from 17 to 17½ mm. by 3 mm., and the bar (which is thick) 14-14½ mm. Of this, there is a sub-variety, due to shifting of the type used in setting up the surcharge; on the last stamp of the eighteenth row (No. 216 on the sheet) there is a space of about 1¼ mm. between the "n" and the "y," but this space varies slightly on different sheets and did not occur at all in the early printings. Mr. Harland's collection contains specimens of this stamp (No. 216) printed in emerald, with and without the space between these two letters: so far it has not been chronicled in this color. A similar, though less pronounced, defect is to be found on the last stamp in the

first, sixth, eleventh, thirteenth and sixteenth rows.

In the course of this printing, some of the sheets of stamps were so misplaced in the press that they were out of register with the form (which was composed so as to print an entire sheet at one operation), and this produced variations of surcharge, showing the cancelling bar across the top of the stamps instead of at the bottom, this misplacement naturally extending throughout the sheet, the top row of which would be without the bar. A double surcharge is also known, occurring among the early printings in emerald.

The second principal variety has the word "halfpenny" appreciably smaller, 14-14½ mm. by 3 mm., with a bar of the same length; and it is of this variety that two different settings are known.

Apparently, this variety was printed from stereotypes taken from forms of five horizontal rows of 12 surcharges (60), but in the first setting the upper block differs from the three others, which are consistent in their make-up with this method of duplicating. A study of the following of the most noticeable varieties in the first setting will enable the reader to follow the reasoning on which this assumption is based:

1. On fourth stamp in fourth row the space between the word and the bar is very wide. On the next stamp—and on no other in the sheet—the interval is much less than normal.

The corresponding fourth and fifth stamps in the ninth, fourteenth and nineteenth rows are normal.

2. On the second stamp in the seventh, twelfth and seventeenth rows, the "y" of the surcharge is malformed.

The corresponding stamp in the second row is normal.

3. The eighth stamp in each of the fifth, tenth, fifteenth and twentieth rows shows the bar extending to the right beyond the word of value.

For the second setting of this variety, apparently composed like its predecessor, the following minor differences may be noted:

1. The entire surcharge on the second and third stamps in the second row is above the alignment of the other surcharges in that row. In the first setting they are all on the same level.

2. The fourth and fifth stamps in the fourth row have the value close to the bar.

3. The malformed "y" found in the first setting is absent.

On the one penny there is only one type of surcharge, but the form appears to have been twice set up: the letters differ from those used for the other values, being only $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high instead of 3 mm.

For the two pence there were probably two settings, though this is uncertain, and there may have been one only.

The twopence halfpenny—or, as surcharged, " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d"—was provided with a bar from 13 mm. to 14 mm. long, and there was only one setting, composed of sixty repetitions in printers' type, arranged in ten horizontal rows of six, necessitating four separate impressions to complete the surcharging of each entire sheet. This greatly increased the difficulties of accurate register, and we find this stamp, not only with bar at top, but with bar at top and bottom, and even without bar; also with double surcharge, the second impression being caused by the register being one row (of stamps) too high, causing that row to be doubly surcharged while it necessarily left the bottom (half) row of six without. This, however, was noticed, and the uncompleted row received a special impression from the form, so adjusted as to surcharge only the first six stamps in the last row—thus, this particular sheet passed five times through the press.

It should be noted that the surcharges in the third and tenth vertical rows are always larger, or more heavily printed, than elsewhere: the variation is very marked.

The three pence appears in two settings, not however affecting the character of the surcharge; and a double impression is known. For the four pence there were likewise two settings, not affecting the general characteristics of the impression. Copies are known without bar, and with the bar at the top; and, on the fourth stamp in the seventh row, there is a long, thin, additional bar.

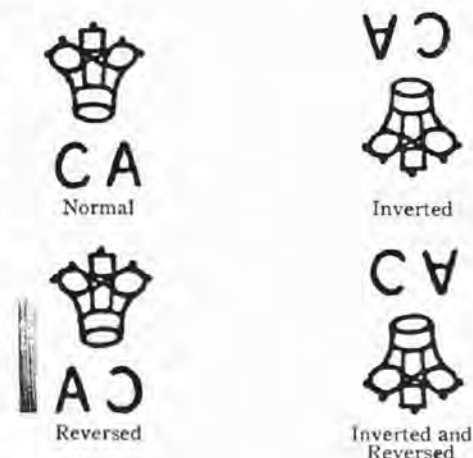
The surcharge on the one shilling is similar, in type and setting, to that in use for the 1871 and 1882 series: a double surcharge of this value is known, but it was not issued from the St. Helena postoffice.

The surcharges of the values other than the one shilling are similar in type and bars to the 1865 series.

The new paper was, like that which it supercedes, machine-made, the 240 watermarks of Crown "CA" being disposed in four panes, two and two, as in the older paper; but in the margins the watermarks were altered, and now read, in outline sans-serif capitals, be-

tween the upper and lower panes, "Crown Agents," and once at each side of the sheet, "Crown Agents for the Colonies." At each corner of the sheet and at the ends of the center space is a small cross.

Obviously this paper was, like that watermarked Crown "CC," quite unsuited for printing from the Perkins-Bacon plate, on which the stamps were arranged in one large pane of 240, in twenty rows of twelve each; and, as a consequence, copies are to be found on plain paper, having been printed on the unwatermarked portions of the margins, and also on the divisional spaces between the panes, showing the dividing lines (vertically) and the letters of the words "Crown Agents" (horizontally). To appreciate the full possibilities of such combinations compare the diagram of the watermark on page 44 with the reduced size photograph of the complete sheet on page 10. In addition, through-



out the series of printings on this paper, the watermark is at times found inverted, reversed or inverted and reversed, due to causes already explained in Chapter III. The colors, even for the old values, are to a great extent changed—green, varying from emerald—a small early printing—to deep green for the half penny, red for the penny, yellow for the two pence, the Postal Union color of ultramarine for the new value two pence halfpenny, bluer tones in mauve and deep violet for the three pence, sepia for the four pence, grey for the six pence deprived of its original color in favor of a lower value, and yellow-green for the shilling.

As before, the gum is usually white, with an occasional variation toward yellowish; and the perforation has settled down to the usual gauge of 14 all round.

In January, 1898, the Crown Agents for the Colonies announced that the following quantities of line-engraved stamps, "the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed," were for sale in lots of not less than £50 and at prices not below face value, all the copies being on Crown "CA" paper, except the five shillings:

1½d. 208,320	4d. 82,800
1 d. 142,560	6d. 58,400
2 d. 32,080	1s. 18,120
2½d. 104,400	5s. 5,328
3 d. 75,840	

The above represents a total of about £8,500, and it is doubtful if the Crown Agents ever expected to get rid of such a large quantity of stamps at or over "face"; anyhow, whatever negotiations there were fell through, and the parcel was ultimately sold to a city firm of stamp-dealers, the large majority of the stamps having been previously cancelled with a special diamond-shaped postmark in violet ink, impressed at the center of each block of four. The stamps, of course, have full gum, but, even if deprived of this, the special cancellation is sufficient to distinguish them from postal-y used copies.

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C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo

"Unscrambling Eggs"

"An Unsavory Omelet"

At one time we used to see the "Stamp Trust" referred to in the stamp papers. That was when the American Collector's Company, the infant stamp corporation, absorbed the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and the New England Stamp Co.

The composite weakness of the organization and its members was soon realized and the talk of a strong "Trust" became a joke. The trust process of "unscrambling the eggs" is going on, although the result is an unsavory omelet.

The following is sent us by a "minority stockholder" who wonders where his class will come in. Echo answers, Where?

AMERICAN COLLECTORS' CO.

127 Madison Avenue,
New York, July 10, 1912.

A special meeting of the stockholders of American Collectors Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Vredenburg, Wall & Carey, No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Monday, July 22, 1912, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose

1. Of considering the advisability of accepting the offer of A. W. Batchelder to purchase 80 shares of the capital stock of the NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY and pay therefor nine hundred shares of preferred stock (par value \$90,000) and eighteen thousand shares common stock (par value \$18,000), of the American Collectors Company.

2. In case the stockholders shall decide that it is advisable to accept the offer referred to, then to consider the advisability of reducing the capital stock of American Collectors Company by an amount equal to the shares of common and preferred stock which A. W. Batchelder offers to transfer by way of consideration for the purchase aforesaid.

3. For the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

If you do not expect to be present at the meeting, please execute the enclosed proxy and hand it to some one in whom you have confidence.

E. M. CARPENTER, President.
F. PUTNEY, JR., Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN COLLECTORS CO.:

In reference to the attached notice of a special meeting of the stockholders of your company, your directors desire to submit the following explanatory statement:

Since the acquisition by your company, on July 1, 1901, of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and the New England Stamp Co., Mr. A. W. Batchelder has been manager of the New England Stamp Co., and while giving due credit to his able associate in the management of that company, Mr. Carpenter, it is a fact that the volume of business of the New England company has been very largely due to Mr. Batchelder's personal ability as a salesman.

Mr. Batchelder has now expressed to your directors, however, his opinion that his personal interests would be better served and that it is his duty to his family to go into the stamp business for himself instead of continuing his present association with your company. With this object in view, Mr. Batchelder has offered to acquire the entire capital stock of the New England Stamp Company, now owned by your company, and in payment therefor to transfer 900 shares of preferred (par \$90,000) and 18,000 shares common stock (par \$18,000) of the American Collectors Company, this being the amount received by the former owners of the New England Stamp Company at the time of the original purchase in 1901.

Mr. Batchelder will also agree to pay three thousand dollars (\$3,000) cash, before July 1, 1913, to be applied to the payment of the final \$6,000 notes of your company due on that date, with the proviso that this sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) with interest at 5 per cent annually shall be repaid to him before any further dividends shall be paid on the preferred stock of your company.

Mr. Carpenter states to your directors that for personal reasons he also desires to be relieved in the near future of at least a portion of his duties at the New England Stamp Company's office. He also has other

interests outside of the stamp business to which he desires to give his attention.

In deliberating over this situation and Mr. Batchelder's offer for our shares of the New England Stamp Company, your directors have been influenced by the following considerations:

The business of the New England Stamp Company has been largely in rare stamps through the purchase and breaking up of large collections. These purchases have been made in the past with money borrowed largely through the personal efforts of Mr. Batchelder.

The good-will of the New England Stamp Company is valuable at the present time, but that portion which depends on the higher class trade—the buyers of rare stamps—is largely personal, consisting of the personal acquaintance of the present management with their customers.

Your directors are frank to say that without Messrs. Batchelder and Carpenter it would be absolutely necessary to find two men of equal combined philatelic and business ability to fill their places in order to run the New England end successfully, especially in the face of any new competition, and your directors are unable to find men qualified for these positions.

Under these circumstances, it appears to your directors that the good-will of the New England Stamp Company should be worth more to Mr. Batchelder than to anybody else, and that it will be wise to dispose of the entire stock interest held by your company in the New England Stamp Company.

(It should be noted that this does not include any ownership in the good-will, cuts, plates, type, copyrights, etc., of the International Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Albums, Imperial Album, National Album, Scott Catalogue, Luff's History, and other publications of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, in none of which the New England Stamp Company has any interest, and all of which are retained by your company.)

In examining the consideration offered by Mr. Batchelder (\$90,000 preferred and \$18,000 common stock), your directors are confronted by the fact that there is no open market for the stock other than occasional sales of scattering shares and that the only fact to be considered is that the value of stock depends upon the value of the constituent companies.

In other words, the question is, whether the stock offered by Mr. Batchelder is a fair equivalent for the capital stock of the New England Stamp Co.

The entire authorized capital of the American Collectors Company consists of \$300,000 preferred stock (par \$100 share) and \$150,000 common stock (par \$1 share.)

At the time of the purchase of the New England Stamp Company, July 1, 1901, there was outstanding: Preferred stock, \$300,000; common stock (approximate) \$128,000, against your company's ownership of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company and the New England Stamp Company.

Since that time, your company has acquired (principally through the serial notes, all of which have been paid except \$6,000 due July 1, 1913), \$75,600 preferred and \$15,000 common stock.

This leaves now outstanding \$224,400 preferred stock. The \$90,000 preferred stock offered by Mr. Batchelder now represents over 40 per cent of the present outstanding preferred stock, against the original proportion of 30 per cent which the original owners of the New England Stamp Company received. On this basis, it appears to your directors that the equivalent offered is fair, and that it will be to the advantage of your company to accept Mr. Batchelder's offer.

Should the stockholders vote to accept this offer and to retire the stock received, as well as that now in the treasury, (which can be done after the final payment on the notes, July 1, 1913), there will be outstanding: Preferred stock, \$134,400; common stock, \$94,404.

Your directors and officers will then be able to give their sole attention to the development of the business and earnings of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company. Mr. Freeman Putney, Jr., who successfully managed the business of the Scott Company from 1906 to 1910, has agreed to again act as president and manager if this proposition is adopted by the stockholders and he is allowed to run the business without consideration of any other interests.

The business of the Scott Company is a general one, consisting of its publishing and a large business in packets, sets and a fine stock of single stamps. While rarities are handled, the bulk of the business does not depend upon them nor upon the personal clientele of any one individual, the name and good reputation of the concern having been established over half a century. It is proposed also to develop a considerable auction business

(the trade in rare stamps running more and more each year to the auction method.) Previous to the purchase of the New England Stamp Company, the Scott Company held many auctions, but since that time its sales have been only occasional, it having seemed wiser to your directors that the trade in rare stamps should be handled through the New England end. Freed from this obligation, it is probable that a profitable auction business in rare stamps can be established in connection with the present retail trade.

Under these circumstances, your directors recommend the acceptance of Mr. Batchelder's offer.

Per Order of the Board of Directors.

E. M. CARPENTER, President.

F. PUTNEY, JR., Secretary.

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is a fine little magazine that is attaining a world-wide circulation. Printed in Spanish and English, it has a range of over half the stamp issuing countries of the globe. Everything in it is valuable and the price is 50c a year. Specimen copy for a 2c stamp.

GEORGE T. EDSON

OLATHE KANSAS U. S. A.

BOSTON, MASS., July 15, 1912

To the stockholders of preferred stock in **THE AMERICAN COLLECTORS' COMPANY**. Some ten years ago you were offered and bought this stock at \$85.00 per share. It was represented that all connected with the company considered it "gilt edge" investment, and the earnings were \$60,000 per year or three times the dividends on preferred. For eight years you have had no dividends, and in the meantime your stock has depreciated about 80%.

NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY. This company received for its stock, good will, etc. \$100,000 preferred, \$50,000 common, worth at the then selling price about \$95,000. It is now proposed to sell it back to the original holders, who have managed it in the meantime, for \$90,000 preferred \$18,000 common; this is worth at present prices say \$16,200. The reason for the sale is that your directors are unable to secure men of business ability to run the business "successfully";—if no dividends and 80% shrinkage is successful, don't you need unsuccessful management?

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY. Mr. H. L. Calman received for this company ten years ago the equal of \$150,000 cash. If this sale goes through there will be outstanding \$134,000 preferred and \$94,000 common, having a nominal market value of \$24,000. What are you going to do about it? At the request of a number of stockholders and provided enough of them join to make any protest effective, I will undertake the formation of a protective committee of stockholders to see if anything can be done to improve the value of preferred stock.

FRANK P. BROWN

Residence, 69 Les Casas St., Malden, Mass.

325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Notes on the Papers of the United States 1908-11 Issues

At various times we have heard the subject discussed as to whether or not this and preceding issues had ever been issued on ribbed paper. The ribbed effect has finally been ascribed to worn press blankets. I have never seen mention of the fact that the United States 1908-11 stamps were printed on more than Old Watermark, Blued Experimental and New Watermark papers.

That such is undoubtedly the case I desire to illustrate with the following numbered specimens. It is probable that during the time that the experimental papers made their appearance other papers than the one previously known had also been used experimentally. My deductions may or may not be correct, but at any rate they open a new field for full investigation. The neutral blue of the 15c interferes least with distinguishing the papers, so I use them to illustrate.

No. 1.—This was undoubtedly the paper used for the first printings, as it is identical with the paper on which the 13c was printed, and as I have been unable to find the 13c existing on any other paper (except the blue rag paper among which the 13c bear the faint). The characteristics of this paper are thinness, porosity and unevenness of texture and wove marks. Common in occurrence. **Regular in issue.**

No. 2.—This paper characterizes itself by a decided gray tone, is very porous, even in texture, large, even and plain wove marks. Closely approaches the characteristics of the experimental rag paper of earlier fame. **Experimental in issue.** Probably scarcer than the experimental rag, as it evidently escaped general notice and has been used up in regular channels.

No. 3.—The sensational experimental rag or blue paper. This paper is denser in texture than No. 2, nor does it show as large and plain wove marks. Decidedly gray or gray-blue in color and but slightly darker than No. 2. **Experimental in issue,** as well known.

No. 4.—This characterizes itself by a faintly cream tone, is very dense and even in texture, showing apparently no wove marks. By far heavier

than any of the preceding or other papers. **Experimental in issue.** Rather scarce, but the most readily found.

No. 5.—Characterized by being the whitest of the papers. Heavier than Nos. 1, 2 and 3, but lighter than No. 4. Fairly even in texture, showing small wove marks plainly, but not as evenly as No. 2. **Finally adopted as regular paper,** and the only one occurring in both watermarks; so

5a.—Old watermark, double lined letters.

5b.—New watermark, single lined letters.

The Most Common in Occurrence.

The characteristics of wove and texture are plainly discernible to the naked eye. They, however, show up beautifully and convincingly immediately on placing them in benzine cup. Like watermarks, the longer they soak in the benzine, the more obscure they become.

I am busy at work trying to locate these five typical papers, or as many as possible, in all the values, and shall be thankful for any assistance you or others might render, especially as regards the 13c value used and of all the values in an unused condition.

No. 5 exhibits all the variances of texture that succeeding batches of the same paper are prone to show. It may be that time will discover more varieties.

PAUL W. GREYER.

1920 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Chinese Republic Stamps

A correspondent in Hong Kong sends our readers the following notes, which we publish without any responsibility for the prices quoted, although they are attributed to "an expert."

Before the republic was proclaimed in China, arrangements were made to have all Chinese imperial stamps surcharged with a sign denoting its neutrality. In fact, a great number of stamps were so surcharged and sent out to the various postoffices, and were immediately withdrawn, through instructions from Peking, as the republicans were victorious everywhere.

In Hankow, the instructions must have arrived too late as they were issued with signs of neutrality and re-

public crossing one another, composed of four distinct small Chinese characters. These each were also withdrawn the same day of their issue. In all just a little over 5,000 stamps were sold. Of the \$5, twenty specimens were only sold; of the 3 cents, about 1,750 stamps.

A little earlier than the above Foo-chow issued a neutral stamp, about 3,500, of the 3 cents only, with four Chinese characters in red, printed horizontally. The sale of these stamps was also suspended on the next day. Of the above-mentioned stamps there are here many imitations, which can only be detected when compared with the original ones.

At Tutchangshien, pending the arrival of the stamps from the general postoffice with the surcharge of the republic, the postoffice surcharged all their stamps with four similar Chinese characters, vertically, and some slanting, in black and red. The type is not even straight, much larger, and not so clean, being impressed by hand. Of the higher values very few have been issued, and of the lower denominations a little over 2,000 stamps must have been sold.

The above three issues are extremely difficult to get, and their prices are varying from \$10 to \$25 each.

The general issue of the present republic stamps have the four Chinese characters printed vertically. The greater part of the 1 and 2 cents impression were printed by the Commercial Press, and only a small quantity of the above two values by the Customs Statistical Printing Department. There is a great difference between the two types. The former one is of a clear, thin impression with the last character a little larger, whereas the other is much thicker, smaller and not so clear. The small type of the 1 cent were issued here for a few days, and are now replaced by the larger and clearer type. The small type will be the rarer of the two.

Of the 2 cents the small type are at present still in issue. Of the larger type a few have already been seen, but issued in some other town.

Of the 4 cents there are also two distinct printings, the usual clear print well impressed, and the other of a faint gray-black flat on the stamp, probably due to printing from stereo; this applies also to the ½-cent brown. No other varieties have yet been detected of the higher values.

The postage-due stamps have all been surcharged. The 1 and 2 cents blue were replaced some time ago by

the 1 and 2 cents brown, but these were on sale here for 3 days only, and not more than 3,000 of them were sold in Shanghai. Now these have been overprinted with the usual 4 characters. Those unsurcharged 1 and 2 cents brown will undoubtedly become very rare. The ½-cent blue, surcharged republic, are now out of issue, and the brown color is soon expected to replace it.

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1903, 10 pesos, green (No. 277).....	1.00	.45
Barbacoas issue (cancelled).		
1908, Five varieties, Gibbon's Cat., £2:10:6		4.75
Cundinamarca		
1904, peso, gray green.....	1.25	.55
Santander (City of Cucuta) cancelled.		
1900—1, 2, 5, 10, 20c (Provisorio)	8.50	2.75
1901—1, 2, 5, 10, 20c (Provisional)....	8.00	2.75

A collection (mounted and priced) of 100 varieties including above, cataloging \$60.00 post free and registered for \$10.00

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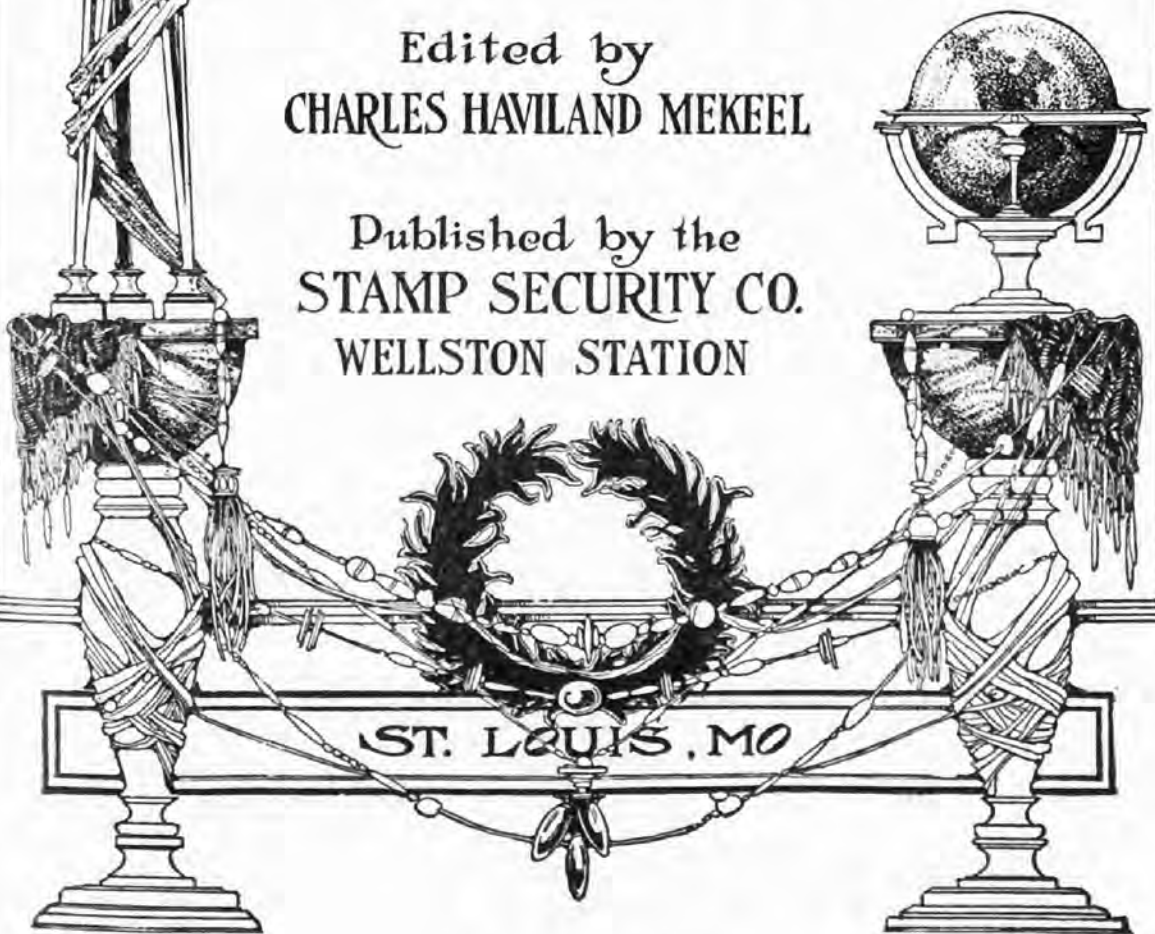
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The Philatelic Journal of America

VOLUME 23

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New Postal Issues

British Colonials

The new stamps with King George heads are now coming out very fast.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ d Barbados are of a pleasing type combining the Neptune design with the King's portrait.

As may be seen by our group of illustrations on the next page from "Specimen" copies, the designs of the last issue for each colony with King Edward's head are closely followed.



Bahamas, $\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 6d, 1, 5sh and £1 all correspond in color and type with the last King Edward.

Ceylon, there is, however, a change here, the 3c dark green, 6c carmine, 10c olive and 15c ultramarine received are of the type in the illustrated plate.

East Africa and Uganda, 3c green and 6c carmine conform.

Falkland Islands, with the new series follow the character of engraving, style and colors, of the last issue, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 6d and 1sh of the small type, with 3sh and 5sh of large.

Fiji, strictly conforming in type, 1d carmine, but the colors of the high values are different, 5sh green and scarlet on yellow paper. £1 purple and black on red paper.



Gibraltar, $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 6d and 1sh, corresponding in type and colors.

Gilbert and Ellice Island, the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d green, type illustrated.

Leward Islands, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, same type and colors.

St. Lucia, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 6d, 1 and 5sh, same.

Sierra Leone, 1d carmine.

Southern Nigeria, 2d grey.

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King George Heads, British Colonials

Belgium

We illustrate the new types issued early in the year; the work is very crude and inferior.

- 1 centime, orange.
- 5 centimes, green.
- 10 centimes, red.

Nicaragua

The Locomotive series, 1c to 5 pesos are understood to be for the exclusive use of the Province of Zelaya, making the surcharging of regular issues unnecessary. A 6c value, magenta, has been received.



Portuguese Colonies

Complete series 2½ to 500 reis of the annexed type have been received

The following additional values of the "Liberty" set have been received: 3c red brown; 15c purple; 20c ver-



for Cape Verde, Mozambique and St. Thomas & Prince Islands.

million; 50c light blue; 1 peso, orange; 2 pesos, blue-green; 5 pesos, black.

The set is of very poor workmanship to have come from Waterloo & Sons.

Bosnia

Three new designs and values have recently been added to the elaborate pictorial series current in this coun-



try; our illustrations make further description unnecessary.

12 hellers, ultramarine.

60 hellers, steel blue.

72 hellers, crimson.

Denmark

Quickly following the provisional 35c stamps, a new stamp of the cur-



rent type has appeared.

35 ore, orange.

Kedah

The new pictorial series for Kedah, one of the Malay states, are elaborate affairs in two colors on the Multiple C. A. paper.



The 10c and 20c are of the Ox Team type, the \$1 and \$2 have the edifice shown in our illustration.

10c brown, blue center.

20c yellow green, black center.

\$1 scarlet, black center on yellow paper.

\$2 dark brown, dark green center.

For Philatelic Benefit

The different countries and colonies which form the Universal Postal Union with headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, send copies of all new issues of stamps and postal stationery to the head office to be distributed to the members of the Union for their information.

Some of these stamps are over-printed with the word "Specimen," to destroy their postal value, while the stamps of some countries are not so surcharged.

It is understood that the proposition has been made by the Administration of the Post Office Department of Salvador to the other countries of the Postal Union to stop the practice of printing the word "Specimen" on the stamps thus sent, and if the stamps shall not be sent out clean, they shall be regularly cancelled by postmark, instead of over-printed.

This matter will be discussed next year at the Postal Congress, to be held in Madrid, Spain.

A Visitor From New York

Mr. John A. Klemann, of the Nassau Stamp Co., New York City, visited St. Louis recently, in the course of a trip that had included Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities.

Mr. Klemann's concern is well recognized and ranks very high in stamp circles in this country, having come to the front very prominently of late years.

Having made an appointment in advance, we were very pleased to receive Mr. Klemann and spent several hours with him very pleasantly on the afternoon of the 12th, during which we interviewed him on a number of subjects in which our readers may be interested.

The most important feature of the stamp trade at present is the increasing scarcity of all **really rare** stamps; they are simply not to be had, while there are ready purchasers at every hand with the money, willing to buy. This is the condition existing in the market, which sends a New York dealer out seeking to buy rare stamps.

Of course, the early Postmaster's Provisional stamps issued before the Government adopted stamps for the prepayment of postage are regarded generally as the rarest of the United States stamps. They certainly command the highest consideration in the way of price, but as a matter of fact, some of the Confederate postmaster's provisionals of the period of 1861-64 and even some of the Early U. S. Locals are really much rarer.

Mr. Klemann had with him some choice stamps, although his mission was to purchase. He showed a 20c St. Louis on green paper, the re-touched 5c on lilac paper, both of which we had handled in times past and are illustrated in our book on the "Stamps of the St. Louis Postmaster, 1845-47."

When dealers are seeking to buy St. Louis, Brattleboro, Baltimore and Millbury stamps, Early Locals and Carriers, Confederate Provisionals and Early Hawaiian Missionarys, to say nothing of the early Mauritius, Sydney Views and all imperforate standard varieties of old Colonial and European stamps at the highest prices, with plenty of prospective purchasers for material of this class, the market for **really rare** stamps may be said to be in pretty good condition.

The way in which all rare stamps, and even vast stocks of medium grade stamps have been absorbed by the **collecting** public, and the way dealers' stocks have been depleted is a subject of wonder and astonishment. The trade in rare stamps and in fact in all higher grades is now almost wholly dependent for supply, upon the breaking up of collections; dealers do not hold stocks or reserves that amount to anything, compared with the tremendous holdings of private collectors.

Every established dealer knows of private parties with rich holdings, who are not generally known to the trade. The natural acquisitiveness of the collecting instinct strongly manifested in collectors who have the means to indulge themselves, has undoubtedly been the foundation cause of the disappearance of rare stamps from the open market. Instead of being content with a single copy of a certain rarity, there are collectors who buy every choice copy that they can get of favorite things, that have especially interested them; every dealer of any experience can sight such instances that have come to his notice.

Mr. Klemann spoke enthusiastically of the great philatelic exhibition New York proposes to have in the fall of 1913; he has been chosen to do important work in connection therewith, and will not disappoint those who have recognized him.

In the matter of stamp literature, it was a subject of regret with Mr. Klemann, as it is with many, that we have so little in this line, that is really high class. He said that he thought a good monthly preferable to a weekly that was lacking in any of the better qualities. Our chat with Mr. Klemann, particularly on the subject of St. Louis Postmasters' stamps, was particularly interesting and timely because, before our eyes gave out, we had been doing some new work and study in this line, on behalf of a client whose great desire is to complete this wonderful series.

This has lead us to include some notes and illustrations in this number on the subject of the stamps of the St. Louis postmaster, 1845-1847.

The Stamps of the St. Louis Postmaster 1845-1847

With New Illustrations

By CHARLES HAVILAND MEKEEL

In 1845 J. M. Kershaw, a local engraver in St. Louis, engraved upon an ordinary copper plate, such as he used for visiting cards, six postage stamps for J. M. Wimer, who was at that time the St. Louis postmaster. The main feature of the design of the stamps was from the arms of the State of Missouri, which consists of two bears supporting the heraldic em-

blem, the printing being done with a small Washington hand press, such as was used at that time for cards, wedding invitations, etc.

Early in 1846 the copper plate from which the stamps had been printed was altered in such a way that the two upper 5c stamps were changed to 20c values. The plate was probably laid flat upon a hard, smooth

1



Reconstructed Sheet Showing Original Condition of the Plate

blems and mottos, within garter and ribbons. An illustration of a reconstructed plate is here shown giving the positions occupied by the three types of 5c, and three types of 10c stamps.

Five hundred impressions were taken from this plate on greenish wove

2



Reconstruction Sheet Showing Plate with two stamps altered to 20c values

surface, face downwards, and hammered on the back opposite the numerals of value, until the surface of the plate at those points were smooth and flush.

The numerals "20" were then engraved in place of the "5", but the work was not done by Engraver Ker-

shaw; it was probably executed by an assistant in his shop, and the numerals were crude in formation and much inferior to the original figures of value. We show an illustration of a reconstructed plate as it appeared after the alteration in value was made in two of the stamps.

Printings from the plate in this condition were made on the greenish wove paper, same as used for first printing, and also upon a gray-bluish wove paper, a little harder and thinner than the first, and one upon which

3



Reconstructed Sheet Showing Final Condition
the 20c stamps having been re-altered to 5c

the ink did not set as well. There being only one 5c stamp on this plate, and the use of the stamps having become more popular in 1846, it was decided to re-alter the plate back to its original condition, so that the supply of 5c stamps could be increased more readily.

The plate was again hammered smooth and the 5's replaced by Engraver Kershaw himself. We show an illustration of a reconstructed plate of these stamps as it appeared after being re-altered.

Printings from the plate in this condition was on thin transparent, al-

most pelure paper of about the same color as the previous printing.

This simple recital of St. Louis postal history was not known in detail until after our study of the stamps of the great "find" of 1895. The proof of the existence and condition of the plate and its different printings was only worked out by study and the plating of pairs and strips that were known for the first time in 1895.

The Great Find

In 1895 there was a great "find" of St. Louis Postmasters' stamps, which were discovered in waste paper about to be destroyed in the basement of the Louisville (Ky.) Court House. One hundred and thirty-seven (137) stamps, 5c, 10c and 20c were by that discovery added to the philatelic wealth of the world.

Just before this "find" the St. Louis 5c and 10c stamps were selling at from \$50 to \$75 each. It was freely predicted that the price would drop as a result of the "find"; in fact, the belief that the bottom was knocked out of the market, enabled us and others with whom we were interested, to buy in open market and of dealers no less than thirty copies in addition to those that were in the "find." These additional thirty stamps consisted of 5c and 10c in about equal number, and one 20c stamp that had been a doubtful child for many years, were gathered in Boston, New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, London, Paris, Berlin and Amsterdam.

With the 137 St. Louis stamps in the "find" and the 30 additional copies that were acquired, considered in connection with other copies already in the hands of collectors, we were able to study the subject with great satisfaction.

Our work on the stamps of the St. Louis postmaster, from the Historical, Philatelic, Technical, and Commercial standpoints, resulted from the survey and study of that the greatest, grandest, and without any question, the most valuable lot of stamps of a

single class ever brought within the scope of a single man in the history of philately.

It is needless to say that those who expected a "slump" in the price of St. Louis stamps, as a result of that great "find" of 1895, were disappointed.

The work *above mentioned, and the intelligent appreciation given the subject by the great philatelists who were able to buy such stamps, sent the prices skyward in short order.

Our own sales of St. Louis stamps within a year after the "find" had exceeded \$100,000.00; the present value of the stamps that were the subject of study in the St. Louis book would be so great that it would almost seem foolish to try to put it in figures, as they could only be comprehended by a few.

A 20c, for instance, originally bought by us out of the "find" for \$500.00 sold almost immediately for \$1,500.00—resold a few years later for \$2,000.00, recently found a new resting place with another of our clients for \$3,500.00, and it is really just as rare and valuable as some stamps in the \$5,000.00 class.



Unsevered Pair 20c and 10c

The pair here shown of the 20c and 10c unsevered was the first and only specimen that showed the relative position of the 20c and 10c in the second condition of the plate. This pair of stamps we sold for \$4,500.00 in 1895, and it is valued at \$10,000.00 today. Well-matched stamps in reconstructed plates, are worth more than the prices of the single stamps would indicate.

*"The History of the Postage Stamps of the St. Louis Postmaster, 1825-1847", by C. H. Mekeel (1895), in board covers, 50c, sent post free. Order of our publishers.

We sold reconstructed plates of the stamps from the first printing from \$2,500.00 to \$4,000.00, according to condition.

The reconstructed plates, including the two 20c stamps on the second paper sold for \$10,000.00 each, while some inferior specimens not well matched, brought from \$7,500 to \$8,500 per plate. A reconstructed plate in its third condition on pelure paper realized \$15,000.00. We should now value the four reconstructed sheets which would include the plate in its second condition, complete on the two varieties of paper, at \$75,000.00.

Every one of the twenty-four varieties, forming this interesting series has been at one time or another, our property. It is certain also, that the greatest stamp collection in the world which is valued at over five million dollars, does not include this complete set of St. Louis stamps. The reason being that the stamps were handled to better commercial advantage, by dealing with a number of different collectors than could be done by offering them to the major domo.

So much for what "has been" and its authentic philatelic history; it would, no doubt, be even more astonishing for some of our readers to contemplate what we believe might happen if another "find," of the same number of St. Louis stamps could be made today and it should happen to consist largely of the last printing on pelure paper, with a good sprinkling of impressions from the intermediate state of the plate which contained the 20c values, which came on two kinds of paper.

Such a "find" could be handled right now in such a way as to make the \$100,000.00 of 1895-6 seem pitifully small, with collectors who know and appreciate these stamps and would be eager to acquire them. Sixty-five years have passed since their use, and it is hardly likely that any such "find" will again happen, although copies turn up every once in a while. We have been called upon to expertize and classify a score or more copies, that have come out of hiding during the past ten years, and probably others will appear.

Want lists known to us, would readily absorb quite a number, and we are waiting.

Ap­ro­pos of St. Louis stamps and the Great Find of 1895, we re­pro­duce a full page “write-up” from the “St. Louis Post-Dis­patch” (The Pul­itzer St. Louis news­paper), which printed this ac­count about ten years after it oc­curred, as an im­por­tant record of St. Louis postal his­tory. The “St. Louis Find” was, of course, a gen­eral item of sen­sa­tion­al news, and a sub-

ject of comment in newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, at the time it occurred.

As a direct result of this newspaper advertising, the 10c Baltimore illustrated and mentioned elsewhere, in this journal, and many other rare stamps were brought to light and added to the philatelic wealth of the world.



Reproduction of a Full Page special article on the St. Louis Postmaster's Stamps from the Sunday Edition of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, May 3, 1903

The Stamp Exchange

For General Collectors.

The Stamp Exchange is designed to serve General Collections, and those whose interests are confined to special or limited lines are not encouraged to participate.

Many of the clients of the exchange are auction lot buyers who find the system a good means of handling their duplicates.

Those who buy stamp collections and transfer what they need find the Exchange useful to them in disposing of surplus.

Dealers often exchange high-priced stamps and stock that they cannot use with their clients for stock more easily sold.

The Exchange is not an eleemosynary institution for the benefit of the needy.

It is not a place to have want list filled in exchange for all kinds of junk.

It is not a place for the disposal of packet and mixture surplus.

It is for the collector of intelligence who has **something of value to exchange.**

Books less than \$25.00 in value are not solicited. The average book is \$100.00 or more.

The Exchange has numerous clients who keep from five hundred to a thousand dollars worth circulating all the time.

Consignments of from three to eight thousand dollars are by no means unusual.

There are very few dealers in the U. S. that do a larger cash business than the Stamp Exchange, and it has been in continuous and successful operation for over fifteen years.

The secret of its success is the fact that it is possible to give its clients such a very large range of variety to select from.

The Deposit System.

A popular and growing system in connection with the Exchange is the **Deposit Book** plan.

Stamps accepted by the Exchange are immediately credited in a little deposit book (like a savings bank book) at 89 per cent of catalogue value.

This system is very convenient for members who have stamps in quantity and do not want to go to the trouble of mounting and pricing.

To those who have not grasped "**The Stamp Exchange Idea,**" the possibilities of our system are not fully appreciated.

The stamp holdings in the world are of immense value, and over 99 per cent of all the rare stamps in existence are in the hands of collectors or those who are not in the dealer class.

When this is considered the possibilities of any good Exchange system may become more clear.

The volume of business that an ordinary stamp dealer would have in a year is insignificant with our present turn over, and the possibilities of increase are in the order of progression.

Stamps in the Exchange.

Catalogue value of Exchange

Books, 14,900 to 17,454, inclusive	\$207,654.18
Books retired	105,842.67

101,811.51

Books entered week ending

August 17	1,375.34
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103,186.85

Stock and Books not num-

bered	97,875.65
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\$201,062.50

"An equitable system of Exchange whereby a stamp collector may increase his stamp collection, without the outlay of cash"—was our original

declaration—and it has been an unqualified success.

Its value to collectors in foreign countries, who may exchange their accumulated surplus, for single stamps of all countries is very great.

The fair-minded collector who approaches The Stamp Exchange in the right spirit, is sure to be satisfied with our liberal treatment.

The person who is looking for something for nothing is disposed of in short order.

The system contemplates giving "class for class."

If you believe that "The Stamp Exchange" can be of use to you, take the trouble to write us a letter and tell us how. If you have stamps to dispose of tell us what they are.

If you are an advanced collector with a specialized line or a limited "want list" go to a dealer who carries an idle stock, he is entitled for that reason to your business. We keep our stock in circulation and have no time to look up wants.

The reason The Stamp Exchange has been such a great success, is because we can give such a large range of stock for selection.

A collector who secures with us a \$50 or \$100 credit, may have \$500, \$1,000 or even \$2,000 submitted to him to select from. He has no reason to complain of quality or conditions of special specimens, because the privilege of selection is with him, and he may take only what he likes and leave the rest. Out of the range given to select from he is sure to be satisfied. The Stamp Exchange has never failed to satisfy any reasonable member.

The clerical labor involved makes it impossible for us to handle cheap stamps, or petty lots. The 10 per cent commission upon which we work makes it necessary that \$25.00 selections should be the minimum in opening an account.

After an account is open we take stamps as they come, always reserving the right of selection and privi-

lege of return, the same right that we grant our members in their dealing with the Exchange.

C. H. MEKEEL, Manager.

Mehl's Auction Record

The beautiful little booklet issued by B. Max Mehl, the Numismatist of Fort Worth, Texas, entitled **Modern Numismatic Auction "Records"** certainly represents a valuable asset of the publisher. Any one interested in the sale or purchase of coins should write to Mr. Mehl, his advertisement will be found regularly in our columns.

Twenty Cent St. Louis

For many years the 20c St. Louis stamp was regarded by some good philatelists as a "fake." Not, in fact, until the great "find" in 1895 was this belief thoroughly removed in some quarters, although the stamp always had its worthy defenders.

The appearance of the 20c stamp readily lent itself to the suggestion that the "5" had been removed by chemicals and the "20" crudely put in place.

The original engraver, Kershaw, positively denied that the plate had even been altered and insisted that it had remained in his possession all during its use.

This was many years afterwards, and he simply did not remember. The alteration from 5 to 20 was probably done by some assistant in his shop, as the figures "20" were crudely drawn and when printed had a denser appearance than the rest of the stamp. Thus helping the theory of a faked alteration of the stamp.

It is interesting to reflect upon the arguments of early days and to realize how easy it is to be mistaken and how satisfactory it is to have proofs instead of theories.

The Stamp Exchange

furnishes a system through which collectors may exchange their duplicates to good advantage. Co-operative, in successful operation for 14 years, over 2000 members in all parts of the world.

Buyers will find collectors duplicates more satisfactory than the usual dealers offerings. Write for further particulars.

The Stamp Exchange,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

The Entire Stock of the **E. J. SCHUSTER STAMP CO.,** Has Been Purchased.

As soon as this immense stock can be fully inventoried a most important **SALE** will be held. Millions of Mixed Stamps, a great line of cheap sets and packets will be closed out regardless of value. When it is considered that the Schuster stock contained the stocks of both the

Miller-McCormack Stamp Co.

and the

Standard Stamp Company of this city,

the importance of this sale may be realized.

A gigantic stock of the Standard Packets for the Book, News and Stationery trade will be sold at 25c on the dollar. As our business is only in stamps of the better class everything else will be sacrificed.



As soon as the printed matter for this sale can be prepared, a special edition of our circular will be issued that will go to 15,000 of the best Schuster names, in addition to our regular list. Dealers who wish to be represented in that number, should send advertising copy without further notice. We are so very busy with regular business just now, the date cannot be fixed at this time.

C. H. Mekeel, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Schuster Stamp Business Retired

The E. J. Schuster Stamp Company has retired from the stamp trade, their entire stock having been purchased by C. H. Mekeel for the Stamp Security Company.

As the Stamp Security Company is a holding corporation, not engaged in the kind of stamp business conducted by the Schuster company, this vast stock will be handled as follows:

The better class stamps and choice stock will be sold through The Stamp Exchange, which, by the way, is one of the most active business propositions in the stamp business of the United States just at present.

The millions of cheaper stamps, mixtures, wholesale lots, cheap sets, packets, etc., will be closed out in a sale, with little consideration for wholesale prices.

When it is considered that the Schuster business had acquired the accumulations of the Miller-McCormack Stamp Company and the Standard Stamp Company of this city, the importance of this sale may be understood.

The E. J. Schuster Stamp Company was incorporated for \$10,000, and was by long odds the most important of its class west of New York City. Immense sums spent in advertising had built up one of the best modern lists of names of medium stamp collectors in America.

A few years ago the Schuster company gave away millions upon millions of foreign stamps in connection with a wonderful missionary and advertising campaign, with the result of starting thousands of new collectors. Many of these collectors have always stuck to them and have large and valuable holdings in the stamp line.

The growing importance of the E. J. Schuster Printing Company, whose operations in railroad tariffs and lumber lists sustain a plant valued at nearly \$200,000, has made it necessary to drop the stamp-dealing feature of their business.

Our sale of the Schuster stock will be held as soon as we can find time to properly describe it in detail. We have been so very busy with our regular trade that we could not give the matter attention, but we shall finally reach it. Only the stock of merchandise was purchased. We have nothing to do with the E. J. Schuster Stamp Company as a corporation.

The American Philatelic Society

Loose Membership Methods

An advertisement in the American Philatelic Society's official organ reads—"C. E. Hussman Stamp Co.," "Members A. P. S., Int. Dealers' Ass'n, Berlin, etc."

How much respect do the officers or management of the Society expect to get from such loose methods?

The statement is not true; a business corporation cannot become a member of the American Philatelic Society, and the "C. E. Hussman Stamp Co." is not and cannot become a member.

A corporation is a legal form, without any actual personality; it may instantly pass from one control to another, by the transfer of its stock certificates, without the public knowing who is the owner.

The concern above mentioned is understood to be **Henry Flachskamm**, and the false claim of membership is made for the benefit of his business.

Do the membership stand for this degradation?

The fact that Flachskamm secured the co-operation of a relative of his who loaned the money and furnished the means for his deception, and that this cousin of his was elected to A. P. S. membership, only serves to throw further discredit upon A. P. S. membership, because the individual is not a stamp man, neither a collector or dealer, being ignorant of stamps.

This A. P. S. member, whose stamp operations seem to consist of loaning money on stamps as collateral, took a mortgage on the complete stock of stamps and assets of the "C. E. Hussman Stamp Co.," to secure himself for the balance of the money due him for establishing a **Flachskamm** in the business under that name.

This mortgage was recorded in the City Hall and its full text has been published.

If the A. P. S. desire Henry Flachskamm as a member, it should accept him in the regular way, otherwise the good name of the Society requires the officers to take notice of the use of the A. P. S. initials in connection with the Flachskamm advertising.

Decaying Vitality

L. G. Quackenbush, editor of "Redfield's Stamp Weekly," observes; "The A. P. S. seems to be showing some symptoms of decaying vitality. Very little in regard to A. P. S. affairs is finding its way nowadays into philatelic print. Neither the coming convention nor the annual election appear to be causing the slightest flutter—a singular state of affairs, indeed. We cannot understand, in particular, the failure of our Springfield friends—always noted for their hustling proclivities—to be vigorously booming the coming convention through the stamp press. Old General Apathy seems to be in the saddle again in the A. P. S.—more's the pity."

Lack of Interest

C. A. Nast, writing as an associate editor of "Everybody's Philatelist," says of the impending election of officers of the American Philatelic Society:

"That there is no interest in the present election of officers commensurate with the importance of such a proceeding, and there must be unquestionably something wrong with present system of holding elections."

"The dry-rot of every society is the indifference of members to matters which are really vital to that society's existence. Let the members once display habitual disregard as to the result of elections within the organization, and that society is doomed. This apparent listlessness and general apathy is always the result of cut and dried arrangements. Whenever the rank and file begin to think that everything is already fixed, or by the appearance of only one ticket in the field the result is a foregone conclusion, and that nothing they could say or do, either by protest or the casting of a ballot, would have the least effect, then the insidious poison of retrogression has entered the circulation of the society's activities."

A. P. S. History

The history of the A. P. S. prepared by W. C. Stone, at the request of the Quarter Century Celebration Committee, is being published in the society's quarterly, "**The American Philatelist**." The installment dealing with the first decade (1886-1896) was published in the number dated February, 1912.

Mr. Stone was not present at the first convention, nor were any of the A. P. S. historians that he mentions by name in his introduction; in fact, no member of the original organization committee is now a member of the Society. Mr. Stone is, however, probably better qualified than any of the present members of the Society to be its historian. He shows a proper appreciation of John K. Tiffany, who was the president of the American Philatelic Association during the first ten years of its life, when in the concluding paragraph he says: "**It is to his diplomatic hand that the Association owes its existence, for it is a secret known to but few how many critical periods in our history were safely passed by, owing to the skill of the pilot.**"

It was the first ten years of the organization that established its character and formed the foundation upon which it has continued with more or less success for the last sixteen years.

To the personality and ability of John K. Tiffany the organization certainly owes its existence.

The historians who have dealt with the subject thus far have been at a disadvantage, for a lack of personal knowledge.

We may state for the information of any who may be interested in the matter, that the "**Philatelic Journal of America**," through the efforts of its editor, originated and conducted the movement in 1886 that resulted in the organization of the American Philatelic Association.

The article that has been referred to by Mr. Bradt was inspired by the editor and a part of a regular systemized plan which was formulated in advance, followed up and carried on

by correspondence to a complete conclusion.

The interest of Mr. Tiffany in the project was cultivated with difficulty, as he was not at first very much inclined to think the matter could be carried out successfully.

Other obstacles were overcome, a constitution outlined, our editor went to New York to organize the Association, and as the dominating member of a committee of four put the Association on its feet.

This is history, and any one who writes it otherwise is not familiar with his subject.

The project of the formation of a national organization for stamp collectors was taken up by this journal in 1886, as part of a definite plan to form such an association. Mr. S. B. Bradt of Chicago, who was a general writer for the stamp papers at the time as "Philo," was engaged and wrote at our suggestion an article for our April (1886) issue on the subject of "A National Philatelic Organization," as part of a circular letter plan of personal appeal to collectors and dealers by our editor at the time.

The National Philatelic Society of New York had already appointed a committee to co-operate with other philatelic societies for the purpose of forming a national organization, and the subject was not a new one by any means.

The time was ripe for bringing the subject definitely before collectors and putting it through, and that is just what this journal accomplished.

To give the article more of a personal touch and bring Chicago into line, with what was being done in the line of preliminary work in St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia, the name "Philo," under which the article was written, was dropped, and S. B. Bradt's own name was signed.

It was the "follow-up system" in connection with the article that brought the results. In the May (1886) number of the journal, Mr. Joseph Rechert, Vice-President of the New York Society, wrote: "I brought

your letter in reference to Mr. Bradt's article before the members," etc.

By June we had over one hundred members pledged, the New York and Philadelphia societies had named members of the organizing committee to work with S. B. Bradt of Chicago and C. H. Mekeel of St. Louis.

Mr. Tiffany, with whom we had worked on the proposition, was at first not very enthusiastic about the matter.

In our May (1886) number he wrote: "I know of no organization that exists of collectors of any kind that, applied in principle to our hobby, would amount to anything."

But by July we had so far won his approval to the **possibility** of our proposed organization, as to permit of his name being placed in nomination as the candidate of the St. Louis Philatelic Society for the presidency of the national organization.

The nomination was made by General T. B. Rodgers at a meeting of the St. Louis Philatelic Society, July 17, 1886, at the residence of C. H. Mekeel in St. Louis, at which Mr. Tiffany was present.

In this journal of September, 1886, a constitution for the national organization was outlined, and the same was substantially adopted, with slight changes regarding age of membership, elective officers and lower dues.

In the first convention there were 108 present in person or by proxy, C. H. Mekeel holding 38 of the 92 proxies reported by the committee on credentials, the others being held as follows: Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 11; New York, 10; scattering, 22.

These figures clearly demonstrate the relative importance of this journal's influence in the organization of the Society. Mr. Tiffany was not sanguine enough at that time to attend, and we telegraphed him of his election; he was summering in Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Tiffany received 127 of the 219 votes cast. After the election he entered heartily into the work.

We did not start to write a history of the organization of the A. P. S., but to throw a little light on the subject that seemed to be hazy to those who were trying to write its history.

In looking for early data we found a file of early letters (1886), including our correspondence with S. B. Bradt, Joseph Rechert, E. B. Hanes, Capt. C. A. Coolidge (now brigadier-general), L. W. Durbin, Charles Gregory, Maj. E. B. Evans, then of Bermuda, and many other collectors and dealers, on the subject of the national society that we were then seeking to organize.

With this material we may put the early history of the organization into shape for a future number of this journal.

While we have taken very little interest in the organization for the past sixteen years, it was really part of our life from 1886 to 1896.

In 1896 a so-called reform wave, fostered by some Boston dealers, who put Frank Olney of Providence in as president to succeed J. K. Tiffany. He was only a figure-head, and, as Mr. Stone says in the "**American Philatelist**," dated May, 1912, "there came a reflex action in the growth of the organization." The Association lost 463 members during the Olney administration, nearly half the enrollment. We dropped out at that time, and have never heard of any improvement in the affairs of the Society that have in any way even approached the Tiffany administration.

There have been about 5,000 different members in the Society during the twenty-six years of its existence; a card index of them exists, and it has been declared that the ex-members who are still interested in stamps form a very large and important class.

There is something wrong, and if we write a history that will show the aims and intentions of those who brought the Society into existence, the ideas of Tiffany, Coolidge, Evans, Bradt and others may not be found to be so much out of date, even though twenty-six years have gone by in which little has actually been accomplished. We are far behind Great Britain and Germany in the matter of national philatelic organizations. It would be a good thing for the A. P. S. to take a new lease on life and —Wake up!



Recent Discovery of Sidney Views

The days of wonderful stamp discoveries are by no means past. A block of thirteen 3-pence Sydney Views, issued in New South Wales in 1850, have turned up in England in brilliant condition and with full gum.

The block of thirteen, with a vertical pair and a vertical strip of three, the nineteen stamps all being from the same sheet, were found in the possession of a lady in England who had retained them all these years.

"Severed Links"

The July London Philatelic says:—

"It is our painful duty in this month's issue to announce the loss of two of the veterans of Philately in the names of Dr. Legrand and Dr. Moschkau. Philately may practically be said to have been born half a century since, and it is only in the inevitable law of nature that those who were able and active workers at that period should be passing away. None the less is the severing of the links of association painful to those who survive, and there remain, alas! but few among the survivors of those who may justly be called the founders of Philately.

The modern collector perhaps hardly appreciates the marvelous foresight and intuition that marked the efforts of the great collectors of early days. If, however, one turns to the older magazines and consults the voluminous writings of such men—among many others—as Dr. Legrand, Mr. J. B. Moens (dit. Hanciau,) Judge Philbrick, or Mr. E. L. Pemberton, a better idea will be gained of the remarkable insight and—one might say—spirit of philatelic prophecy that permeated the writings of these apostles of Philately. The men of this class are fairly entitled to the honor implied in the foregoing epithet, and we trust that future generations of Philatelists will always evince their veneration for those who were the true founders of the pursuit that we are all so delighted to honor."

Death of Dr. Moschkau

The sincere regrets of all collectors will be associated with the grief that our Teutonic friends will naturally feel at the loss of this well known philatelic student and writer. Dr. Moschkau, who died on the 27th of May, was born in 1848 at Lobau, in Saxony, and in 1873 obtained the title of Doctor of Philosophy. As early as 1868 he commenced his long series of philatelic writings, which remained unbroken until his decease. It is stated by the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*—to whom we are indebted for some of our information—that the Doctor commenced his collection of stamps

as early as 1859, having, in arranging his father's correspondence, found a number of stamps, inclusive of several of the 3 pfennig red, of his native land. The collection thus auspiciously commenced was continued until 1871, and when disposed of had become one of the most important then extant.

Relinquishing active collection, Dr. Moschkau henceforth devoted himself to philatelic literature, and it is in this respect that lies his greatest claim to our remembrance. In 1871 the Doctor published an important monograph entitled "The Watermarks upon Postage Stamps" (*die Wasserzeichen auf den Briefmarken*), followed by a Handbook for Collectors, and one for collectors of essays, and numerous other monographs. In the sphere of philatelic journalism Dr. Moschkau was especially active, having been editor of some of the best known German papers, but since 1891, when he retired to Oybin, he has been content with inditing a monthly article in *Der Philatelist*. The Doctor was also esteemed a high authority in the matter of expertising stamps, and, in a word, his career has always been one in which the little world of stamps has played the leading role.

Dr. Moschkau was one of that band of cultivated men of leisure and literary attainments whose lifelong connection with Philately has done so much to raise it to the high level which it has now attained, and our grateful remembrances are due to his memory for his great labors in the advancement of the pursuit.

Death of Dr. Legrand

By the decease of Dr. Legrand, Philately loses one of the actual pioneers of the pursuit. Commencing his collection of stamps as early as 1862, the Doctor was fortunately spared for exactly half a century's connection with Philately, having expired at the ripe age of ninety-two.

Dr. Legrand was one of the very early writers on the subject, and one of the very first to apply his great abilities to the scientific side of Philately, his articles upon Watermarks, written in 1865, having a pronounced effect upon the stamps world. From henceforward the Doctor—under his

pseudonym of Dr. Magnus—became one of the foremost philatelic authors of the day. One has but to turn to the pages of the older magazines to find the stamp of his intellectual activity everywhere apparent, nor can there be any doubt but that Dr. Legrand was one of the leading factors in the elevation of Philately from a childish hobby to a scientific pursuit that is today accepted by all ranks of society. Of a vigorous personality, the Doctor was always loath to be contradicted, and there were not wanting instances where he was in direct opposition to other philatelic luminaries. Among the many claims that he has to philatelic fame should assuredly be made Dr. Legrand's invention of the stamp-gauge in 1866, which with modifications remains in use to the present day. The Doctor also founded the *Société Timbrologique de France*, which had a brilliant career until broken up by rival factions, which the Doctor was unable to withstand. Dr. Legrand was also editor of the *Timbre Poste* from 1874 to 1878, and was, moreover, for many years intimately associated with other magazines as a contributor of articles of the first importance. Both by age and attainments Dr. Legrand will always be justly regarded as the doyen of French Philately during the nineteenth century.

In the sphere of collecting Dr. Legrand also claims the highest honor, having commenced in 1861 and continuing until 1897, when his vast collection passed into the hands of Mr. Th. Lemaire. His treasures included both the Postoffice, Mauritius, practically all the great rarities, and was of immense extent, while its sale at a strictly moderate commensurate price was, in the words of a celebrated French dealer, "the bargain of a lifetime." Dr. Legrand's philatelic activity was, however, by no means terminated at the date of the sale of his general collection at his then already advanced age of seventy-seven, as he continued for many years his fine collection of French stamps, and until quite recently his vast accumulation of Fiscal issues. The Doctor also to the end retained and interested himself in his philatelic library, which was of great extent and interest, and which, we are glad to learn, has acquired a home in this country, having been purchased by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

In every branch of Philately the name of Dr. J. A. Legrand stands out prominent, and when in future generations the earliest history of stamp

collecting is collated, one of the very highest positions must be accorded to him. The memory of the worthy Doctor will always, as it is at the present day, remain associated with the highest respect and admiration as that of one of the actual pioneers of the pursuit, and as a man who, by life-long example and endeavor, was a great factor in the elevation of Philately to its present position.

We may add that full justice is done to the Doctor in a long and able article which, accompanied by his portrait, will be found in the *Philatelic Review*, Vol. VII, pages 205-10.

Lord Crawford's Collection of U. S. Stamps

It was the sale to Lord Crawford, of the collection made by Henry G. Mandel, for \$30,000 some years ago, that has given the Crawford collection of United States stamps, its unrivaled and unique position. Mr. Mandel had been an employee of the American Bank Note Company, which printed most of the early United States stamps, and through that connection had standing with the P. O. Department.

Besides all of the early impressions of both adhesive and envelope stamps Mr. Mandel had saved many of the original designs, engravers' proofs, samples and rejected designs, things which are absolutely unobtainable for the collector at large.

With his later additions, Lord Crawford's collection, therefore, forms a complete history of United States stamps, and if a scientific history should ever be written on the subject Lord Crawford's collection would supply invaluable material.

Some idea of the extent of Lord Crawford's collection may be judged from the fact that his United States stamps, when brought to New York some time ago for exhibition purposes, were contained in forty volumes, each volume having about 1,000 stamps, making 40,000 stamps for the United States alone. Besides complete sets of all the regular issues, he has practically all of the extremely rare postmaster's stamps, issued just before the first government issue in 1847, and also most of the Confederate States postmasters' provisionals.

Lord Crawford is understood to have purchased for £1,000 (\$4,870) the 10c Baltimore (postmaster's provisional) on cover that was sold by the Mekeel Co. for \$4,500 the year it was discovered to a collector in Massachusetts, who has since retired.

Stamps in Current Use

The varieties of part perforate and machine perforate that are in current use are fairly priced at 5c a pair for the 1c, and 8c a pair for the 2c, when it is considered that they have to be purchased in coils of 500 stamps, and only a portion of the stamps are good copies, considered from a collector's standpoint.

We supply the U. S. part perforated 8½ both vertically and horizontally.

The Mailometer and Schermack stamps have to be bought in coils of 3,000 and at an advance, so that 7c a pair for 1c and 10c a pair for the 2c is considered a fair price.

have reached fancy figures if it had not fortunately happened that some unissued coils were on hand in the P. O. Dept. These were placed on sale and quickly absorbed with the result that there has been a substantial reduction in the price of the 4c and 5c, 1908 issue, part perforate 12, both horizontal and vertical.

This condition is favorable for the moment, and collectors will be wise in taking advantage of the situation quickly, because the prices of these stamps will inevitably advance very materially in the near future.

The quotations we are able to make at this time are much lower than those in the last issue of our list, for this reason.

Special Prices on Current Mint Pairs

U. S. 8½ p. p. vertically	.05	.08
U. S. 8½ p. p. horizontally	.05	.08
Mailometer No. 3	.07	.10
Schermack No. 3	.07	.10
U. S. Auto. Vending No. 3	----	----
Brinkerhoff No. 2	----	----

If you have not collected these varieties send 60c now for the 8 pairs priced.

C.H. Mekeel, R.F.D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

The Brinkerhoff No. 2 and U. S. Automatic Vending No. 3 ought to be available at the same price, and we will not encourage their sale to collectors at any higher prices.

The private perforation used by J. V. Farwell Co., of Chicago, is being exploited at 15c and 20c a pair and should be let alone. When it is considered that this private perforation was introduced to save an expense of 60c on a coil of 3,000 stamps, the idea of charging from five to seven times face value seems absurdly apparent, and intelligent collectors will leave them alone.

A Fortunate Thing

The prices of all obsolete varieties of the Part Perforate U. S. Stamps will increase very materially.

The 4c and 5c denominations of the 1908 issue had already commenced to soar, and might already

Obsolete Stamps

Obsolete U. S. stamps in mint pairs, part perforate or with the special machine perforations will at a no distant date, in our opinion command prices far in advance of any quotations now being made.

The fact that they are obsolete, that their importance was not recognized early enough for supplies to have been reserved in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, will serve to absorb the stock on the market, and as a natural consequence force the prices upward.

We have no criticism to make on any prices on obsolete varieties, the highest of current prices will be fully justified and seem modest in comparison with what is coming.

Collectors who have secured those that have been available are indeed very fortunate.

U. S. Part Perforated

We have revised our list in accordance with the prevailing demand, giving prices for the different spacings that we can supply, and listing the pairs with the colored line between. This is considered an important variety and as only one pair with colored line exists in a strip of twenty stamps, it is really scarce.

Collecting in strips of four, with the colored line in the center is recognized as the arrangement *de luxe*, corresponding with blocks of four.

To arrive at the price of such strips, add the price of a normal pair (2 mm. in pp. vertical) and the price of a pair with colored line, and we will supply if in stock.

Present prices will appear modest to the U. S. collector of the future, when these obsolete part-perforated U. S. stamps are considered. Lose no time in completing your collection.

We shall be glad to secure any of the following varieties for our stock, which are not priced. Offers solicited:



PART-PERFORATED 12. Vertically.

	Net prices of
1907 (Type of 1902-3)—	Mint pairs.
1c Green	—
2c Carmine	\$3.00
5 Blue	—
1908 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters—	
1c Green—	
Pair with colored line	.50
(a) Space 2 mm. between	.25
(b) Space 3 mm. between	—
2c Carmine—	
Pair with colored line	.50
(a) Space 2 mm. between	.25
(b) Space 3 mm. between	—
3c Violet—	
Pair with colored line	—
(a) Space 2 mm. between	—

4c Brown—

Pair with colored line	.65
(a) Space 2 mm. between	.25
(b) Space 3 mm. between	.50

5c Blue—

Pair with colored line	.65
(a) Space 2 mm. between	.25

10c Yellow—

Pair with colored line	—
(a) Space 2 mm. between	5.00

1910 (Watermarked Single Lined Letters—

1c Green—

Pair with colored line	—
(a) Space 2 mm. between	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between	—

2c Carmine—

Pair with colored line	—
(a) Space 2 mm. between	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between	—



PART-PERFORATED 8½ Vertically.

1910 (Watermarked Single Lined Letters—

1c Green—

Pair with colored line	.25
(a) Space 2 mm. between	.10
(b) Space 3 mm. between	.20

2c Carmine—

Pair with colored line	.25
(a) Space 2 mm. between	.10
(b) Space 3 mm. between	.20

3c Violet—

Pair with colored line	.45
(a) Space 2 mm. between	.18
(b) Space 3 mm. between	.15

4c Brown—

Pair with colored line	.45
(a) Space 2 mm. between	.25
(b) Space 3 mm. between	.20

1912 (With Numerals of Value)—

1c Green—

Pair with colored line	.10
(a) Space 2½ mm. between	.05

2 Carmine—

Pair with colored line.....	.15
(a) Space $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between....	.08

Strips of 4 with colored line in center furnished when in stock at the price of the pair with colored line, plus the price of the pair indicated (a). This is really the way to show these interesting varieties:



PART-PERFORATED 12

Horizontally.

1907 (Type of 1902-3)—

1c Green	\$ —
2c Carmine	—
5c Blue	20.00
Pair with colored line.....	—

1908 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters)—

1c Green	.25
Pair with colored line.....	.75
2c Carmine	.25
Pair with colored line.....	.75

3c Violet

Pair with colored line..... —

4c Brown

Pair with colored line..... .25

5c Blue

Pair with colored line..... .75

1910 (Watermarked Single Lined Letters)—

1c Green

Pair with colored line..... .15

2c Carmine

Pair with colored line..... .50

Pair with colored line..... 1.00

PART-PERFORATED $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Horizontally.

1910 (Watermarked Single Lined Letters)—

1c Green

Pair with colored line..... .15

2c Carmine

Pair with colored line..... .15

1912 (With Numerals of Value)—

1c Green

Pair with colored line..... .05

2c Carmine

Pair with colored line..... .10

Pair with colored line..... .08

Pair with colored line..... .15

Unofficial Perforations in Two Groups

The Mailing Machine group, consisting of the Schermack Perforations, numbers 1, 2 and 3, and the Mailometer Perforations, numbers 1, 2 and 3, form a very much more important class, in our estimation, than the others. Millions upon millions of stamps have been employed and are now being used daily on these mailing machines. The used varieties are familiar throughout the country and will always be sought for and regarded as collectable varieties by stamp collectors, regardless of the fact that they are prepared unofficially.

Those who are interested and have made a study of these stamps, know that their origin and use was originated from the mechanical necessities of the patented machines, which were unable to successfully use the stamps as prepared by the Post Office Department.

The Vending Machine group, consisting of the Brinkerhoffs, numbers 1 and 2; the U. S. Auto. Vending Co., numbers 1, 2 and 3, are, in our estimation very much less important. First, because these vending machines are in a measure somewhat experimental, and the supplies issued are small compared with those issued by the mailing machines mentioned above.

While the Brinkerhoff machine is perfected in its mechanical arrangements, it has never been placed on the market to any great extent, and is financially still in an experimental state. We understand the U. S. Automatic Vending Machines have never been very extensively employed.

This company endeavored to interest the P. O. Department in their adoption, but has never succeeded in this respect.

Mailing Machine Perforations

Shermack Perforations



SCHERMACK NO. 1.

	Net prices of
	Mint pairs.
1907 (Type of 1902-3)	
1c Green	—
2c Dark carmine lake.....	—
2c Bright light carmine.....	\$3.00
5c Blue	—
1909 (Lincoln)—	
2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	\$3.00
(c) Strip of four, showing	
spaces 2, 2½ and 3 mm.	—



SCHERMACK NO. 2.

1907 (Type of 1902-3)—	
1c Green	—
2c Dark carmine lake.....	—
2c Bright light carmine.....	\$3.00
5c Blue	—
1909 (Lincoln)—	
2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	\$3.00
(c) Strip of four showing	
spaces 2, 2½ and 3 mm.	—



SCHERMACK NO. 3.

1907 (Type of 1902-3)—	
1c Dark green.....	\$0.20
1c Yellow green.....	.75
2c Dark carmine lake.....	.75
2c Light bright carmine.....	.25
4c Orange brown.....	—
5c Blue	—
1908-9 (Watermarked Double Lined	
Letters—	
1c Green—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	—

(b) Space 3 mm. between....	—
2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	\$0.40
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	—
3c Violet—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	—
4c Brown—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	1.50
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	2.00
5c Blue—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	—
2c (Lincoln) Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	.30
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	.30
(c) Strip of four showing	
spaces of 2, 2½ and 3 mm.	1.50
2c (Alaska) Carmine.....	1.50
2c (Hudson) Carmine.....	1.50
1910 (Watermarked Double Lined Let-	
ters—	
1c Green—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	—
2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	—
1912 (With Numerals of Value)—	
1c Green—	
(a) Space 2½ mm. between...	.07
2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2½ mm. between...	.10

Mailometer Perforation



MAILOMETER NO. 1

1908-9 (Watermarked Double Lined	
Letters)—	
1c Green—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	\$.50
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	.75
2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	.50
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	.75
3c Violet—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	1.50
4c Brown—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	1.50
(b) Space 3 mm. between....	2.50
5c Blue—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between....	2.50

2c (Lincoln) Carmine—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... 1.50
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... 1.50
- (c) Strip of four showing
spaces 2, 2½ and 3 mm..... 4.50

2c (Alaska) Carmine..... 2.00

2c (Hudson) Carmine..... 2.00

1910 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters)—

1c Green—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between....\$.50
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... .75

2c Carmine—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... .50
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... .75

1912 (With Numerals of Value)—

1c Green—

- (a) Space 2½ mm. between... .50

2c Carmine—

- (a) Space 2½ mm. between... .50



MAILOMETER NO. 2A.

1908—

1c Green—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... —
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... —

2c Carmine—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... —
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... —



MAILOMETER NO. 2B.

1908—

1c Green—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... —
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... —

2c Carmine—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... —
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... —



MAILOMETER NO. 3.

1908-9 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters)—

1c Green—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between....\$.50
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... .75

2c Carmine—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... .50
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... .75

3c Violet—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... 1.50

4c Brown—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... 2.00
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... 1.50

5c Blue—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... 2.50

2c (Lincoln) Carmine—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... 2.00
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... 1.50

- (c) Strip of four, showing
spaces 2, 2½ and 3 mm..... 4.50

2c (Alaska) Carmine 2.00

2c (Hudson) Carmine 2.00

1910 (Watermarked Single Lined Letters)—

1c Green—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between....\$.25
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... .15

2c Carmine—

- (a) Space 2 mm. between.... .25
- (b) Space 3 mm. between.... .15

1912 (With Numerals of Value)—

1c Green—

- (a) Space 2½ mm. between....\$.07

2c Carmine—

- (a) Space 2½ mm. between.... .10

All except the two current values are very scarce, and will likely increase very much in value.

History of the Special Perforations on U. S. Postage Stamps MADE FOR USE IN MAILING AND VENDING MACHINES.

Many collectors are buying Volume 20 of the P. J. of A. to secure the History of the Machine Perforations and Stamps Issued in Coils by U. S. P. O. Department.

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Vending Machine Perforations

U. S. Auto. Vending Co.' Perforations



U. S. AUTO. VENDING CO. NO. 1.

1907 (Type of 1902-3)—

1c Green	—
2c Dark Carmine Lake.....	—
2c Light Bright Carmine.....	\$1.50
5c Blue	—

1908-9 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters)—

1c Green	.40
2c Carmine	.40
3c Violet	—
4c Brown	—
5c Blue	—
2c (Lincoln) Carmine.....	.50

1910 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters)—

1c Green	—
2c Carmine	—

1912 (With Numerals of Value)—

1c Green	—
2c Carmine	—



U. S. AUTO. VENDING CO. NO. 2.

1908-9 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters)—

1c Green—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	—

2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	—

2c (Lincoln) Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	—
(c) Strip of four, showing spaces 2, 2½ and 3 mm...	—

2c (Alaska) Carmine.....	.50
2c (Hudson) Carmine.....	.75

1910 (Watermarked Single Lined Letters)—

1c Green—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	.15

2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	.25

1912 (Numerals of Value) Current—

1c Green—	
(a) Space 2½ mm. between.	—
2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2½ mm. between.	—



U. S. AUTO. VENDING CO. NO. 3.

1908-9 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters)—

1c Green—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	.50

2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	—

2c (Lincoln) Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	.75
(c) Strip of four, showing spaces 2, 2½ and 3 mm...	—

2c (Alaska) Carmine.....	.50
2c (Hudson) Carmine.....	.50

1910 (Watermarked Single Lined Letters)—

1c Green—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	.15

2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2 mm. between.....	—
(b) Space 3 mm. between.....	—

1912 (Numerals of Value) Current—

1c Green—	
(a) Space 2½ mm. between...	—
2c Carmine—	
(a) Space 2½ mm. between...	—

Brinkerhoff Perforations



BRINKERHOFF NO. 1.

1907 (Type of 1902-3)—

1c Green.....	2.50
2c Dark Carmine Lake.....	—
2c Light Bright Carmine.....	2.50

1908-9 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters—

1c Green.....	—
2c Carmine.....	—
3c Violet.....	—
4c Brown.....	—
5c Blue.....	—
2c (Lincoln) Carmine.....	2.50



BRINKERHOFF NO. 2.

1907 (Type of 1902-3)—

1c Green.....	2.50
2c Dark Carmine Lake.....	1.00
2c Light Bright Carmine.....	1.00

1908-9 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters—

1c Green.....	.40
2c Carmine.....	.40
3c Violet.....	1.75
4c Brown.....	2.00
5c Blue.....	2.50
2c (Lincoln) Carmine.....	.50
2c (Alaska) Carmine.....	.50

1910 (Watermarked Double Lined Letters—

1c Green.....	—
2c Carmine.....	—

1912 (With Numerals of Value)—

1c Green.....	—
2c Carmine.....	—

A convenient pocket check list of the U. S. part perforated pairs, and pairs of machine perforations both for Mailing and Vending machines, has been prepared, and will be furnished at 10 cents each, post free.



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Large 36 page price list of Coins and Notes, with 200 illustrations.

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B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist

Dept. J. Fort Worth, Texas

U. S. Singles of Machine Perfs.

We have some single copies of the old issues of U. S. Special Machine Perforations, that we can supply at less than half of the current prices for Pairs. Collectors who are interested are invited to ask for a selection on approval as we have not enough to advertise. Some used copies are also to be had.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Guatemala!

Guatemala!!

Guatemala!!!

1902 issue complete unused O. G. perfect, Scott's Nos. 114 to 123 inc., cat. \$1.54, for.....	\$.60
1907 12½ Scott's No. 132 O. G. perfect.....	.03
1911 25c Scott's No. 140 O. G. perfect.....	.06
1911 5 peso. Scott's No. 141, O. G., perfect.....	.60

CANADA 1897 JUBILEE ISSUE

½c black, Scott's No. 50, O. G., fine.....	.25
5c deep blue, Scott's No. 54, O. G. fine.....	.15
6c yellow brown, Scott's No. 55, O. G., fine.....	.60
8c dark violet, Scott's No. 56, O. G., fine.....	.30
10 brown violet, Scott's No. 57, O. G. fine.....	.35
15c steel blue, Scott's No. 58, O. G., fine.....	.30
20c vermilion, Scott's No. 59, O. G., fine.....	.60
50c ultramarine, Scott's No. 60, O. G., fine.....	.95
\$2.00 dark purple, Scott's No. 62, unused, fine.....	.75

Remember if you want U. S. and its Colonies, I have them

H. F. COLMAN

2nd National Bank Bldg.

Washington, D. C.

The Farwell Perforations

The J. V. Farwell Co., of Chicago, a large wholesale dry goods concern that uses the Mailometer machine in handling its mail, adopted a special perforation which is applied to the sheets of imperforate stamps by its own employees. "This was done to save an expense of 60c a coil of 3,000 stamps."

Not altogether a saving either but it costs them something to do it themselves.

In our journal for April we published what was known of these perforations at that time with illustrations of copies that had been discovered in the mails by our readers.

It was not so much their importance that led us to give space to these perforations, as it was to correct false information that was appearing in the stamp papers.

For instance it had been given out that they were issued by a large "Eastern" concern and named "Chambers, New York."

Tom Chambers is with J. V. Farwell Co., of Chicago, and wrote us under date of June 26th. that our article in the April journal was a practical explanation of their perforation.

The interest of collectors in postage stamp perforations, seems to have been a revelation to Mr. Chambers or the J. V. Farwell Co., and the numerous requests for stamps from collectors and dealers evidently lead them to place the sale of the stamps in the hands of an agent.

This sales agent has fixed the absurd price of 15c a pair of current 1c and 20c a pair for current 2c stamps. Fifty discount to dealers. So that the thrift that was to save 60c on a roll of 3,000 stamps is going to turn it into a Bonanza. The profits of the wholesale dry goods business are modest compared to the profit the J. V. Farwell Co., or their Mr. Tom Chambers may get, if all the stamp collectors in the world hasten to pay from five to seven times face value for the perforations on current postage stamps that they make.

Following are some of the letters on the subject:

JOHN V. FARWELL COMPANY,
Chicago.
General Sample Room.

June 26th, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of June 6th relative to the stamps we use for our

Mailometer Stamping machine, we beg to advise that the clippings you were kind enough to enclose from the April P. J. of A. practically explain our use of our special perforation.

We are now using two groups of four, having decided that arrangement to be the best adapted for the latest style of Mailometer machines. All other perforations that we have used in the past were merely experimental, with a view of ascertaining which would best adapt itself to the machine, and at the same time give us the greatest amount of strength for the stamp on the perforation line.

We had no idea when we went into this scheme of saving the cost of buying stamps already reeled, that we were attracting so much attention all over the country as it seems we have done.

We note your kind offer to furnish us with complete copies of the publication from which the clippings were taken, and we will be very glad to have them, if you are still in a position to send them. We enclose stamps herewith for their carrying.

Kindly address to John V. Farwell Company, General Sample Room.

Yours very truly,

JOHN V. FARWELL COMPANY.

TOM CHAMBERS.

General Sample Room.

July 13th, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel,

R. F. D. No. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of July 1st in which you request us to send you two hundred of our specially perforated stamps, we regret to advise that we have discontinued selling these stamps on account of the numerous requests from collectors and the difficulty to keep our accounts straight.

We have turned the matter over to Mr. Thos. C. E. Hunter, 717 Roscoe St., Chicago, and if you will write to him I am quite sure he will be glad to send you the stamps requested.

We thank you for sending us the copies of the Philatelic Journal, which you say had been sent under another cover, but to date has not been received, so we cannot tell you how much we appreciate reading it.

Yours very truly,

JOHN V. FARWELL COMPANY.

TOM CHAMBERS,

Mailing Department.

July 15, 1912.

Mr. Thos. C. E. Hunter,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The John V. Farwell Co., of Chicago, who use specially perforated stamps on their mailing machine, have advised us that supplies of these stamps for dealers and collectors are to be obtained from you.

Will you kindly give us the fullest information with regard to this matter and prices at retail and wholesale, also samples of all the varieties of Perforation that exist and can be furnished? Also let us know what course, if any, you are taking to advance the sale of such stamps. We ask this information for the benefit of a number of our readers who have inquired, we being publishers of a Journal devoted to the stamp collecting hobby or pursuit.

An early response will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

C. H. MEKEEL.

Chicago, Ill., July 15th, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel.

R. F. D. No. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

"CHAMBERS PERFORATIONS."

I offer for sale to dealers the following lots of the above perforated semi-private perforations, in lots of not less than 10 pairs, subject to the resale price being maintained, with a guarantee as to genuineness.

1906 1c pair	\$0.40
Centre line pr.	1.00
1910 2c pair	.50
Centre line pr.	1.00
1912 1c pair	.15
Centre line pair	.30
2c pair	.20
Centre line pair	.40

Less 50 per cent cash with order.

There were 400 pairs of the 1910 issue and 600 pairs of the 1912. Of this nearly 200 pairs of each lot have been disposed of.

One strip of 20 of each amounts to \$6.97 net, and will show the dealer the same amount of profit. * * *

Yours very truly,

THOS. C. E. HUNTER.

Chicago, Ill., July 18th, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel.

R. F. D. No. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

It is evident that your favor of the 15th inst. crossed my letter of the same date to you.

My letter of that date gives about all the information available at present. I am at work on a short article covering all the varieties used

by the Farwell people but as Chambers is far from a Philatelist you can imagine what interest they take in helping me. The varieties listed in my letter are all now available except a few perforated 4-5 holes (the regular perforations were 4-4 holes). This was caused by an extra needle inserted in the second row from the top of the full sheet and does not occur on the 1912 2c as it was discovered by two members of the Chicago Philatelic Society, Scheffler and Carbeen, and the attention of Mr. Chambers being called to it, the offending needle was "extracted" before they used any of the new 2c. The Collectors Journal will have a short article on these stamps in their next issue, which should be out in a day or two. I am placing them for sale with dealers on the terms mentioned, reserving districts for those who handle them. * * * Positively there are no more available than the number stated and my contract with the sellers is strictly against them in case of a breach. The premium paid by me is high and in case any further issue of U. S. stamps comes out there will be only 600 pairs released. I feel the prices made on these stamps are very reasonable.

I enclose you a copy of check list clean up to date. This has been checked off with the Farwell people and Tom Chambers.

Yours very truly,

THOS. C. E. HUNTER.

July 19, 1912.

Mr. Thomas C. E. Hunter.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge two communications from you; one of the 15th, evidently sent in response to a letter of inquiry that I had sent to the J. V. Farwell Co., and the other in response to a letter I had written you upon receipt of your address from that concern. I thank you for the information that has been given, and must tell you that I have no commercial interest whatever in the private perforations made for the J. V. Farwell Co.; therefore, your proposition of sale are not considered.

I am only seeking information in a journalistic way for the benefit of the readers of our publication. I enclose herewith a clipping of an article that was published some time ago on this subject and as there is an active demand for correct information on all matters of this kind, I have been seeking it at headquarters.

Whatever value might be attached to the obsolete and experimental varieties of this perforation to collectors who are interested in such things, is entirely a matter of opinion. The stamps perforated for the J. V. Farwell, however, for current use produced to save an expense of 60c on a roll of 3,000 stamps is sufficient in itself to suggest that the prices quoted is absolutely absurd and ridiculous. * * *

Yours truly,

C. H. MEKEEL.

M. P. A. and S. P. A. Conventions

The M. P. A. and S. P. A. will meet in joint convention at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 15-16-17. Headquarters, Hotel Russ. Thursday afternoon the first business session will be held, in the convention hall of the hotel. In the evening, an informal reception will be held at a Japanese garden on the Susquehanna; there will be addresses, cards, music, refreshments, etc. On Friday morning guides will conduct the delegates through the thirteen-million-dollar State Capitol. The State Library and Museums will also be visited. In the latter there will be a large number of cases of stamps on exhibition for the occasion. On Friday evening a Stamp Bourse and Auction will be held on the river. Saturday morning, "Seeing Harrisburg." All unfinished business will be disposed of Saturday afternoon. The Capitol City Collectors' Club are the hosts, and the members expect a large attendance. Prospective delegates will please communicate with L. P. Miller, 262 Broad Street, Harrisburg, Pa., Chairman of Arrangements Committee.

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Is published by **PAUL KOHL**

The illustrated list of U. S. postage stamps is of value to an American collector whether he knows German or not.

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This should be in the library of every serious collector.

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

London Stamp Exhibition

The complete prospectus of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition was issued August 1st.

In our June number, we practically covered the entire proposition from the advance sheets sent us by Mr. Fred J. Melville, president of the Junior Philatelic Society, under whose auspices the exhibition is to be held, in the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, October 14-19.

The cover of the prospectus bears a novel birdseye view of a portion of London showing the position of the hall in which the exhibition is to be held, in relation to Victoria Street and its other surroundings. "Five minutes from Big Ben."

Colombian Stamps

Besides a specialized collection of 20th Century Colombian (National and Departments) good single items.

Ask for a Selection on Approval

Among the **Snap**s, at cut prices may be mentioned:—

(Unused mint except as noted)			
1897, 20c brown on buff (No. 161).....	\$2.50		\$.50
A pair of same, imperf. between, uncatalogued thus, Rare			
			5.00
1903, 10 pesos, green (No. 277).....	1.00		.45
Barbacoas issue (cancelled).			
1908, Five varieties, Gibbon's Cat.£2:10:6			4.75
Cundinamarca			
1904, peso, gray green.....	1.25		.55
Santander (City of Cucuta) cancelled.			
1900—1, 2, 5, 10, 20c (Provisorio)....	8.50		2.75
1901—1, 2, 5, 10, 20c (Provisorio)....	8.00		2.75

A collection (mounted and priced) of 100 varieties including above, cataloging \$60.00 post free and registered for \$10.00 **A real bargain.**

Another lot including 50 cheaper varieties but cataloging \$15.00 (No Barbacoas or Cucuta) for \$2.00. **A snap.**

Ask for a special selection of 20th Century Colombian on approval.

Also **Canal Zone** and **Panama**. Prices right.

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29

ST. LOUIS, MO

Ask for a Lot on Approval

We have some good things to submit. We sell a better class of stamps at 50% discount than most dealers.

The Stamp Exchange,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

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B. MAX MEHL,

Numismatist

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TEXAS

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"The Postage Stamps of Mexico", being a Check List fully illustrated, with latest catalogue numbers and prices (1912). Designed to aid and facilitate the laying out of blank album pages for a general collection of Mexican Postage Stamps. Printed on one side of the leaf, 24 leaves, paper bound, post free..... .10

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Appendix to above work containing the last 164 pages including the lists enumerated above, paper covers (not new) rare..... \$1.00

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History of the Revenue Stamps of Mexico, by F. G. C. Lundy, Member of the London and Dresden Society, Published 1890, 45 pages, paper cover full illustrated, Map and short history of Mexico..... .25

"The Philatelic Catalogue" by Major E. B. Evans, Royal Artillery. "Being a complete catalogue of the postal issue for fifty years, 1840-1890," published 1891, Bound in cloth, leather back and tips, 476 pages. The first important catalogue published in America. A rare and desirable volume..... \$3.00

The Stamp of Switzerland 1843-1854, by F. C. Von Girssewald. The illustrated and description made it possible for the least experienced collector to determine the character of the early Swiss stamps that he encounters. Counterfeits of the old Swiss stamps are frequently found in old collections. Published 1893, 64 Pages, paper cover..... .25

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"History of the Postage Stamps of the United States", by John K. Tiffany, a classic the work on U. S. stamps by the greatest authority. 2nd edition brought up to 1893. Bound full cloth and gilt, 320 Pages. Desirable..... \$1.50

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"A Stamp Collector's Souvenir", A superbly printed little booklet, issued 1892. A sketch of Philately portraits of John K. Tiffany, Major Edw. B. Evans, T. K. Tappin, E. D. Bacon, Duke of Edinburgh, E. H. Mason, Geo. H. Worthington, Philip Le Renotere von Ferrary, the King of Philatelists, and a score of other great collectors. Interesting notes on rare stamps, illustrated and a Philatelic Encyclopedia, 64 pages. Plate paper, enamel boards and silk. The handsomest publication of its kind ever issued. Scarce.... .50

(Express or postage extra.)

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

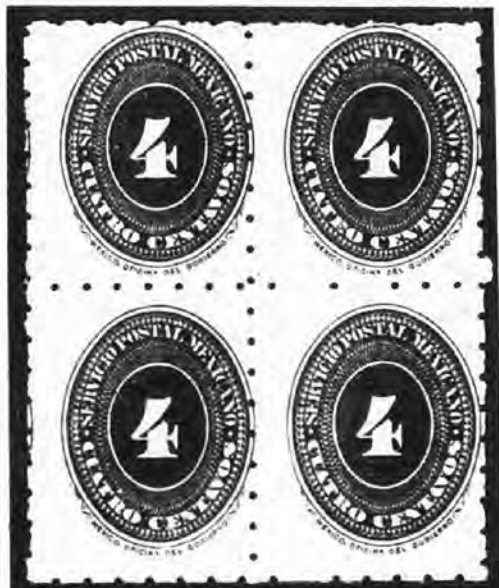
MEXICO NUMERAL ISSUE

We have recently sold several specialized collections of this issue. Our remaining stock is now mounted and priced on special sheets for submission on approval.

Gibbon's Catalogue is the guide to follow, in collecting the Numeral Issue—No's. 279 to 384 inclusive.



Perforation 11



Perforation 5 1/2

BLOCKS OF MEXICAN ISSUE 1893-95 ON THIN HARD WATERMARKED PAPER

SPECIAL SHEETS

We have the following sheets that will be sent upon request. Order by number—Prices right.

Sheet No.

Gibbon's Catalogue No's.

103, 1886-87, Issue, unwatermarked	279 to 298
104, 1887, Line and perforation varieties	299 to 321
105, 1890, Watermarked, perf. 12, unused	322 to 330
106, 1890, Watermarked, perf. 11, rare	331 to 339
107, 1892, Colors changed, perf. 12	340 to 347
108, 1893-95, Thin hard paper, perf. 12	353 to 364
109, 1893-95, " " " " 11 rare	365 to 373
110, 1893-95, " " " " 5 1/2 and compound	374 to 384

These sheets contain single copies of all varieties that are available, with blocks of four and pairs of some, all in **mint condition**.

Secure these before it is too late, some of these varieties are really very scarce and will be exhausted soon.

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We have the best class of stamps for sale at 50% discount of any concern in America. Tell us the size of your collection and let us send you a trial lot.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29, ST. LOUIS, MO.

U. S. 1912 PART PERFS.

Govt. Perfs. 8½ vert.	
1c numerals, mint pair	 \$.03
showing line	06
2c numerals, mint pair	06
showing line	11
Same prices for part perf. horiz.	

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Among our contributors we might mention H. N. Mudge, P. M. Wolsieffer, C. E. Severn, I. R. Johnson, Wm. L. Stevenson, Howland Speakman, S. Schachne and others equally well known.

It's worth looking into. Sample copy sent for 5 cents. Subscription 50 cents a year.

H. L. LINQUIST, Editor,

700 East 40th St., Chicago, Ill

THE STAMPSTER

is a fine little magazine that is attaining a world-wide circulation. Printed in Spanish and English, it has a range of over half the stamp issuing countries of the globe. Everything in it is valuable and the price is 50c a year. Specimen copy for a 2c stamp.

GEORGE T. EDSON

OLATHE KANSAS U. S. A.

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HENRY HAHN,

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Oldest and most important wholesale firm of France.—Reference: Mr. C. H. Mekeel.

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PHILATELIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

ROTHERHAM,

ENGLAND

LARGEST BRITISH COLLECTORS PAPER

Philatelic Printer's Ink

Not having removed a wrapper or even glanced at a stamp publication for a long time on account of his eyes, which were affected and had been given an enforced rest, the editor recently seated himself with a pair of double lense glasses, a tablet and soft pencil, to attack an accumulation of printed matter that had been separated from his first-class mail for over four months. The pile was one that would have filled a good many mail sacks if it had arrived at one time.

Furthermore, there was a substantial foundation consisting of a surplus laid aside unopened from his last superficial survey of philatelic printers' ink, dating back for the previous six months or more.

A process of elimination was necessary for a start. A general sorting out, which first separated Official Gazettes from all parts of the world, franked political matter and pamphlets, affecting the Tariff question, Wool Steel, etc., Postal problems, Parcels Post, etc., Numismatic Journals, Catalogues, etc., Stamp Auction Catalogues, Wholesale Dealers' Lists, Catalogues, Booklets, and matters of more or less kindred interest to the stamp or publishing business—finally bringing it down to American and Foreign Stamp Journals, pure and simple.

Beginning with the home productions the "house organ" class, although small in size and modest in appearance, seem to have the best of it in brains. Their general tone is of better appeal to a mature mind than the half-baked, amateurish atmosphere that characterizes most of the stamp journals that glory in being entirely free from the house organ class.

The place of honor among "house organs" is freely given to the "New England Stamp Monthly", edited by C. A. Howes. It is a dainty little journal, well printed and beautifully illustrated; full of matter that is useful to any collector.

The "Herald", published by the United Stamp Co. of Chicago, is a strong second. This little journal is furnishing its readers a reprint of the early work on U. S. Locals, by Coster.

"Gibbons Stamp Circular" partakes of the energetic personality of E. B. Powers, the manager of the concern.

"Scott S. & C. Co. Circular", with its new catalogue additions and changes in prices, always contains notes of interest.

The veteran J. W. Scott's *Metropolitan Philatelist* had been sorted into the pile of regulars, although, of course, it belongs in the "house organ" class.

There are half a dozen others which we shall really have to pass.

The pile of weekly papers we shall also have to give scant attention.

The "Philadelphia Stamp News," which is the official organ of the American Philatelic Society, might be considered first among the weeklies; it radiates the refreshing enthusiasm of its young editor and publisher, Percy McGraw Mann.

The last number of the "Redfield's Stamp Weekly" that appears to have been received, was the issue of May 18th. From this number we have clipped the editorial about the symptoms of decaying vitality that are in evidence in the American Philatelic Society.

The Boston "Weekly" conducted by Willard O. Wylie continues its regular course like the pendulum of a clock. Neither very good or very bad, its regularity somewhat excuses its mediocrity. It carries enough reading matter, much of it clipped, to balance its advertising matter—after all, that is the reason for its existence, as it lacks individuality as a journal.

The Boston Weekly, having given up the position of official organ of the American Philatelic Society to its more enterprising Philadelphia contemporary last year, is now flirting with the A. P. S. again, to judge by its pleasure in quoting the Redfield editorials on the subject.

"The Philatelic Gazette" semi-monthly is to be published weekly beginning September 5. This journal has made a good record and we hope that it will receive the encouragement such an effort deserves. New York City particularly owes it loyal support.

"The Collector's Journal" of Chicago is an excellent publication, well deserving the support of all American collectors. Its number for May and the joint number for June and July are particularly worthy. May it live long and come regularly.

"Everybody's Philatelist" is the hobby and recreation of Dr. J. M. Holt in the government service in charge of a marine hospital at Astoria, Oregon. The good Doctor is a favorite and his publication is making lots of friends. There are some others, but we will pass to the British journals.

"The London Philatelist," representing, as it does, the Royal Philatelic Society, London, is entitled to the first place, a journal representing all that is highest and best in the world of stamps.

Stanley Gibbons' "Monthly Journal," although a house organ and naturally flavored with the commercial interests of its publishers, is probably the best all-around journal published. It is liberally illustrated and contains articles of substantial value.

The popular representative British stamp paper is the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly," edited by Percy C. Bishop, who is a real journalist.

"The Collectors' Journal" is a popular penny journal that has a very large circulation in Great Britain, and includes the interests of postcard, coin and curio collectors.

"The Stamp Lover," edited by Fred J. Melville is the popular organ of the Junior Philatelic Society, London, a high-class journal as becomes the president of that society. It is published on large liberal lines, well illustrated and typical of what the American Philatelic Society ought to furnish as an excuse for its existence. An accredited journal of this type in America, edited for instance by such a man as C. A. Howes, would have a wholesome and stimulating effect on American philately. They do all these things so much better in England, that we ought to do a little following, for our own good.

"The Stamp Collector," in its sixteenth year of publication, is the official organ of the philatelic society in Birmingham, where it is published.

"Ewen's Weekly Stamp News," the house organ of the Colonial Market, which deals in unused current Br. Colonials and other new issues upon an extensive scale, is probably the best authority on newly issued stamps.

"The West End Philatelist" is the dainty little house organ of D. Field, the well known London dealer of the Royal Arcade in Old Bond street. It always contains something worth while.

The "Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society," issued monthly from October to May, inclusive, edited by Franz Reichenheim, the president of the society, always contains matter of great philatelic value, besides the minutes of the society's meetings.

Oswald Marsh, a dealer who specializes in British stamps, issues a **Weekly Circular**.

And there are others, but these are the stamp journals that form the most of our accumulation from Great Britain.

We shall have to conclude the survey of French, German, Spanish and other foreign stamp journals in our next number.

The Stamp Exchange

The following new members have recently been added to the roll:

No.	Name and Address.
2202	Davis, R. D. (Ind.)
2203	Trout, E. E. (Pa.)
2204	Scott, C. R. (Mass.)
2205	McGinnis, T. (Panama)
2206	Rozario, E. M. (Hong Kong)
2207	Schwendener, Dr. J. S. (S. D.)
2208	Schutze, F. (Cal.)
2209	Alkire, C. F. (O.)
2210	Gibbs, F. P. (N. Y.)
2201	Villalon, P. A. (Dom. Rep.)
2212	Guenther, C. (Pa.)
2213	Daniel, L. E. (Danish W. Indies)
2214	Moraes, Ruy (Azores)
2215	Meredith, J. F. (Ind.)

Suspended.

2198	Holcomb, X. D. (Ill.)
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Accounts Revived.

1499	Voss, Rev. L. (La.)
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This mutual organization has been in existence and successful operation for about fifteen years.

It furnishes its members the means of increasing their stamp collections without the outlay of money, if they have good duplicates to exchange.

Further information will be furnished upon request.

Exchange Offerings.

The following are on hand, available for Stamp Exchange members against open credits:

Special cash prices will be quoted upon request to members whose accounts do not show a credit balance:

Mafking (Cape of Good Hope), fine used copy, "Baden Powell," postmarked April 26, 1900; 3 pence, blue, 2 mm. wide. Catalogue No. 180, \$7.50.

Newfoundland, 1898-99 2c vermilion, imperforate strip of three, mint (No. 82a), not priced in Scott's; Kohl's catalogue quotes 30 marks (\$7 each), \$20.00.

U. S. Justice Dept., 30c purple, superb mint copy, \$20.00.

Danish West Indies, 1902, 2c on 3c perf., 14x13½ No. 23 in pair with No. 23A, the variety with "2" with straight tail. The pair is in mint condition; \$38.50.

U. S. Bluish Experimental Paper.—1908—6c mint block of six with marginal paper at left, \$40.00. 1908—6c single, a little off center, mint, \$5.00. 1908—10c single, superb, mint, \$10.00. 1908—10c mint block of four, superb, \$40.00. 1908—15c mint block of four, with marginal paper at right, \$30.00.

U. S. Carrier, No. 841 (Louisville).—2c green, mint, \$15.00; block of four, same, mint, \$60.00.

Salvador, 1912, 1c to 1 col., complete, 10 values, mint, \$2.35. Official series 1911, 1c to 1 col., complete, 8 values, complete, \$2.03. Official, 1911, 50c on 10c blue, mint, 50c. Official, 1911, 1 col. on 13c brown, mint, \$1.00.

Mexico, 1882, 50c yellow, mint, \$3.00. Mexico, 1882, 100c orange, mint, \$3.00.

Mozambique Co., 1911, 500r (88) used, 90c. Mozambique, 1911, 700r, (No. 89), used, \$1.25.

Hawaii, 1883, \$1.00 rose red, used, \$10.00. Hawaii, 1893, 12c red surcharge, mint (63), \$5.00.

Cape of Good Hope, 1871, 5 sh. orange, C. C., fine, used, \$2.00. Cape of Good Hope, 5 sh., orange, C. A., fine, used, \$10.00. U. S. Revenue, 1c Playing Card, fine, \$3.00.

British Honduras, 1899, \$1.00 (No. 53), unused, \$2.00.

Rhodesia, 1891, 2 sh. 6d. lilac (No. 9), unused, \$2.00.

Siam, 1907, 10 T, light green, used, \$3.00. Siam, 1907, 20 T, light green, used, \$6.00. Siam, 1907, 40 T, light green, used, \$9.00. Siam, 1908, 5 T, violet and olive used, \$1.75. Siam, 1908, 10 T, lustre and red, used, \$3.00. Siam, 1908, 20 T, grey and brown, used, \$5.00. Siam, 1908, 40 T, slate and brown, used, \$10.00.

United States, 1860, 10c blue, uncanceled, \$20.00.

Elobey, Annobon and Corisco.—1908, 05 on 3c (No. 55), mint, \$2.50. 1908, 05 on 4c (No. 56), mint, \$2.50. 1910, 05 on 1c (No. 59), mint, \$3.00. 1910, 05 on 2c (No. 60), mint, \$3.00.

Spanish Guinea, 1908-9.—05c 05c on 1c (No. 74), mint, \$4.00. 05c 05c on

2c (No. 75), mint, \$4.00. 05c 05c on 4c (No. 76), \$3.50. 05c 05c on 5c (No. 77), mint, \$3.50.

Fernando Po, 1900, 50c on 20c, olive brown (No. 88f), fine copy on cover, \$5.00.

Space will not permit us to extend this list here. A list of over one thousand dollars' worth of similar stamps will be sent upon request. From this lot orders may be sent without waiting for exchange circuits.

Any of the above stamps may be ordered by members with credit accounts and charged to them against stamps in, or to be sent in.

How to Prepare.

Stamps to be exchanged should be hinged in approval books, priced in ink, below the stamp.

Scott's Catalogue (last edition) being the usual basis of exchange. Special Exchange with foreign members may be conducted upon the basis of Gibbons, Senf, Kohl, Y. & T., Galvez or any Standard catalogue.

The Exchange furnishes approval books, but does not insist upon its own books being used.

Damaged stamps and cheap varieties less than 5 cents each should be omitted. The value of the exchange books are no limited, but the minimum charge for insurance is 25 cents, and 1 per cent of value in excess of \$25.00.

The Insurance of 1 per cent gross is accumulated as a fund and surplus for the guarantee against loss of every kind in connection with the Exchange.

The commission of the Exchange is 10 per cent of the value of all stamps disposed of and the commission and insurance is taken in stamps.

All stamps submitted to the Exchange are subject to approval and return if not satisfactory.

Stamps must be well hinged, must not lap over each other, and must be priced in ink.

Exchange Credits.

The full credit is given to members when their books are retired and returned. To save time and to facilitate business, a "preliminary credit" is allowed on account immediately upon receipt of the book, in case it is justified.

For instance, a member sends in an Exchange book valued \$100.00, which is about the average. He is allowed a "preliminary credit" of an amount varying from \$10.00 to \$75.00, according to the desirability of the stamps his book contains.

A Study in P. O. Affairs

A Significant Letter

A letter from a Texas state official:

H. G. Askew,
General Statistician Texas Railways,
Austin, Tex.

Addressed to the

Stamp Security Company,
C. H. Mekeel,
Managing Director,
St. Louis, Mo.

Renews his subscription and that of a friend to the Philatelic Journal of America and further says:

"I received a while back an official letter from a postoffice inspector in St. Louis, asking if my dealings with C. H. Mekeel, the Stamp Security Company, the Stamp Exchange and two or three other firms, etc., which were named, had been satisfactory to me. I answered as to all of them with whom I had done any business for fifteen years or more, that such dealings had been VERY satisfactory to me. As well as I remember, there were two names on the list with whom I had done no business that I remembered, and I stated that also."

This is typical of many letters that we have received.

Many of our friends have received a copy of the usual postoffice form 570, sent out with a rubber stamp signature, "W. H. Lewis," Postoffice Inspector, St. Louis.

We do not know W. H. Lewis, nor what the case 4973E refers to, but we do know that names have been taken from our private and business correspondence, and circular 570 has been freely circulated.

Whether this has been done with a deliberately malicious intent, or whether it has been the result of the ignorance and stupidity of incompetent post office officials, who have been influenced by designing persons who have been able to prostitute the public service to private ends, we are not yet able to decide. In either case we decline to be a submissive victim.

We know that a wrong is being done, and our rights are being violated, for which some one will be called to account.

The following letter was sent by registered mail :

Our Letter to Inspector

St. Louis, Aug. 5, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Lewis,
P. O. Inspector,
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: In regard to Case No. 4973-E, you have mailed the regular Form 570 to persons in all parts of the United States, asking to be informed whether business transactions with me and five other concerns which you specify have been satisfactory, etc.

Your circular form states that it is "thought proper to make the above request because of inquiries received," etc.

I tell you frankly, to begin with, that I doubt very much if you have had inquiries that justify any such action, and address you particularly with regard to the five concerns you specify, in addition to my name, because other interests than my own are involved with them.

They are referred to in the order named in your circular inquiry:

No. 1.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company.—A business corporation chartered by the State of Missouri in 1889, which ceased business December, 1904, and proceeded to liquidate its affairs. This concern has not used the United States mails for over seven years.

With regard to the corporation, I may state that during the fifteen years it was in business it did a large business in stamps for collectors and publishing business in connection therewith. It was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri and conducted by a board of directors elected by its stockholders, and the minute books and all records of its business are in existence. Its counsel was Seneca N. Taylor, who is one of the foremost attorneys at the St. Louis Bar.

The stamp business of the corporation was always successful and profitable, but a printing plant (one of the largest in St. Louis at the time) was unsuccessful and proved a heavy drain upon the resources of the corporation—so much so that it was the cause of the final retirement of the corporation with impaired capital.

Seven years after retirement from business and its liquidation, the corporation having ceased to exist or use the United States mails, why is such a circular sent out? What legitimate inquiries about the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company have you received to justify such a course?

No. 2.

Stamp Security Company.—A business corporation chartered by the State of Missouri in 1905 for fifty years, to deal in stamps and stamp securities and to carry on a publishing business in connection with same.

This corporation was formed to furnish C. H. Mekeel the capital necessary to carry on business after the retirement and liquidation of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company. Its counsel is Henry H. Furth, a reputable member of the St. Louis Bar, and its business is controlled by a regular board of directors elected by its stockholders.

This company publishes the "Philatelic Journal of America," a monthly journal devoted to stamp collecting, and has acquired and holds a stock of stamps and stamp securities. The company is not now actively engaged in commercial trade in its line, but anticipates an organization of the stamp and publishing business along extensive lines, such as was conducted by the Mekeel company some fifteen years ago.

This company has no liabilities, and its assets are valued in excess of its capital stock.

No. 3.

The Stamp Exchange is a name for a mutual association for the exchange of postage stamps among the membership, organized about fifteen years ago, and controlled and managed by C. H. Mekeel, during which period 2,215 members have been enrolled, including not only collectors in this country, but in almost every civilized country and colony on the globe, many of which are active participants in the Exchange. The management has never failed to satisfy all reasonable members; the system is based on equitable terms, and is usually spoken of in the highest terms by those whom it benefits and serves.

No. 4.

Hall Stamp Company, St. Louis, Mo.—Your circular quotes a name and address to which no letter was ever sent or received. You certainly have no inquiry that justifies the inclusion of this name.

About six years ago, for a few months, my minor children carried on an amateur approval stamp business, during school vacation period, from

Normandy, Mo., a fourth-class post-office, near my residence, "Cortright Hall," in St. Louis County—hence the name, "Hall" Stamp Company. No mail has been received to that address since 1907, and there would be no occasion whatever for any inquiry to be made of your office.

No. 5.

Schuster Stamp Company.—I purchased last year, on behalf of the Stamp Security Company, the stock of stamps held by the E. J. Schuster Stamp Company, which I understand was a regularly incorporated company under the laws of the State of Missouri.

I never received a letter through the United States mails addressed to this company, and only purchased their stock of merchandise; I have no responsibility with regard to their affairs. I believe the Schuster Stamp Company to be strictly honest, reliable and responsible.

Conclusion.

It is my firm belief that the grouping of the above five names with mine on the above circular was the result of malicious intent and design upon the part of persons who are known, but who I shall not name at this time.

If I am mistaken in this, or if I fail to prove that you have been deceived or imposed upon by personal enemies of mine, I can only conclude that your immature action is the result of incompetence in office, and a gross violation of my rights as a citizen—a condition to which I shall refuse to submit, while I have the power to condemn it, and to seek for a square deal.

In this communication I have only dealt with the five names associated with my own on your circular. For myself I can speak, and I shall call upon you at your office at any hour you shall name, any day after Wednesday, the 7th. My residence phone is Cabany 3857, and I request you to make an appointment.

C. H. MEKEEL.

No response came to above letter until a little after noon on Sunday, the 11th, when a telephone call came to Mr. Mekeel's residence. The voice said it was W. H. Lewis, postoffice inspector, and said an interview at 10 o'clock Monday morning, the 12th, could be had. Reply was made that Mr. Mekeel had business at the county seat and could not be in town until after noon on Monday, when he would be pleased to call. The voice then announced that he was leaving the city on an early afternoon train on Monday, "to be gone several weeks."

The Post Office Department at Washington was furnished a copy of the letter to Lewis at the same time it was sent to him, together with suitable comment, and the same was acknowledged in the following form:

"Complaint regarding form 570, Post Office Department, Office of the Chief Inspector, Washington.

August 9, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel,
R. F. D. 29,
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: In answer to your communication of the 5th instant, which the Postmaster General has referred to me, with further reference to the circulation of Form 570 by Inspector Lewis, I have to state that the matter will be given appropriate attention in connection with previous correspondence submitted by you on this subject.

Respectfully,

R. J. SHARP,
Chief Inspector."

Immediately upon receipt of the first copy of circular 570 sent us by a friend, we had called the attention of Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General of the United States, to the fact that these circulars were being used by attorneys who were representing defendants in a libel suit we have in the Circuit Court in St. Louis.

Further, that we had been informed in advance of this post office activity, that the attorney had boasted that he was able to bring this very thing about.

To this we had the following reply:
"Office of the Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

August 1, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel,
St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Sir:

Postmaster General Hitchcock has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, with enclosures, relative to your libel suit pending in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and to say that it will receive careful attention.

Yours very truly,

R. W. MOULTON,
Private Secretary."

We have the fullest confidence in the integrity and American manhood of the men at the head of the Post Office Department of the United States, in whatever contempt we may hold the miserable wretches of the secret spy service.

If our confidence is ill placed, and

we do have a soulless Bureaucracy to deal with, we shall be prepared to meet that too, as that would be a condition that has no place among American institutions, and we are not yet prepared to believe that such a thing exists.

We have received the assurance of Hon. William A. Ashbrook, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditure in the Post Office Department, that the matters which we shall present will have the consideration of the Committee when Congress re-convenes, after the recess. This committee has been conducting an investigation of the so-called spy system and the methods of certain post office inspectors.

The following memoranda and comment upon the circulation of form 570 was published in "Mekeel's News & Trade Circular" as soon as the matter was brought to our notice:

A libel suit for \$20,000 damages is pending in the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis—filed February 25, 1910. Case No. 65,050, Division 6, as follows:
C. H. Mekeel—S. N. & S. C. Taylor,
Attorneys,

vs.

C. E. Hussman Stamp Co.—

Claude D. Hall, Attorney.

The service in the above suit was obtained by a deputy of the Sheriff's office, 3d of March, 1910, on Henry Flachskamm, Business Manager, "The President or other officers of said Defendant could not be found," etc.

This suit was brought against "C. E. Hussman Stamp Co.," a Missouri corporation, for which was claimed a paid-up capital of \$10,000.

It is believed that this concern is simply a screen for the personality of Henry Flachskamm, who being an ex-convict, convicted for fraudulent use of the U. S. mails and having served a term at Chester, Ill., a man notorious for his delinquencies in conducting a business under the name of the Standard Stamp Co., who has been so thoroughly exposed as to make it impossible for him to pursue the stamp business except under a new name.

The accompanying statement is made in connection with the activity of the attorney, Claude D. Hall, who, we are creditably informed, has made certain representations and allegations to the P. O. Department, and that Hall has boasted of his inside influence with the P. O. inspectors, and the manner in which he would be able to use this branch of the U. S. Government service without expense, and to the interest of his client in the above named suit.

The P. O. Department of the United States is too great an institution to be prostituted for the use of a petty collecting attorney, whose reputation in connection with the Lewis case is still very bad.

We refer to the fact that Claude D. Hall dodged the process servers, and escaped service when the Congressional Investigating Committee sitting in St. Louis, sought him as a witness to explain his connection with P. O. inspectors in getting government information that would aid him in securing clients in connection with the Lewis case then under investigation.

We thank our friends who, in receiving form 570, have sent it to us or have written to us about it. It can be readily understood that such means of collecting information is quite necessary for the good of the Postal service, but it is being misused in this case.

We hope that those who have received 570 will answer it without fail. We have been in the stamp and publishing business for thirty-five years, and have never hesitated to **expose fraud and hypocrisy wherever we found it, and our proudest record is the enemies we have made!**

As to our friends, we will let them speak for themselves. We have dealt with over one hundred and twenty-five thousand individuals, and our cash business has approached nearly three million dollars during the period we have been in the stamp and publishing business. We have established a reputation for fair dealing which no enemies can tear down, and do not propose to stand for anything that is not honest and right.

The following slip was also circulated with our correspondence:

**Extract from a letter recently received from a subscriber of
P. J. of A.**

"Yesterday I received a letter (Official) from Post Office Inspector W. H. Lewis of St. Louis, in which he wanted to know if all my dealings with the following named parties were satisfactory, and if not to give him all the letters and data obtainable."

(Then follow your name and others that were copied from form 570.)

"He said he made the request because inquiries had been received at his office and his letter should not be regarded as reflecting on your character or reliability and should be treated **confidentially** etc."

"If there is any class of people on earth that I despise, they are **Damned Spies**, to which class he belongs and my answer to him was as follows:—"

(Then follows a copy of this letter to Inspector Lewis.)

"I am putting a black cat seal upon the envelope and you can tell whether this letter has been tampered with."

We Request all correspondents to advise us at once of evidence of mail being tampered with that we send out, returning the covers with full particulars.

We adopted at this time a dated mailing stamp, to be applied to mail matter going out. This will assist correspondents in noting delay that would occur if letters were held up or tampered with.

An Outrage

We know that names have been taken from our private as well as business mail, which must have been held up to permit of this being done.

Even the circulation of 570 in the manner in which it was sent out was an **outrage**.

Although we have never written a letter either in private or business life but that any one could see. The suggestion in the circular 570 that "all correspondence received" by those to whom the circular was addressed from us, "together with the envelopes in which same was inclosed" is sneaking and contemptible.

The fact that no letter or envelope that we have ever mailed, could possibly be sent to the sender of the circular that would be to our disadvantage, only adds to its viciousness and reveals the despicable character of the proceedings. We must acknowledge with thanks the many kind expressions that have come to us with copies of replies sent to the circular, and also letters from loyal patriotic citizens of our country who are nauseated by the fact that such things could be done. We could fill this journal with the matter, but refrain.

Alleged Criminal Practices of Postoffice Inspectors

Opening Mail

From page 299 of the March number of the P. J. of A. we quote the following, which becomes of particular interest just now:

"It is alleged that the criminal practice of opening mail matter has been followed by United States postoffice inspectors, and the Chief Postoffice Inspector has been asked to explain to the Congressional Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department. Members of the committee have been informed that it is a common practice with certain inspectors to 'X-ray' envelopes and then reseal them. It is a criminal offense to open mail matter, and postoffice inspectors are no exception to the law.

"'X-raying,' according to the committee's information, is done by heating the envelope until it allows the glued flap to pull open.

The Spy System

"The so-called spy system of the Postoffice Department has fallen into general disrepute of late, and Congress is likely to pass laws regulating conditions that have brought these un-American and wholly discreditable methods into existence."

It is hard to believe that such things can indeed be true. If such methods have been practiced, it is because of the unworthy and incompetent material that has been permitted to gain a foothold in the government service.

Congress Will Act

The Congressional Committee on Expenditures in the Postal Department, which held sessions in St. Louis last November, considered the matter of the postoffice inspecting service. Chairman Ashbrook of the committee was quoted by the St. Louis Star of November 18 as observing:

"We are going to revise this inspector system. The class of inspectors now engaged in the work are going to

be cleared out and the inspector system put on a par with the national bank inspector system. We propose to put business men of honor and integrity in their positions and raise it above the level of a peanut detective agency.

"The Postoffice Department is a vital agency in the activities of this nation, and men who are connected with it should be men of standing and ability rather than sleuths and spies. The present postal inspector system was designed in pioneer days and is as unsuited to present-day needs as would be the bookkeeping or office filing systems of that day to present-day business houses and commercial concerns."

Gen. Madden's Opinion

Edwin C. Madden, formerly Third Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, in his book, has shown his lack of confidence in the postoffice inspector system as now constituted. He was quoted in the same article above referred to as saying: "I believe that the representatives of the department who come in contact with the people and who pose as the most commonly known agents of the department, should be men of intelligence, business acumen and judgment, of undoubted integrity and such as to command and receive the utmost confidence from the people, stand as the representatives of the department in a way to bring credit, and occupy possibly the same position in connection with the department that is now held by the national bank examiners with the Treasury Department."

Senator La Follette's Mail Rifled

The following newspaper dispatch by the Associated Press is significant:

Washington, Aug. 12.—Senator La-Follette today charged officials of the Postoffice Department with rifling his mail in an attempt to learn the results of an investigation he was making into conditions in the postal service.

He showed the Senate a bundle of letters which he declared had been opened before he received them.

"My mail was subjected to an espionage almost Russian in character," declared LaFollette. "I have here a bundle of letters showing that my mail was opened in violation of the law and rifled by someone hostile to the purposes in making the investigation."

The charge was made in connection with the provision of the postoffice appropriation bill which would permit employes to join associations and petition Congress for redress or grievances.

Senator LaFollette said he had sent out 15,000 letters to postal employes asking for the exact conditions in the service.

The following is from the leading editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of August 15th:

"Our Postal Spy System.—Resistance to bureaucracy becomes justifiable when it carries its espionage over the private correspondence of the public to such an extent that even the mail of a United States Senator is not immune from interference.

"That it has been carried this far, Senator La Follette asserts. He could not have mistaken the evidence of tampering which his correspondence bore and the charge is the more credible because the letters related to a subject in which the postal authorities are particularly interested. The only persons other than postal officials themselves who could have made the illegal examinations are Secret Service or other agents acting with the postal officials' connivance.

"An elaborate system of postoffice meddling has been built up. * * * The postal rights of the individual are subject to constant and impertinent invasion. The remedy is to check wrongful tendencies that have gone too far during the past 16 years at Washington, to oppose true democracy to bureaucracy, to substitute openness in public business for a policy of secrecy and a Russian spy system.

"By bringing out now all the facts on which Mr. La Follette's charge is based time will be saved in instituting postal reforms under the next administration."

The same journal in its editorial of August 17th continues on the same subject:

"Senator La Follette produces plentiful evidence to support his charge that his mail has been tampered with systematically. Scores of his letters show marks of having been opened. This could not have been done except with the consent of postal authorities and by secret agents in the service and pay of the Government. The Government had a strong motive in intercepting information sent to Senator La Follette, and the indications are that it did not stop short of crime in its methods.

"There is no surprise at these indications. There have been repeated revelations of an extensive spy system in this country until its existence is generally accepted as a commonplace of governmental policy and practice." * * *

"The people are its victims. Its functions are exerted rarely on their behalf but systematically on behalf of the various branches of officialdom. Its operations are privately directed, and its results are private property." * * *

"The great hive of spies and informers in the United States is the most systematic, far-reaching and all-seeing the world has known. Beside its comprehensiveness, the similar apportionment of Russian bureaucracy is a simple, crude affair. The growth of the spy system is one of the most portentous signs that warn the country of administrative despotism and a perverted Federal Government."

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Because it is a NEW CREATION, covering every field of the world's thought, action, and culture. The only new unabridged dictionary in many years.

Because it defines over 400,000 Words. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations.

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Because it is accepted by the Courts, Schools, and Press as the one supreme authority.

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E. J. SCHUSTER STAMP CO.,
 Has Been Purchased.

As soon as this immense stock can be fully inventoried a most important **SALE** will be held. Millions of Mixed Stamps, a great line of cheap sets and packets will be closed out regardless of value. When it is considered that the Schuster stock contained the stocks of both the

Miller-McCormack Stamp Co.

and the

Standard Stamp Company of this city,

the importance of this sale may be realized.

A gigantic stock of the Standard Packets for the Book, News and Stationery trade will be sold at 25c on the dollar. As our business is only in stamps of the better class everything else will be sacrificed.



As soon as the printed matter for this sale can be prepared, a special edition of our circular will be issued that will go to 15,000 of the best Schuster names, in addition to our regular list. Dealers who wish to be represented in that number, should send advertising copy without further notice. We are so very busy with regular business just now, the date cannot be fixed at this time.

C. H. Mekeel, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

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Complete Sets and Rarities at lowest prices, please ask for my

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Devoted to
STAMP COLLECTING

Edited by
CHARLES HAVILAND MEKEEL

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The Philatelic Journal of America

VOLUME 23

SEPTEMBER 1912

NUMBER 3

American Philatelic Society Report of the Convention By WILLIAM C. STONE

The Springfield convention is now a matter of history, and before beginning my record of what was done during the week, a few statistics may not come amiss.

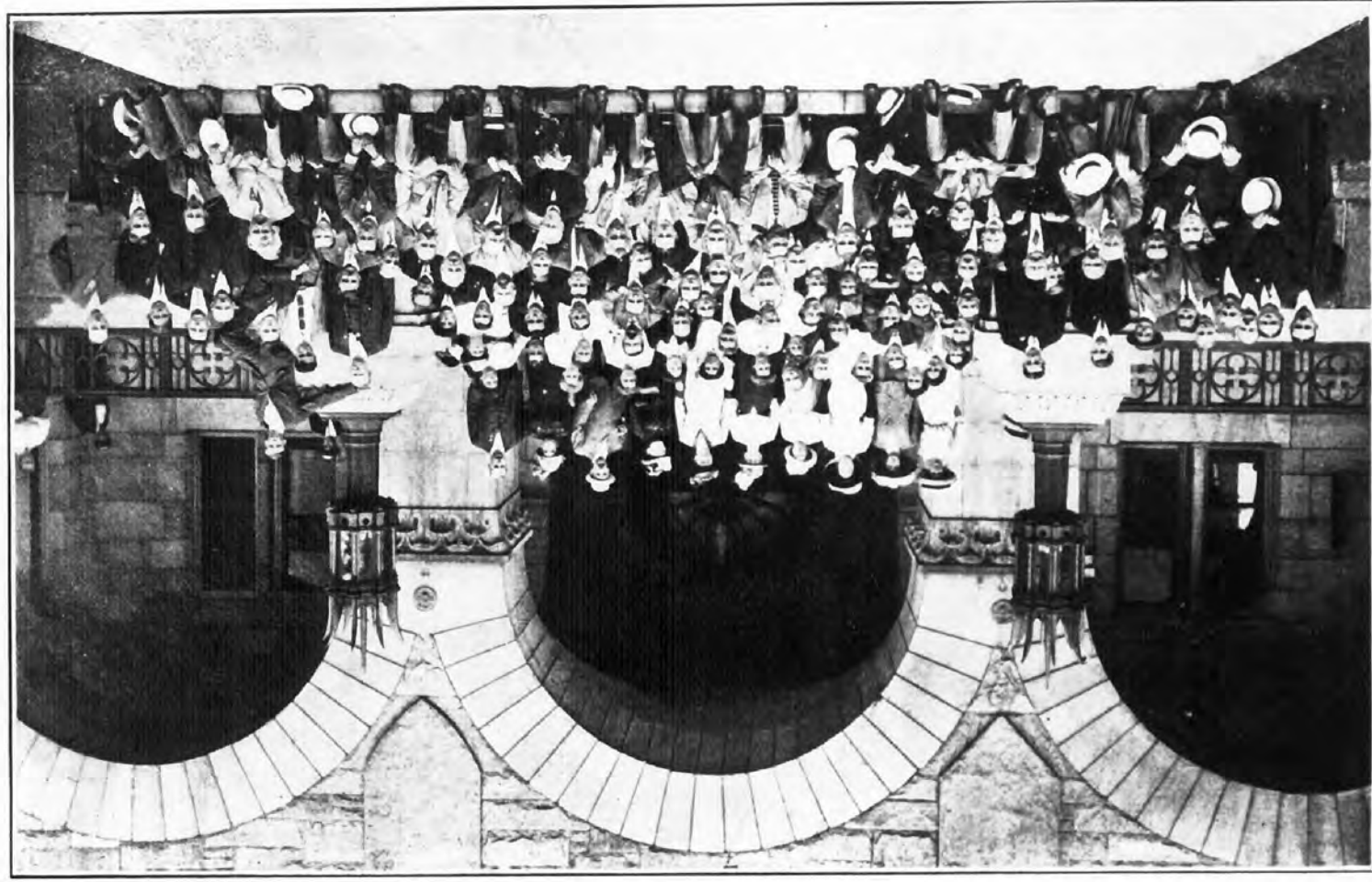
The largest attendance at any previous convention, counting stockholders and applicants only, was at Chicago last year when 125 were present. Other high records are: Detroit, 115; Boston (1906), 92; Columbus, 90, and Boston (1897), 84. Springfield records an attendance of 82 thus ranking among the big conventions. Counting visitors, the total enrollment was 126. The members came from 13 different states, ranging from Virginia on the south to Missouri on the west, and we had two visitors from Florida. Massachusetts, of course, led with 37, followed by New York 11, Pennsylvania 8, Michigan, Illinois and Connecticut being tied for next place with 5 each. Of the members present at the convention ten years ago, 17 were also present this year, not including one who has since become a member. But enough for statistics.

The delegates began to arrive Sunday afternoon, M. O. Brooks of New York being the first, followed as a close second by W. G. Whittaker of Cleveland. By night there were about ten on hand and a delegation of the local club consisting of Messrs. Prevost, Emery and Stone, did their best to make them feel at home. A walk was taken about the city and a visit paid to our "horseless" fire department headquarters, where the guests

were much interested in inspecting the various pieces of motor apparatus.

All day Monday the visitors continued to arrive, many being met at the trains by delegations from the local club and escorted to the hotel. In the evening a general exodus to the hill began and the home of William C. Stone was soon crowded to its utmost. Plans for an overflow meeting on the lawn had to be given up on account of showers which rendered it too moist for enjoyment. Everyone upon entering the house was greeted by the host and Mrs. Stone and turned over to the registration committee, who provided them with the souvenir badge and a book of tickets for the various events of the week. No formal program had been prepared for the evening, but everyone had a chance to get acquainted with the new attendants and to renew old friendships. Mr. Stone's "den" seemed to be a powerful magnet, for it was almost impossible to drag certain of the men away from it, the literature fiends in particular being determined to camp down for the evening. Orange frappe was served by the ladies of the local club and the assembly broke up at a late hour with cheers for "Billy Stone." One of the attractions in the "den" was a complete set of the membership cards of the association and also of the various convention badges. Many of the convention photographs were also on exhibition.

Tuesday morning the convention was called to order by President



Cornwall and John W. Prevost, president of the Springfield Stamp Club, introduced Charles P. Chase, president of the local Board of Trade, who gave a brief address of welcome to the delegates.

The Credentials Committee reported the result of the election as follows: President, F. R. Cornwall; Vice-presidents, Chas. A. Coolidge, C. F. Heyerman, Herbert Bowen; Secretary, W. E. Ault; Treasurer, L. C. Hassler; International Secretary, L. H. Kjellstedt; Directors at Large, E. M. Carpenter, H. J. Crocker. There was no contest except for the members at large, the vote standing: Carpenter, 360; Crocker, 338; Nast, 286. The **Philadelphia Stamp News** led in the balloting for official journal, having 261 votes, with 123 for **Everybody's Philatelist**, with numerous scattering votes for other journals.

President Cornwall in his annual address briefly reviewed the work of the year, stating that he had not been able to secure any person to take the head of the recruiting or educational committees, which would partially account for the falling off in membership. He suggested that it might be possible for the Secretary to attend to the educational committee if paid a sufficient sum to employ a clerk to do the necessary work. In the matter of the proposed "Fellowship" establishment, he suggested that the former presidents of the society might well be a Board of Judges to pass upon the qualifications of persons proposed for the honor. He spoke at some length on the official journal question and advised the publication of our official matter in the form of a monthly or semi-monthly circular to be sent free to all the members.

The report of the Board of Vice-Presidents dealt mainly with cases of discipline which had been referred to the Board and most of which had been satisfactorily disposed of. They recommended that the clerk of the Board be called the "Recorder," and advised the publication of a semi-monthly "Bulletin."

Secretary Barnum in his report gave the following figures:

Membership, August, 1911	1574
New members	114
Reinstated	37
Replaced (dropped through error)	15 1740
Resigned	63
Deaths	6
Expelled by the Directors	3
Dropped for non-payment of dues	179 251
Membership at date	1489

In addition there are 18 branch societies, of which 15 are in good standing at date.

The apparent falling off in the membership is really not so bad as it looks, for it is almost impossible to make a comparison for the past few years on account of the hopeless confusion into which a former secretary permitted the records to fall and from which they have only recently been rescued in part. The lack of a recruiting committee during the past year to drum up new members and follow up delinquents is also accountable for some of the shortage.

The finances of the Society show the following statement:

Receipts for the year:

Stock fund	\$ 112.00
Insurance fund	358.47
Exchange account	20.55
General fund	2226.80

Payments from the various funds were as follows:

Insurance fund	\$ 398.50
General fund	2120.18

Balances on hand at date:

Stock fund	\$3844.66
Insurance fund	1164.40
Exchange account	94.68
Suspense account	64.50

The overdraft in the general fund of last year of \$763.11 has been reduced to \$657.59 and the net balance of all the accounts is \$4510.65, of which \$2,612.34 is invested in bonds and the balance is deposited in the bank.

The reports of the appointive officers were mainly routine in character, few recommendations being made. Sales Superintendent Wolsieffer's report, owing to a delay in the transfer from the former superintendent, was for a portion of the year only, but he reported \$6542.66 in sales from the books which had been retired with nearly 3,000 books still in circulation, valued at over \$52,000.

The convention photograph was taken on the steps of the Hampden County Court House and Photographer Taft kept the delegates in a roar of laughter while placing them. He is quite particular in seeing that the groups which he takes are well balanced and that everybody's face can be seen. The result of his work is one of the best groups we have ever had.

Following the photograph, the delegates boarded a special car for the trip to Mount Tom, where some two hours were spent in enjoying the beautiful view and in talking stamps, etc. In the evening, after returning to Springfield, supper was served in the dining room of the Kimball and the rest of the evening was devoted to

committee meetings and social enjoyment.

The morning session Wednesday was devoted to the remaining reports of officers and committees. The Philatelic Index committee reported progress. The Expert committee reported that no stamps had been submitted to it during the past year for their opinion as to genuineness. When it is to be considered that Messrs. Luff, Rich and Morgenthau have few equals, if any, as experts, it is surprising that none of our members have made use of their services in determining the authenticity of doubtful stamps.

The attorney reported several cases submitted to him, most of which had been settled or were in a fair way to be.

The final reports of the committee in charge of the "Silver Jubilee" were submitted by Chairman Mudge, reporting all matters to be satisfactorily closed up.

Mr. Stone, chairman of the special committee appointed a short time ago by President Cornwall to report on the "Fellowship" idea, gave a brief verbal report, stating that opinions had been received from only two of the committee and also calling attention to the suggestions made in the address of the President. After a brief discussion, it was voted that the President appoint a special committee to investigate the matter and report next year. The following former presidents will constitute the committee: H. N. Mudge, H. E. Deats, Wm. C. Stone.

The report of the Philatelic Literature committee was presented in the form of a supplement to the famous catalogue of the library of Lord Crawford and it was voted to print it as Handbook No. 3.

Chester Myers of St. Louis made a suggestion that the specialties of the different members be indicated by some code characters in the membership list, so that if one wished to know who was interested in revenues, tax paid, precancels, telegraphs, etc., it could be ascertained. The matter was referred to the resolutions committee, who later reported in its favor, and it was incorporated in the by-laws.

Two proposed amendments to the by-laws sent in by C. A. Nast were read and referred to that committee, which later reported that the proposed changes were not desirable.

The question of the proposed re-establishment of the **American Philatelist** as a monthly or semi-monthly was quite freely discussed, figures as to the cost having been secured from several sources. The matter was finally put over to the by-laws committee

to act upon. The committee announced that at their meeting that evening they would hold a public hearing on that and several other subjects and that all were welcome to come and present their views.

Owing to inclement weather the picnic at Minnechaug Lake had to be given up and the delegates and ladies spent the afternoon in enjoying themselves in the parlors of the hotel. The United States Revenue Society held its convention during the afternoon, with a goodly attendance.

The hearing before the by-laws committee was largely attended and the discussion general. All were in favor of publishing our own journal, the only difference of opinion being as to whether it should be a monthly or semi-monthly. The majority favored the former, for the present at least. On the question of the dues all favored a raise, sentiment being divided between \$1.50 and \$2.

Thursday morning's session was a busy one. Eugene Klein gave a report of his visit to the Deutscher Philatelisten Tag at Marktredwitz in Bavaria. The final report of the committee on Handbook No. 2 was presented. Announcement was made that Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia, would present to each member a supplement to that work which had been running as a serial in the **Philadelphia Stamp News**.

Numerous invitations from civic organizations were received for our next convention, but that of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, presented by Alvin Good, to hold the meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, was unanimously accepted on motion of the writer.

The by-laws committee then had their innings and reported the following changes which were all adopted without a single opposing vote:

To publish the **American Philatelist** monthly and send it to all members free of charge. The directors to have power to make it a semi-monthly journal as soon as they deem it practicable.

To pay the editor \$100 per year, it being understood that the secretary is to act in that capacity the present year.

To raise the dues to \$1.80 per year or 15 cents per month.

To change the title of the Clerk of the Board of Vice-Presidents to "Recorder."

The **American Philatelist** will publish the usual reports of officers and committees and such other matter as is needed to fill the unoccupied space. Advertisements are to be admitted in

quarter-page sections by annual contract. By this means it is expected to defray most, if not all, of the cost of printing and postage except for the annual report and membership lists. These with the by-laws, etc., are to be issued as extra numbers at as early a date as possible.

A few minor changes were also made which were not of special importance.

Practically the only new appointments announced by the directors were the following: Chairman Recruiting Committee, W. H. Barnum; Chairman Education Committee, Iver S. Johnson; Handbook Committee, C. A. Howes, W. O. Wylie, L. L. Green.

Appropriations of \$50 for the recruiting committee and \$50 for the library were made and the usual resolutions of thanks were passed to the retiring officers and to the Springfield Stamp Club. President Cornwall paid an especial tribute to the work of Secretary Barnum and remarked that if we had more like him the work of the president and directors would be much lessened.

Mr. Stone made the usual motion to adjourn sine die and gave notice to the delegates that Springfield intended to ask for the convention in 1922 and that meanwhile they could all consider themselves invited to attend the 20th anniversary of the local club in February, 1915.

Thursday afternoon was devoted to a trolley ride about the city winding up at Forest Park where the members enjoyed themselves playing ball and looking at the menagerie. Music for the occasion was furnished by Wolsieffer's German band, especially imported for the occasion.

The stamp Bourse in the evening was a big success. The large banquet hall of the Kimball was placed at the disposal of the committee and the numerous round tables which were scattered about were none too many to accommodate the crowd which was busy until a late hour buying, selling and looking at stamps. Mr. Deats displayed his collection of United States telegraph stamps, Mr. Prevost his tax paid, Mrs. Risley a block of 25 of the unperforated 5 cent 1902, etc., etc. Almost everyone had something to show and all declared it should be an annual affair. Will the Cleveland committee please take notice!

The badge given the delegates at the convention bears a representation of the famous statue by Augustus St. Gaudens which stands near the City Library. The subject is Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the original set-

ters of the city, and the statue has come to be universally recognized as symbolic of the typical Puritan.

And now my tale is told and I will leave it to those who were there to answer the question asked in one of the journals recently, "Is Springfield asleep?"



A suggestion for a New Irish Postage Stamp.—Punch (London).

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B. MAX MEHL,

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Dept. 5. Fort Worth, Texas.

The Stamp of the Brattleboro Vermont Postmaster 1845



PAID



Bernhard Becker Esq

*Post
Man*

We sold a Brattleboro in quite as fine condition as this, and on the original cover to a prominent American collector for \$1250.00 some years ago. Such a specimen, would probably realize a much higher price at the present time.

The Brattleboro, Vt. Postmasters Provisional 1846

The illustration of the Brattleboro Stamp which we give on the opposite page, was photographed from what is understood to be an exact fac-simile of a most valuable cover.

This curiosity was obtained many years ago by one of our correspondents from a man who claimed that he was related to Mr. Palmer, the originator of the Brattleboro postage stamp.

The fac-simile of these covers were probably sold as curiosities for a comparatively nominal price, and were accompanied by a printed circular giving the "story" of the Brattleboro. The illustration of the cover as well as a reprint of "the story" will be of interest, we believe, to our readers.

We sold a Brattleboro, used on original cover, quite as fine a copy and similar in many respects to the one illustrated some years ago to a prominent American collector for \$1,250.

Such a specimen as this would probably realize a much higher price at the present time.

The Story

"To those whose memories go back to the good old days of fugues as sung in the old meeting-house on the common by a church choir of 50 strong voices with orchestral accompaniment, all under the skillful direction of Frederick Holbrook, the name of Dr. Frederick N. Palmer, Brattleboro's postmaster from July, 1845, to November, 1848, and the inventor of the famous postage stamp, will recall most pleasant recollections. Mr. Palmer was born in Belfast, Me., in 1815, and came to Brattleboro some time in 1836 as a music teacher. Although an accomplished pianist, he encountered considerable competition, for this town then, as now, has its musical societies with a wealth of good musicians. The young teacher finally concluded to turn his attention to the law and began as a student in Judge Asa Keyes' office, though he found time to give considerable attention to society matters, in which he was one

of the foremost lights, being a thorough gentleman of the old school. In 1840 he married Miss Ellen, eldest daughter of Judge Keyes, and five years later he was appointed postmaster. It was during his three years' incumbency that he inaugurated several improvements in the office, and in 1846 issued the little stamp for which collectors are now willing to pay fabulous prices. Great Britain had adopted the use of postage stamps in 1840, Brazil in 1831, though it was left to the United States to follow Palmer's invention a year later, July, 1847. The following authentic narrative contributed by the inventor to the Children's New Church Magazine, is of public interest:

"In the year 1846—a full year before the government issued its first postage stamps—the deputy postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt., among other attempted improvements in his office, issued the little private stamp now so well known among collectors. This was simply an experiment. It was at once recognized by the department as allowable, but as being of no use only between the Brattleboro office and its patrons. That is to say, its use upon a letter showed that the Brattleboro office had been paid, but it must pay the main office at Washington.

"As I remember it now, there were not over 500 of these stamps printed, and never a second edition, as the experiment was rather a disappointment. The postmaster prepared the little sheets himself, applying the gum with a camel's hair pencil. He little thought how famous this first stamp was to become. I say first stamp, for, though it is claimed that one or two others were issued the same year, it must have been later in the year; and when the postmaster at Brattleboro issued the stamp in 1846, he honestly believed it to be the first postage stamp issued from any post-office in this country—and he still honestly so believes.

"This stamp is now extremely rare and much sought after by collectors. About 12 years ago a dealer sought

out the postmaster and offered him \$75 for the little copper plate, saying he would, perhaps, give more than that sum. But diligent effort had been made before then to find it, without success. It had probably been lost with the rubbish at the office. No doubt had some one succeeded in finding it the "Brattleboro stamp" would be now more abundant and much less expensive. There can really be but few genuine specimens now remaining. One has recently been sold for the extraordinary price of \$175.

"Some of the older residents of the town keenly enjoy any reference to the old church concerts which were given by the leading musicians of the town during the long winter's nights, and which were liberally patronized by the country folk for miles around. Postmaster Palmer and William Fessenden, the flutists, were prominent performers, and the way in which they led the rounds and glees, was an inspiration to Conductor Holbrook, and his enthusiastic auditors. In speaking of his old-time musicians yesterday, the venerable war governor's eyes brightened as he emphatically declared that Fred Palmer was one of the best musicians of his day, and besides, he added, 'he was a man of ability and charming accomplishments.'

"Soon after leaving the postoffice Mr. and Mrs. Palmer removed to Bangor, Me., where he began the study of dentistry, which, however, he abandoned after turning his attention to homeopathy and before taking a course of lectures in Philadelphia. He subsequently began the practice of his profession in Newtonville, Mass., where his wife died in 1860 or 1861, leaving three children, all of whom survive, Miss Sarah, the eldest, living in Illinois, a son in Denver, and the youngest, the wife of Cashier Valentine, at South Framingham. The doctor married Mrs. Smith for his second wife and continued a successful practice in Boston for several years, and till his sad death by drowning a few years ago.

"He was accustomed to take short walks before his tea with a favorite grandchild, and it was on one of these occasions that he did not return. His family after diligent search first learned of his sad fate, together with that of his four-year-old grandchild, after the return to Boston of a Portland steamer on which the doctor

and the child had taken passage on the outward trip on the night of their mysterious disappearance. During the night the doctor called on the steward for a blanket with which to cover the child that he declared was ill in the stateroom. Soon after, he was seen pacing the deck with the child in his arms. That was the last ever seen of the doctor or his little charge, and both of them are supposed to have been lost overboard, whether by accident or design will never be known. Careful watch was kept for the discovery of the bodies, which were never found.

"Several years ago, the late Mr. Chubbuck, of your city, the engraver of the stamp, found among his specimens of work a single sheet of eight of these stamps. Judge of his astonishment when the purchaser afterward told him that he sold the eight stamps for \$10, 'but the man to whom I sold them,' he added, 'got \$20 each for them.' It is said that only two Boston collectors can boast of owning a Palmer stamp, one was bought about 50 years ago for 75 cents, the other bought in 1882, cost perhaps \$100.

"The story goes that a Mr. C., of New York, has the only cancelled Brattleboro stamp known to be in existence. He has won the philatelic blue ribbon for securing the rarest stamp on the American catalogue, and that means the whole world. A few years ago a resident of your city, while looking over a lot of old newspapers in a Bennington garret came across one of the Palmer stamps which was attached to the original envelope and bore the Brattleboro postmark. He unwittingly detached the stamp from the envelope, thereby robbing it of much of its value, and afterwards sold the stamp for \$25. Letters inquiring about this stamp are occasionally received here at the postoffice. The wife of Judge Royal Tyler, a sister of the late Mrs. Palmer, is sure that the plate from which the little stamp was engraved has been in the possession of the family of Judge Keyes since Dr. Palmer's removal from Brattleboro, but it has doubtless been destroyed as no trace of it can be found. The stamp was recognized by all postmasters as a voucher of the prepayment of the letter to which it was affixed. Dr. Palmer returned to Brattleboro but once since his removal from town in 1845."

U. S. Stamp Notes

The Special Delivery stamp gains a new distinction, by the law governing Sunday delivery recently passed by Congress.

An innocent looking little amendment, added to the P. O. appropriation bill, which became a law in the last days of August, reads as follows:

"That hereafter Postoffices of the first and second classes shall not be open on Sundays for the purpose of delivering mail to the general public, but this provision shall not prevent the prompt delivery of special delivery mail."

Thus the Special Delivery stamp becomes a Sunday Delivery stamp for mail arriving at first and second class post offices after midnight on Saturdays.

The new Parcels Post plan that becomes effective January 1, 1913, calls for a new series of postage stamps and probably also a series for postage due as the accounts of this service are to be quite separate.

The new series will consist of twelve values, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75c and \$1.00.

The designs have not been decided upon, but the stamps will be distinctive in some way to mark the difference between this series and the regular issue of postage stamps. A difference in size and perhaps shape will likely exist and the numerals of value will be prominent.

At the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, Aug. 27, in Salt Lake City, Louis W. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern Railway Board of Directors, suggested that Uncle Sam ought to erase the faces of some of our illustrious dead from postage stamps and print thereupon the famous scenic spots of the country, as the United States Government's contribution in the "See America First" campaign, for which the great railways of the country now are spending millions of dollars annually.

The new process of stamp printing will soon go into effect in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing whereby the stamps will be printed

from curved plates upon rolls of paper, instead of the flat printing process on sheets.

We have referred to this contemplated change before and we now understand that the new system will soon be put into practice. A uniformity of impression will be gained and an annual saving of several hundred thousand dollars expense in the cost of production will result.

There will be a consecutive series of numbers on the margins, a different one for each revolution of the cylinder plate.

The roll is ten stamps wide and a colored guide line appears between each 300 stamps.

It remains to be seen just what difference collectors will find in these new stamps when they appear.

The designs are the same as those in current use, but experimental printings have been made upon **un-watermarked** and there may be some changes in this respect.

The new series of U. S. stamp commemorative of the San Francisco Exposition will likely be placed on sale early in 1913, in order to advertise the affair well in advance.

The designs of three of the values have been accepted, and there remains at least one other to be approved.

Those that are settled are:

- 1c green (Balboa).
- 2c carmine (Gatun Locks).
- 5c blue (Golden Gate).

New commemorative issues in the U. S. always make new collectors and stimulates stamp collecting among old collectors.

The new San Francisco series and the Parcels Post series will combine to make 1913 a great year in stamp circles.

The Stamp Catalogue of W. L. Lincoln, the London dealer, illustrates all U. S. postage stamps, which is a great convenience to new collectors.

This catalogue is a valuable volume for any junior collector and we shall have it sent post free from the publisher direct to any of our readers upon receipt of the regular price.

85c. It is a pleasure to recommend so useful and worthy a publication to our young friends who need help in placing the different early issues of U. S. stamps that are not illustrated in any American publication.

Mailometer Perforations

We receive the following very interesting information from Mr. Henry Look, a lawyer in Detroit, who is a collector and one of our esteemed correspondents, with regard to the discovery of the 1c, with Mailometer perforation No. 2A, which was discovered last summer in that city.

The fact that this variety of perforation (Mailometer No. 2A) was actually used by certain business firms in Detroit was announced some time ago, we purchased a few of the stamps from Mr. Look and asked him at that time for any further partic-



2 A

ulars and information that he could give with regard to same. We quote from his letter received in response to our inquiry:

"I ran across these stamps in the following manner: One day last summer (1911) I received a circular under a one-cent cover, from the firm of, I think, E. B. Cadwell & Co., brokers, with offices in the Penobscot Bldg. in this city; I noticed the variety in the perforation of the stamp, and a day or so afterwards had my stenographer secure some twenty-five unused copies."

"The Secretary of the Detroit Philatelic Society subsequently secured some fifty copies from the same firm, and distributed among the members of the local society. The twenty-five secured by me and the fifty by the Secretary of the Detroit Philatelic Society were the only copies sold by the Cadwell Co., the others being used on mail in the regular course of business."

"The original cover was sent with my stenographer to the Cadwell office as a sample of the stamps wanted and was not returned to me; it was thrown in the waste by either my stenographer or the clerk at the Cadwell office, at the time the unused copies were secured."

The 1c stamp was used by at least one other concern at an earlier date than this, the 2c of same variety was also used and to rather a greater extent than the 1c. We shall appreciate any information with regard to these as well as the Mailometer No. 2B which was made about the same time, a used copy of the 2c of which was discovered by Mr. W. A. Sisson of St. Louis on the business correspondence of a certain firm.

The perforations designated as No. 2A and No. 2B were made experimentally by the Mailometer Co. at the time they were endeavoring to have the P. O. Dept. prepare the stamps in coils suitable for their machines.

The original proposition to the P. O. Dept. was to perforate the stamps with the perforation known as Mailometer No. 1. The Washington people who were then studying the sub-



2 B

ject, objected to the fact that the perforations did not extend clear across the space between the stamps and also suggested that the holes were too large. To meet this objection, the dies were made for the perforations known as 2A and 2B and these were submitted to Washington, but for some reason failed to be adopted.

The Mailometer Co. were by that time very much discouraged with their efforts to have the P. O. Dept. prepare their stamps and the matter was finally dropped. They discontinued using the Mailometer perforation No. 1 and continued with the hyphen-hole perforation known as Schermack No. 3 which is the perforation which is in use on the largest number of machines of the Mailometer Co. at the present time.

When the Mailometer Co. opened their branch office in St. Louis, the Mailometer No. 1 which had had only a limited experimental use in Detroit, was brought into regular use in St. Louis. In our early lists the experimental perforations Mailometer No. 2A and No. 2B were not included, although we had received strips of these stamps direct from the company. They expressly stated that they would not be issued in

this way unless adopted by the P. O. Dept. Therefore, these perforation varieties were considered entirely experimental and every mention that was made of them to us in correspondence from the Mailometer Co. stated that they would not be adopted.

The facts which have been established by Mr. Look of Detroit, and various other collectors who have studied this proposition has established beyond a doubt, that at least a limited number of coils of stamps with these experimental perforations were actually issued to business houses in Detroit and used for postage purposes.

We can only reconcile these facts with the statements that were made to us by the Mailometer Co. in this way. They probably did not mean when they said the stamps would not be made or issued, that the coils prepared experimentally would not be used. They, no doubt, issued these in the regular course of business to obtain the postage value represented by the stamps utilized, which was a very natural and business-like proceeding.

They did not take into consideration that even this limited issuance and use would be regarded as a matter of some importance from a Philatelic standpoint. In fact, the Mailometer people never considered the stamps with the perforations from a Philatelic standpoint and always declined to sell them to dealers. Such as we received came to us entirely as a matter of courtesy.

Part Perforate U. S. Postage Stamps

(Special Prices) Net Prices Mint Pairs

1912 Issue	1c	2c
U. S. 8½ p. p. vertically	.05	.08
U. S. 8½ p. p. horizontally	.05	.08
Mailometer No. 3.....	.07	.10
Schermack No. 3.....	.07	.10
U. S. Auto Vending No. 3	..	..
Brinkerhoff No. 2.....	..	..

Send 60c for the 8 pairs priced above, and we will send our new 16 page check list (price 10c) giving a complete list of obsolete varieties free.

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29

ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. O. Inspectors' Visits

The following letters will be interesting in connection with the matter published under this heading last month:

72 Coolmine Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

August 29, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir—I enclose \$1.00 for renewal subscription to the Philatelic Journal of America.

Some time ago a P. O. Inspector called on me and wanted to know if I had any dealings with you and if everything was satisfactory. I told him that I had been a subscriber to your journal for a number of years and had occasionally purchased stamps from you and that everything was perfectly satisfactory to me.

The inspector told me that he had received my name from Washington. I loaned him a number of your journal to look over; he has not returned it yet.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. BATTYE.

The following is an extract from another letter, which speaks for itself.

"A Post Office Inspector called upon me, and from other visits which I have heard of in this vicinity, I am led to believe that there is a general investigation of the stamp business being conducted from Washington. The party who called had the names of a number of stamp dealers on his memorandum besides yours, and asked to see the different stamp papers that I had, some of which he borrowed.

"Inquiries about stamps on blue experimental paper, originating in Washington, also about sample books of Revenue proofs, and particularly about proofs, essays and trial color printings of U. S. Postage Stamps indicated a special, systematized line of investigation.

"With it all, the Inspector was so woefully ignorant of stamp matters that it was almost pitiful; he apparently had no conception of a stamp collection. I showed him my album of U. S. Stamps, the leaves of which he turned in a daze. He had apparently never seen the Buffalo Exposition Commemorative Series, as he asked if they were postage stamps!

* * *

"I am glad to give you this information, but I would not wish my name mentioned in connection with any-

thing you may print about the matter, if indeed you deem it of sufficient interest to notice at all."

We may observe that we regard as strictly confidential all communications on this subject that are sent to us when the writer so requests.



Barbados

Our correspondent in Barbados advises us that the remaining values of the new issue are as follows: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, and 6 pence, all being small size issued in sheets of sixty; 1, 2, and 3 shillings, large design in sheets of thirty.

These were all put on sale the 13th of August and on the 14th, the next day, the entire stock of the "arms" issue were burnt by order of the Government. The values burnt were $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1s. 2s 6d. The 2d and 6d values had all been used up.

The matter of burning the old stock was kept very quiet and few people knew about it until it was too late to buy.

Death of F. J. Bescher

We were pained to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Frank J. Bescher, a well-known collector of Kansas City, in Chicago, the 4th instant.

Mr. Bescher was one of many stamp collectors who commenced with Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Philatelic Journal of America and has been a subscriber ever since, in fact he was paid ahead to Volume 25.

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer of Chicago, sent us under date of the 5th, the following lines:

"Mr. Frank J. Bescher passed away yesterday afternoon at the Hotel La Salle.

"He succumbed to heat prostration owing to the extreme humidity prevailing at the time.

"He was on his way with Mr. Iver Johnson to the Stock Yards. While waiting for an elevated train he began to feel dizzy and Mr. Johnson immediately hurried him back to the hotel, where he passed away at 2 o'clock notwithstanding the medical attendance that he received.

"His relatives were telegraphed for and the remains will be taken to Kansas City this evening."

Mr. Bescher was 50 years of age, unmarried, a commission merchant in the meat line in Kansas City.

His favorite "hobby" was stamp collecting. At the time of his death in Chicago he was on his way home from the A. P. S. convention at Springfield, Mass.

Dealer and Collector

The Bulletin service, conducted for the information of the trade by Victor A. Trowles, 951 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Canada, has been revived.

Mr. Trowles has recently returned from England and we hope he will have the encouragement and support of those of our readers who may be benefited.

The following parties have requested stamps on approval which they have received and failed to make any payment for or to reply to any communications:

I. Adelman, 1740 Wash Ave., Bronx, New York.

Charles Hoffman, 15 Stamford street, Providence, R. I.

Requests for stamps on approval with fraudulent bank references are being sent out from Lockport and Joliet, Ill.

Various names are used and the requests that we have seen are on postal cards and in the same handwriting. The names being used are apparently of French origin.

Complaints were made to us with regard to certain parties in Los Angeles, who are soliciting selections of stamps on approval using the names of girls.

Investigation established the fact that these requests came from established addresses and although the Los Angeles P. O. authorities declined to take any action in the matter, the inquiries that were made resulted in recoveries and settlements. The same handwriting was used in making the several requests which were usually for stamps "suitable for a collection of 2000 varieties."

The references given were names of stamp dealers in the East.

This department will be continued in the October Journal.

A. P. S. History

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Office of the Secretary,

W. H. BARNUM,

1812 East 105th Street.

Cleveland, Sept. 4, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel,

St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Mekeel:

Now that I am out from under the above office I have time to look around and see what is going on in the philatelic world. With this freedom one of the first thoughts was my failure to subscribe to the Philatelic Journal of America, and I therefore enclose One Dollar for the current year.

I received a copy for August and was especially pleased with your article on A. P. S. History. While my membership began during the eighth year of the association I am, nevertheless, pretty familiar with the early history as it has been a hobby of mine ever since my connection with the Association. I can therefore appreciate what you did for it during the early days and, in fact, during the entire Tiffany regime and I for one regretted the so-called "Reform Wave" of '96.

However, your remarks anent the present condition I believe are entirely too pessimistic. While I can speak authoritatively of but the last two years, during that time, almost without exception, those resigning have expressly stated that their action was due to loss of interest in philately. During the past three years, with the publication of the quarterly and the various handbooks, I feel that we have approached nearer the old standard of the monthly American Philatelist days, than at any period intervening.

Lack of publicity in the last two years has given the impression that there is but little interest in the society, but I have reason to know, by the size of the secretary's correspondence, that there is a very healthy interest on the part of a majority of the membership and I really feel that we are on the eve of a renewal of general interest throughout the American philatelic field.

I sincerely hope you will decide to give us some more A. P. S. History through the columns of the P. J. of A.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. BARNUM.

Similar expressions from both old and new friends, have been received

with regard to the early history of the American Philatelic Society.

We have prepared a **History of its Origin and Organization** which will appear in our October number.

The October Issue

The October issue of this journal will also contain an illustration of the best copy of the **Stamp of the Millbury Postmaster 1845** that we have ever sold on original cover, as well as a **Story of the Stamp** which happened to be one that had a rather remarkable history.

The notes commenced on **Philatelic Printers' Ink** will be brought up to date including all the important stamp publications of the world.

Some other notes and matters of live interest will make the October number of this journal a very suitable one in which to open a very active season in the philatelic publishing line.

Our subscription list has increased remarkably since Volume 22 was completed, and we propose to double our circulation in the next six months.

We thank those of our subscribers who have manifested interest in the direction and have sent us many new subscriptions. We have gained on an average of three new names for every one discontinued.

We shall gladly send extra sample copies of the October number to those of our subscribers who can use them or we will mail copies direct to new names.

New Agencies

New York correspondents may pay subscriptions or leave advertisements with the **Nassau Stamp Co., 179 Broadway**, extra copies of our journal will also be found at their office.

Boston correspondents may likewise have the same facilities at the office of **B. L. Drew & Co., 7 Water street**.

Secretaries of Stamp Clubs and Societies large or small will be given special club rates for subscriptions or members.

The Stamp Exchange

The usual report is crowded out this month. We will have to run more pages next month and include several other things that have been omitted from this number.

Great Schuster Sale

The first installment of special offers and prices of the **Great Schuster Sale** are given in this number of the Journal.

We have commenced with the stamps of the U. S. and have made the offerings and prices moderate arranging them to conform to the greatest possible number of purchasers. Besides the Schuster stock, which contained several million of U. S. Stamps, we have recently purchased the stocks of two other dealers, one of which contained a round million U. S. Stamps that were collected between 1867 and 1887,—the vast majority of which had never been assorted.

We have added this lot in bulk to the vast mixture that we are offering at 25c per thousand (4 ounces) or \$1.00 per pound. It is really the greatest bargain in the way of common U. S. Stamps that has ever been offered. Besides the large mixture there are several special mixtures, five popular packets, a number of sets, as well as the wholesale lists which deserve careful attention.

We expect many collectors will avail themselves of this opportunity to buy U. S. Stamps for foreign exchange. We shall be careful in filling orders to select only good copies and advise our readers to buy liberally and come early, because the stock will probably be sold out at an early date, and there will be no new source of supply.

Any remittances which may be received after the stock is exhausted will be immediately refunded.

The special offers in connection with the **Great Schuster Sale**, will continue in "Mekeel's News and Trade Circular" an important edition of which is now in press.

The vast stock has been inventoried and classified and many bargains are to be available to collectors in easy and convenient lots. Do not fail to follow up this sale!

Big Bargains in Unused U. S. Stamps For Investment

(All in mint Condition)

200, 1903, 2c light carmine, unperforated in big blocks (Cat. 15c each).....	\$ 8.50
200, 1903, 2c light carmine, perforated Schermack III in long strips (Cat. 30c pair).....	\$ 8.50
100, 1903, 2c dark carmine lake, a rare color, perforated Schermack III in long strips.....	\$ 8.50
200, 1902, 1c green perforated Schermack III in long strips (Cat. 24c pair).....	\$ 5.00
100, Pan American 8c in blocks (Cat. 20c).....	\$ 9.00
100, 1902, 13c purple black and violet black, in blocks (Cat. 30c).....	\$18.50
100, 1908, 13c blue green, will be rare, (Cat. 25c).....	\$15.50
100, 1908, 3c violet, imperforated in blocks (Cat. 10c).....	\$ 4.50
100, 1909, 2c Lincoln, unperforated in big blocks (Cat. 8c).....	\$ 3.25
100, 1909, 2c Lincoln, perforated Schermack III in strips of four rare and desirable.....	\$ 8.00
25, Center blocks, 2c Lincoln, unperforated, showing crossed lines, rare and desirable.....	\$17.50
50, Center Blocks, 2c Alaska, unperforated, showing crossed lines, rare and desirable.....	\$17.50
100, 1909, 2c Alaska, unperforated in big blocks (Cat. 8c).....	\$ 3.25
100 1909, 2c Hudson, unperforated in big blocks, a scarce and desirable variety.....	\$ 5.00
100, Special Delivery 1908, 10c green will be rare.....	\$11.50

A few dollars laid way in this kind of stuff would likely pay a better profit, than any investment that could be made with the same degree of security.

If a 10 per cent deposit is sent with the order any of above will be sent by Express C. O. D. with privilege of Examination. Expense for the account of buyer.

Lots sent post free and insured upon receipt of Draft or P. O. order.

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29,

ST. LOUIS, MO

Cheap Sets of United States Postage Stamps

Lightly Postmarked Stamps

Issues 1851 to 1887 (all prior to 1890 issue) carefully selected, mounted on a sheet and marked with catalogue numbers, the study and classification without the stamps are worth the price 20 varieties (Catalogue 60c).....	Net \$.42
1890 Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, (Catalogue 15c)	.10
Columbian Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, (Catalogue 37c)	.20
1894-5 Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, (Catalogue 12c)	.08
1898-9 Issue, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15c (Catalogue 14c)	.10
1902-3 Issue, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 50c (Catalogue 34c)	.17
1908-9 Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 50c and three Commemoratives (Catalogue 47c)	.20
The above 76 different U. S. Stamps, carefully chosen and selected, Cataloging \$2.19 sent post free.	\$1.10

Unused Mint U. S. Stamps

Unused mint copies of U. S. stamps including the Columbian, Trans-Mississippi, Pan American, and Jamestown commemorative issues usually sell at 10% Discount from Catalogue quotations, which are low.



We offer these unused mint stamps at **25% discount**, and will send selections on approval to collectors who send a **deposit** of from \$1.00 to \$10.00 (\$5.00 is the usual deposit). After this Special Sale is closed the usual 10% discount will prevail. **Act at Once!**

During This Sale

U. S. STAMPS AT WHOLESALE

Orders from this list of less than \$1.00 are respectfully declined. All stamps sent post free and lots of over \$5.00 registered without expense.

During the Schuster Sale we will use imperforate and stamps with scarce special perforations on our mail matter.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1851 3c red (See Special List, on Page 81)	\$	\$	\$
1857 3c red (See Special List)			
1861 3c rose (See Special List)			
1867 3c embossed 11x13	.40	3.00	
3c embossed 9x13	.20	1.50	
1869 3c Locomotive	.25		
1870-79 1c ultramarine, light and dark grey blue, blue and shades, soft and hard paper, mixed (No re-engraved)	.15	1.00	7.50
1870-73 2c brown, red brown and dark brown, mixed	.30	2.00	
1870-82 3c green, yellow green, dark green, soft and hard paper, re-engraved etc. unsorted (10,000 \$10.00)	.05	.25	1.75
1879 2c vermilion	.05	.35	
1882 1c grey blue, ultramarine	.05	.40	3.00
10c brown, yellow brown	.08	.75	
1883 2c brown (red and orange shade)		.10	.80
1887 2c green		.10	.70
(10,000 \$5.00)			
1c ultramarine	.05	.25	
1890 1c blue		.06	.35

Continued on next page

R. F. D. 29,

C. H. MEKEEL,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1893 Columbian, 1c blue..... (10,000.....\$6.00)		.10	.75
Columbian, 2c violet..... (10,000.....\$2.50)		.05	.35
1894-95 3c purple.....	.05	.40	
4c dark brown.....		.25	2.00
5c chocolate.....		.25	
8c puce.....	.05	.60	
10c green.....		.25	
1898 4c orange brown.....		.25	
5c blue.....		.15	
10c orange brown.....		.20	
15c olive.....	.20		
1898 Trans-Miss. 1c green.....	.08	.70	
" " 2c copper.....	.05	.25	
1901 Pan American 1c.....	.08	.70	
" " 2c.....	.05	.35	
" " 4c.....	.30	2.50	
1902 2c carmine (No. 301).....		.20	1.75
6c claret.....	.08	.70	
8c violet black.....	.05	.45	
15c olive green.....	.15		
50c orange.....	.50		
1904 Louisiana Purchase 1c.....	.08	.70	
" " 2c.....	.05	.35	
1907 Jamestown 1c.....	.08	.70	
" " 2c.....	.05	.35	
1908 15c pale ultramarine.....	.15		
50c pale violet.....	.80		
Special delivery, 10c orange.....	.30		
10c blue (1894-5).....	.10	.75	
10c ultramarine (1802).....	.10	.75	
*10c green, unused.....	1.25		
Cut Square Envelopes, 2c Columbian.....		.08	.50

The Great U. S. Mixture

Containing several millions of **U. S. postage stamps**, cut square envelopes, some revenues and other U. S. lines. Most of them were accumulated between 1867 and 1887, although a big lot of Columbian (Worlds Fair) commemorative stamps and envelopes were added to the mixture. There are no current, and very few of the recent common issues in this mixture.

The stamps were collected by people who were deluded in the impression that they were to accomplish some great good and charitable purpose by getting a million. **They have never been picked over or sorted.**

We do not recomend them as a prize packet or a gamble, but for anyone who can use a good mixture of cheap U. S. postage and cut square envelope stamps, nothing better exists.

1000 ordinary stamps weigh 2 ounces, but on account of the fact that there are a good many cut square envelopes with large margins and some stamps may not be wholly detached from paper, **we weigh out 4 ounces for 1000**, although these 4 ounce packages run very much over 1000.

At 25c per 4 ounce package post free, this mixture is practically given away.

One pound of same \$1.00 post free.

Buy at least a pound, and do it quick! These stamps will not last long and this is a **closing out Sale.**

We will prepay the pound package (fre postage) with unperforated U. S. stamps in blocks worth much more than face.

Orders mailed the day of receipt, remittances immediately refunded when the lot is closed out.

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL LIST OF U. S.

These stamps will be of interest to specialists as well as dealers, so that we describe them in such a way as to let the purchaser know just what he is to get for his money. Superb stamps will be selected and supplied at the net prices given for single used copies.

(No order accepted less than \$1.00.)

1851	3c dull red (33)	Superb Used	
	3c rose (33a)		\$.04
			.10

These are really several colors and many different shades of this stamp, we have specialized lots including pairs. (Write for prices)

Fine copies, with various postmarks	\$3.00 per 100
Postmarked seconds and pen cancelled	1.50 per 100

1857	3c dull red (44)	Unused	Used
	3c rose (44a)	\$.12	\$.02
			.03

Shades and postmarks, a specialized lot. (Write for prices)

Fine copies, with postmarks	\$1.50 per 100
Postmarked seconds and pen cancelled	.75 per 100

1861	3c rose (65)	Used	
	3c dull red (65a)		\$.01
			.02

Fine copies, with postmarks	\$.50 per 100
Postmarked seconds and pen cancelled	.25 per 100

1867	3c rose, embossed 11x13 (88)	Used	
	3c lake red, " 11x13 (88a)		\$.10
	3c red, " 9x13 (94)		.20
	3c rose, " 9x13 (94a)		.05
			.08

Embossed, postmarked copies, unas-
sorted as to size or color

\$1.00 per 100 

This is a bargain do not overlook it

1869	3c blue, Locomotive	Used	
			\$.05
	Fine postmarked copies 35c a dozen		

1870-79	1c ultramarine (1870)	No.	Used
	1c dark ultramarine (1873)	145	\$.15
	1c ultramarine (1873)	156	.03
	1c grey blue (1873)	156a	.08
	1c ultramarine (1879)	156b	.08
	1c blue (1877)	182	.05
		182a	.04
	Fine mixture of above		\$1.50 per 100

1870-73	2c red brown (1870)	No.	Used
	2c brown (1873)	146	\$.05
	2c dark brown (1873)	157	.06
		157a	.06
	Fine mixture of above		\$2.00 per 100

1870-82	3c green (1870)	No.	Used
	3c green (1873)	147	\$.03
	3c yellow green (1873)	158	.01
	3c dark green (1873)	158a	.01
	3c green (1879)	158b	.01
	3c blue green (1882)	184	.01
	3c green (1882)	207	.01
		207a	.01

Fine mixture of above \$ 25 per 100

(absolutely unassorted or picked) 1.75 per 100 

" " " " \$10.00 for 10,000

1882	10c brown	No.	Used
	10c yellow brown	208	\$.02
	10c black brown (rare)	209a	.02
		209b	.30
	Mixture of first two, fine		\$.75 per 100

(Continued on next page)

Address all orders for stamps from the **Great Schuster Sale** to

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL LIST OF U. S. (SCHUSTER SALE)

(Continued from page 81)

1893 Columbian	1c blue.....	\$.01
"	1c pale blue.....	.01
"	2c violet.....	.01
"	2c gray violet.....	.01
"	Mixtures unpicked, assorted for varieties.....	
1c	10c per 100, 75c per 1000, \$6.00 per 10,000	
2c	5c per 100, 35c per 1000, \$2.50 for 10,000	

Great chance to get stamps that have not been picked over for the newly discovered varieties!

U. S. PACKETS

These Packets are Mixed and Contain Duplicates.

PACKET NO. 1 Contains 300 mixed U. S. stamps, postage, revenue and cut square envelopes, over 50 varieties **Post Free 50c**

PACKET NO. 2 Contains 500 mixed U. S. stamps, over 75 varieties, including postage, revenue and cut square envelopes **Post Free 75c**

PACKET NO. 3 Contains 750 mixed U. S. stamps, over 100 varieties, including postage, revenue and cut square envelopes **Post Free \$1.00**

PACKET NO. 4 Contains over 1000 of our Great U. S. Mixture of U. S. postage, revenue stamps and cut square envelopes (weight 4 ounces) **Post Free 25c**
(Eight cents extra for postage if sealed.)

PACKET NO. 5 Contains between 5000 and 8000 stamps from our Great U. S. Mixture of U. S. postage, revenue stamps and cut square envelopes (weight 1 pound). Sent by mail unsealed **Post Free \$1.00**

PACKET NO. 6 Contains 300 good U. S. postage and revenue stamps, also cut square envelopes, over 150 being entirely different varieties **Post Free \$2.00**

PACKET NO. 7 Contains 500 good U. S. stamps, over 200 varieties including postage and revenue stamps, cut square envelopes, U. S. Departments, Dues, Newspaper stamps, 1c Postal Savings Official, a Bargain Lot **Post Free \$5.00**

DEALERS OFFER There is nothing harder for dealers to buy at wholesale than U. S. Stamps. As a special offer we will send the above seven packets, post free by first class mail and registered, prepaid by unperforated commemorative stamps for **\$10.00**

This is a Bargain for Dealers or Exchangers.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Stamps of Bergedorf

LES TIMBRES DE BERGEDORF,
Georges Brunel; Paris, 1912, Charles
Mendel, Publisher. Paper, 8"; 37
Pages, 14 Illustrations.

The above pamphlet is No. 7 of the series of philatelic handbooks published by M. Charles Mendel, the authors being chiefly Sigismond Jean and George Brunel. They are nicely printed, although in respect of typographical get-up they do not compare with, say, the Melville handbooks. As to the contents, they are largely compilations, but for that reason of a value of their own, bringing together much useful information. I regret that M. Brunel has apparently not made much use of Mr. Hugo Kroetzsch's exhaustive monograph on the issues of Bergedorf which, of course, is the last word on the subject, one might say, or even of Dr. Rommel's brochure on the same subject. The stamps of Bergedorf are indeed not numerous, but they have nevertheless given rise to a considerable literature and certain points about them are not definitely clear to this day. However, to the philatelic student who does not care to delve into all the intricacies of the subject such a compilation as that of M. Brunel will prove of value.

After a brief geographical and historical introduction (in connection with which, however, M. Brunel should look to his proof-reading, for the names of the villages here given are not Altengram and Nuengramm, but Altengamme and Neuengamme) the author gives the letter in which Mr. Paalzow, at that time postmaster at Bergedorf, proposes the issue of stamps to the joint committee of Hamburg and Luebeck which at that time controlled the destinies of the little country. The postmaster had already made inquiries as to the cost and had obtained a design, of which proofs are occasionally met with by collectors; as is usually the case, it was rather better-looking than the design actually adopted. Few official documents, by the way, exist relative to these stamps, most of the negotiations having been conducted verbally. However, the official notice is reproduced announcing the issue of the stamps to the public, dated October

17, 1861, and effective November 1st of that year. (Unfortunately here also there are divers typographical errors: Bill should be Billwerder and Spadenlemd should be—land). This notice is very important since it gives the colors of the stamps, viz.:

- ½ sch. ct. black on blue.
- 1 sch. ct. black on white.
- 1½ sch. ct. black on yellow.
- 3 sch. ct. blue on red.
- 4 sch. ct. black on chamois.

It will be noted that the ½ sch. black on violet and the 3 sch. black on rose, priced unused only at \$75 and \$100, respectively, are not mentioned in the notice. Regarding these stamps there have been oceans of ink shed and the question is apparently as far from being settled as ever. M. Moens, who first wrote authoritatively on these stamps, held them to be genuinely issued stamps; he did this largely on the strength of a letter written to him in 1878 by Paalzow and quoted by M. Brunel in which the postmaster stated that these two stamps were not approved in these colors because of their colors which, it was feared, would prove confusing in lamp-light, but that they were nevertheless placed in circulation for ten days, from November 1st to 10th, pending the preparation of others in the colors as issued. On the other hand, it is argued that on October 17th, thirteen days before the date of issue, the ½ and 3 sch. must have been ready in the correct colors, since the official notice so describes them. In addition to this, some of us will remember the sensation caused in 1897 when the late lamented *Virginia Philatelist*, once an exceedingly bright little paper, unearthed a son of Postmaster Paalzow living at Richmond and a stamp collector at that, and this son declared it to be his distinct remembrance that these stamps were not issued, that sheets in these colors had been submitted, but were not approved, and the printer was instructed to print them in the colors as issued. Now when it comes to a question of veracity between father and son, who of us is rash enough to decide, especially in the absence of all documentary proof—for the few used copies of these stamps known are promptly declared by the other side

to be cancelled by complaisance, if not worse? Nevertheless, it is but fair to say that the weight of opinion among the European experts leans toward these stamps being only proofs, not actually issued.

The author falls into a slight error when he interprets the four letters L H P A in the spandrels of the design as issued as: Luebeck-Hamburg-Postmarke-Amstadt, which last mysterious word, unknown to the German dictionary, he explains as meaning "city." The fact of the matter is simply that the letters mean Luebeck-Hamburgisches Post-Amt (Post-Amt being the generic term for post office).

Continuing the description of the stamps, the author reproduces the well-known lithographic stone which bears the five original dies and an essay, together with a sixth, incomplete, die. On this the die of the 1 schilling has much thicker figures than the stamps as issued; the figures were evidently erased on the transfers and thinner ones inserted by hand. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. reads Schillinge, whereas the stamps as issued reads Schilling. The author supposes that the E was erased, but the lithographer did more than this; it is evident that he not only erased the E, but the whole word and drew it in afresh.

The stones were made up rather curiously. The $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. sheet consisted of 200 stamps in two panes of 100 each; each pane contains 96 stamps in 12 rows of 8 each, and in addition 4 stamps under the last four stamps of the last row of 8 in the left pane and 4 stamps under the first four stamps of the last row of 8 in the right pane. The sheet of the 1 schilling consisted of two panes of 100 each, 10×10 , placed side by side, 2 mm. apart, and one inverted with regard to the other. The sheet of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. contained 100 stamps, arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 8 each and an additional stamp against the left end of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th horizontal rows; these four stamps are placed tête-bêche to the others. The 3 sch. has 16 rows of 10 each, divided into two panes of 50 each; the 4 sch. has 80 stamps in 10 rows of 8. It will easily be seen that tête-bêche pairs of certain values should not be scarce.

The author describes the secret marks and accidental varieties at considerable length; this should be of great value to the student when it comes to differentiating between the numerous forgeries and the originals. Originals are still fairly cheap, con-

sidering the length of time that has elapsed since their use; this is owing to the large stock of remainders bought by Moens when the stamps were retired in 1867, amounting to 230,000 of all values. This, of course, applies only to unused copies; used copies are all exceedingly scarce, more so than one would suppose, considering that 320,000 of all values were used during the six years they were current. M. Brunel does not mention the supposed second type of the bar obliteration used at Bergedorf; the question of its authenticity is at present being threshed out with great animosity, not to mention verbosity, between the two matadors or Bergedorf, Rommel and Kroetzsch, the former of whom maintains that there were two genuine post marks of this type. The question is of more than academic interest, for the genuineness of many a high-priced specimen hinges on it.

No doubt the majority of Bergedorf stamps found in the average collections are reprints. Our author therefore very properly describes the various reprints at length; space will hardly permit the reproduction of all the distinguishing marks here, but the earnest student is recommended to procure the book and read them up. Only one reprint was officially ordered; this was in May, 1867, and comprised only the two non-issued varieties, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on violet on 3 sch. black on rose. With the remainders Moens also bought the original stone; he utilized this in 1872 to reprint all values. In 1872 the 4 sch. alone was reprinted. In 1887 another reprint was made of all values and in 1888 the 1 and 3 sch. were once more reprinted. After this, Moens had the transfer-stone defaced and still later, in 1895, he sold the stone bearing the original dies to the Berlin Postal Museum, so that further reprints are now out of the question. Counterfeits, of course, there are galore, so many, that the author despairs of describing them all. However, most of them are hardly very dangerous to one who studies the distinctive marks of the originals at the hand of works like the one under review. Although not up to the standard of the two great works on the subject named above, nevertheless this little book is well worth buying, and the same can be said of all the others in the series already issued under the title *Bibliothèque du Philatéliste* by M. Mendel. Judging from the number of publishers now engaged in producing sets of handbooks

of this kind, there seems to be a healthy revival of interest in the literature of our hobby—a symptom to be hailed with joy, much as I fear that the American collector as a whole supports his movement, but very differently.

M. P. A. and S. P. A. Conventions.

We are under obligations to Mr. L. P. Miller, of Harrisburg, for the following notes in regard to the M. P. A. and S. P. A. conventions, which met in that city last month:

The steam roller defeated amalgamation of the M. P. A. and S. P. A. at the convention in this city. A. E. Carpenter and Wm. C. Webb together held 137 M. P. A. proxies, and both opposed unity. Amalgamation was defeated by the S. P. A. on its ballots by a small margin. Only a few members voted, the rest being prevented from doing so by the late receipt of their ballots. The late mailing of the ballots made the election illegal, but the convention, after rejecting the Credential Committee's report when read, withdrew the objections, and declared the election legal. The annual dues were raised to 50 cents in both societies. The Philatelic West and Mack's Mo. Philatelist were re-elected official organs of the S. P. A. and M. P. A., respectively. Philadelphia will be the next M. P. A. convention seat. The S. P. A. made no choice.

At the last M. P. A. business session, A. E. Carpenter introduced a resolution censuring Secretary W. C. Webb for sending matter furthering his own interests, with the last year book, the association paying the postage. Mr. Webb solicited proxies, as well as subscriptions to a monthly stamp paper at the expense of the society and many members voiced their disapproval of such actions very emphatically on their ballots and proxies. Mr. Carpenter stated that he was acting on behalf of members whose proxies he held, and moved that the censure be entered on the minutes. The motion was seconded by D. F. Lybarger. Mr. H. E. Pyke, however, objected to the motion, on the ground that it was entirely out of order and moved that a recess of half an hour be taken. When the next session was called to order, the routine business was at once resumed, and no further efforts were made to pass the resolution.

Another difficulty occurred, owing to the withdrawal of Dr. H. A. Davis

as a candidate for M. P. A. president, and of Wm. H. Hollenbach, for director-at-large. Mr. Lybarger, chairman of the Credentials Committee, reported P. McG. Mann as having the next highest number of votes for president, and Dr. John M. Holt, the next highest to Mr. Hollenbach for director, and advised the election of these gentlemen to fill the vacancies caused by the two withdrawals. At the time the report of the committee was first read, Mr. Webb objected to it, and declared he would resign as secretary if Dr. Holt became a member of the Board of Directors. The report was laid on the table, and when read the second time, was accepted in full. Secretary Webb offered his resignation, but the convention refused to accept it, and he withdrew his withdrawal. The social features were successful in every way, and the total attendance was very large, compared with other conventions.

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In Lighter Vein

Philatelic Conventions.

By L. P. Miller.

A philatelic convention is an annual gathering of stamp collectors, dealers, philatelists, and others, who have the inclination and the car fare to attend. The delegates all crowd into a hotel somewhere, at \$1.50 up, per head, and wait for somebody to start something. Letters and telegrams come from all over the country, expressing regrets of the senders that they were unable at the last moment to attend, and sincerely hoping that the convention is a success, etc., etc. Then the first session is called to order, and the trouble begins.

Once in a while the topic of stamp collecting creeps into discussions at a convention, but this is a very rare occurrence. Some of the delegates may even have some stamps along with them, although such an action is entirely uncalled for. A collector should talk stamps to his heart's content at all times except when he's at a philatelic convention, which certainly has nothing whatever to do with stamps.

The main purpose of a convention is to have a good time, and incidentally to rush through the routine and special business which society members have thoughtlessly left to the delegates to transact. The good time includes pre-arranged entertainment for the whole party, and individual pleasure trips. The former is planned by an arrangements committee, which labors for weeks and months prior to the convention, and gets a vote of thanks if the convention doesn't forget about it. The latter are of a variable nature, and the good time a delegate has, on his own hook, depends considerably on whether or not the delegate's wife be present.

The business of a convention includes reading and accepting reports of officers, the contents of which the delegates become aware of after they have been published; amending, or endeavoring to amend, the constitution; choosing an official organ for the ensuing year, with or without respect to a cash bonus; appropriating money for this or that, or something just as bad; and selecting some place for next year's good time.

A convention photograph is generally taken, and reproduced in philatelic publications for the benefit of the boys back home. A prominent

delegate always endeavors to look as unpleasant and dignified as possible, and when the boys who never saw him before get a look at his picture, they say, "I always imagined he looked altogether different."

Sometimes there is a stamp exhibit held in honor of a convention, but the delegates, of course, could not be expected to take much interest in such an affair. Stamp exhibits are all right for purposes of educating the unenlightened public, but for instructing convention delegates, never.

The speakers at convention receptions are always careful to avoid topics which have the least bearing on stamp collecting, since a subject of this sort would be tiresome to the delegates. There are conventions of many different kinds, but a philatelic convention, in the United States, is the prize conundrum of them all. The delegates do not show themselves as philatelists, only as politicians.

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NUMBER 4

Reviews

Die Postwertzeichen von Papua. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, 1912. 8^{vo}, 48 Pages. With Numerous Illustrations.

It is rather curious how the fashion in stamp collecting sometimes hits upon particularly obscure portions of the world. Many of us will remember the craze for the stamps of Heligoland, that insignificant speck of land in the North Sea or the fever which once seized collectors for the stamps of divers tiny West Indian islands, or later still, the craze for the stamps of the Danish West Indies, while it is still fresh in everyone's memory how the stamps of the Cayman Islands occupied the spotlight. Another instance of this curious phase of philately is found in the ardent pursuit of the stamps of British New Guinea—or, more correctly speaking, Papua, as it is now known. Papua is not a small country, to be sure, measured in square miles, but otherwise it is about as out-of-the-way a corner of the globe as you would wish to see; nevertheless its few stamp issues have already given rise to quite a considerable literature, chiefly in the periodicals, while Mr. Melville has devoted one of his admirable booklets to this colony. That the interest in its stamps is, however, by no means confined to British collectors is now amply attested by the handsome little pamphlet which has just been issued under the title given above by the enterprising firm of Paul Kohl, of Chemnitz, Saxony. The author, P. Kleeberg, who is not named on the title page, of course had to draw

heavily on the work of those who preceded him in the study of these stamps, notably Mr. Melville, but he has nevertheless incorporated a great deal of new material in his work, as well as condensing all former information in handy form.

After the usual geographical introduction—and right here we want to say a good word for these much-ridiculed geographical introductions; to our mind they are a very necessary adjunct of a handbook and should be welcomed and read by every serious collector—after this introduction, we say, the author devotes several pages to the stamps of Queensland used in British New Guinea, of which there is quite a number and all of which are quite scarce. Under the first special issue for the colony the author lists two papers, thick and thin, refusing to list the medium paper; however, he gives full particulars of the values found with vertical or horizontal watermark as well as of the two perforations, comb machine and line machine, both of the same gauge. For the center two plates were used, the second being rather blurred. A chapter each is then devoted to the large and small surcharges "Papua." These were caused by the transfer of the colonial administration from the imperial authorities to those of the Australian Commonwealth. The author quotes the numbers issued from Ewen's Weekly Stamp News; it may be of interest to reproduce his figures:

	Large Sur.	Small Sur.
½d	11,040	18,150
1d	12,960	25,100
2d	29,610	40,560

2½d	12,000	13,230
4d	2,970	5,135
6d	6,300	5,255
1sh	5,970	7,625
2sh 6d	2,730	10,696

No wonder that some of these are scarce. Fortunate indeed the foresighted collectors who through some new issue service kept themselves supplied with these varieties as they appeared.

In November, 1907, the definite issue appeared. The ½d and 2sh 6d, which were the first to appear, had the name PAPUA in comparatively tall letters. The other values had the word in shorter letters. These were all lithographed at Melbourne and have the Crown A watermark used there. They were at first perforated 11, of which gauge two varieties occur, one with large holes, the other with larger holes; afterwards they appeared perforated 12½, also with large or with small holes, not to mention the 2d perforated compound 11x12½. Considering also the fact that the watermark occurs in four different positions and that five varieties of the word PAPUA occur in both types, due to that many transfers, it will be seen that this issue alone is enough to keep the most rabid minor-variety fiend busy for a while. All but the first two values have the variety with the famous "rift in the clouds" which proves that the same center stone was used for all these values.

In September, 1910, all values appeared with PAPUA large; the shades are different and the perforation is now only 12½ with small holes. Of the 2sh 6d three types are known, differing in the shape of the figures 2/6; the author makes out a good case for the argument that for the first 2sh 6d with large PAPUA a new plate was made and that this was afterwards replaced by a plate altered from a transfer of the 2sh 6d of British New Guinea. A reproduction of an entire sheet of the 2sh 6d is calculated to rouse envious feelings in the heart of most collectors. The sheet is doubly interesting from the fact that it shows several numbers in the sheet showing both types of 2/6.

In 1911 the whole set began to appear unicolored. A different paper was used, watermarked with a different type of the Crown A; this watermark now occurs in only two positions and the perforation is 12½d with large holes.

Many of these issues occur perforated OS, used as official stamps;

the author gives full lists of these. An interesting appendix gives a table of the author's numeration compared with the various issues listed by Mr. Ewen, who divides the stamps into 12 issues; it is thus easy to compare these two systems.

It will be seen that the description of the Papuan issues is full and complete and the little pamphlet may be endorsed unqualifiedly. We trust that the enterprising publisher may see fit to bring out further monographs of like excellence and typographical daintiness.

Les Surcharges Congo Belge. Gelli & Tani; Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier, Amiens. 8°, 14 Pages and One Plate.

This little pamphlet deals with a subject which very probably has not attracted much attention in this country, but which nevertheless presents much of interest; we refer to the surcharge CONGO BELGE on the stamps of the Congo Free State. Our readers will remember that these surcharges were made necessary by the annexation of the Congo Free State by Belgium in 1908, November 15th, to be exact. The treatise under consideration quotes the royal decree, dated November 16, 1908, which provides that effective January 1, 1909, stamps with this surcharge should be issued and that after August 1st of the same year Congo Free State stamps without the surcharge should not be good for postage. It would seem that a printed surcharge would have been the simplest and most expeditious way of providing for this, but labor is evidently cheap in Belgium and the authorities preferred to do the surcharging by handstamp. Fifteen of these were made; seven of them were sent to Boma, the capital of the colony; the other eight were used at Brussels. The clerks doing the work were carefully watched by an official who inspected each sheet and initiated it if found correct; this accounts for the few errors, such as inverted and double impressions, found in the Brussels surcharges. However, as one might have expected, this method proved too slow, especially in view of the multitude of orders for these stamps pouring in from stamp dealers, and the authorities found themselves compelled to resort to a printed surcharge after all. Of course there is no particular difficulty about distinguishing this from the handstamps, but it is not so easy to distinguish between the various handstamps. The little work before

us furnishes the means of doing so by means of minute descriptions and by means of an ingenious scale, printed on a separate plate, by which the surcharges can be identified positively. Oddly enough, sheets are known on which two and even three handstamps were used, probably due to the fact that some clerk was interrupted in the work and the sheet was afterwards finished by someone else using a different handstamp. Several of the handstamps, both at Brussels and Boma, often show traces of the frame in which the type was set. Of the printed surcharge there are two types, the large and the small; it will give you an idea of the niceties of modern philatelic research when we tell you that these surcharges differ by all of one quarter of a millimeter, which certainly seems to be getting it down rather fine. The difference is due to the shrinkage of the paper mold used in making the stereotype form.

Of the 10 francs with printed surcharge there are three varieties: perf. 14, perf. 12, and perf. 14, but belonging to the "Countess of Flanders" issue. This latter issue consists of 5,000 sets, specially printed in March, 1909, at the request of the then Countess of Flanders, the present queen, for the benefit of her sons, Leopold and Charles, both of whom are stamp collectors. She wished to obtain some of the stamps with the Brussels handstamp; as all the stock of stamps had been sent to be surcharged at the printing office, the special printing was made and some of these (it is not known how many, but certainly only a limited number) surcharged with one of the Brussels handstamps. These special stamps can be told by the fact that, although reading "ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO," they were printed on the same paper and with the same inks as those reading "CONGO BELGE," printed in 1909; e. g. the center is black-brown, while on the earlier stamps it is greyish-black. Some of these specially printed stamps were left unsurcharged (these are very scarce) and the larger number were surcharged at the printing office and sent out to the colony with the others surcharged there.

It will be seen that this little pamphlet, of whose contents we have above given a brief sketch, presents much of interest and will easily repay its purchase price. We do not find this stated anywhere on the review copy, but undoubtedly it is but a mere trifle.

Philatelic Printers Ink

A new monthly magazine is to be added to the house organ class. It is to be different in that it will have a subscription price of 50c per annum.

"Philatelic Opinion," edited and published by Bertram W. H. Foole, of Altadena, California, is to commence October 20, 1912. Stamp collectors who are familiar with the writings of Mr. Foole will not hesitate in predicting success for this new venture.

Mr. Foole has come to this country within the last few years from England where he was the well-known author of the series of handbooks and the editor of the **West End Philatelist**. The weakness of American philatelic journalism is universally recognized, and Mr. Foole's publication will, no doubt, have a stimulating and educating tendency.

The key notes of his new publication will be accuracy, originality and efficiency. We heartily welcome the new publication and predict for it success.

The project referred to in our last number under this heading, whereby the **Philatelic Gazette** of New York was to become a weekly publication has fallen through and it enters the house organ class as a monthly with a subscription price of 50c per annum.

We are sorry New York is not to have a representative journal, but are not surprised as the philatelic publishing game is not an easy one, and few can make it go.

When it is considered the full twenty thousand dollars was the cost of production of Volumes 20, 21 and 22 of this journal, it may be understood that even a small stamp journal is not a trifling proposition.

Our subscribers have paid the bill, and this is a publication supported entirely by its paid subscriptions.

No other general publication is as free from advertising domination, we do not have to carry water on both shoulders and mark time.

We only accept advertisements because they are necessary to make up a complete and satisfactory journal.

Those whose advertisements are admitted and accepted are fortunate to be able to enjoy the privilege, because we do not accept all that are offered by any means.

Our aims are not mercenary, and we place self-respect and good company above sordid considerations.

There are some things money will not buy. We honor fair play and a square deal. We expose without fear or favor sneaking and unfair methods and believe that right will prevail.

A new stamp and coin journal to be published monthly and printed in both English and Japanese will commence with 1913. It is to be known as "**The Numismatic & Philatelic Journal of Japan**," and will be published by the well-known firm of Jun Kobayagawa Co., of Yokohama, Japan.

The editor will be Mr. H. A. Ramsden, fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of London, and member of the most important Numismatic Societies of the world. His experience both with the "**Numismatic Monthly**" published a few years back, as well as the authorship of numerous standard numismatic works, best fit him for this position. The section dealing with the coinage of the countries of Eastern Asia will consequently be in expert hands. The stamp issues of Japan, both Postage and Revenue, with their many side lights, which will form part of the regular features of this periodical, will be suitably entrusted to our Mr. Jun Kobayagawa, the compiler of the Standard Catalogue of the Revenues of this country. His long and practical experience in everything connected with Japanese Philately are among his many qualifications for this most important post. Collaboration has been secured and co-operation also promised from other recognized and well known authorities in the remaining sections of the different subject matters which will be dealt with in the various issues of this journal.

The publishers have honored the Stamp Security Co. by requesting that they become the agents for the U. S. for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements. We have been obliged to decline this, however, but will receive from our readers such subscriptions as they may wish to enter for this publication.

The subscription price is in Japanese money, 4 yen, and has to be remitted by International Money Order. To cover this, it will be necessary to send us a Post Office Money Order for \$2.00 in American Money for which we shall issue a receipt in

behalf of the publishers and the journal will be sent regularly from Japan as soon as issued.

This notice will not appear again; therefore, those of our readers who wish to secure the initial number should act upon the suggestion immediately.

The Foreign Stamp Press

Our readers are aware that the 5 and 12 centavos values of the present Argentine series—the plowman design—are manufactured by the American Bank Note Company of New York while the other values are printed by the Mint at Buenos Aires. A correspondent of Theodore Champion's **Bulletin Mensuel** at Buenos Aires informs that paper that in future these two values also will be printed by the Mint. The American Bank Note Company received about 10 cents per 1,000; the Mint will print the same stamps for less than 3 cents per 1,000. However, when we say the same stamps, that should be taken with due allowance, for the Mint is not equipped for printing from line-engraved plates, but does only typographical work, so that there will be even more of a difference in the artistic quality of the stamps than there is in the price. Judging from the quality of the work done by the Mint on the General Mitre issue we have our doubts whether the new printing will be up to the standard set by the American Bank Note Company. We wonder, by the way, what may be the reason the South American Bank Note Company of Buenos Aires can no longer get an Argentine stamp contract? The work of this firm ranks with the best turned out anywhere and by anybody.

Italian doings in Tripoli still are fraught with philatelic portent. The **Bulletin Mensuel** brings the horrors of war nearer to the innocent philatelist when it reports that Italy is threatening to provide each of the thirteen Aegean islands seized by it from Turkey with a separate full set of Italian stamps surcharged for each island. We may applaud Italy's intention to pay Turkey an indemnity for Tripoli, but if we are to raise the funds by buying all these proposed issues we demand representation at the peace conference as an interested party. Another curiosity reported by the same paper is that the Italian Post Office Department

has recently authorized the use of Italian stamps surcharged for Tripoli, in Italy. This goes to show how little necessity there really is for these surcharged stamps, since used in this manner they do not even serve any purpose as a separate control of the expense of a postal administration in Tripoli.

No. 7 of the *Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten* concludes a highly interesting article on the subject "What should a postage stamp be from the practical and from the esthetic standpoint?" We wish we could reproduce the whole article in translation from the French original, as it contains so much of interest, but it is rather too long and mere clippings could not do justice to the original. However, we cannot refrain from quoting a paragraph which is highly flattering to the postage stamps of our country. Says the author, after decrying the tendency of so many stamp designers to allegory and the overcrowding of designs:

"What have the Americans done? They have remained in a class of their own. Their stamps with the portraits of their great statesmen are here to prove that they have been in the right, and their postage stamps will always remain examples of the best taste. Each of these stamps would merit a special eulogy; everything is perfect in its way: shape, impression, colors, paper, finish. Why do we not imitate our American brethren in their art and in their manner of designing postage stamps?"

Quote that to the next detractor of our stamps. And the fact is, no doubt, that the writer is right. With the exception of the early British line-engraved stamps and a few others of that kind, our stamps upon the whole are so far superior to the common run that there is really no comparison.

Our Swiss contemporary may point with pride to the fact that it carries probably the most illustrious philatelic advertising of any current paper. What do you think of a sovereign country advertising in a stamp paper? Yet in No. 7 we read the advertisement of the Swiss Post Office Department offering used Swiss postage and postage due stamps at wholesale and retail. The prices range from 20 to 30 stamps for 1 franc to 5-6000 stamps for 100 francs, and the Department in the best style calls attention to material reductions in price. The stamps come from par-

cels post addresses and the like; they are mixed and the Department expressly declines to furnish particular values, except that blocks of 50 3-franc stamps with specially dainty cancellation can be sold for about two cents per stamp. The money obtained from the sale of these stamps is to be devoted to the Aid Fund of the Swiss postal employes. It is with rather mixed feelings that we see governments go into the stamp business. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*; while we may be grateful for the chance of acquiring scarce stamps cheaply, we much fear that the loving attention of governments to philately is not prompted by entirely unselfish motives, but that there is usually a nigger in the wood-pile somewhere in the shape of depreciated remainders, speculative issues and such like junk.

M. Montader's paper, *Le Postillon*, in its No. 443 gives another amusing instance of the way in which otherwise irreproachable governments cater to the stamp trade. Not long ago the Bavarian government began selling off cancelled stamps of high values; among these occurred numerous parts of sheets, and even entire sheets, all with virtually full gum, but cancelled. This gave rise to the rumor that Bavaria has fallen so low as to postmark its stamp in sheets purposely for sale to collectors. The Post Office Department has now seen fit to deny with indignation that it was ever guilty of such a thing and to explain the origin of the blocks and sheets. It appears that these high values are largely used in departmental bookkeeping to represent the totals of the register slips used in automatic machines for prepaying letters. These stamps, by orders of the Department, are to be affixed in the books only around the edges of the sheets, so as not to spoil them for collecting purposes. Talk about your farsightedness! For a staid and reliable old state Bavaria is certainly getting quite up-to-date.

The same paper gives some interesting advance information regarding certain French colonial surcharges shortly to be issued at Paris. In the first place there is to be another installment of 5 and 10 centimes surcharges on various old Colonials. The colonies whose old stocks are being utilized this time are Guadeloupe, Indo-China, St. Pierre and Miquelon and Senegal; the total number of varieties will be 25 and the numbers of each vary from 28,000 for the 4 cen-

times Indo-China and the 75 centimes Senegal to 1,386,000 for the 15 centimes of Indo-China, of which latter one there should surely be enough to go around. In the next place, the authorities have decided that they will make a second issue of the values which appeared in July last in the same number for each value which was surcharged the first time, so that, for instance, of the 10c on 40c red Martinique, of which 37,000 were issued surcharged in July, another lot of 37,000 will be surcharged and issued, and so on. This will be done to give those who got left the first time an opportunity to come in for their share and to allay the popular clamor that favoritism was shown in the distribution of the formed set. Do not, therefore, be misled by prices artificially boosted high just now; the second lot will surely cause a bear movement.

Le Timbre-Poste brings the news, gathered from we do not know what source, that England is about to cede Zanzibar to Germany in return for Germany giving England a free hand on the Persian Gulf. This piece of news, if true, would be of considerable philatelic interest, for Zanzibar under British protection has been guilty of no end of stamps. It may incidentally be remembered that in 1890 Germany recognized British suzerainty over Zanzibar in return for the cession of part of the mainland opposite the island of Zanzibar and for the cession of Heligoland to Germany.

A united wail of anguish has gone up from the entire European philatelic press with regard to the unparalleled calamity which has befallen in Gibraltar. On the morning of July the 17th the Governor went to the post office, took charge of the entire stock of stamps with the effigy of King Edward and after counting them, had the entire outfit burnt, at the same time placing the new King George set on sale. As no inkling of this wholesale auto-da-fé had been given to any one, no one had any stock to speak of in the King Edward stamps and the small stocks there were have immediately gone soaring high. The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* has information that of the King Edward 6d only 1,920 were sold, and these were largely used as revenue stamps. Isn't it enough to make one weep to hear of such relentless destruction? We

should hate to see all Colonial governors adopt this mode of procedure.

No. 18 of the *Berliner Briefmarkenzeitung* reports the sad accident which befell the new issue which was to have appeared in Turkey on July 23, the anniversary of the adoption of a constitution. The entire stock of stamps had been prepared, ready for use, but the issue had to be called off entirely, as it developed that the freshly printed and gummed sheets had been laid upon each other too soon and that they had all stuck together so badly that it was impossible to separate them without spoiling the stamps. An entirely new stock will therefore have to be printed. This contretemps is certainly something new in that line. We have heard numerous cases of failure of a newly planned issue to materialize, but this is probably the first time that one died stillborn because of being stuck on itself.

No. 680 of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reached us bordered in black. Small wonder, when it announces the death of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen himself, who died at Reading October 1st. Mr. Ewen will be sorely missed in philatelic circles. He had made himself perhaps the chief apostle of the new issue and for reliable information on new issues his paper was as far to the front as his Colonial Stamp Market for their importation and distribution. Mr. Ewen was in a way a specialist of the specialists; for hair-splitting researches into the minor varieties of any new provisional issue and the like he had few equals. At the same time, curiously enough, he was one of the foremost advocates of what you might call the simple life in stamp collecting—the restoration of the old-fashioned general collection and the elimination of the minor variety.

The important business carried on under the name of Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited, will be disposed of, we understand,

A Revised Check List

Of Mint Pairs of U. S. Postage Stamps, issued by the P. O. Dept. in Coils, Part Perforated. Also Special Perforations Issued for Mailing and Vending Machines, with Prices, will be sent to parties who desire to purchase (16 pages. Price 10c.) The obsolete issues are becoming very scarce and are desirable.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Notes on U. S. Stamps

Stamps in Jackets

Among the U. S. Postal Exhibits at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909, certain stamp vending machines were installed by the U. S. Automatic Vending Co. of New York.

The stamps issued from these vending machines were enclosed in little jackets consecutively numbered. Each jacket contained two copies of the imperforate commemorative stamps issued on behalf of that exhibition, and a single copy of the 1c 1908 issue with the die cut separation designated as U. S. Automatic, No. 1.

The 5c coin is practically the smallest piece of money in circulation in that part of the country, pennies being almost unknown. The U. S. Vending Machine Co. had arranged to meet the emergency by issuing the stamps in carrying jackets, containing 5c worth of 1c and 2c stamps at face value.

The stamps vended in this way are, of course, no different from the ordinary variety, but the circumstance is an interesting one and is called to our attention at this time by the following interesting letter, which we print:

Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1912.

Dear Mr. Mekeel:

The Philatelic Journal for August just received and it is indeed most interesting in view of the excellent reproduced photos of the Buchanan Baltimore and your St. Louis Postmaster Provisionals. So well written and splendidly shown were these rare issues that I have pasted the pages complete into my album.

The article showing the 3d Sydney Views was attractive; I wish they had been shown full size and printed in sage green, which would have made a wonderfully attractive album insert page.

Your articles on part perfs. etc., are all most attractive and intensely interesting.

When I was at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition at Seattle, July of 1909, I happened to stop at the U. S. Postals Exhibits about the time they

installed their stamp vending machines; as pennies are scarce on the coast they conceived and executed the idea of selling 5c face value and got up what was in fact a combination FIVE CENT (split) Provisional, so as to enable the common low value coin—the nickel 5c piece, to be used. I ran out of nickels marking the machine, which was the first one I had ever seen. Fortunately I saved a few of these 5c combinations in their JACKETS, serially numbered.

I enclose three sets with my compliments for your private collection. I think these have been mentioned and listed by the Foreign specialists and am wondering if the sets in Jackets would not be proper for you to include in your remarkably complete listing of machines perforated and part perfs., etc., as a 5c Provisional (couple of 2c with 1c).

With best regards,

Yours truly,

JOS. A. STEINMETZ.

New Cylindrical Process

Collectors are curious to know of the 1c and 2c U. S. stamps to be printed by the new cylindrical process which we described last month will be different in any way from those printed from flat plates.

Two plates of one hundred and fifty stamps each placed end to end cover the cylinder, a single revolution of which will print three hundred stamps.

The stamps on each plate are in thirty horizontal rows of ten stamps. A colored line separate the two plates upon the cylinder.

When these printed rolls are cut up into sheets of one hundred stamps every other sheet will show the colored guide line across the middle.

The paper used in this new process of printing will not have to be moistened before printing as is done at the present time with the impressions from flat plates.

This may make a difference in the appearance of the stamps.

We have no information yet as to the manner in which the perforations

are to be applied, nor how the stamps will be issued imperforate and part perforated.

Panama-Pacific Stamps

The design of the 10c, the fourth value of the Panama-Pacific Exposition commemorative series, has been approved. Color, dark orange. Subject: "The Discovery of San Francisco Bay," from a painting of that name.

This commemorative series will be issued in advance to help advertise the San Francisco Exposition and are expected to be on sale before the holidays in December of this year.

The stamps are pretty, but of simple design and will be printed in one color from the flat plate process. The size of the stamp is about the same as the Jamestown Exposition series, and consist of the four values—1, 2, 5 and 10c.

Parcels Post Stamps

There will be sixteen values in the new parcels post series of stamps, which will be placed in use January 1st, 1913, when the new parcels post service goes into effect.

The series will consist of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75c and \$1.00 stamps.

The subjects of designs in this series will include the methods of transportation of mail matter, Pony Express, Railroad, Steamship, Automobile, Aeroplane, Postal Employees at Work, Railway Mail Clerks, Letter Carriers, Rural Route Carriers; also industrial scenes of interest promoted by the parcels post.

U. S. Perforations

Mr. John N. Luff, the stamp expert with the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., has one of the most complete collections of mint pairs of U. S. stamps part perforated (issued in coils) and special perforations for machine use in the country. He collects all varieties of spacings, pairs with and without the colored guide line between.

In viewing a checked list of his collection, we note the following varieties which are not included in our Revised Check List (Price 10c) of these stamps.



Mailometer No. 1.
2c 1903 carmine.



U. S. Auto Vending Co. No. 2.
5c 1908 blue.

Another St. Louis Find

The history of a "great find" is more freely written about in after years than at the time of the occurrence.

Things about the great find of St. Louis stamps of 1895 have appeared in recent stories that were not generally known at the time.

Thus it is, that little of an authoritative character can be printed now about a late find of St. Louis stamps, which also includes 5c, 10c and 20c values on original covers.

It is understood that Klein, the Philadelphia dealer, is the fortunate man in the case.

Speaking of the matter the Philatelic Gazette says:

"From what we can gather the firm of Townsend & Whelin, of Philadelphia, sold a lot of old paper to a junk firm, who realized that they had a good thing. The correspondence of long ago was addressed to Charnley & Whelin, the predecessors of the present firm.

"All the stamps are on the original covers and among the lot are some very wonderful things. We have only seen a few of the St. Louis stamps which are mostly of the 10c denomination. Of these there were some forty or fifty, while of the 5c there were only about half a dozen. However, lo and behold, there are said to have been more twenty cent stamps there than were fives! The lot includes one cover with two 20c and a 5c making a 45c rate for a heavier letter to an Eastern city."

A story about rare stamps recently written by our editor for a newspaper press syndicate the following paragraph was given great prominence:

There no doubt exists, reposing in dust-covered garrets of old homes, in the old letter files of ancient business houses,—old established banks, Court Houses, and in other places throughout this broad land, letters and correspondence that have at some time been carefully filed away, but which have long since been forgotten, upon the backs of which may be found thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of rare old postage stamps.

Any one who supposes that the day of "finds" has passed, has a good deal to learn.

Really rare stamps are in such great demand the market will absorb anything that may be found.

China Republic

Provisionals.

A locally struck surcharge by the P. O. authorities at the town of Hwangdo are reported. Five per cent of the overprints in black, balance in red. Four characters diagonally.

About fifteen hundred sets of ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c with 320 of the 7c is said to compose the issue.

Anyone who has any doubt about the Chinese Republic coming quickly to the front in philatelic matters may set their doubts at rest.

Such economy in face value and such careful arrangement of colors in overprint, are quite worthy of the fineness of European colonial postal agents.

When all the other postmasters in this new Republic wake up to philatelic possibilities we may have a regular Chop Suey addition to our collections if we do not exclude the yellow peril altogether.

Our Specialty

Stamps at 50 per cent discount, however, is our specialty. We sell many stamps at this discount that other dealers only allow 15 per cent or 25 per cent upon.

Everyone wants to get the most he can for his money. Why not look over our line?

We are glad to open new accounts with buyers from large General Sections.

We keep no idle stock and do not solicit want lists unless from U. S. or Mexico of which we most always have a full line.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Dealer's Outfit A.

Stock of 4000 Foreign Stamps.

100 Blank Approval Sheets.

5000 Imported Stamp Hinges.

This stock of 4000 Foreign Stamps consist of the following:—

1000 Mixed European Stamps.

(Not the commonest continentals.)

1000 Mixed U. S. Stamps.

(Including cut squares and revenues.)

1000 Fine Mixture Mostly Latin America.

(From all parts of the World.)

1000 Very Superior Mixture of good Stamps of all countries.

(The catalogue value of this 1000 stamps runs between \$50 and \$100.)

In buying this stock at \$7.00, **you cannot go amiss.** Correspondents have told us that they have sold stamps at the greatest discounts allowed by any dealers, and have still doubled and sometimes tripled their money on the investment within a few weeks, without any expense of advertising, and with great benefit to their own collections.

Dealer's Outfit B.

A Big Stock of 11,000 Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps.

1000 Blank Approval Sheets.

10,000 Imported Approval Sheets.

This big stock of 17,000 Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps consists of the following divisions:—

5000 Mixed European Stamps.

(1 pound weight.)

5000 Mixed U. S. Stamps.

(1 pound weight.)

5000 Fine Mixture of Select Clean Stamps from all parts of the World.

(Cataloging from 1c up to 50c each. The lot not less than \$150.00 by current catalogue.)

2000 Very Superior Mixtures of good Postage Stamps of all countries.

(This 2000 lot guaranteed to catalogue over \$300.00 by Scott's 1912 edition.)

The Whole 17,000 Stamps, would catalogue at least \$600.00 including all classes **Post free \$20.00**

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Dealer and Collector

"FOR THE GOOD OF ALL"

NELSON, ALLENDALE, S. C.

Information has come to us that George F. Nelson is soliciting selections of stamps on approval from the following address: Box 296, Allendale, S. Carolina.

This is the same party who is indebted to various dealers for stamps solicited on approval from the post offices in Ocala and Silver Springs, Florida. He has previously been mentioned in this department and other information with regard to him is solicited.

SUBSTITUTORS.

The meanest and most contemptible thieves that stamp dealers have to contend with, are those who take advantage of the approval system, in substituting and changing stamps that have been entrusted to their care.

Some of these people do not substitute stamps of their own, but switch and change the position of the stamps that are submitted by the dealer—placing a low priced stamp over a high priced space. In this way the fraud is not so quickly noticed and may possibly escape for a time the scrutinizing eye of the examiner of returns.

It is the policy of dealers to prosecute and expose this contemptible form of theft whenever it is discovered. The responsibility of financial loss is always fixed upon the individual to whom the stamps were sent on approval, even though the criminality of the substitution is not always as easily located, owing to the fact that some collectors, through a mistaken impulse, allow the sheets that they receive on approval to pass out of their hands for the inspection of others. This is bad policy because it may result in trouble, for which they will be held altogether responsible.

A wise dealer will give his correspondent the benefit of the doubt, and the opportunity to explain any discrepancy that he notices before commencing serious action in the premises.

Those who are habitually dishonest usually pursue the same course with more than one dealer. Therefore, the Exchange of Information is absolutely essential to the work of stamping out fraud of this kind.

Dealers who have had substitution troubles with any of the following parties are requested to report the facts:

INFORMATION WANTED.

The present address of the following parties are desired:

H. A. Black, who received mail formerly at 1661 Davenport Road, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Information is sought with regard to **Percy V. Bond, Roland, Man., Canada**, in order to know if dealers have been solicited for approval selections which when sent to that address were not paid for.

A special investigation is being made on behalf of certain dealers in the trade.

The following delinquent debtor is reported:

Thomas Mathusen, Chicago, Ill

From the Schuster Stamp Co.'s records we have the following delinquents to report:

Schultz, Aloysius, Columbus, Ohio, who represented himself to be twenty-two years of age, solicited stamps on approval which he received and failed to return or pay for.

Bond, Percy V., Roland, Man., Canada, is evidently a chronic case. The Schuster Co. sent him a selection in September, overlooking the fact that a year or two ago he had succeeded in getting a lot from them which was not paid for. Neither lot has been returned or satisfied.

Heer, Jr., John, at addresses given in Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., secured approval selections for which he is delinquent. Have other dealers been caught?

All the following have requested and received stamps on approval and

failed to return or pay for same:
 Bailey, G. J., Kingston, N. C.
 Catlin, H. G., Atlanta, Ga.
 Crane, Paul H., Montclair, N. J.
 Hanna, Elmer, St. Louis, Mich.
 Kinsman, Robt., Colorado Springs,
 Colo.

Marsico, Frank J., Cos Cob, Conn.
 McClung, Ray, Fayetteville, W. Va.
 Muckerheid, Marie, Cincinnati, O.

CAUTION.

Dealers are cautioned about sending approval selections to Joseph Bold, Fruitvale, Calif. This party trades as a small dealer and had ap-

propriated stamps for his own trade; in a settlement he gave some of his own stock in exchange. He is probably young and irresponsible.

STEGE, CALIFORNIA.

Inquiries made if dealers have had trouble with parties from Stege, Calif., who have asked for stamps on approval and failed to make proper returns or who have alleged that stamps were "lost in the mail." Inquiries with regard to dealings of Wm. Vossbeck, of this Post Office, are also made.

FOR YOUR LIBRARY

"The Postage Stamps of Mexico", being a Check List fully illustrated, with latest catalogue numbers and prices (1912). Designed to aid and facilitate the laying out of blank album pages for a general collection of Mexican Postage Stamps. Printed on one side of the leaf, 24 leaves, paper bound, post free.....

.10

"Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World" (1895). The complete work (584 pages) with Appendix containing Mexican Revenues, Confederate Provisionals, Western Express Franks, U. S. Document, Proprietary, Match and Medicine Stamps, U. S. Locals and Carriers, U. S. Entire Stamped Envelopes and an Encyclopedia of Philatelic Terms. A rare, and most valuable book. Full cloth binding.....

\$2.50

Appendix to above work containing the last 164 pages including the lists enumerated above, paper covers (not new) rare.....

\$1.00

Stamp Dealers and Collectors' Address Book, Compiled by Rev. J. de Q. Donehoo (1897) containing over 9600 names and addresses from 127 countries and colonies. 106 pages, cloth bound.....

.25

"Mekeel's Drummer", complete 13 regular numbers (and an extra No. 11 1900-1901) scarce, unbound.....

\$1.50

Daily Stamp Item, Volumes I, II, III, IV, bound in paper. The complete publication. Rare and valuable.....

\$3.00

"The American Philatelist", A Monthly Journal published by the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association (1392) 12 numbers, 235 Pages, unbound clean copies, a scarce and interesting volume of Philatelic information.....

.75

History of the Revenue Stamps of Mexico, by F. G. C. Lundy, Member of the London and Dresden Society, Published 1890, 45 pages, paper cover fully illustrated, Map and short history of Mexico.....

.25

"The Philatelic Catalogue" by Major E. B. Evans, Royal Artillery. "Being a complete catalogue of the postal issue for fifty years, 1840-1890," published 1891, Bound in cloth, leather back and tips, 476 pages. The first important catalogue published in America. A rare and desirable volume.....

\$3.00

The Stamp of Switzerland 1843-1854, by F. C. Von Girssewald. The illustrations and description make it possible for the least experienced collector to determine the character of the early Swiss stamps that he encounters. Counterfeits of the old Swiss stamps are frequently found in old collections. Published 1893, 64 Pages, paper cover.....

.25

U. S. Entire Envelopes. A convenient check list, with numbers in accordance with the Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert work. By N. W. Chandler, fully illustrated with knives of envelope shapes and watermarks, published 1895, 65 pages printed on but one side of paper. Paper cover to sell at \$1.00 Very cheap.....

.25

"History of the Postage Stamps of the United States", by John K. Tiffany, a classic. The work on U. S. stamps by the greatest authority. 2nd edition brought up to 1893. Bound full cloth and gilt, 320 Pages. Desirable.....

\$1.50

Mekeel's Stamp Collector, 15 numbers of Volume 19 (all except four) Unbound, Very scarce. Volume complete is worth over \$2.50.....

.50

"History of the Postage Stamps of the St. Louis Postmaster 1845-1847" The handsomest printed booklet ever issued, on plate paper, elaborately illustrated showing all types, varieties and plates of the St. Louis "Bear" stamps. The subject is handled exhaustively from the Historical, Philatelic, Technical and Commercial standpoints and has been pronounced the Greatest Monograph ever written on a single issue of stamps. By Charles Haviland Mekeel. Stiff covers, cloth back, 25 pages.....

.50

"A Stamp Collector's Souvenir", A superbly printed little booklet, issued 1892. A sketch of Philately. Portraits of John K. Tiffany, Major Edw. B. Evans, T. K. Tapling, E. D. Bacon, Duke of Edinburgh, E. H. Mason, Geo. H. Worthington, Philip Le Renotere von Ferrary, the King of Philatelists, and a score of other great collectors. Interesting notes on rare stamps, illustrated and a Philatelic Encyclopedia, 64 pages. Plate paper, enamel boards and silk. The handsomest publication of its kind ever issued. Scarce.....

.50

(Express or postage extra.)

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.



5c Stamp of the Millbury, Mass. Postmaster.

The Millbury Story

The story of the Millbury cover we shall have to reserve for a future time. The letter bearing this stamp was discovered through an illustrated buying list, such as is frequently issued by stamp dealers.

An illustration of the Millbury stamp with a group of other Postmaster's stamps occurred on a page of this pamphlet with the statement, that the prices paid ranged from \$5.00 each up to hundreds of dollars for the rarest.

The party who discovered the envelope bearing the Millbury stamp did not attach enough importance to it to even register it to the concern that issued the pamphlet and the stamp was sent to their address in the ordinary mail.

It so happened that the employee who opened the mail of the concern was dishonest, and the receipt of a valuable stamp unregistered from a party who did not know its value, suggested to him the safety of appropriating it for himself, he thereupon abstracted the letter, stamp, and all making no report of the receipt to his employers. Realizing that inquiry would be made by the sender, the thief attempted to forestall this by having one of the stenographers in the concern's employ write a letter on their business stationery enclosing a \$5.00 bill for the stamp, which

he retained himself.

There the matter might have rested and no one would have ever been the wiser, but for the fact that the party who had sent the stamp also discovered its greater value and took the matter up vigorously with the concern who was supposed to have given \$5.00 for the stamp.

The letter, which had been innocently written by the stenographer, and which had carried out the dishonest intentions of the employee, was produced and the latter thus traced and located. As a result, a complete confession was secured, as well as the recovery of the stamp. A payment was then made to the owner, more in accordance with its value.

The concern to whom the stamp was sent and by the means of whose advertising the stamp was unearthed, very naturally and properly claimed the right to purchase the copy and this was agreed to by all parties interested.

A. P. S. History

After part of this number of the journal had been printed, we received an order from a friend of both the American Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Journal of America for fifteen hundred copies of the number containing the history of the origin and organization of the American Philatelic Association.

It was too late to increase the printing order for this edition. We, therefore, have rearranged the other forms, withdrawing the article and substituting other matter at the last moment.

"The History of the Origin and Organization of the American Philatelic Association" will therefore appear in the November number and the fifteen hundred copies ordered for members of the society will be printed in addition to the regular edition.

The majority of the members of the American Philatelic Society are already subscribers to this publication and in filling this order, there will be a necessary duplication in the mailing, as we shall necessarily have to carry out the instructions of the order.

As these fifteen hundred copies have been paid for at the rate of 10c each and as we have just made a special offer of a three-months' trial subscription for 10c, we shall apply the payment in this way to those members of the Association who are not already on the subscription list, provided such course is satisfactory to the parties for whose benefit the subscription price was paid.

Read every line of Bargains in this issue, because the **Great Schuster Sale** is not a permanent institution. We are clearing out the stock completely, as it is a class of stamps that we do not regularly handle, although, of course, it is the cheap and medium class that is quite necessary to every collector and trader. **Buy now and save money.**

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Etc.

of Philatelic Journal of America, published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is made in duplicate, and delivered by the publisher to the St. Louis postmaster, who sends one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retains the other in the files of the St. Louis Post Office.

Name of **Editor**, Charles Haviland Mekeel. Postoffice address, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Name of **Managing Editor**, same. Postoffice address, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Name of **Business Manager**, same. Postoffice address, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Name of **Publisher**, Stamp Security Co. (a corporation; capital \$100,000). Postoffice address, Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Owners: (Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.)

N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.; W. A. Funk, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Locher, St. Paul, Minn.; A. M. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel, S. Klein, K. M. Schultz, St. Louis, Mo.

STAMP SECURITY CO.

C. H. Mekeel.

Managing Director.

Sworn to and subscribed before a Notary Public.

LARGEST BRITISH COLLECTORS PAPER

8th YEAR

THE

8th YEAR

COLLECTORS JOURNAL

52 Pages Each Issue

Price 2 cents

Contains news and pictures for Postage Stamp, Picture Postcard, Coin, Curio Autograph, Book, China and Picture collectors.

Sale and Exchange advertisements from all parts of the world. Pages of them Rate: two words for 1 cent. **Display Advertisements:** 60 cents per inch. All advertisements, 3 insertions price of two.

Subscription: 5 cents for 2 issues

Specimen copy sent for return postage only. All post cards ignored.

PHILATELIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

ROTHERHAM,

ENGLAND

LARGEST BRITISH COLLECTORS PAPER

Salvador Bargains

The following packets contain both used and unused stamps.

In the description we itemize and mention certain stamps in each packet that are worth more than the price asked for the whole lot! So you know what you are buying:

Salvador Packet No. 10.

Contains 25 different Salvador postage stamps including mint copies of the following:

	Catalogue
1908 24c	\$0.24
26c	.25
50c	.60
100c	1.00

Total catalogue value of the packet according to Scott's 1912 catalogue is over \$3.00.

Salvador Packet No. 11.

Contains 25 different Salvador official and unpaid stamps including mint copies of the following:

	Catalogue
1908 15c brown and black	\$0.18
24c rose and black	.25
50c orange and black	.50
109c blue and black	1.00

The total catalogue value of this packet according to Scott's 1912 catalogue is over \$3.00.

Salvador Packet No. 12.

Contains 25 different Salvador postage stamps including regular issues, provisionals, officials, and unpaids, among which are the following varieties:

	Catalogue
1907, 10c on 6c rose	\$0.25
1909, 1c on "15 Septiembre"	.50
1910, Official 100c (792)	1.00
1911, " 1 colon on 13c	1.00

The total contents of this packet priced by Scott's 1912 catalogue is over \$5.00.

The stamps in the three packets described above are all different, and catalogued by Scott's 1912 catalogue over \$11.00.

Salvador Packet No. 13.

Contains no Seebeck sets, a very fine line of Salvador postage stamps, 125 varieties, including provisionals, officials, unpaids,—many unused. Among the contents may be mentioned the following:

No.	Catalogue
158b. 15c on 24c inverted	\$5.00
Provisionals 1905 Overprinted.	
354 Block of 4, 10c on 6c rose	1.00
363-366 High values 1908	2.10
374-375 On both papers	1.00
402-414 1912 issue complete	2.33
776-770 High value officials	2.08
792 1908, 100c Official	1.00
793-800 Officials complete	2.03

Altogether the catalogue value of the 125 varieties in this packet is over \$25.00.
Price \$6.25.

This packet is not different than

Nos. 10, 11 and 12. Most of the stamps in those packets being also included in this one. This is the best packet of Salvador stamps for a collector to buy. Compare the catalogue value with our price!

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Stamp Exchange

The following Special Items are on hand, and may be ordered and charged to the account of any member of The Stamp Exchange who has a credit balance.

Parties desiring to purchase any of these stamps for cash will be allowed suitable discounts. Send a list of what is wanted and the stamps will be sent on approval or quotations made.

	*Indicates unused	Catalogue
U. S. 1847, 10c black		\$ 5.00
" 1857-60, 90c blue		20.00
" 1867, 90c (9x13)		10.00
" Carrier (No. 841)		15.00
" Justice, 30c superb		20.00

* U. S. War Envelopes

With whole corner or entire

Catalogue No.	
*1814—1c dark red	6.00
*1815—2c	8.50
*1819—12c	1.25
*1820—15c	1.75
*1821—24c	2.25
*1822—30c	3.50
*1839—2c light red	3.50
*1842—10c	7.50
*1845—12c	5.00
1846—1c light red on amber paper	75.00
U. S. Revenue 1c Playing Card	3.00
Danish West Indies 14c	15.00
Siam 1907—10 Ticals green	3.00
" " 20 " "	6.00
" " 40 " "	9.00
" 1908—10 Ticals (Horseman)	3.00
" " 20 " "	5.00
" " 40 " "	10.00

All with postal cancellation

*Portugal 1910, 200 reis	1.00
" " 300 " "	1.40
" " 500 " "	2.00
" " 1000 " "	3.00
Canal Zone 1904, 5c blue	2.50
" " 10c yellow	3.00
Canada, Reg. (151a) 2c vermilion, block of 4 mint	1.20
Salvador 1896, 15 on 24c inverted (158a) mint	5.00
Costa Rica, Official 1903, 2c Prov. (244b) errors used	7.50
Turkey 1874, 10pa., imperf. (38c) mint	3.50
Mozambique Co. 1911 "Republica" 500r (88) cancelled	.90
Mozambique Co. 1911 "Republica" 700r (89) cancelled	1.25
Fernando Po., 1900—50c on 20c olive brown (Scott's No. 88f, unused \$05.00) (Gibbons' No. 122a	10.00
A fine copy used on original cover	5.00
Single used copy	3.75
Egypt (Soudan) "Army Service", No. 820, 5 piastres, a fine used copy	5.00
(Scott's unused price	\$ 9.00)
(Gibbons' " "	8.75)
(Kohl's " "	10.00)

We have thousands of dollars worth of other stamps of this class available for sale or exchange.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

The Ideal Stamp

By the courtesy of W. S. Lincoln (London) we are able to illustrate the special postmark used Oct. 14th, the opening day of the Stamp Exhibition Jubilee held at Royal Horticultural Hall, London.



The cover addressed to us bore in addition to the new 1 penny stamp the Ideal Stamp, which is a stamp design which was used in the production of souvenir stamps in the model stamp factory shown in full operation at the Exhibition.

The new 1 penny stamp which we illustrate free from a postmark was also sent by Mr. Lincoln.



"The poor unfortunate lion, which, for the first time figured on British stamps during the reign of King George, has entirely disappeared, and certainly its exit makes a vast improvement in the design. The new stamp is very much better engraved than the previous one; the head is larger, and the whole aspect is creditable. The new paper is watermarked 'G. R.' and Crown multiple." will do—but

Look over the Important Bargains in the Great Schuster Sale in the next few pages.

Notes

One of our readers who happened to be in London at the date of the opening of the Exhibition of postage stamps held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, sent us a clipping from the Evening Standard

and St. James Gazette of October 14.

More than one-half a column in that important newspaper was devoted to the exhibition.

It was stated that more than two hundred exhibitors of different nationalities were competing and stamps of an insurable value of \$1,500,000.00 were upon display.

Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco, Cal., one of the foremost of American stamp collectors died Oct. 11th. He was 52 years of age and a nephew of the late Charles Crocker one of the builders of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Philately suffers a sad loss in his death, he was very much interested in the International Stamp Exhibition to be held in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year.

Mr. Crocker has done a great deal of philatelic research work, making a study of the Hawaiian stamps, particularly the varieties known as the "numerals."

His collection of Hawaiian stamps was awarded a gold medal last year in Vienna and Sidney, New South Wales, and it had previously been recognized in the same way in London and Germany.

The gem of this collection is the famous 2c "Missionary" which is the finest copy of this stamp that is known.

At the time of going to press we had received no particulars of the death of Mr. Crocker and had not heard of his being ill.

Wholesale

Mixtures of Approval Sheet Stock

We have been filling orders for "1000 mixtures" from the **Schuster Stock** ever since the Sale was announced.

We offered to sell:—

Mixtures of "Approval Sheet Stock" Clean and well selected, at the rate of **\$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 per 1000.**

EVERY LOT A BARGAIN

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded on this sale.

We still continue this offer.

Many orders for each of the eight grades have been received. The most popular mixtures were those at **\$2.00, \$5.00, and \$10.00 per 1000.**

The Mixture at \$2.00 per 1000

This mixture includes, clean nice selected foreign postage stamps from **all parts of the world**, cataloging from 1c to 50c each. The total catalogue value of each 1000 mixtures cannot possible be less than \$30.00 by Scott's 1912 catalogue even excluding any 1c stamps that may be in the lot. Any purchaser that sorts, mounts and prices this mixture, and finds it does not equal our guarantee, will be given **free** stamps that will bring the catalogue value up to full \$30.00.

The Mixture at \$5.00 per 1000

This mixture has been very popular. It is probably due to the fact that the Schuster Co. have been famous for a very liberal special bargain of 1000 stamps for \$5.00. We may tell you this lot has lost none of its virtue in this sale. It is a very choice lot of stamps from their approval sheet stock and will catalogue not less than \$75.00 by Scott's 1912 catalogue. They are all **foreign postage stamps**, guaranteed and in good condition.

The Mixture at \$10.00 per 1000

This mixture of the higher priced stamps from the approval sheets of the Schuster Stock is simply marvelous value for the money. A thousand of these stamps catalogued by Scott's 1912 catalogue, by a purchase priced so much over **\$150.00** that we do not hesitate to set that figure for our **guarantee**. Any purchase who fails to find one hundred and fifty dollars worth catalogue value will be supplied additional stamps to make that figure good.

Choice well selected stock of genuine foreign postage stamps.

The 3 Mixtures Described above are Different Enough to appeal to the same buyer if he is seeking **great variety and extraordinary value. Think of it! 3000 Fine Foreign Postage stamps**, all genuine, carefully selected, such as dealer's send on approval at 25% and 50% discount. **Priced by Scott's 1912 Standard Catalogue over \$255.00** (guaranteed correct value). Offered in this Great Sale for **\$17.00**. Lose no time, they will not last very long even though the stock is large.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

WONDERFUL MIXED PACKETS

(They Contain Duplicates)



PACKET NO. 24—Contains over 500 stamps from all parts of the world, including Zanzibar, German East Africa, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, Montenegro, series of six Cyprus King Edward Heads, Philippine Islands set of U. S. A., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 20 and 30c, U. S. Postal Savings Official Mail, 1c, 2c and 10c. This is a fine mixture of stamps cataloging from 1c to 25c each. The different varieties are worth much more than the price of the mixture, and good duplicates are always handy for exchange and trade. **Price \$1.50**

PACKET NO. 25—Contains over 2000 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world including French and Portuguese Congo, Philippine Islands (regular and O. B. issue), China, Salvador, Egypt (Camel Soudan), Newfoundland, Labuan and North Borneo (Monkey Stamps). **A Bonanza Lot.** One collector found over 500 varieties in his packet, another reported 424 different. We



guarantee 300 but there are really many more. A fine lot for a beginner who wants a big packet. And we certainly give a big dollar's worth with this packet. (If you want it to be sealed, add 10c postage). We usually send it in a patent mailing envelope. **Price \$1.00**



PACKET NO. 26—Contains a mixture of 800 stamps from parts of the world, between 350 and 400 different varieties, including 14 varieties of Argentine including the 30c orange 1896, 10 varieties each of Costa Rica, Guatemala and Salvador. A very cheap and useful packet **Price 75c**

PACKET NO. 27—Contains a mixture of 1000 Foreign Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, over 500 being different varieties. A fine packet for a beginner, and one that never fails to give good satisfaction either to dealer or collector. **Price \$1.60**



PACKET NO. 28—Contains over 300 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, over 125 different varieties. A great bargain. **Price 25c**



PACKET NO. 29—Contains over 500 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, over 250 different varieties **Price 40c**

PACKET NO. 30—Contains over 200 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, between 75 and 100 varieties **Price 15c**

PACKET NO. 31—Contains over 150 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, between 30 and 50 varieties **Price 10c**

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St Louis, Mo.

PACKET NO. 32—Contains 1000 Foreign Postage stamps, including twenty or more stamps that are priced in Scott's 1912 edition catalogue from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. Among which may be mentioned:—Hayti, unpaid 2c black with red surcharge, priced \$3.00; Salvador 1908, 100c turquoise blue and black, both regular and official 1910, 100c,



Official, 1911, 1 colon on 13c brown, all of which are priced \$1.00 each; Cucuta (a city in Santandar) 1 ctvo. and 5 ctvos., Provisionals issued by Gen'l A. B. Fernandez, priced \$3.00 and \$1.00 respectively; Mexico 1879-82, Juarez issue, 50c, 85c and 100c thick paper, 25c, 50c, 100c black and 100c orange, priced \$3.00; Panama, 2c on 50c inverted surcharge (No. 182d), priced \$2.00; Bolivar 1903, 5 pesos and 10 pesos and many other good stamps. The total catalogue value of the 1000 stamps in this packet are guaranteed to be over \$150.00. It is a profitable purchase for either a collector or dealer and should not be overlooked... **Price \$10.00**



PACKET NO. 33—Contains 1000 Foreign Postage stamps, including some very good stamps, cataloging from 50c to \$2.50 each. Among which may be mentioned: Colombia, 20c, both Nos. 161 and 255, each of which are priced \$2.50; A Block of Four Mexico, Nos. 232 and 238, priced \$5.00; Some good Salvador, Panama and old Mexicans, Costa Rica 25c, Germany 3 marks and a grand mixture from all parts of the world. The total catalogue value of the 1000 stamps in this packet are guaranteed to be over \$75.00. It is just as good a bargain for a collector as for a dealer... **Price \$5.00**



PACKET NO. 34—Contains 1000 Foreign Postage stamps from all parts of the world, including some very good ones. The guaranteed catalogue value of the 1000 stamps in this packet being over \$30.00 makes it a safe and popular investment for either collector or dealer... **Price \$2.00**

PACKET NO. 35—Contains 1000 U. S. Postage and Revenue stamps, including some Postage Due, Department, Official, Cut Square Envelopes and Telegraph stamps. A bargain for either a collector or dealer... **Price \$5.00**

Satisfaction guaranteed or refund.

PACKET NO. 36—Contains a fine mixture of 300 Postage stamps of the better sorts including Canal Zone 1909, 8c (reading up); Salvador 1907, 10c on 6c rose (provisional); Philippine Revolutionary stamps, 1 mil., unperforated and perforated (the latter cataloging 50c), 2c and 8c Certificado, which are the famous "Aguinaldo stamps K. K. K."; Dominican Republic varieties, Swiss, Jubilee of Universal Postal Union, also 3 francs of 1907; U. S. Hudson-Fulton 2c unperforated, U. S. 1902, 1c unperforated with Schermack III, hyphen hole separation, single and in pair; Paraguay; Central American (no Seebeck's) Philippine Islands regular issue and "O. B.". A Bargain



Price \$1.00

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Montenegro at War.



PACKET NO. 37—Contains a fine mixture of Postage stamps, including a series of Montenegro 1907 issue, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50p., 1, 2 and 5kr., bearing the portrait of the grand old Mountain King who has now declared war upon Turkey. The above set is priced \$2.17 in current catalogue. There are also five varieties of the new Waterloo issue for Salvador and a complete set of the provisional series of officials issued in 1911, 1, 3 on 13, 5 on 10c, 10c, 12c, 13, 50 on 10c, 1 colon on

13c (eight varieties, catalogued \$2.03). This packet is a bargain for any collector, even the stamps we have mentioned are worth the price and "there are others", altogether 500 stamps. **Price \$1.65**

PACKET NO. 38—Contains a choice lot of the Camel stamps of Soudan (Egypt), Triangular Liberia, Surcharged Canal Zone and Maps of Panama, some fine French and German Colonies, a fine packet of 150 stamps, good collectors value regardless of the duplicates.

..... **Price \$1.00**



PACKET NO. 39—C o n -

tains 1000 Foreign Postage stamps. A very fine mixture for a small dealer. Stamps from Europe, Asia,

Africa, North, South and Central America and the Islands of the Seas. A superb mixture. (No rubbish.) **Price \$1.00**



PACKET NO. 40—Contains a fine mixture of 300 postage stamps of better sorts, including the following: **Montenegro**, Postage Due 1907, 5, 10, 25 and 50 para, also the 1907 A. R. 25 para, olive green. **Panama** 1906, 1c on 20c, 2c on 50c, 5c on 1 peso (catalogued 30c), **Persia** 1891, 5 kran (catalogued \$2.00), King George Newfoundland, Denmark, old Cuba and a good general line.

A Bargain

Price \$1.00

PACKET NO. 41—Contains a 1000 well Mixed

Foreign Postage Stamps, quite suitable for a Dealer or Collector who has opportunities to exchange. Stamps from Europe, Asia, Africa, North, South, Central America and the Islands of the various Oceans. The catalogue value is guaranteed to exceed \$30.00 which makes it an attractive bargain.

..... **Price \$2.00**



C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Perfect Reproductions

A matter of great interest to the stamp world as well as to bankers and the commercial community, concerning the possibility of successfully reproducing in facsimile by a new photo-mechanical process, stamps, bank notes, bonds, etc., is raised by two exhibits which will be seen for the first time at the exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, which will be opened in London on the 23rd of this month at the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

The results achieved by the new process, which is the invention of A. E. Bawtree, F. R. P. S., were recently described by J. Mackintosh, the secretary of the society.

By Mr. Bawtree's method engravings, no matter how old, can be exactly copied, and the whole of the ink of the engraving can be transferred without the use of a lens to a glass plate, from which copper or steel plate can be used in connection with the copper-plate printing process to produce any number of copies.

One of Mr. Bawtree's exhibits shows an engraving seventy years old, from which the ink has been removed by the new process. A copper plate was made and a print was obtained from that plate.

Then there are reproductions of geometric designs, such as are used for the groundwork of bank notes, stamps and other monetary obligations, placed side by side with the originals.

The reproductions are so exactly similar to the originals in size and strength of color and line and all details that there are grounds for fear that the new method, if it becomes known, as it is sure to be, will prove a great source of danger.

Details of the process are, of course, not being made public, but they are said to be of extreme simplicity, calling neither for great manipulative skill nor expensive apparatus.

The head of one of the new firms who manufacture bank notes, stamps, etc., stated that no great alarm was felt, and that in any event the last word in engraved productions had not yet been spoken.

We will send you Lincoln's Catalogue (U. S. stamps illustrated) Post free for 85c.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Library Subscriptions

A subscriber who only wishes to be known as "Staten Island" collector, has sent us \$3.25 requesting us to start a library subscription, crediting his remittance to start such a fund. He suggests that it will be greatly to the interest of philatelists and all those interested in stamp collecting to have bound volumes of the *Philatelic Journal of America* upon the shelves of all important libraries throughout the United States.

He suggests that we subscribe an amount equal to that which is received from other parties, which will create a fund for this purpose. In case his suggestion does not meet with our approval, he instructs us to employ the \$3.25 which he has sent to the payment of Volumes 20, 21 and 22, to be sent to the New York Library.

He suggests that contributions to this fund and for this purpose he received in whatever amount is satisfactory to the party interested, but that wherever the subscription is large enough to justify it, suggestions may be made as to the particular library to which the Volumes shall be presented.

Accepting the matter in the spirit in which it is made, we have sent the Volumes indicated, to the New York Public Library, also the three Volumes to the St. Louis Library. We shall duplicate in the same way, any subscriptions of this kind that may be tendered. It may not be out of place to say that we have received at various times, liberal orders from interested philatelists, for the benefit of various public libraries.

We shall be glad to hear from any others who are interested in this suggestion, and are ready to do our part toward the advertising and popularizing of the pursuit of stamp collecting.

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These colonies are represented in this packet: Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Brunei, Cyprus, Fiji, Gold Coast, Hongkong, Leeward Isles, North Borneo, Northern and Southern Nigeria, Sudan, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Levant, Malay (tigers), Orange River, Cayman Islands, British East Africa, Gibraltar, Grenada, Labuan, Newfoundland (Guy Issue), Mauritius, Rhodesia, St. Lucia, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Turks & Caicos Isles, Jamaica, Maldives, Gilbert & Ellice Islands, Lagos, Johore, Holkar, Perak, Uganda, Trangana, Kelantan, Tasmania, Cochin, Ceylon, Transvaal, Trinidad, Br. Protectorate, Tranvancore, Natal, Malta, Kishengarh, South and Central Africa, etc., etc.

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Very truly yours,

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Here is a packet with **VALUE** in it. If your collection is large **YOU CAN USE IT TO ADVANTAGE**. It's the finest packet ever placed on the market because it is **UNIQUE** in every respect. Mr. Powell stands back of this packet personally and will see that every buyer is more than pleased. The price is \$10.00, it's worth more, but to the P. J. of Am. readers we offer this packet for a limited time for **only \$7.50**, postpaid and registered. **AS YOU CAN'T LOSE, WHY NOT ORDER ONE TODAY AND LOOK IT OVER.**

H. S. POWELL STAMP CO.,

Box 890

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Largest Exclusive Stamp Packet Dealers in the World.

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On receipt of Dollar Bill either of these Special Bargain Packets will be sent post free to any part of the world.

PACKET NO. 12—Contains 100 all different British South African Stamps inc., Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Natal, Orange River Colony and Rhodesia.

PACKET NO. 25—Contains set of 9 Transvaal, value 1/2d. to 1sh., 7 Cape Colony, 1/2d. to 1sh., 7 Orange River Colony, 1/2d. to 1sh., all "King Edward", with a fine specimen of the 4d Blue Triangular Cape.

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Federal Stamp Co., Ltd.,

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In Lighter Vein CONTINENTALS.

By L. P. Miller.

Continental stamps constitute the chaff of stampdom, and are objects of contempt to all great philatelists. They are very useful to use in papering a room, and the larger the room, the better. They are sometimes bestowed in large quantities upon non-suspecting beginners, by enterprising dealers and benevolent philatelists. Employment of the stamps in this capacity, however, cannot be recommended, since the receptive mood of the beginners becomes subject to certain limitations, as they progress in the science of philately, and they become utterly useless as depositories for this class of stamps.

A peculiar circumstance in connection with continentals, is the fact that not a single counterfeit is known to exist. When a collector buys a pound or so of continentals, if he is rash enough to commit such an act, he can be absolutely certain, without the faintest shadow of a doubt, that every specimen is absolutely unavoidably genuine. If all stamps were on a par with continentals in this respect, our counterfeit detectors would go out of business, and possibly one or two dealers as well.

A continental is as honest a stamp as can be found anywhere. As the poet says, it owes no man nothing, and it is as square as its rectangular shape will permit it to become. It faithfully fulfills its obligations to the government creating it, and gets an unmistakably authentic obliteration to prove it. Never, among continentals, can one find a single reprint, remainder, or light cancellation.

Continentals form the basis of nearly every beginner's collection. Recall, if you dare, ye distinguished brethren with the specialized collections and the acutely discriminating tastes, what sort of stamps you admitted into your first album, and designated as your stamp collection. If you happen to be one of these antiquities, however, who started collecting stamps around the 50's or 60's, don't trouble yourself with doleful recollections. That oratorical apostrophe is addressed only to those of the brethren who get the stamp craze after nearly all the rare stamps had finished rarefying, and who had to do the best they could with the material then available, which was principally continentals. Anyway, the be-

ginner of today seldom starts his collection with U. S. 1847's, and the like; continentals just about fit him, and continentals he collects before anything else, with Seebecks a close second.

Speaking about Seebecks, which class of stamps were briefly discussing in lighter vein, several P. J. of A.'s ago, the assertion is hereby made, regardless of consequences, that they are not worth as much as the despised continentals, to collectors. As little respect as a philatelist may have for continentals, if he does not have even less for the Seebeck waste-paper, he is himself deserving of none. Continentals may be trash, but merely because they are so insufferably and unpreventably numerous, while Seebecks and other labels of their kind, are an altogether different sort of trash. Sneer at the continentals as much as we will, we cannot but concede that there are much worse things floating around, on approval sheets and otherwise.

The World-Wide Emblem of Philately

Every Collector should wear and display this handsome charm.



Illustration Actual Size.

In size and design this choice Emblem is based on that most distinctive and popular of stamps, the **Triangular Cape of Good Hope**.

Intended for wear on watch chain, lady's neck chain, etc.

If you knew the person next to you was a Philatelist would you not like to discuss your hobby?

This is the Emblem of Philatelic Freemasonry. Be in the fashion and wear one.

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Any Subscriber

To this periodical may ask for a selection on approval.

C. H. McKeel

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

The Great U. S. Mixture

Containing several millions of **U. S. postage stamps**, cut square envelopes, some revenues and other U. S. lines. Most of them were accumulated between 1867 and 1887, although a big lot of Columbian (Worlds Fair) commemorative stamps and envelopes were added to the mixture. There are no current, and very few of the recent common issues in this mixture.

The stamps were collected by people who were deluded in the impression that they were to accomplish some great good and charitable purpose by getting a million. **They have never been picked over or sorted.**

We do not recommend them as a prize packet or a gamble, but for anyone who can use a good mixture of cheap U. S. postage and cut square envelope stamps nothing better exists.

1000 ordinary stamps weigh 2 ounces, but on account of the fact that there are a good many cut square envelopes with large margins and some stamps may not be wholly detached from paper, **we weigh out 4 ounces for 1000**, although these 4 ounce packages run very much over 1000.

At 25c per 4 ounce package post free, this mixture is practically given away.

One pound of same \$1.00 post free.

Buy at least a pound, and do it quick! These stamps will not last long and this is a **closing out Sale**.

We will prepay the pound package (9c postage) with unperforated U. S. stamps in blocks worth much more than face. Orders mailed the day of receipt, remittances immediately refunded when the lot is closed out.

Cheap Sets of United States Postage Stamps

Lightly Postmarked Stamps

Issues 1851 to 1887 (all prior to 1890 issue) carefully selected, mounted on a sheet and marked with catalogue numbers, the study and classification without the stamps are worth the price 20 varieties (Catalogue 60c)....	Net \$.42
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1894-5 Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, (Catalogue 12c).....	.08
1898-9 Issue, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15c (Catalogue 14c).....	.10
1902-3 Issue, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 50c (Catalogue 34c).....	.17
1908-9 Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 50c and three Commemoratives (Catalogue 47c).....	.20
The above 76 different U. S. Stamps, carefully chosen and selected, Cataloging \$2.19 sent post free.....	\$1.10

Unused Mint U. S. Stamps

Unused mint copies of U. S. stamps including the Columbian, Trans-Mississippi, Pan American and Jamestown Commemorative issues, usually sell at 10% Discount from Catalogue quotations, which are low.

 We offer these unused mint stamps at **25% discount**, and will send selections* on approval to collectors who send a **deposit** of from \$1.00 to \$10.00 (\$5.00 is the usual deposit). After this Special Sale is closed the usual 10% discount will prevail, **Act at Once!**

During This Sale

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29,

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The PHILATELIC JOURNAL of AMERICA

Devoted to
STAMP COLLECTING

Edited by
CHARLES HAVILAND MEKEEL

Published by the
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ST. LOUIS, MO

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Suitable Discounts for 1000 line contracts and Cash Payments. Write for our Special Advertising Proposition for the Season of 1912-13. Cash must accompany all "copy", except where contracts have been made.

Selections of desirable stampssent on approval at 70% discount from catalogue prices. Reference required. **J. Emory Renoll, Hanover, Pa.**

FREE—3 CHOICE NEW ISSUES—FREE to all applying for a trial selection of my net priced approval sheets. Reference required or A. P. S. No. 30 var. of new issues for 25c. Money back if not suited. **L. V. Cass, Dalton, Pa.**

Transvaal 1900, unused, surcharged V. R. I.
1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d, 1sh, 2sh, 6d, 9 var. \$1.50
Antigua 1882-86, unused, 1, 2½, 4d, 3 var. .30
Hayti 1898-99, unused, 7, 8, 10c, 4 var. .15
R. H. A. GREEN, 711 Waveland Av., Chicago, Ill.

McCANN CAN

Not dance the "Can-Can" but McCann can send you those "Hard to get" stamps on approval.
BURT McCANN, 321 No. Newton, Minneapolis, M.

COINS! 22 different coins 25c; 75 diff. coins (of three centuries) \$1.00; 20 diff. silver coins \$1.00; 1000 well mixed coins, many large and old \$7.50. **T. J. BALDWIN**, Room 319, 87 Nassau St., New York.

YOU MAY OCCASIONALLY SEE

a straggling offer of **Canal Zone** stamps, but you do not often have the opportunity to select from such a list as I am now sending out. Price and condition considered. It will only cost you a cent to send a postal for my offerings. Do it now. List of other bargains free for the asking. **H. Leonard**, Box 785, Jacksonville, Fla.

30 New Advertising Accounts are opened this month, with as many more subject to negotiation. This is the first opportunity offered Collectors and Dealers for popular advertising in a really First-Class Stamp Journal.

COLLECTIONS OF HALF CENTS

RAPIDLY BECOMING RARE

5 Different Dates.....	\$1.00
10 " "	1.75
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4 Early Colonial Cents.....	1.00
Silver Dollar 1802-03, each.....	2.50
100 Foreign Copper Coins, many very early dates.....	3.50
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Postage extra on above lots.

The largest stock of United States Coins in America. Catalogue free.

Premium list of prices we pay for all rare United States Coins 10c.

THE UNITED STATES COIN CO., Inc.

Capital \$100,000

Dept. M., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Philatelic Journal of America

VOLUME 23

NOVEMBER 1912

NUMBER 5

Stamp journals bound complete with advertisements and covers in place are worth very much more than those which have had these portions removed.

This being recognized by every collector of philatelic literature in the world, proves that the **advertisements** in a stamp journal, are a very important feature of such a publication.

These observations lead up to the announcement, hardly necessary to make, that we have abandoned the cover.

Much more important is the announcement that a **change of policy** with regard to general advertising has been inaugurated.

This is probably the only stamp journal in the world, wholly supported by its subscribers. Advertising has not entered into our financial consideration in the least.

When this journal was revived with Volume 20, five thousand volumes were subscribed for (\$3,750.00) in advance of No. 1. Volumes 20, 21 and 22 cost over twenty thousand dollars and the subscribers paid the bill.

Our subscribers want a general line of advertising, and we are going to meet that requirement, **and do it right.**

To begin with we have reduced our rates to 15c a line (nonpareil measure) twelve lines to the inch. With discounts for large space users and cash payments to save accounting.

We shall devote as much attention to the small advertisement as to the largest.

There are more than twenty-five thousand stamp collectors in America who ought to be benefited by this journal and we are going to have that number at least.

To introduce the journal to those who have not seen it, an offer of three months' trial subscription for 10c was made in "Mekeel's News & Trade Circular" for October and from the present indications, between four or five thousand new names will be added to the subscription list from that issue alone. The offer will be repeated and reach as many different names in the Holiday Number of the same trade circular. A very large live list of stamp collectors are being canvassed this season through the means of that circular.

Besides this, a publicity campaign, that is bringing thousands of new names of stamp collectors, is being conducted with the best of results.

Last, but not least, the announcement is made that this journal will be issued **promptly and regularly on the 1st day of each month in 1913.**

Advertisers, therefore, may know just what to depend upon in this respect.

"Copy" to secure the best position should be in our hands by the 25th of the month preceding date of issue, the last form will close the 28th, but it is not wise to presume upon this date except in case of an emergency.



The Most Valuable Piece of Copper in the World

The original Copper Plate from which the "Post Office" Mauritius stamps were printed

A Wonderful Discovery

The discovery of the original copper plate from which the 1d and 2d "Post Office" Mauritius stamps were printed is a discovery indeed!

A used copy of either of these stamps is worth from \$5,000.00 to \$6,500.00 and an unused copy of either from \$7,500.00 to \$10,000.00.

Only twenty-six copies of these stamps are known.

We illustrate this valuable piece of copper from the "West End Philatelist" which says:

"This plate is the most valuable piece of copper in the world. Its exact dimension are $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$. The size of a lady's visiting card, and its weight is one oz. $9\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweight, troy. As the photograph shows, it is in the most brilliant condition, as if it had been engraved but yesterday."

"The history of this plate, since it was used for printing, has been a very uneventful one. In its early days it had been kept by a high Official in Mauritius as an interesting souvenir of the first stamp of the country. In due course it passed to his son, who handed it over to the safe-keeping of his bankers, from whose custody it has only just been removed, on its purchase by the London dealer, D. Field. It is now the property of Mr. Sydney Loder, the well known Philatelist, and owner of the famous gold medal collection of British stamps. Mr. Field exhibited the plate at his stall at the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition, held at the Horticultural Hall, from October 14th to the 19th, it was truly the most interesting and most valuable piece in the whole Ex-

hibition. -

"The first actual mention of an issue of Postage Stamps of Mauritius is contained in an Ordinance, issued in the Colony and dated the 13th January, 1847. This Notice, however, was anticipatory, as no stamps had been actually issued; an estimate had been obtained from Mr. Barnard, a watchmaker of Port Louis, and I think it would be of interest to my readers to reproduce this document.

"Estimate of the expense of the undermentioned blocks and engraving for the use of the Mauritius General Post Office.

	£	s.	d.
Letter Labels for One Penny and Two Pence (per thou.)	0	10	0
Engraving Plates for ditto	10	0	0
12 Letter Stamps with movable dates and names of Stations at 24s.	14	8	0
12 Paid Stamps at 6s.	3	12	0
12 Free ditto at 6s.	3	12	0
12 Too Late ditto at 8s.	4	16	0
One Penny Stamp Post.	0	10	0
Stamps 1 to 14 at 3s. each.	2	2	0
20 Badges for Postmen at 20s.	20	0	0

Total of estimate Fifty-nine

Pounds Ten Shillings...59 10 0

(Signed) W. (?) BARNARD."

Port Louis, November 12th, 1846.

This estimate was accepted, and the stamps were issued on the 21st of

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, etc.

Sir:—With reference to Articles 9 and 10 of Post Office Ordinance No. 13 of 1846, I have the honour to report for his Excellency the Governor's information, that the necessary postage stamps are now ready for issuing, 700 having been struck off. And as the regulations of the service may require the supervision of some other Government officer besides myself to attest to the number of stamps furnished to this office, I respectfully await His Excellency's instructions before having any further number of stamps struck off.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. S. BROWNRIGG,

Colonial Postmaster.

Apart from these 700 stamps only 300 more were printed, so that the entire issue consisted of 1,000 stamps.

The process of printing these stamps one by one proved far too slow, so that, in May, 1848, they were superseded by a new issue; these stamps were lettered POST PAID on the left hand side, and were printed from plates containing twelve varieties of each value.

It is very fascinating to study the history of some of the surviving copies of these rare "POST OFFICE" Mauritius.

The first two specimens known to stamp collectors were purchased, in



Unused Block of Five 2d. "Post Paid" Mauritius, one being the error "Penoe"

September, 1847. This issue was limited, in regard to which the following letter, reproduced from Major E. B. Evans' well known paper on the stamps of this country is of importance.

October, 1865, by the late Mr. J. B. Moens. They were both used together on the same letter, and were postmarked with the word "INLAND," within a long narrow rectangular frame. It is worthy of note that this

piece, and also many others of the existing copies of these stamps, came from Bordeaux, where there were considerable business relations with the Island of Mauritius.

With regard to the prices of these stamps realized only a few years ago: in 1873, copies of these stamps changed hands at \$20.00 each, i. e., \$40.00 the pair—they are now worth nearly \$15,000.00. As late as 1896, a pair sold for \$8,400.00, which was then considered an enormous figure. Specimens of these stamps have very rarely come into the auction rooms, but a few years ago an unused copy of the 2d. blue was bought by the present

King of England at public auction, for \$7,250.00, a price which would doubtless be well surpassed should a similar copy be offered for sale today.

While on the subject of Mauritius stamps, we reproduce another unique piece in the stamps of this country. It consists of an unused block of five 2d. POST PAID, one stamp being the error "PENOE."

This piece was also in the possession of Mr. Field, but now adorns the collection of His Majesty, who can show a superb display of the early issues of this most interesting country."

Stamp Society Organization In America

A Little History

In 1886 there was a popular sentiment manifested by stamp collectors of America, particularly among those who were identified with the leading stamp collectors' societies, for some kind of a national organization.

This journal was then in its second year of publication, and the project of forming and organizing such an association was taken up with authors by the young editor.

Besides the agitation he commenced in the St. Louis Philatelic Society the matter of a national society was taken up by him in correspondence with members of the New York, Philadelphia and Chicago philatelic societies.

S. B. Bradt, identified with the Chicago society, also with stamp dealing and publishing business, was at that time writing as "Philo" for the stamp papers. He wrote at our suggestion, an article on the subject nearest our heart, which we published in the issue of April, 1886, and reproduce in this issue.

This article was part of a plan of personal appeal, to be followed up by correspondence. To give the matter a personal touch and interest as large a circle as possible the name of Mr. Bradt as a Chicago stamp society man was used instead of "Philo" as he intended.

The letter prepared by our editor was mailed at the same time as the April (1886) journal and called particular attention to the article.

The reply from Capt. Coolidge (now Brig. Gen'l) and also a member of the present Official Board of the American Philatelic Society is interesting to commence with.

Bir. Gen'l C. A. Coolidge's letter to Mr. Mekeel:

"Having read the article of S. B. Bradt in your April number, I think the scheme advisable and well timed. Such an organization is really needed. I have not thoroughly digested the idea in all its details and many-sided lights, nor do I consider myself equal, at present, to express any views with reference to points that ought to be considered, but there are doubtless many others who could readily enter into the subject with thorough knowledge as to how to proceed.

I should think, however, that all the local societies should be duly represented, and if there are also to be individual members, that there should be some limit, whereby youthful collectors of only a few hundred stamps, who take the subject up one year and drop it the next, should be excluded.

I should be glad to become a member and would do all in my power for

the benefit of the organization."

Major E. B. Evans of the British Royal Artillery, stationed at that time at Bermuda, and now the editor of "Gibbons' Monthly Journal" responded in the following interesting manner.

Major E. B. Evans' letter to Mr. Mekeel:

"I have read with great interest the article on the subject of 'A National Philatelic Organization,' published in the April number of your Journal, and also the various letters upon this subject which appeared the following month, and although I am not a citizen of the United States, still as a collector of some 25 years standing, and a member of both the London and the French Philatelic Societies, as well as of National Philatelic Society of New York, I venture to offer a few remarks upon the subject.

My experience of such societies so far, has been that they are of the greatest use and interest to those members that can attend their meetings regularly, but that to members residing at a distance from the place of meeting, they are of very limited advantage, so much is this the case, that when, a year or so ago, I was asked by a collector in Australia whether I thought it would be of any advantage to him to become a member of the London Philatelic Society, I was obliged to tell him that I thought the advantage would be all on the side of the society, which would get his subscription, while unless he was likely to come to England for any length of time, he would derive very little, if any, benefit from it.

I have never attended a meeting of either the French or the New York Societies, and I have not been present at more than some half a dozen meetings of the London Society.

At those meetings which I have attended I have seen some very good work done, and I have heard some very interesting discussions; some of the work done has been published, and thus the general body of collectors have had the advantage of it, but the discussions have only benefited those who were present at them. Nevertheless I think no collector should grudge the small subscription which he is called upon to pay to a Philatelic Society, for good work in the cause of Philately is done by these Societies, and work which would not be done without them, still when he is asked to join an established so-

ciety or to assist in the formation of a new one, he will be apt, as a practical man, to ask "what practical good is this society likely to be to myself as a collector, or to Philately generally?" And, if the society has been some time in existence, he will judge of its utility by its published work.

It is plain, therefore, that a Philatelic Society which aims at sustaining the interest of its members, and adding to their numbers, must advertise itself in a practical way, and by means of periodical publications, circulars, or bulletins, show its vitality and keep itself before the Philatelic public (if it may be so termed.)

The French Society has for some years past published bulletins of this nature, containing more or less full reports of the meetings, valuable articles upon various subjects, and the catalogues compiled by the society of the postal issues of various countries; the subscription now paid by corresponding members is the subscription to the bulletin only, and the latter cannot be obtained in any other way. Unfortunately the bulletins have not been published very regularly lately, and the report of the meetings have often lost their interest to a great extent before they appeared in print.

In the matter of compiling catalogues, the societies have not been very successful; it is impossible for them to work quickly enough to be able to bring out complete work of this kind, but they ought to be able to produce excellent monographs upon the issues of certain countries, by devoting all their energy to one country at a time and thoroughly working it out.

But perhaps the most useful purpose to which a Philatelic Society could devote its funds, and the spare time of its members would be the starting and keeping up of a really first-class periodical, this is neither an easy matter nor an inexpensive one, though if the association publishing it were a large one, it ought to be a sufficiently good advertising medium for a portion of the cost of publication to be covered in that way; but setting expense aside, it is no easy task to conduct a periodical of this kind; if it is to attract subscriptions to the society it must not only be as good as, or better than any other Magazine of a similar nature, it must be practically as good as all the others put together, it must contain, in addition to original matter, the substance of everything of interest that

is to be found elsewhere, and in particular, its chronicle of novelties (the driest page perhaps to read, and certainly the most troublesome to write) must be as complete as it can possibly must be as complete as it can possibly be made. It must be as complete as to render it unnecessary for the reader to consult other periodicals, he must be able to feel assured that everything that is described elsewhere is described there, and described fully. There is no Magazine in existence in which this is the case, and the value of such a one, to collectors in general and to compilers of catalogues in particular, can hardly be over-estimated.

Editing a journal of this kind would be troublesome work, and would require more time to be devoted to it than most of us can spare, for editing a stamp magazine differs principally from editing other magazines in the fact that the editors of the latter are usually paid for their work, while the editors of the former are more generally not paid. I do not suppose that even a National Philatelic Organizations would be able to pay anyone to devote the greater part of his time to its work, besides which its most efficient members would no doubt have other business which they could not give up for it; but if several of its members combined to do the regular work, and all endeavored occasionally to contribute, an excellent periodical might be produced without entailing hard labor upon anyone.

If I have dwelt principally upon the literary aspect of the question, it is because not only do I consider it a very important one, but also because it is that part with which I happen to be slightly acquainted. An association will also do an immense amount of good by bringing collectors together, and facilitating the interchange both of duplicates and of ideas. There is also the task of hunting out vendors of forgeries and fraudulent dealers of all kinds, a work which only a widely spread society can effectually accomplish.

In conclusion, I need hardly say that, if permitted, I shall be glad to subscribe to such an association; a sufficient income must of course be raised to carry on the work, but provided this be done, I think the smaller the individual subscriptions the better, for what should be aimed at is the attainment of the largest possible number of members, provided, of course, that the majority of them are serious collectors, or likely to become so."

The supporting sentiment for the movement for a national organization of stamp collectors came principally from the German collectors of New York City.

Joseph Rechert, now deceased, was Mr. Mekeel's correspondent in that field.

Joseph Rechert's letter to Mr. Mekeel:

"The idea of forming a National Philatelic Combination of societies has occupied my mind personally a long time, and has been brought before the National Philatelic Society of N. Y., whose vice-president I am, time and again. Over a year ago, when the new constitution was adopted, it was proposed to have this idea embodied into the same, but for some reason or other, this paragraph was not accepted as part of the constitution. However, debates on this subject have taken place repeatedly, and about three months ago a committee, consisting of Mr. Cuno and Mr. Rosenheim, was appointed to communicate in regard to this, with other societies. At the same time Mr. Cuno delivered a very able essay on co-operation in Philately, which partly appeared in the Empire State Philatelist of April.

In the last meeting I brought your letter in reference to Mr. Bradt's article before the members, because I wished you to receive their opinion as well as mine.

Out of the above it is clear, that we as a body, would join such an organization, because we fostered the idea long since. There will be, no doubt, some differences in minor points, but as a whole, our members agree to the main principles as set forth in said articles. This was shown as well in our former discussion as in our last one, and the matter was referred to our committee as named above, who will shortly address you in this matter. Mr. Cuno is a very able writer, being a journalist of one of New York's daily papers.

I therefore need not dwell any longer on this subject in general, but I would like to make some suggestions, if they are not premature. The first is the cost: I think the dues for the general fund of such an organization should not be more than 25 cents monthly, as a higher rate would deter many to join. I do not think it wise to have such an organization composed only of the really advanced collectors. I think it ought to be open to all collectors, young and old, rich, or those that have a small purse. Flourishing societies would enter as

bodies. It would be quite an item, and it would not relieve them of any expenses of the local societies. I think at 25 cents per month, you would soon see 500 members enlist, though for my own part would join at any higher rate. I think it ought to be made accessible to all interested in philately. Or the first 100 members should pay, say 50 cents per month, until the organization is large enough to sustain itself, and for the equivalent be known as the founders.

"Then there is another point worthy of attention, I mean the facilities to be held out for the exchange of stamps for members of this union. In my mind this item was the great factor in making European and especially the Dresden society so large and powerful. This latter has over 900 members now, and over 20 branch societies, not only in Europe, but also in other parts of the world. This society has been by this enabled, to issue the best Philatelic paper, and, as already stated, I attribute their success mostly to the possibilities of their members to exchange stamps. This ought to be made a principal point in the constitution of the new organization, and it ought to find a prominent place in all circulars or articles appearing in journals, intended for the invitation to join. In my opinion it was so far the great drawback to the success of Philatelic societies in this country that exchange of stamps has not been facilitated, and this was merely a shortsighted policy of the dealers, who never wished to encourage the exchange. It ought to be clear to every thinking dealer that a collector who wishes to trade will always also buy, and is a far more preferable customer, than the collector who only buys. The latter will always, before long, give up collecting, but the one who trades, sticks to his hobby, if not forever, at least much longer, and will be a constant customer to the dealers (inasmuch as he will buy, to get for cash, rarities that he cannot get in trade), and be a more ardent philatelist than the one who buys only."

The philatelic press give the movement encouragement and recognized the efforts of this journal to bring about the organization.

The Empire State Philatelist said:

"In the April number of the Philatelic Journal of America there appears an article entitled 'A National Philatelic Organization,' in which the

author states the benefits of such a movement, and appeals to collectors and the press for support. That such a scheme, if properly organized, would be a grand success, is to our mind evident. Every society in the land should give the matter its closest attention and act promptly. The author writes that this movement, to be successful, must be undertaken in a spirit of nationality; all sectional or local feelings must be buried for the time and every effort made for the advancement of Philately—not your or my idea of it, or your or my particular branch of it—but Philately in itself. And how true that is! We can only conclude by emphasizing the above and trusting that all interested in the growth of Philately will appreciate the importance of this plan and give it their prompt attention."

The Quaker City Philatelist said:

"Philatelic journals generally should give this project full attention, that their readers may properly understand it, and remember that they have in their hands great power to forward the organization, and when formed, to make it respected."

Mr. E. B. Hanes, at that time president of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society and afterwards of the Bogert & Durbin Co., of Philadelphia, supported the idea.

E. B. Hanes' letter to Mr. Mekeel:

I can see various channels in which such a union could be useful, but can hardly grasp the intentions of some of its advocates. The interchange of stamps is always an object of acquaintance and fraternity among collectors. The study of stamps also might be fostered, but the expense hinted at, and the conventions proposed, look to me rather impracticable.

A society of this kind might be of use in giving united support to a worthy publication, or in securing a grade of literature for American and English collectors, equal to that enjoyed by the French—an edition of *Le Timbre Poste*, in the English language, a translation of Mr. Tiffany's work on the stamps of the United States. It is a disgrace to American

Philatelists, that this work exists only in French.* United action by the advanced collectors of this country, could bring about these results. We could support a journal worthy of our science, by a proper subscription price, or even by the funds of the society; then publish annually a directory of members, with address in full. To admit correspondence among members, have the journal give notice of new members, and change of address, free notice of exchange, etc.

We could have influence enough to place an album on the market that would not disgust and discourage so many collectors as those now in use. I can not speak officially for the Rhode Island Society in this matter, as my sickness has kept me from the meeting, but if a National Philatelic Society is organized with worthy objects and benefits, I am sure we are enthusiastic enough to join.

Mr. L. W. Durbin, the Philadelphia dealer, who was a member of the first board of directors and the first treasurer of the American Philatelic Association, was finally won over to the idea.

L. W. Durbin's letter to Mr. Mekeel:

"I have not had time as yet to think much of the proposed National Philatelic Organization, but my first impressions are, that it is hardly practicable. It seems to me that the only way to form a National Organization, is by representatives from the various local societies. I do not see how a society scattered all over the country can be managed without considerable expense, for a secretary, printing, etc. It may be that my views will change upon further thought and discussion, as I am always open to conviction."

The hardest one to bring into line was our friend, John K. Tiffany. Many a long talk, spread over many months was necessary to get his consent to present his name for president, and every effort to induce him to attend the first meeting was vain.

*"The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States" by John K. Tiffany, was published in English by C. H. Mekeel in 1887.

A few copies of first edition are still available, \$3.75 post free. Edition brought up to 1893, 320 pages in cloth, \$1.50 post free. Order of our publishers.

John K. Tiffany's notes written for the P. J. of A. at Mr. Mekeel's earnest solicitation:

"I know of no organization that exists of collectors of any kind that, applied in principle to our hobby, would amount to anything.

"The main difficulty seems to be, to find enough persons in any one locality, with sufficient knowledge and time at their disposal, to command the respect of a sufficient number of adherents elsewhere, to make the association pay for the trouble. To the great bulk of collectors the opinion of Tom is as good as that of Dick. The experience of most local societies seems to be, that the opinion of Tom, is the opinion of the London Society, the opinion of Dick, the opinion of the French Society, and the opinion of Harry, the opinion of the Dresden Society, etc.; hence A, B and C, who have given each particular attention to some particular matter, and have had unusual facilities for knowing something about it, that Tom, Dick and Harry and their associates have not had. When he learns of what Tom's Society, or Dick's or Harry's has decided, knowing that he knows better than they, and seeing that they do not agree either with himself or each other, has a very poor opinion of all. It has occurred to me several times that if a competent committee, that would command the respect of a fair number, could be organized, who would take the trouble to direct and control the matter,—select subjects to be decided, receive opinions and statements, examine specimens, etc., from members, something of value might be done. For instance, say a committee should be selected that might be considered reliable, and the subject of U. S. envelopes was to be taken up. The envelopes of a certain issue to be considered, and each member to send to the committee a list of all he had of that issue before a certain date, with such facts as might be known to him about the particular issue—on that date a new subject to be proposed for answer before another date, and so on. The committee to make a comparison of all lists sent, and a list compiled therefrom—specimens of the unusual ones sent to committee for verification, etc. A list could finally be made that would be of value, because it would be known to contain only what existed. This could then be sent to members and again examined by them, and returned to the committee for verification, with proofs, etc., and finally a very complete result attain-

ed. This is a mere hasty outline of what possibly might be done. It involves much work, however."

Our extracts have been from the most important of the letters that came to the editor of this journal in his preliminary work of forming the

American Philatelic Association. Scores of other letters were received for which we shall not have space.

In another installment which will be printed in our January, 1913, edition, the history of the actual organization will be given.

A National Philatelic Organization

Written for the Philatelic Journal of America by S. B. Bradt and first published April 1886

The subject of forming a National Society, for the purpose of assisting and advancing the cause of Philately, is one that has occupied the Philatelic mind and press, off and on, for a number of years. But at no time, do I think, has it had the chance of being successfully put into operation that the present time affords; when there seems to be a deep-rooted interest displayed in the collection of our favorites, and when we have several really good papers devoted exclusively to our interests, ready to champion any movement that tends to advance Philately.

And why should we not have a national organization, and a grand one, too? Is not this country large enough to admit of it? Are there not enough collectors in this country to support such an organization? It would be utter folly, you say, to answer No, to either of these questions. But, the fact remains that we have no kind of organization at all—hardly any existence as a recognized class, even—and that, too, in spite of the fact that efforts have been made in the past to effect this result.

Now what is the reason for this apathy on the part of American Philatelists? It would seem that either there were not enough of us to form a union—but we claim a hundred thousand followers; or that stamp collecting, per se, was not of sufficient moment to warrant it—although our English, French, German, and other fellow collectors across the pond, seem to think it well worth their

study; or possibly, we have never taken the right steps toward a proper organization in this country and have therefore failed to accomplish, up to this time, this greatly to be desired result.

I do not want to cast any reflections upon the promoters of previous efforts in this direction,—far from it, for they certainly deserve all possible credit for their endeavors. Nevertheless, I cannot but think that if this self-same subject be taken up today and pushed untiringly and unceasingly through the next six months it will result in effecting a union that will give Philately such a "boom" in this country as she has not felt for years. Just glance at the societies of our foreign brethren: they are benefitting their members and the cause in a manner that is plain enough to be seen; they tend to elevate our hobby to the position to which it is entitled, and to recommend it to the attention of such as have time to devote to a pursuit made up of pleasurable study and research, requiring keen observation and a retentive memory.

It is very likely that in our efforts at organization, we shall meet with many who will scoff at the idea of a national union, or at least fail to recognize any benefits that might be derived from it. We must expect to meet many such doubters; in fact, the majority of collectors are quite likely to reject the idea upon its bare presentation, and we must be prepared to convince these of the value of it. Now what are the probable ad-

vantages to accrue from a national union of Philatelists? In the first place we have the general principle of the strength of united effort. This is so universally recognized as to require no especial comment. It applies to everything else, so why not to Philately? Under the present state of affairs one collector knows very little about what his fellows are doing, and that little is gathered from the stamp paper, or papers, he may take, or from the local society of which he is a member. In the case of a national society being formed, collectors would be drawn nearer together by the bonds of the society,—by means of correspondence among themselves—and many an item of news would find its way into circulation that would otherwise have been lost. There is a large class of Philatelists who have attained considerable knowledge and experience, but who cannot be induced to prepare the results of their labors for publication. These same collectors will talk—and write, in ordinary correspondence,—on matters which frequently are the subject of much discussion, and frequently of doubt. Now such collectors as these are the very ones who will be the most likely to join a society such as is proposed, and their experience will then be made known and become available to others.

Another point in favor of union is that it would enable us to hold annual meetings, at which could be settled the many little perplexing questions that from time to time arise. While the action of any such body would not be apt to change the opinion of some, who prefer to make laws for themselves, yet it would probably be adopted by the majority; and the decision of such a body would settle the question with amateurs, surely.

As Philately becomes organized it begins to be recognized as a class. It will be said that no lot of persons are going to organize into a society, hold annual conventions, and transact business, unless there is some object, either of profit or of pleasure, in it; and this will lead to investigation. Now that is exactly what we want—investigation. Let anyone carefully and thoroughly investigate the merits of collecting postage stamps, and the result, in the majority of cases, will be that the investigator becomes interested, and, before he is aware of it, becomes a stamp collector himself.

Union would utterly destroy the pernicious effects now produced by the

vendors of counterfeit stamps, as far as the members of the society were concerned. All that it would be necessary to do would be to keep a record of dealers who were known to have sold counterfeit stamps, adding to it such new ones as came to light, and then there could be no excuse whatever for members being taken in. This, in itself, ought to be a sufficient inducement with many to join such an organization.

There is one more point, and that is the question of money. Such a society ought not to be undertaken unless a hundred members could be found who would contribute at least twenty-five cents a month towards the support of the society. Fifty cents would be better, and a dollar even still better, but say twenty-five cents a month—three dollars a year—to begin with. This would give us a chance to get fairly started and would not be much of a tax on the members. Whatever money remained, over and above the society's expenses, could go toward defraying the expense of the annual convention. But these are matters of detail that can better be determined upon after it is decided that we shall have a society.

Let every local stamp society that now exists take up the subject and see who, and how many, in their vicinity, can be induced to join. At the same time let every stamp paper in the country take up and agitate this question, throwing open its columns for discussion; seeking those who would like to become members of such a union, publishing their names, and inviting, from one and all of them, an expression of opinion as to the best means of effecting an organization.

This movement, to be successful, must be undertaken in a spirit of nationality; all sectional or local feelings and prejudices must be buried for the time and every effort made for the advancement of Philately—not your or my idea of it, or your or my particular branch of it—but Philately in itself. I know that difficulties are likely to arise, such as the desire of this or that place to become the centre of such an organization. But the best way to overcome difficulties is to look them in the face to begin with—not wait for them to appear. When the opinions of leading Philatelists have been heard and some semblance of form has been given to a national organization, I am of the opinion that we can harmoniously arrive at some definite plans for future operations.

Two Philatelic societies have already taken some steps in this direction, and it is to be hoped that others will at once fall in line and lend their aid to the project. As yet the press has done little or nothing, and it is largely for the purpose of inducing them to take up the subject that this article has been prepared. The press can do much to further this union by presenting its objects and aims to the many readers who fail to have the advantages that local organizations possess, and it is to be hoped it will exert its influence in this direction.

Upon the Philatelic papers and societies, then, rests the burden of accomplishing this result, and if they fail in this, they must forever take a back seat, and hold their peace in the face of such successful societies as are today flourishing abroad.

S. B. BRADT.

The following editorial comment also appeared in the P. J. of A. of April, 1886:

"Our leading articles this month, by Mr. S. B. Bradt, should be read by all who are interested in the growth of philately.

"The benefits of such an organization as he suggests, would be manifold, to both collector and dealer. Let us have an organization with chapters in every town and city in the country.

"Every society now in existence should become a chapter, and new ones should be formed. We appreciate the importance of this movement, and also the necessity of prompt and decisive action, and offer the pages of our next month's journal to all who have views on the subject. It is hoped that every one of our readers will express his opinion on the subject and aid us with views and suggestions."

To The Present Members of the A. P. S.

A friend of the American Philatelic Society as well as of this publication, paid for 1,500 copies of the journal containing the history of the Origin and Organization of the American Philatelic Society to be sent to the present membership.

As part of the October journal had been printed when this order was received, the installment we are now printing was withdrawn in order that provision might be made for the extra copies required.

To those of the members who are not already subscribers, we will send

the journal three months for the 10 cents paid, as we have a trial subscription at that rate in force at this time.

Members who are regular subscribers and receive two copies of this number will understand the reason.

The New Commemoratives

The Third Assistant Postmaster General's Office, "Division of Stamps," has issued a notice to postmasters under date of Nov. 21st, that the Post Office Department is about to issue a special series of stamps to commemorate the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

These stamps measure $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{6}$ inches, the long dimension being horizontal. At the top appear the words "U. S. Postage" and "San Francisco, 1915." In the left hand border is a branch of laurel and in the right hand border a palm branch. A numeral expressing the denomination is shown within a circle in each lower corner, with the word "cents" between.

The 1c. stamp is green and in the centers appears within a circle a bust of Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, looking to the left and wearing a cuirass and a helmet with a plume. On either side of the background are palm trees, with the ocean in the foreground. Below the portrait is a horizontal panel breaking the circle are the words, "Balboa, 1533."

The 2c. stamp is red. It represents the Gatun locks of the Panama Canal, with a merchant steamer emerging from one lock and a war ship in the other. The mountains of the Isthmus appear in the distance and palm trees on the right hand side of the locks. Beneath the picture are the words "Gatun Locks."

The 5c. stamp is blue and presents the Golden Gate of San Francisco Harbor, with the setting sun in the background and a steamer and sailing vessel in the bay. The words "Golden Gate" appear below the picture.

The 10c. stamp is dark yellow. The subject is "Discovery of San Francisco Bay," from a painting which represents the discovering party looking out upon the distant bay.

The stamps are not to be placed on sale by postmasters until January 1st, 1913.

Every issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps is the means of interesting many new people in stamp collecting, and of reviving the dormant interest of many old collectors.

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Rate 15c per line.

Count 12 lines to the inch.

Remit cash with "Copy".

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo., offers its services to collectors who do not want to advertise in their own names, in this department.

The advertisement will only be designated by a number, and the cost of advertising will be liquidated by the commission where business results.

The Exchange operates upon a commission of 10% and insurance of 1%—Buys, sells and exchange stamps for collectors everywhere.

(No. 61122) Wants the following: -Paris, strips or blocks of U. S. 1851 issue of Postage Stamps, Pairs, strips and blocks of the First issue imperforate revenues. Inverted medallions of the Second and Third issue of U. S. Revenues and the Proprietary stamps of 1875. (Write to the exchange).

(No. 93483) Collects U. S. stamps with straight edges showing colored guide lines, buys duplicates, particularly wants commemoratives of all denominations.

A reader sends a bunch of original covers bearing the Italian 1911 Commemorative set 2.5, 10 and 15c with the Exposition postmark very attractive. Price 25c. Order of the Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

(No. 90297) Wants all the better class of Match and Medicine stamps on approval, promises to buy liberally if prices are right.

If you happen to need 6c, 10c or 15c on experimental paper, write to The Stamp Exchange.

Collectors! Give this department a trial. It will pay!

No Advertising Agencies

In reply to general Advertising Agencies, who ask us for rates and terms, we are obliged to reply that we do not accept business through advertising agencies.

We only accept the advertisements of the established dealers of better class, and we reserve the right to reject any advertisements which we do not consider desirable for our publication, and therefore, to avoid unnecessary correspondence with advertising agencies, we make this uniform reply to all who inquire.

Our field is limited to a special class, and we are not soliciting outside advertising.

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Thirty new advertising contracts, and as many more in course of negotiation!

We want a line of popular advertising to balance our reading matter, to fulfill the demand of our readers for an all-around journal.

It will only require a trial to demonstrate to any advertiser that we have the best medium in America.

Our rates are too low, it is true, when value is considered, but they will hold for one year.

After that we shall probably have to raise the rates, as our circulation at present rate of increase will have more than doubled.

We have set 25,000 as our mark, and we know that is not too high. No one else in this field has the opportunity to judge of these things that we have. Come in with us and increase your range of vision. The stamp world is larger than you think.



The Late H. L'E. Ewen.

The Life Story of a Successful Stamp Dealer Who Commenced at Thirteen

The career of the late H. L'Estrange Ewen, a stamp dealer who recently died in England, is of such special interest that we extract the following from the journal that bears his name:

"Herbert L'Estrange Ewen was born on July 6th, 1876, at Oxford d'Arcy Rectory, near Huntington, his father being the Rev. Henry L'Estrange Ewen, M. A. His love of learning was apparent during his earliest nursery days, for he not only taught himself to read and write, but whilst still a child, having had frequent access to a fine library, he compiled a dictionary, composed of carefully arranged vocabularies in many languages, of which each word had been traced to its ancient root stock.

It was in his first school days that stamp-collecting became a hobby, and during the holidays at his home in Swanage (after his father's death) it was carried on with a fervor that infected the entire household, every member of which being often commandeered to assist in sorting the contents of numerous packets of what was then considered "rubbish," contributed by friends to quiet the impertinencies of a victim of the newest "school-boy craze." But at no time of his life could he content himself with a pursuit liable, at any moment,

to reach its limitation. Hence in his early teens, stamp-collecting like the acquisition of languages, became of such an absorbing interest to him, that he determined to develop the hobby into something more practical and to open up its ever-increasing possibilities. His inherent business qualities, his habits of neatness and order, his marvelous gift of foresight and his early mastery of foreign languages, all united in rendering him specially capable of inaugurating any commercial enterprise, and the business, launched under the name of "Ewen Bros." on his thirteenth birthday, with a capital of thirteen pounds, was an instant and conspicuous success; so much so, that Mr. Ewen was wont in after years to allude to the number "13" as one of particular luck to him.

He quickly realized the value of judicious advertisement, and by its means contrived to keep his stock replenished, while in 1888 a chance occurred by which he became the possessor of a bag of stamps, advertised to be sold for \$500. On the money being sent the bag was forwarded and proved to be a sack of such large dimensions that its contents (all of English stamps) covered the floor of an empty room, hastily cleared to contain them. This turned out literally a "lucky bag," for it

realized from first to last many thousands of dollars. These stamps, having been collected since 1840, afforded Mr. Ewen ample means for acquiring a thorough knowledge of each separate issue, and "Ewen Bros." speedily sent out catalogues, which aroused such widespread interest that the market for British stamps was at once established on a sound and recognized basis. School-life at this time was abandoned, as he frankly admitted that he was not being taught anything likely to be of use to him in his choice of a business—a choice he never regretted in after life; in spite of the disappointment freely expressed on the part of those whose ideas as to the education of a gentleman were firmly rooted on the public school and university precedents of many of his forbears. The "Ewen Bros." coalition came to an end in Mr. Ewen's sixteenth year, and from that time he developed the business alone. From 1892 to 1900 he was undoubtedly regarded as the leading expert of English stamps, and during those years he revolutionized the Philatelic business throughout Europe. While the South African War was in progress, he maintained one of his clerks at the front in order to buy up the stamps used by the British troops, and it was the profit realized by the success of this venture which enabled him to establish his business in London, selecting the Norwood district, for its fine air and open situation. This move took place in 1903, and shortly afterwards he formed his business into a limited company, with a capital of \$100,000—he being sole managing director and, as by this time, he had largely developed an enormous trade in Colonial issues, the firm was known as "Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd."

Litigation occasionally gave him not altogether congenial occupation and the great case of "Lowden v. Ewen," fought for five days before the Lord Chief Justice, will be fresh in the minds of most philatelists—inasmuch as the interest was centered in some remarkable forgeries which Mr. Ewen had not only discovered but exposed. He won the case, but his solicitor's bill of costs amounting to \$4,500, it was not surprising that he afterwards remarked, "It seemed rather a heavy penalty for speaking and vindicating the truth."

As the years progressed Mr. Ewen's interest in modern languages increased, the latest acquisition being Russian, which he spoke fluently,

and he compiled in his rare leisure moments a new system for learning that difficult language. The journeys abroad became an annual event and in the many countries visited, language presented no insuperable difficulties. It is interesting to note here that Esperanto appealed to him not a little; he had been one of its earliest pioneers, and made considerable use of the language. * * *

This short account of Mr. Ewen's life would not be complete without some allusion to that generosity of spirit which showed itself in practical sympathy but also in the large-mindedness which precluded any possibility of petty recriminations, and the weaknesses of professional jealousy.

He allowed himself but little rest and there is no doubt that he both over-estimated and over-taxed his strength, and the many warnings from time to time of the illness to which he afterwards succumbed, had been so often disregarded, that his reserve force was not sufficient to combat the final attack. He lingered in bed for several months before death came as a release to suffering, borne with unwavering patience and heroism. Mr. Ewen will be missed by many outside his immediate circle—but to those who were fortunate enough to know him well, he will be an irreparable loss.

In consequence of his death, the business carried on by him will be disposed of.

LOW'S COIN SALE.

The sale of United States coins and medals held at the Park Avenue Hotel on the 6th and 7th of this month by Lyman H. Low, the coin specialist of New Rochelle, New York, which consisted of the collection of Mr. F. C. Wagner and the holdings of An Artist, realized \$2,616.59.

Mr. Low's sales are actual and entire without reserve, under open composition with equity for both buyer and seller.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

Our correspondent in Mombasa, British East Africa, tells us that the postage stamps of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates with the head of King George are gradually being issued. The 3, 6, 12, 15 and 25c and 1, 2, 3, 20 and 50 Rupees values are already on sale and the following additional denominations will be available very soon:

1, 10, 50 and 75c and 4, 5 and 10 Rupees.

Mexico

Commenting upon countries whose stamps afford an immense field for investigation, Mr. J. Chapman writes as follows to "Gibbons' Monthly Journal" of Mexico:

"In referring to Mexico I may perhaps be looked upon as somewhat biased in consequence of my residence there for some years. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction I read in a letter which reached me last mail from the distinguished collector of Argentina, Don Jose Marco del Pont, I believe that the collection of Mexico is the most interesting that exists; it is also one of the most complicated and difficult.

"With this expression of opinion before me I should like to make a few suggestions in regard to the stamps of this country.

"1. On account of the system of overprinting district names a collection aiming at completeness should only be undertaken by those who have both time and money.

"2. Any one of the earlier issues 1856 to 1868 would afford a considerable amount of work and study for a collector desirous of specializing. Some indications of prices are given on page 244 of the Journal, and I can here say that for actual rarity, as apart from popularity, the Post Office Mauritius is relatively common in comparison with specimens of some of the invoice numbers of the Eagles and Maximilians.

"3. For those who do not wish to lock up too much capital it would be well to select 1868 or one of the later issues. For 1868 I should suggest for the moderate collector a specimen of each Catalogue number 115 to 138 (keeping a look-out for varieties), and in addition one common district, e. g. Veracruz, completing this for each year 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872; also subdividing each year into the three varieties of overprint 13½, 14½, and 15 mm. respectively. The fascination of hunting for these would probably lead to taking on other districts similarly.

"4. The 1872 series could be similarly collected, except that as regards laid paper most collectors would have to be content with a specimen of 170 or 171.

"5. For those who wish to limit their expenditure there is much of interest in the issues 1874 to 1883, if collected on similar lines to those suggested for 1868 and 1872, and in the 1874 issue there are possibilities of

finding other values on 'thick horizontally wide laid paper' to follow 184, and also of finding 'thick horizontally narrow laid paper' with figures 'wide apart' and 'close together.' There are numerous errors in consignment numbers and dates well worth hunting for.

"6. The 1884-1885 series is cheap, except for the two high values, and affords great scope for the collection of many beautiful shades of color, some of which are rare, but can be purchased at the price of the normal. There are also opportunities of discovering additions to the list of compound perforations.

"7. Although the overprinting of district names officially ceased at the end of 1883, various names may be found over-printed even as late as the 1895 issue (on which I have found Maravatio), and these are well worth hunting for. In the figure series the plate number was usually printed in the center of the sheet, and specimens of the 10c. may be found with a double-lined 1 or 3. In the 1895 series the plate numbers extend up to No. 9.

"Some values 1886-1898 are becoming scarce, and I advise collectors to complete their sets before prices rise.

"I must apologize for the length of this letter, but I have endeavored to point out very briefly that there are considerable possibilities in the collection of the later issues of Mexico, 1868-1898, apart from the fascination attaching to the earlier period 1856-1868, which has up to now only been thoroughly appreciated by a limited number of specialists."

Note.—Above catalogue numbers refer to Gibbons.



SALVADOR

1911 Official Series

Provisional Issues

1c, 3 on 13, 5 on 10c, 10c, 12c, 13c, 50c on 10c,
1 colon 13c. Set of eight 50c
(Catalogue \$2.03)

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Salvador Bargains

The following packets contain both used and unused stamps.

In the description we itemize and mention certain stamps in each packet that are worth more than the price asked for the whole lot! So you know what you are buying:

Salvador Packet No. 10.

Contains 25 different Salvador postage stamps including mint copies of the following:

	Catalogue
1908 24c	\$0.24
26c	.25
50c	.60
100c	1.00

Total catalogue value of the packet according to Scott's 1912 catalogue is over \$3.00.

Salvador Packet No. 11.

Contains 25 different Salvador official and unpaid stamps including mint copies of the following:

	Catalogue
1908 15c brown and black	\$0.18
24c rose and black	.25
50c orange and black	.50
109c blue and black	1.00

The total catalogue value of this packet according to Scott's 1912 catalogue is over \$3.00.

Salvador Packet No. 12.

Contains 25 different Salvador postage stamps including regular issues, provisionals, officials, and unpaids, among which are the following varieties:

	Catalogue
1907, 10c on 6c rose	\$0.25
1909, 1c on "15 Septiembre"	.50
1910, Official 100c (792)	1.00
1911, " 1 colon on 13c	1.00

The total contents of this packet priced by Scott's 1912 catalogue is over \$5.00.

The stamps in the three packets described above are all different, and catalogued by Scott's 1912 catalogue over \$11.00.

Salvador Packet No. 13.

Contains no Seebeck sets, a very fine line of Salvador postage stamps, 125 varieties, including provisionals, officials, unpaids,—many unused. Among the contents may be mentioned the following:

No.	Catalogue
158b, 15c on 24c inverted	\$5.00
Provisionals 1905 Overprinted.	
351 Block of 4, 10c on 6c rose	1.00
363-366 High values 1908	2.10
374-375 On both papers	1.00
402-414 1912 issue complete	2.33
776-770 High value officials	2.08
792 1908, 100c Official	1.00
793-800 Officials complete	2.03

Altogether the catalogue value of the 125 varieties in this packet is over \$25.00.
Price \$6.25.

This packet is not different than

Nos. 10, 11 and 12. Most of the stamps in those packets being also included in this one. This is the best packet of Salvador stamps for a collector to buy. Compare the catalogue value with our price!

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Stamp Exchange

The following Special Items are on hand, and may be ordered and charged to the account of any member of The Stamp Exchange who has a credit balance.

Parties desiring to purchase any of these stamps for cash will be allowed suitable discounts. Send a list of what is wanted and the stamps will be sent on approval or quotations made.

* Indicates unused

Catalogue
Price

* U. S. War Envelopes

With whole corner or entire

Catalogue No.	
*1814-1c dark red	6.00
*1815-2c	8.50
*1819-12c	1.25
*1820-15c	1.75
*1821-24c	2.25
*1822-30c	3.50
*1839-2c light red	3.50
*1842-10c	7.50
*1845-12c	5.00
*1846-1c light red on amber paper	75.00
Danish West Indies 14c	15.00
Siam 1907-10 Ticals green	3.00
" 20 "	6.00
" 40 "	9.00
" 1908-10 Ticals (Horseman)	3.00
" 20 "	5.00
" 40 "	10.00
All with postal cancellation	
*Portugal 1910, 200 reis	1.00
" 300 "	1.40
" 500 "	2.00
" 1000 "	3.00
Canal Zone 1904, 5c blue	2.50
" 10c yellow	3.00
Canada, Reg. (151a) 2c vermilion, block of 4 mint	1.20
Salvador 1896, 15 on 24c inverted (158a) mint	5.00
Costa Rica, Official 1903, 2c Prov. (244b) errors used	7.50
Turkey 1874, 10pa., imperf. (38c) mint	3.50
Mozambique Co. 1011 "Republica" 500r (88) cancelled	.90
Mozambique Co. 1911 "Republica" 700r (89) cancelled	1.25
Fernando Po., 1900-50c on 20c olive brown (Scott's No. 88f.) unused	\$05.00
(Gibbons' No. 122a)	10.00
A fine copy used on original cover	5.00
Single used copy	3.75
Egypt (Soudan) "Army Service", No. 820, 5 piastres, a fine used copy	5.00
(Scott's unused price)	\$ 9.00
(Gibbons' " 8.75)	
(Kohl's " 10.00)	

We have thousands of dollars worth of other stamps of this class available for sale or exchange

THE STAMP EXCHANGE,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

The Stamp Exchange

The following new members have recently been added to the roll:

No.	Name and Locality.
2216	Macmillan, Rev. D. (So. Africa.)
2127	Perez, A. (Cuba.)
2218	Emery, Walter (Canal Zone.)
2219	Willard, H. G. (Wis.)
2220	Bosina, E. (Italy.)
2221	Gaspar, Capt. J. C. (Portuguese Indies.)
2222	Chase, J. T. (N. C.)
2223	Ping, C. C. (China)
2224	Laurz, H. W. (La.)

Old Accounts Revived.

685 Mackwitz, (Ind.)

The mutual organization has been in existence and successful operation for about fifteen years.

It furnishes its members the means of increasing their stamp collections without the outlay of money, if they have good duplicates to exchange.

Further information will be furnished upon request.

Stamps in the Exchange

Catalogue value of Exchange Books brought forward from last report published week ending Aug. 17	\$103,186.85
Books entered week ending October 19	2,227.89
	\$105,414.74
Books retired in same period	\$ 1,116.50
	\$104,298.24
Stock and Books not numbered	\$ 98,175.90
	\$202,474.14

"An equitable system of Exchange whereby a stamp collector may increase his stamp collection, without the outlay of cash"—was our original declaration—and it has been an unqualified success.

Its value to collectors in foreign countries, who may exchange their accumulated surplus, for single stamps of all countries is very great.

The system contemplates giving "class for class."

If you believe that "The Stamp Exchange" can be of use to you, take the trouble to **write us a letter** and tell us how. If you have stamps to

dispose of tell us what they are.

For General Collectors

The Stamp Exchange is designed to serve General Collections, and those whose interests are confined to special or limited lines are not encouraged to participate.

Many of the clients of the exchange are auction lot buyers who find the system a good means of handling their duplicates.

Those who buy stamp collections and transfer what they need find the Exchange useful to them in disposing of surplus.

Dealers often exchange high-priced stamps and stock that they cannot use with their clients for stock more easily sold.

How to Prepare.

Stamps to be exchanged should be hinged in approval books, priced in ink, below the stamp.

Scott's Catalogue (last edition) being the usual basis of exchange. Special Exchange with foreign members may be conducted upon the basis of Gibbons, Senf, Kohl, Y. & T., Galvez or any Standard catalogue.

The Exchange furnishes approval books, but does not insist upon its own books being used.

Damaged stamps and cheap varieties less than 5 cents each should be omitted. The value of the exchange books are not limited, but the minimum charge for insurance is 25 cents, and 1 per cent of value in excess of \$25.00.

The Insurance of 1 per cent gross is accumulated as a fund and surplus for the guarantee against loss of every kind in connection with the exchange.

The commission of the Exchange is 10 per cent of the value of all stamps disposed of and the commission and insurance is taken in stamps.

All stamps submitted to the Exchange are subject to approval and return if not satisfactory.

Stamps must be well hinged, must not lap over each other, and must be priced in ink.

Exchange Credits.

The full credit is given to members when their books are retired and returned. To save time and to facili-

tate business, a "preliminary credit" is allowed on account immediately upon receipt of the book, in case it is justified.

For instance, a member sends in an Exchange book valued \$100.00, which is about the average. He is allowed a "preliminary credit" of an amount varying from \$10.00 to \$75.00, according to the desirability of the stamps his book contains.

The reason The Stamp Exchange has been such a great success, is because we can give such a large range of stock for selection.

A collector who secures with us a \$50 or \$100 credit, may have \$500, \$1,000 or even \$2,000 submitted to him to select from. He has no reason to complain of quality or condition of special specimens, because the privilege of selection is with him, and he may take only what he likes and leave the rest. Out of the range given to select from he is sure to be satisfied. The Stamp Exchange has never failed to satisfy any reasonable member.

The clerical labor involved makes it impossible for us to handle cheap stamps, or petty lots. The 10 per cent commission upon which we work makes it necessary that \$25.00 selections should be the minimum in opening an account.

The Exchange is not an eleemosynary institution for the benefit of the needy.

It is not a place to have want list filled in exchange for all kinds of junk.

It is not a place for the disposal of packet and mixture surplus.

It is for the collector of intelligence who has something of value to exchange.

Books less than \$25.00 in value are not solicited. The average book is \$100.00 or more.

The Exchange has numerous clients who keep from five hundred to a thousand dollars worth circulating all the time.

Consignments of from three to eight thousand dollars are by no means unusual.

There are very few dealers in the U. S. that do a larger cash business than the Stamp Exchange, and it has been in continuous and successful operation for over fifteen years.

When writing for further information, tell us in what way you think the Exchange could be of service to you and we will apply our advice to your particular case.

The Deposit System

A popular and growing system in connection with the Exchange is the Deposit Book plan.

Stamps accepted by the Exchange are immediately credited in a little deposit book (like a savings bank book) at 89 per cent of catalogue value.

This system is very convenient for members who have stamps in quantity and do not want to go to the trouble of mounting and pricing.

To those who have not grasped "The Stamp Exchange Idea," the possibilities of our system are not fully appreciated.

The stamp holdings in the world are of immense value, and over 99 per cent of all the rare stamps in existence are in the hands of collectors or those who are not in the dealer class.

When this is considered the possibilities of any good Exchange system may become more clear.

Important Publicity

Mekeel's News and Trade Circular has published the first of a series of popular stamp articles, prepared by Mr. Mekeel for the Stamp and Coin Value Co., Publishers, who will handle them in connection with other syndicated matter in leading newspapers and magazines throughout the country during the season of 1912-13.

These articles are prepared for the general reader, and their circulation will be several million. They will have the effect of stimulating the interest in stamp collecting and the results are sure to be beneficial to the pursuit.

STAMPS WE GIVE FREE!

15 Canadian and Ten India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list, Postage Two Cents Extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets, Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different except those marked mixed. Agents Wanted 50%

17 Tunis	25	1000 Foreign	1 99	1000 Mixed Canada	28
14 Sweden	03	1500 "	4 79	1000 " U. S.	60
50 Sweden	40	2000 "	7 42	1000 " Italy	27
10 Siam	25	3000 "	21 60	1000 " Swiss	42
20 Brazil	14	4000 "	49 00	1000 " Holland	42
100 Asia	60	Great Bargains		1000 " France	39
100 Africa	65	above		1000 " Ht. Col's	25
40 Haiti	17	50 Persia	89	1000 " Denmark	47
15 India	01	100 Persia	1 80	1004 " Spain	42
40 Japan	05	125 Persia	2 75	1000 " Russia	48
100 U. S.	20	150 Persia	3 75	3 Seychells	08
50 Cuba	49	200 Persia	7 99	10 Mauritius	15
100 "	2 39	8 Liberia	19	15 Luxemburg	11
127 "	3 24	19 Hawaii	99	20 Newfoundland	1 00
75 Turkey	84	15 Finland	12	50 Australia	09
19 Liberia	1 00	5 Bermuda	08	50 French Col's	34
40 Liberia	5 00	7 Barbados	12	100 "	1 00
25 Siam	74	15 Iceland	50	150 "	4 00
100 U. S.	20	40 Uruguay	1 00	200 "	1 00
50 Spain	11	40 Paraguay	1 00	100 Portugal Col's	1 40
10 Brazil	03	40 Haiti	1 00	150 British Col's	60
10 Peru	04	200 U. S.	1 39		
500 Foreign	59	1000 U. S. Foreign	13		

Postage 2c extra. Remit in Stamps, Bills or Money Order.
MARKS STAMP CO. TORONTO, CANADA

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Etc.

of Philatelic Journal of America, published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is made in duplicate, and delivered by the publisher to the St. Louis postmaster, who sends one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retains the other in the files of the St. Louis Post Office.

Name of **Editor**, Charles Haviland Mekeel. Postoffice address, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Name of **Managing Editor**, same. Postoffice address, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Name of **Business Manager**, same. Postoffice address, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Name of **Publisher**, Stamp Security Co. (a corporation; capital \$100,000). Postoffice address, Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Owners: (Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.)

N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.; W. A. Funk, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Locher, St. Paul, Minn.; A. M. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel, S. Klein, K. M. Schultz, St. Louis, Mo.

Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: **None.**

STAMP SECURITY CO.,

C. H. Mekeel,

Managing Director.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 21st day of November, 1912.

I. M. BOHANNAN,

Notary Public.

(My commission expires Aug. 8th, 1916.)

An Unusual Discount

Seventy-five per cent from Scott's 1912 catalogue on stamps priced from 50c to \$5.00 each is unusual.

We have an approval book of between two and three hundred dollars' worth of genuine foreign postage stamps, all being in perfect condition that we will submit to responsible parties at 75 per cent discount. The stamps average \$1.00 each; there are some 50c and 75c; also some from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

If you are collecting all regular issues, why not look over this book?

It is only recommended to General Collectors.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

Press Publicity Law

A case will come before the Supreme Court in which the law affecting publishers will be involved December 2; the constitutionality of the law will probably be decided at that time.

The New York "World" in speaking of the law says:

"We are opposed to the newspaper law sneaked through Congress as a rider to the Postoffice Bill only because we believe that this matter has no legitimate relation to the postal service and that the Government's inquisitorial powers over users of the United States mail should not be extended....."

The opposition by the press to the law, the "Literary Digest" observes:

"Is not that they have anything to hide, but it is rather because the law is inquisitorial and contrary to the free spirit of American institutions."

"The press generally find it to be a foolish and futile measure, which abridges the freedom of the press and accomplishes no good, and which they think the courts will find unconstitutional as soon as a promised test-case comes to trial."

The Postmaster General stated before a Senate Committee, that—

"The only possible service to be rendered by such a provision would be the identification of the owners and writers of newspapers and periodicals, in order to hold them for contractual obligations or for libelous printed matter, both of which would be matters under the jurisdiction of the State and not the Federal authority."

We have no objections to complying with the law, except as it places a matter in the hands of the P. O. Department that does not concern them at all. The New York "Evening Post" observes:

"If the Government can pry into business solely out of curiosity, and not for any reason directly connected with the proper conduct of the business, what private business is likely to be safe? And surely no one will assert that the Constitution intended that any agency of the Government should be used as a club to make certain users of the mails reveal their business affairs."

A clause in the Act would appear to exempt philatelic publications, if they could be classed as scientific publications.

The proviso reads as follows:

"Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to religious, fraternal, temperance, and scientific, or other similar publications."

Although a philatelic journal is clearly exempt under the above proviso, being a publication of a scientific character, we have no objections at all to furnishing the information that is called for, and have published and filed the form in accordance with the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Many Advantages

In the September "Stamp Collector" (Birmingham, England), **Stamp Collecting** is declared to be a hobby with many excellent advantages, among which is the remunerative feature, "no matter what branch of collecting is adopted, if judicious care is observed in purchasing selections, and fancy prices are left severely alone. The growing numbers of collectors and the corresponding increase in the demand for stamps, especially for those issues whose supply is limited, ensures not only that the money invested is safe, but that a probable percentage of profit is realizable when breaking-up time occurs.

"In short, stamp collecting is so attractive and likeable, so fascinating and absorbing, so clean and dainty, so discursive and instructive, so accommodating and companionable, yet so remunerative, that it possesses the elements for satisfying the tastes of all sorts and conditions of men, and commands the premier position among the many hobbies that attempt to rival it in popular favor.

"Happy the man who has a hobby! Thrice happy the man who has a hobby which, like Philately, yields such pleasure, satisfaction, and charm, and such social and educational advantages, in addition to its possible financial profit!"

A Fine Line of Foreign Stamps

at 10 to 25% discount. Precancels and U. S. stamps a specialty. Wanted—Precancels and U. S. in lots. References:

SHAMOKIN STAMP CO.,

Shamokin, Pa.

BRITISH COLONIALS

	Cat.	Net
*15 Rhodesia, 2d bistre brown, on Cape	\$1.00	\$.50
*46 " 4d blue, on Cape	1.50	.75
*1905 " 1d, 2½d, 5d, 1sh	.93	.60
*50 Cape, 1sh, blue green	2.50	1.50
*36 " 5d claret	1.50	.80
*59 O. R. C., 6d ultra R. R. I.	1.25	.65
*60 " 1sh on 5sh green	.75	.50
*2 " 6d carmine rose	1.00	.60
*47 " 2½ on 3 ultra, V. R. I.	1.50	1.00
*50 " 6d carmine rose	0.50	.375
*186 Transvaal, 2sh, 6d heliotrope and green, V. R. I.	1.25	.70
*187 Transvaal, 5sh slate blue, V. R. I.	7.50	4.25
*188 " 10sh red brown	5.00	3.00

HERBERT H. A. FOX & CO.,

Oswego, N. Y.

U. S. A.

Proof of the Pudding

In the \$2.00 mixture of one thousand stamps which I bought from the Schuster sale I found one hundred forty-five varieties, cataloging \$6.59, that I could use in my own collection of 2,500 varieties, so that the investment was not very bad for me and I am pleased with the lot, as I now have some duplicates to exchange.

Just for the curiosity I kept tab on the lot and give you the information tabulated as follows: (You will see that there were 1,179 instead of 1,000 as advertised).

199—1 cent	\$ 1.99
615—2 cents	12.30
226—3 cents	6.78
62—4 cents	2.48
36—5 cents	1.80
18—6 cents	1.08
6—8 cents	.48
10—10 cents	1.00
1—12 cents	.12
1—15 cents	.15
1—20 cents	.20
2—25 cents	.50
1—35 cents	.35
1—50 cents	.50

1179 \$29.73

Inasmuch as we guaranteed that the \$2.00 mixture of approval sheet stamps from the Schuster stock should catalogue at least \$30.00 we sent this customer a good 25c stamp to make good our guarantee and we do this every time that it is necessary. Some of the purchasers have reported, however, that the catalogue value was in excess of the guarantee.

The above described mixture is the one advertised on Page 137 of this Journal.

The Entire Stock of the
E. J. SCHUSTER STAMP CO.,
Has Been Purchased.

As fast as this immense stock can be fully inventoried this important **SALE** will go on. Millions of Mixed Stamps, a great line of cheap sets and packets will be closed out regardless of value. When it is considered that the Schuster stock contained the stocks of both the

Miller-McCormack Stamp Co.

and the

Standard Stamp Company of St. Louis

the importance of this sale may be realized.

The Offers made in this number of the Journal ought not to be lightly considered. They are genuine bargains that may never appear again.

This is a **Genuine Clearing Sale**. The purchasers of this stock deal only in **rare** stamps and are closing out this magnificent accumulation regardless of cost.

When this Stock is sold, that ends the matter. Where could you find similar bargains? **It is a chance of a Life Time!**

U. S. PACKETS

These Packets are Mixed and Contain Duplicates.

PACKET NO. 1 Contains 300 mixed U. S. stamps, postage, revenue and cut square envelopes, over 50 varieties..... **Post Free 50c**

PACKET NO. 2 Contains 500 mixed U. S. stamps, over 75 varieties, including postage, revenue and cut square envelopes..... **Post Free 75c**

PACKET NO. 3 Contains 750 mixed U. S. stamps, over 100 varieties, including postage, revenue and cut square envelopes..... **Post Free \$1.00**

PACKET NO. 4 Contains over 1000 of our Great U. S. Mixture of U. S. postage, revenue stamps and cut square envelopes (weight 4 ounces)..... **Post Free 25c**

(Eight cents extra for postage if sealed.)

PACKET NO. 5 Contains between 5000 and 8000 stamps from our Great U. S. Mixture of U. S. postage, revenue stamps and cut square envelopes (weight 1 pound). Sent by mail unsealed..... **Post Free \$1.00**

PACKET NO. 6 Contains 300 good U. S. postage and revenue stamps, also cut square envelopes, over 150 being entirely different varieties..... **Post Free \$2.00**

PACKET NO. 7 Contains 500 good U. S. stamps, over 200 varieties including postage and revenue stamps, cut square envelopes, U. S. Departments, Dues, Newspaper stamps, 1c Postal Savings Official, a **Bargain Lot**..... **Post Free \$5.00**

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

The Great U.S. Mixture

Containing several millions of **U. S. postage stamps**, cut square envelopes, some revenues and other U. S. lines. Most of them were accumulated between 1867 and 1887, although a big lot of Columbian (Worlds Fair) commemorative stamps and envelopes were added to the mixture. There are no current, and very few of the recent common issues in this mixture.

The stamps were collected by people who were deluded in the impression that they were to accomplish some great good and charitable purpose by getting a million. **They have never been picked over or sorted.**

We do not recommend them as a prize packet or a gamble, but for anyone who can use a good mixture of cheap U. S. postage and cut square envelope stamps nothing better exists.

1000 ordinary stamps weigh 2 ounces, but on account of the fact that there are a good many cut square envelopes with large margins and some stamps may not be wholly detached from paper, **we weigh out 4 ounces for 1000**, although these 4 ounce packages run very much over 1000.

At 25c per 4 ounce package post free, this mixture is practically given away.

One pound of same \$1.00 post free.

Buy at least a pound, and do it quick! These stamps will not last long and this is a **closing out Sale**.

We will prepay the pound package (9c postage) with unperforated U. S. stamps in blocks worth much more than face. Orders mailed the day of receipt, remittances immediately refunded when the lot is closed out.

Cheap Sets of United States Postage Stamps

Lightly Postmarked Stamps

Issues 1851 to 1887 (all prior to 1890 issue) carefully selected, mounted on a sheet and marked with catalogue numbers, the study and classification without the stamps are worth the price 20 varieties (Catalogue 60c)	Net \$.42
1890 Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, (Catalogue 15c)	.10
Columbian Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, (Catalogue 37c)	.20
1894-5 Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, (Catalogue 12c)	.08
1898-9 Issue, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15c (Catalogue 14c)	.10
1902-3 Issue, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 50c (Catalogue 34c)	.17
1908-9 Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 50c and three Commemoratives (Catalogue 47c)	.20
The above 76 different U. S. Stamps, carefully chosen and selected, Cataloging \$2.19 sent post free	\$1.10

Unused Mint U. S. Stamps

Unused mint copies of U. S. stamps including the Columbian, Trans-Mississippi, Pan American and Jamestown Commemorative issues, usually sell at 10% Discount from Catalogue quotations, which are low.

 We offer these unused mint stamps at **25% discount**, and will send selections on approval to collectors who send a **deposit** of from \$1.00 to \$10.00 (\$5.00 is the usual deposit). After this Special Sale is closed the usual 10% discount will prevail, **Act at Once!**

During This Sale

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wholesale

Mixtures of Approval Sheet Stock

We have been filling orders for "1000 mixtures" from the **Schuster Stock** ever since the Sale was announced.

We offered to sell:—

Mixtures of "Approval Sheet Stock" Clean and well selected, at the rate of **\$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 per 1000.**

EVERY LOT A BARGAIN

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded on this sale.

We still continue this offer.

Many orders for each of the eight grades have been received. The most popular mixtures were those at **\$2.00, \$5.00, and \$10.00 per 1000.**

The Mixture at \$2.00 per 1000

This mixture includes, clean nice selected foreign postage stamps from **all parts of the world**, cataloging from 1c to 50c each. The total catalogue value of each 1000 mixtures cannot possibly be less than \$30.00 by Scott's 1912 catalogue even excluding any 1c stamps that may be in the lot. Any purchaser that sorts, mounts and prices this mixture, and finds it does not equal our guarantee, will be given **free** stamps that will bring the catalogue value up to full \$30.00.

The Mixture at \$5.00 per 1000

This mixture has been very popular. It is probably due to the fact that the Schuster Co. have been famous for a very liberal special bargain of 1000 stamps for \$5.00. We may tell you this lot has lost none of its virtue in this sale. It is a very choice lot of stamps from their approval sheet stock and will catalogue not less than \$75.00 by Scott's 1912 catalogue. They are all **foreign postage stamps**, guaranteed and in good condition.

The Mixture at \$10.00 per 1000

This mixture of the higher priced stamps from the approval sheets of the Schuster Stock is simply marvelous value for the money. A thousand of these stamps catalogued by Scott's 1912 catalogue, by a purchase priced so much over **\$150.00** that we do not hesitate to set that figure for our **guarantee**. Any purchase who fails to find one hundred and fifty dollars worth catalogue value will be supplied additional stamps to make that figure good.

Choice well selected stock of genuine foreign postage stamps.

The 3 Mixtures Described above are Different Enough to appeal to the same buyer if he is seeking **great variety and extraordinary value. Think of it! 3000** Fine Foreign Postage stamps, all genuine, carefully selected, such as dealer's send on approval at 25% and 50% discount. **Priced by Scott's 1912 Standard Catalogue over \$255.00** (guaranteed correct value). Offered in this Great Sale for **\$17.00**. Lose no time, they will not last very long even though the stock is large.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

WONDERFUL MIXED PACKETS

(They Contain Duplicates)



PACKET NO. 24—Contains over 500 stamps from all parts of the world, including Zanzibar, German East Africa, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, Montenegro, series of six Cyprus King Edward Heads, Philippine Islands set of U. S. A., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 20 and 30c, U. S. Postal Savings Official Mail, 1c, 2c and 10c. This is a fine mixture of stamps cataloging from 1c to 25c each. The different varieties are worth much more than the price of the mixture, and good duplicates are always handy for exchange and trade. . . . **Price \$1.50**

PACKET NO. 25—Contains over 2000 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world including French and Portuguese Congo, Philippine Islands (regular and O. B. issue), China, Salvador, Egypt (Camel Soudan), Newfoundland, Labuan and North Borneo (Monkey Stamps). **A Bonanza Lot.** One collector found over 500 varieties in his packet, another reported 424 different. We



guarantee 300 but there are really many more. A fine lot for a beginner who wants a big packet. And we certainly give a big dollar's worth with this packet. (If you want it to be sealed, add 10c postage). We usually send it in a patent mailing envelope. . . . **Price \$1.00**



PACKET NO. 26—Contains a mixture of 800 stamps from parts of the world, between 35 and 400 different varieties, including 14 varieties of Argentine including the 30c orange 1896, 10 varieties each of Costa Rica, Guatemala and Salvador. A very cheap and useful packet. . . . **Price 75c**

PACKET NO. 27—Contains a mixture of 1000 Foreign Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, over 500 being different varieties. A fine packet for a beginner, and one that never fails to give good satisfaction either to dealer or collector. . . . **Price \$1.60**



PACKET NO. 28—Contains over 300 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, over 125 different varieties. A great bargain. . . . **Price 25c**



PACKET NO. 29—Contains over 500 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, over 50 different varieties. . . . **Price 40c**

PACKET NO. 30—Contains over 200 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, between 75 and 100 varieties. . . . **Price 15c**

PACKET NO. 31—Contains over 150 Foreign Stamps from all parts of the world, between 30 and 50 varieties. . . . **Price 10c**

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

PACKET NO. 32—Contains 1000 Foreign Postage stamps, including twenty or more stamps that are priced in Scott's 1912 edition catalogue from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. Among which may be mentioned:—Hayti, unpaid 2c black with red surcharge, priced \$3.00; Salvador 1908, 100c turquoise blue and black, both regular and official 1910, 100c,



Official, 1911, 1 colon on 13c brown, all of which are priced \$1.00 each; Cucuta (a city in Santander) 1 ctvo. and 5 ctvos., Provisionals issued by Gen'l A. B. Fernandez, priced \$3.00 and \$1.00 respectively; Mexico 1879-82, Juarez issue, 50c, 85c and 100c thick paper, 25c, 50c, 100c black and 100c orange, priced \$3.00; Panama, 2c on 50c inverted surcharge (No. 182d), priced \$2.00; Bolivar 1903, 5 pesos and 10 pesos and many other good stamps. The total catalogue value of the 1000 stamps in this packet are guaranteed to be over \$150.00. It is a profitable purchase for either a collector or dealer and should not be overlooked... **Price \$10.00**



PACKET NO. 33—Contains 1000 Foreign Postage stamps, including some very good stamps, cataloging from 50c to \$2.50 each. Among which may be mentioned: Colombia, 20c, both Nos. 161 and 255, each of which are priced \$2.50; A Block of Four Mexico, Nos. 232 and 238, priced \$5.00; Some good Salvador, Panama and old Mexicans, Costa Rica 25c, Germany 3 marks and a grand mixture from all parts of the world. The total catalogue value of the 1000 stamps in this packet are guaranteed to be over \$75.00. I is just as good a bargain for a collector as for a dealer... **Price \$5.00**



PACKET NO. 34—Contains 1000 Foreign Postage stamps from all parts of the world, including some very good ones. The guaranteed catalogue value of the 1000 stamps in this packet being over \$30.00 makes it a safe and popular investment for either collector or dealer... **Price \$2 00**



PACKET NO. 35—Contains 1000 U. S. Postage and Revenue stamps, including some Postage Due, Department, Official, Cut Square Envelopes and Telegraph stamps. A bargain for either a collector or dealer...

Satisfaction guaranteed or refund.... **Price \$5.00**

PACKET NO. 36—Contains a fine mixture of 300 Postage stamps of the better sorts including Canal Zone 1909, 8c (reading up); Salvador 1907, 10c on 6c rose (provisional); Philippine Revolutionary stamps, 1 mil., unperforated and perforated (the latter cataloging 50c), 2c and 8c Certificado, which are the famous "Aguinaldo stamps K. K. K."; Dominican Republic varieties, Swiss, Jubilee of Universal Postal Union, also 3 francs of 1907; U. S. Hudson-Fulton 2c unperforated, U. S. 1902, 1c unperforated with Schermack III, hyphen hole separation, single and in pair; Paraguay; Central American (no Seebeck's) Philippine Islands regular issue and "O. B.". A Bargain...



Price \$1.00

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Montenegro at War.



PACKET NO. 37—Contains a fine mixture of Postage stamps, including a series of Montenegro 1907 issue, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50p., 1, 2 and 5kr., bearing the portrait of the grand old Mountain King who has now declared war upon Turkey. The above set is priced \$2.17 in current catalogue. There are also five varieties of the new Waterloo issue for Salvador and a complete set of the provisional series of officials issued in 1911, 1

3 on 13, 5 on 10c, 10c, 12c, 13, 50 on 10c, 1 colon on 13c (eight varieties, catalogued \$2.03). This packet is a bargain for any collector, even the stamps we have mentioned are worth the price and "there are others", altogether 500 stamps.

Price \$1.65

PACKET NO. 38—Contains a choice lot of the Camel stamps of Soudan (Egypt), Triangular Liberia, Surcharged Canal Zone and Maps of Panama, some fine French and German Colonies, a fine packet of 150 stamps, good collectors value regardless of the duplicates

Price \$1.00



PACKET NO. 39—C o n-

tains 1000 Foreign Postage stamps.

A very fine mixture for a small

dealer. Stamps from Europe, Asia,

Africa, North, South and Central America and the

Islands of the Seas. A superb mix-

ture. (No rubbish.)

Price \$1.00

PACKET NO. 40—Contains a fine mixture of 300 postage stamps of better sorts, including the following: **Montenegro**, Postage Due 1907, 5, 10, 25 and 50 para, also the 1907 A. R. 25 para, olive green. **Panama** 1906, 1c on 20c, 2c on 50c, 5c on 1 peso (catalogued 30c), **Persia** 1891, 5 kran, (catalogued \$2.00), King George Newfoundland, Denmark, old Cuba and a good general line.

A Bargain

Price \$1.00

PACKET NO. 41—Contains a 1000 well Mixed

Foreign Postage Stamps, quite suitable for a Dealer or Collector who has opportunities to exchange. Stamps from Europe, Asia, Africa, North, South, Central America and the Islands of the various Oceans. The catalogue value is guaranteed to exceed \$30.00 which makes it an attractive bargain.

Price \$2.00



C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

U. S. STAMPS AT WHOLESALE

Orders from this list of less than \$1.00 are respectfully declined. All stamps sent post free and lots of over \$5.00 registered without expense.

During the Schuster Sale we will use imperforate and stamps with scarce special perforations on our mail matter.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1851 3c red (See Special List, on Page 81).....	\$	\$	\$
1857 3c red (See Special List).....			
1861 3c rose (See Special List).....			
1867 3c embossed 11x13.....	.40	3.00	
3c embossed 9x13.....	.20	1.50	
1869 3c Locomotive.....	.25		
1870-79 1c ultramarine, light and dark grey blue, blue and shades, soft and hard paper, mixed (No re-engraved).....	.15	1.00	7.50
1870-73 2c brown, red brown and dark brown, mixed.....	.30	2.00	
1870-82 3c green, yellow green, dark green, soft and hard paper, re-engraved etc. unsorted.. (10,000.....\$5.00)	.05	.20	1.00
1879 2c vermilion.....	.05	.35	
1882 1c grey blue, ultramarine.....	.05	.30	2.00
10c brown, yellow brown.....	.08	.75	
1883 2c brown (red and orange shade).....		.10	.50
1887 2c green.....		.10	.40
(10,000.....\$3.00)			
1c ultramarine.....	.05	.15	
1890 1c blue.....		.06	.20
1893 Columbian, 1c blue.....		.10	.65
(10,000.....\$4.75)			
Columbian, 2c violet.....		.05	.20
(10,000.....\$1.75)			
1894-95 3c purple.....	.05	.40	
4c dark brown.....		.25	2.00
5c chocolate.....		.25	
8c puce.....	.05	.60	
10c green.....		.25	
1898 4c orange brown.....		.25	
5c blue.....		.15	
10c orange brown.....		.20	
15c olive.....	.20		
1898 Trans-Miss. 1c green.....	.08	.70	
" " 2c copper.....	.05	.25	
1901 Pan American 1c.....	.08	.70	
" " 2c.....	.05	.35	
" " 4c.....	.30	2.50	
1902 2c carmine (No. 301).....		.20	1.25
6c claret.....	.08	.70	
8c violet black.....	.05	.45	
15c olive green.....	.15		
50c orange.....	.50		
1904 Louisiana Purchase 1c.....	.01	.70	
" " 2c.....	.05	.35	
1907 Jamestown 1c.....	.08	.70	
" " 2c.....	.05	.35	
1908 15c pale ultramarine.....	.15		
50c pale violet.....	.80		
Special delivery, 10c orange.....	.30		
10c blue (1894-5).....	.10	.75	
10c ultramarine (1902).....	.10	.75	
*10c green, unused.....	1.25		
Cut Square Envelopes, 2c Columbian.....		.08	.35

Note Great Price Reductions

C. H. MEKEEL

R. F. D. 29

St. Louis, Mo.

OPPORTUNITY U. S. Machine Perforations

To clear out, certain items **only during this sale**, the following offers are made. These offers are made particularly for dealers, but collectors orders will be filled at same prices. After this special lot is gone, the net prices in our Check List will prevail.

It is an opportunity of the moment!

Mint Pairs



Schermack No. 3

1 Pair 3 Pairs

1902, 1c green (various shades)	.10	.25
1903, 2c carmine (light)	.12	.30
1903, 2c dark carmine lake	.20	.50
1908, 2c carmine (2 mm)	.15	.35
1908, 4c brown (2 mm)	.75	2.00
1908, 4c brown (3 mm)	.75	2.00



U. S. Auto Vending No. 1

1903, 2c light carmine	\$.75	\$2.00
1908, 1c green	.75	.25
1908, 2c carmine	.15	.40
1908, 3c violet	.50	1.25
1908, 4c brown	.50	1.25
1909, 2c Lincoln	.25	.60



No. 1



No. 2

Brinkerhoff

No. 1

1909, 2c Lincoln	\$1.25	\$3.00
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No. 2

1903, 2c dark carmine lake	.50	1.00
1908, 2c carmine	.20	.50
1908, 3c violet	.75	1.85
1909, 2c Lincoln	.25	.60
1909, 2c Alaska	.35	1.00

These prices are to clear out a stock, limited for this sale only. Our regular prices in Check List are not affected thereby. Money will be refunded on orders received too late.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

"American New Issue House"

Perfection new issues on approval at net prices.

No better approval sheets are sent out by anyone at home or abroad.

First class references absolutely necessary.

FEDERAL STAMP CO., Ltd.

Astoria, - - - Oregon

BRITISH COLONIALS

200 varieties, adhesive postage only, including Malta, Morocco Agencies, East Africa and Uganda 11 Straits, 12 Cape, Sierra Leone, Grenada, Cyprus, nearly 50 kinds of Australia, (inc. 6d. & 1s.) Soudan, Rhodesia, So. Nigeria, 11 Transvaal, several Newfoundland, Malay, Tigers, 8 Hong Kong, several Br. Guiana and Mauritius, Price \$1.00 The good condition of this packet will surprise you. Choice approvals at 60% discount.

VERNON P. PIERCE & CO.
MANCHESTER, - - - MICH.

Tiffany's 1895 Address

TIFFANY'S 1895 ADDRESS.

We have a few copies of a rare pamphlet (16 pages), "Address of President John K. Tiffany, delivered before the tenth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association, August 13, 1895, at Clayton, New York." Post free 30c.

We have a few copies of this pamphlet which we have been urged to supply to members of the association. Attention was recently called to it, by the copy in Mr. Stone's private library, which was exhibited and mentioned during the recent convention in Springfield, Mass.

The address was placed in type for publication in our Weekly Stamp News at the time, but was not published, having been suppressed "in interest of Peace and Harmony." After seventeen years there is no occasion for suppression and as a few copies were printed before the type was distributed, they may as well be available to members of the Association who are interested.

Mr. Tiffany had been grievously attacked and traduced by enemies of the Association and his reply was manly and fair. The result of the election demonstrated Mr. Tiffany's great popularity with the members, as he received 711 votes, and the largest number of votes cast for any director by individual votes of members, exclusive of accumulative voting.

The following from the opening paragraphs of the eloquent discourse will give some idea of its general character:

"It is good for us to be here, for not only are the physical atmospheres of our cities sometimes vitiated by elements that discolor and deteriorate our stamps, but too often their social, moral and business atmospheres are freighted with agencies that work wondrous transformations in the things we see and do, and this bath of purer oxygen and water, of Nature's mixing, may be as efficacious in somewhat restoring the normal appearance of these as the peroxide of hydrogen in bringing back the natural color of the discolored stamp.

"It is good for us to be here. So widely are we separated the greater part of the year not only by distance,

but by the varying conditions that surround us in our homes and in our business occupations so foreign to the one tie that binds us together, are the forces to which our hearts and brains usually vibrate, so little is there of that magnetism of personal contact to blend all in harmonious action and to stimulate all to united exertion in our cause, so wrong are the impressions that we gather of each other's motives from the cold dead words that come to us on paper, read too often with little care and without the inspiration or interpretation of presence responding to presence, written or printed too often with small skill and less thought of possible misconstruction, conceived in one mood and relieved in another, making things done and said with the best intentions and a desire to better the Association to appear in the hasty and unreflecting perusal to be the promptings of ambition or unreasonable fault-finding, making things left undone and unsaid because to the knower of the facts they seemed unnecessary or inexpedient to say or do, to be set down as criminal neglect, making things harmless in their aspect, when in reality pernicious to our welfare to seem praiseworthy efforts for the general good, that did not some of us annually gather in these brief meetings, to see, to investigate, to judge and to speak for all, it might well come to pass that our Association would disintegrate and fall to pieces as link by link was corroded in the chain of good fellowship. And therefore it is good for us to be here, where through the speaking eye, the living voice, the hand grasping hand and heart answering to heart, we may read in a moment the true motives that inspire and have inspired each member and thus to us may be revealed as to those in that ancient story, who are the true disciples and who those are that are amongst us but not of us. Here, too, under the inspiration of a new transfiguration we may wish for the moment at least that we might build three tabernacles, one to Honesty, one to Peace and one to Good Fellowship."

Philatelic Printers' Ink

The opinion and sentiments of many of our readers, are expressed in the following words of one of the best known American collectors:

"Congratulations on the interesting and varied material published in your October number I find your extracts from the various foreign publications interesting and instructive. It is easier to get this information in this way than to read so many separate foreign papers."

From the Foreign Press

The British papers are full of the newly issued 1d, 2d and 3d stamps, which made their appearance quite unexpectedly. The 2d and 3d are of the same design; the 1d bears a strong family resemblance to them, although the head is considerably larger. They may be considered a great improvement on the former ½d and 1d stamps and if well printed ought to be acceptable to the British public. Presumably they are printed by Harrison & Son. At the same time the **Stamp Collectors Fortnightly** (No. 459) is the first, so far as we have seen, to illustrate the design chosen in the Junior Philatelic Society's competition and printed at the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition which will be past by the time our readers see this. The design is certainly quite pleasing and with good *taille-douce* engraving should furnish a very satisfactory stamp. The plate of this stamp was made by Messrs. Miller & Motley by means of their patented "Printex" process; the printing was done by Waterlow Bros. & Layton and the perforation by Grover & Co. We should rather say "plates," in the plural, for two have been made: one, containing 240 stamps, for typographic (surface) printing, the other, smaller one for *taille-douce* printing (recess or intaglio). Thus we shall be able to judge of the respective merits of the same design printed in both styles. This prize design is the work of Henry Schubert, of London. However, it is not the first prize design, as two others were selected as of equal merit: one by John Ashley, of Manchester, and one by Louis S. Rayner, of Wrexham. These

three were adjudged equally good and therefore the first and second prizes were divided between the three. Of course the Post Office Department, with the obstinacy peculiar to government institutions, went right ahead and picked out an entirely different design, without the remotest reference to the competition for a better design.

No. 9 of the **Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung** announces that within a few months a new set will appear for Denmark, bearing the portrait of King Christian X in admiral's uniform. The new set is to comprise 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 50 and 100 oere values; the new 5, 10 and 20 oere stamps in the figure design, lately issued, will therefore have but a brief life. The same paper, in common with several of the other European papers, illustrates the new Danish 5 kroner stamp, which bears a picture of the new General Post Office Building at Kjoebenhavn. It is rather a good-looking stamp, though a little too squat; it is engraved by a sort of etching process.

Probably many of us have at one time or another manfully resisted the temptation to use a stamp again that had already done service on a letter but had accidentally escaped cancellation. It is much to be feared, however, that not everybody is equally honest and no doubt our Uncle Samuel loses many a dollar by the reuse of such "unused" stamps, not to mention the many thousands of dollars lost through the use of cleaned stamps. In this connection the following paragraph from the same number of the **Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung** is of interest:

"The French Under-Secretary of State for the Post Office has called the attention of postmasters by circular letter to the fact that stamps are frequently too carelessly cancelled so that they can be used a second time by the public. At a Parisian sub-postoffice it was recently found that on a single day the stamps on 400 letters, i. e. .3 per cent of all letters received that day, had not been cancelled and it has been estimated on this basis that in Paris alone the

postoffice annually loses \$21,250 francs." This casts a sad reflection on the honesty of our French cousins, for it evidently takes it for granted that every one of these stamps is used again.

The October number of our sprightly contemporary, *The West-End Philatelist*, has just come to hand and springs a surprise on us which makes one sit up and wonder whether he has read correctly. Mr. Sefi, the editor, very properly heads his announcement "Discovery of what is undoubtedly the Greatest Philatelic Treasure existing," and it is doubtful if any one would take exception to his superlative when we learn that this treasure is nothing less than the actual copper plate from which the Post Office Mauritius stamps were printed! There can be no argument about his claim that this plate, for its size and weight, is the most valuable piece of copper in the world. Its dimensions are $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the size of a lady's visiting card, for engraving which it was no doubt intended. Both values are engraved on the same plate, the 1d at the left, the 2d at the right; the engraving is very clear and distinct. The plate had been preserved by a high official in Mauritius as a souvenir; it was inherited by his son, who kept it in a bank vault, and from him it was purchased by Mr. D. Field, who in turn sold it to Mr. Sydney Loder, the well-known British collector. However, Mr. Field secured permission to exhibit it at his stall at the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition, just closed, at which it undoubtedly was one of the gems of the first water. The editor indulges in some speculations as to its value, and while in the case of a unique specimen like this these must necessarily be largely guesswork, yet his estimate of 5,000 pounds sterling is probably not far from its real value, though he does not say what was paid for it. It is a surprise indeed that so valuable a piece should only now have come to light, sixty-five years after the issue of these two stamps. The plates of the "Post-Paid" stamps of Mauritius are also still in existence, but in the safekeeping of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; it would be appropriate indeed if the "Post Office" plate also could be placed in the same custody.

It is curious how printing plates travel on occasion. That the plate of the Post Office Mauritius should be

found in London is less curious than that the plate of the first issue 2 reales of Paraguay should lately have been found amongst the effects of a Parisian collector who died only a few months ago. The *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*, from which we take this information, adds that this collector used it to make reprints which differ from the originals only in the gum and in the paper being thinner; what has become of the plate since his date is not known, but at all events the market in Europe has been nooded with another reprint, differing in shade and by the thicker paper.

Down in Argentina they have caught the aviation fever and are raising money for an aerial fleet by all sorts of means. Among other schemes the committee which has taken charge of the collection of funds has issued a stamp which is reproduced in the same number of the *Revista*. It is engraved on steel by the *Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco*, and printed in blue on white (the Argentine colors); the design shows the Argentine flag and the figure 5C, the stamps being sold at that price. The peculiar thing is that the Post Office Department permits this stamp to be sold at post offices and cancels copies affixed to letters just like postage stamps, although they have no franking power whatever.

A Review

The Marginal Varieties of the Edwardian Stamps of Great Britain, 1902-1912. By Sam C. Buckley. Published by Oswald Marsh, 18 Hamlet Road, Norwood, London, 1912. XVI and 60 Pages, 10 mo., 41 Illustrations.

We have received for review an exceedingly interesting little book by the above title, which seems to fill a real want, as the varieties therein listed and described had not heretofore been described in comprehensive form, except for more or less fragmentary articles in the periodical press. To be sure these marginal varieties are very much neglected by the average collector, but unjustly so. The writer of the present review has for years past paid much attention to marginal imprints and other marginal embellishments on the stamps of all countries that have come under

his observation and he can assure his fellow-collectors that this by-path of philately is not only of great fascination, but also in many cases of considerable importance in the history of divers stamps; it is only necessary to refer, by way of example, to the recent discovery that the 10c. lithographed, of the Confederate States was printed not only by Hoyer & Ludwig, of Richmond, Virginia, but also by J. T. Paterson & Co., of Augusta, Georgia, the only evidence of which fact is the imprint of the latter firm on a part of a sheet of this stamp, lately found. In the case of the Edwardian stamps of Great Britain, there are, of course, no such discoveries to be looked for, but Mr. Buckley has done a real service to philately by bringing together in available form all the information concerning their marginal varieties.

The varieties under discussion are formed by the so-called "Jubilee" lines surrounding the printing forms to prevent undue wear along the edges of the plates and by the colored blocks inserted between the panes, also to secure more even impression. The former were first introduced in 1887, the latter in 1900. The "Jubilee" lines were for many years continuous, but in 1903 they were, on some values, changed to a line broken at intervals corresponding to the intervals between the stamps; of these broken lines there are numerous arrangements. Added to these varieties are the cuts made in the bottom lines. The meaning of these cuts on the sheets printed by De la Rue & Company has never been satisfactorily explained. On the sheets of those stamps printed after January 1, 1911, by the new contractors, Harrison & Sons, viz.: the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d and 4d, there are no cuts; all the other values after that date were printed by the government at Somerset House, and in this case they have cuts to identify those plates handed over by the old contractors which were re-sheeted. For the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d values there are also marginal letters, A, B, C, D 4 and so on, up to J 10 and A 11; these refer to the numbers printed and are added by the printers to aid in keeping their accounts.

It is, of course, impossible in the space at our disposal to enter into any extended discussion of the mass of information collected by the author. However, just by way of example, let us summarize the varie-

ties of one value, the 2d:

Sheets of 240, 2 horizontal panes of 120 each, 10 rows of 12.

I. De la Rue Printings.

A. Ordinary Paper (March 25, 1902):

- a. Continuous green line around panes, corners almost square, carmine bars at sides and top and bottom of panes opposite tablets of value.
- b. Continuous green line, corners more rounded, carmine bars as before.

B. Chalky Paper (Sept. 6, 1905):

- c. Similar to b; carmine bars sometimes have not printed.
- d. Broken green line; corners broken, forming small triangle; carmine bars as before, often very thin.
- e. Dark green stamp; continuous green line, corners rounded and unbroken; carmine bars as before, often failing to print.
- f. Broken green lines; corners broken; carmine bars as before, often failing to print.

II. Somerset House Printings.

Ordinary Paper.

- g. Broken green lines; corners broken; carmine bars as before. (This differs from f only in shade.)
- ga. Cut in green line under 7th stamp, two cuts under 11th stamp.
- gaa. No green dots.
- gab. Green dot at corner of sheet.
- gb. Cuts as before; cut in right end of bar; cut under 11th stamp in upper pane.
- h. Broken green line; broken carmine line; green corner triangular, red corner curved. Cuts under 12th stamp; green dot under 12th stamp.

We surmise that it will keep the most rabid specialist busy to get all these together. If one collects all these varieties as the author does; i. e., in miniature sheets, formed usually of a pair from each corner of each issue, sixteen stamps in all, arranged to form a small sheet, the showing in an album must be a magnificent sight. However, whether you collect these varieties or not, the little book is well worth your attention and we cordially recommend it for your library. It is to be hoped that the author will in course of time deal equally interestingly with the Georgian varieties, which bid fair to become even more complex than their predecessors.

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(325a)

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1908, 4c Brown

(326a)

Block of 14	\$1.00
Block of 21	1.50
50 in Blocks	3.00

1909, 2c Lincoln

(335a)

Block of 14	\$1.15
Block of 21	1.65
50 in Blocks	3.25

1909, 2c Alaska

(336a)

Block of 16	\$.80
50 in Blocks	2.00

1909, 2c Hudson

(337a)

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1908, 4c brown	1.50
1909, 2c Lincoln	.65
1909, 2c Alaska	.65
1909, 2c Hudson	.65

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1912, 2c carmine	.30

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Brazil Highly Specialized

Among the several important entries of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack for the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition in London last month, that of the **Specialized Collection of the 1894-1904 issues of Brazil** was particularly interesting.

Much attention had been given to the study of the 100 Reis denomination. The whole collection was included in seven (7) Oriel albums. The 10 Reis, 20 Reis, 50 Reis, 200 Reis, 300 Reis, 500 Reis, 700 Reis and 1,000 Reis, mounted by papers and perforations, etc., occupy one album. The sheets of six (6) Oriel binders were taken up by the 100 Reis value, including one volume for the substituted heads. The exhibit included several new discoveries, shown for the first time, including the "secret marks" and die varieties of the substituted heads from the higher values found in some panes of the 100 Reis of Type I. A diagram shows at a glance how these die marks may be recognized. **The borrowed Head Collection** comprises:

700 Reis head in 8 dies, in 3 positions, on 10 kinds of paper, with 2 perforations, a total of 48 varieties known in the various combinations, not including shades, etc.

200 Reis head in 5 dies, in 4 positions, on 7 kinds of paper, with 3 perforations, a total of 38 varieties, not including shades, etc.

500 Reis head in 5 dies, in 4 positions, on 10 kinds of paper, with 2 perforations, a total of 32 varieties, not including shades, etc.

The several recently discovered pairs, etc., of 100 Reis Type I, with Grecian head, and Type V with the snub-nose *se tenent* are fully "written up," showing that the Type V head was substituted in some panes of Type I. This is new work. The finding of the identical marks of Die III, Die V and Die VII of the 00 Reis on Type V **proves** that Type V was re-engraved from dies of the 700 head. The following are some of the headings or divisions under which the 100 Reis stamps are mounted and "written up":

The secret marks and die varieties, etc., of the substituted heads.

Type I frame-flaw varieties.

The letter varieties of Type I.

Head-flaws varieties of Type I.

Cracked medallions.

Black heads badly worn.

Stamps with head alone printed on back.

Retouches of Type I with the Grecian head.

Liberty's hair retouched.

Retouched medallions, etc.—Type I. Recut zeros series.

Systematic comparison of dated copies.

The sixteen paper varieties in order of use.

Exhibition pages of many unique pairs, etc., showing substituted heads. These are included in the binder containing the substituted head collection. The notes and "write ups" on the pages themselves explain some interesting problems, including the pairs *se tenent* of Type I and V.

Type V (snub-nose) is likewise fully studied and written up, but a less number of divisions are required. The newly discovered Secret Marks of Type V, the rare retouched head varieties, the recut Zeros Series and other items, are all treated in order. There are many things never shown before in any collection of Brazil.

Carefully made complete check-lists printed and drawn by hand accompany each section or subdivision of the collection.

DREWS' 250TH SALE.

B. L. Drew & Co., the well known stamp auctioneers of Boston, have issued the catalogue of their 250th sale to be held Wednesday evening, December 11, at the Hayward Assembly Room, 24 Hayward Place, Boston.

There are a large number of fine and desirable stamps in this sale, although much finer sales are to be held by the Drew concern later in the season.

A large and magnificent Twentieth Century collection, the property of a New Yorker whose name is not divulged, is to be catalogued and sold a little later.

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The wholesale list may be obtained from them free by simply sending a post card request.

A GRAPHIC CHART

~ SHOWING IN COMPARISON THE FORMS AND RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE SO CALLED SECRET MARKS FOUND ON THE VARIOUS HEAD DIES OF THE 700 200 AND 500 REIS WHICH WERE USED IN SUBSTITUTION FOR THE NORMAL TYPE I HEADS IN THE FRAMES OF THE 100 REIS OF 1894 ~

~ TYPE II: HEAD OF THE 700 REIS: IDENTIFYING MARKS OF THE EIGHT DIES:



DIE I HAS NO MARK:

~ TYPE V WITH THE RE-ENGRAVED HEAD, IS KNOWN WITH THE SECRET MARKS OF DIES III, V AND VIII, PROVING THAT DIES OF THE 700 REIS HEAD WERE THE ONES SELECTED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF TYPE V:



~ TYPE III: HEAD OF THE 200 REIS: IDENTIFYING MARKS OF THE FIVE DIES:



DIE I HAS NO MARK:

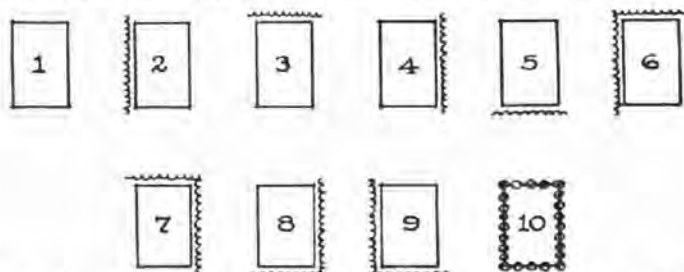
~ TYPE IV: HEAD OF THE 500 REIS: IDENTIFYING MARKS OF THE FIVE DIES:



DIE I HAS NO MARK:

~ POSITION DIAGRAM ~

~ THE POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY THE DIFFERENT DIES AND VARIETIES ARE ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS OF MARGINAL CONDITIONS, WAVY LINES INDICATING THE VARIOUS POSITIONS OF MARGINS AS FOUND:



~ POSITION 1 IS ALWAYS AN INTERIOR STAMP: I.E. NOT FROM AN OUTSIDE ROW:
POSITION 10 IS INDETERMINATE, BEING CLOSELY PERFORATED ON ALL SIDES:

~ BRAZIL 1894 ~

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A handsomely printed and lavishly illustrated philatelic monthly containing authoritative articles by recognized authorities.

Among our contributors we might mention H. N. Mudge, P. M. Wolsieffer, C. E. Severn, I. R. Johnson, Wm. L. Stevenson, Howland Speakman, S. Schachne and others equally well known.

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R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

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INEXPENSIVE SETS

Venezuela, current, unused, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 1 Bolivar	\$.50
Uruguay, current, used, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 8c, 20c, 23c, 50c, \$1.00	.70
Bluefields, locomotive, unused, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c	.54
Papua, current, officials, uni-colored, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c, 2c, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 6c	.50
Newfoundland Cabots, unused, 1897, complete	2.46
Paraguay, 1911, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 75c, unused, per set	.27
Iceland, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50c, current, unused	.54
Nyassa, camels and giraffes, complete, unused, 13 var.	.25
Guatemala, 1902, complete, unused (face 29c)	.34
Salvador, 1c to \$1.00, unused, current, No. 402-414	1.10
Russia, 1902, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10 kopeck, unused (face 14c)	.17

A. C. Roessler, 10 Clay St., Newark, N. J.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa., Offers:

*31 U. S. 1851, 1c blue, type II.	\$1.06
*41 " 1857, 1c " II.	3.61
*87 " 1862, 2c black	.97
*112 " 1869, 1c buff	.67
*147 " 1870, 3c green	.59
*148 " 6c carmine	1.31
*114 China, 20 cash on 100c blue	.61
*128 Colombian Republic, 10p.	1.79
Ecuador Set, Nos. 47 to 51 (cat. \$5.65)	1.62
Nos. 634 to 640.	2.56
*17 Jamaica 1883, 2p rose (cat. \$5.00)	1.17
15 Samoa, 2sh 6p red-violet	.63
33 " 1899, 2sh 6p violet	.63
36 Selangor, \$1.00 green and yellow-green	.28
67 Johore, 50c lilac and carmine	.19

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St. Louis, Mo.

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Send us a list of any odds and ends in either U. S. or Foreign, that you may need to fill up your sets (even if the cheaper grade), and we will forward them for your inspection, neatly mounted and each stamp priced separately, and you have the privilege of returning any of them for any reason. We only send out perfect specimens and our prices are right, a trial will convince you, and we recommend this method of filling up your blank spaces. Send us THAT LIST of HARD to FIND STAMPS.

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Bahamas 1884 £1 brown, used.....	\$3.50
Chile 1862 20c green, cat. \$3.75.....	1.25
Denmark 1870 48s, cat. \$3.00.....	1.25
France 1849 1 Fr., cat. \$1.50.....	.60
Hawaii 1883 25c violet, cat. \$3.00.....	1.40
" 1883 \$1.00 rose red, cat. \$10.00.....	3.75
" 1893 12c lilac red surch., cat. \$5.00...	2.40
" 1893 12c lilac black surch., cat. \$16.50	7.50
Poland 10K, blue and rose, cat. \$2.50.....	1.50
Porto Rico 1878 10c red-brown, new, cat. \$16	8.00
" 1890 8m bistre, new, cat. \$8.00.....	3.00
" 1893, 3c Columbian, cat. 75c.....	.25
" 1898, 4c blue, No. 163, cat. \$3.00....	.75
" 1898, 8c rose No. 167, cat. \$3.00....	.75
Portugal 1853 50R green, cat. \$4.50.....	2.00
" 1855 100R lilac, cat. \$1.50.....	.60
" 1862 100R lilac, cat. \$1.50.....	.60
Prince Ed. Isld. 6P green, cat. \$2.00.....	.65
" " 4½p brown, cat. \$2.00.....	.75
" " 1872, 1c orange, cat. 35c....	.15
" " 1872, 2c ultram., cat. 35c....	.15

United States

1847, 5c brown, net.....	\$1.00
1851, 10c green.....	.50
1857, 5c brown, Type 1.....	1.70
" 10c green.....	.30
" 12c black.....	.90
" 30c orange, unused, O. G.....	4.20
" 90c blue, unused, O. G.....	9.50
1861, 3c pink, (cat. \$7.50).....	2.50
" 5c buff, (cat. \$7.50).....	3.00
" 90c blue.....	2.00
1862, 5c red-brown (cat. \$3.50).....	1.50
" 5c brown.....	.35
" 24c lilac.....	.30
1869, 1c buff.....	.35
" 2c brown.....	.08
" 30c (Flags).....	1.50
" 90c Lincoln.....	7.25

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500 all different for.....	\$.45
1000 all different, cat. \$30.00.....	1.50

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J. H. EBERWEIN,
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See the full Description of this Great U. S. Mixture on page 136 in the Great Schuster Sale.

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Ask for a small selection on approval as a sample with our Revised Check List. You may then study the matter to better advantage, with the stamps before you.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

TESTIMONIAL-

MR. C. H. MEKEEL,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

The entire lot of stamps (17,000) together with the blank approval sheets and stamp hinges, came safely to hand. To say that I am pleased with the collection is putting it mildly; **I am delighted with it, and the lot is worth many times over the price paid for it.** Thanking you for your promptness and kindness, I remain with assurances of esteem,

Yours truly,

(DR.) CHARLES W. BULLOCK

This Lot is Outfit B. See Page 159

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1912

Dividends Paid

A Profit Sharing Plan that was inaugurated some eighteen months ago in connection with a department of our business has operated to the great satisfaction of many who were concerned.

The object was to promote the circulation of high-class stamp literature among those who were active stamp buyers.

The result has been very gratifying, besides subscriptions, first-class periodicals, the dividends have been paid in catalogues, stamp booklets and more important books.

In each case the special interests of the client have been carefully considered.

Where the participant in the Profit Sharing Plan was not a subscriber to the Philatelic Journal of America, the subscription to that, the most important American stamp publication, was paid. Subscriptions to other American, English, French and German stamp periodicals have been given. The various standard catalogues have also been supplied, that of W. S. Lincoln, the oldest London stamp dealer, being the favorite for collectors who wanted illustrations of U. S. stamps to assist in arranging their collections.

The Melville Stamp Booklets have been a popular form in which to pay dividends.

This P. S. P. was established without any elaborate declaration or promises, and has been a surprise and a matter of great satisfaction to many who did not know they were participating until their dividends were paid.

The system now established so satisfactorily will be continued indefinitely, the interests of the stamp collecting pursuit is greatly benefited by the extension and circulation of good stamp literature among those who are investing money in stamps.

Notes

Mr. W. Morsman, the proprietor of the W. M. Stamp Co., Observatory, Cape Prov., So. Africa, has been located in that part of the world for seventeen years.

Previous to that time he was the advertising man of a Philadelphia concern, and a resident of the United States about eight years.

He is conducting a first-class business and his enterprise and activity will commend him to American clients. The packets of South African stamps he offers are cheap and his announcements will no doubt receive response from our readers and his new advertisements will be watched for with interest.

The growth and extension of Philately and stamp collecting throughout the world is more largely augmented by stamp publications than most people would suppose.

Established dealers realize this, and financial encouragement and support of publications is extended with this in view, quite as much as for direct returns.

A copy of the P. J. of A. having come into the hands of the British Administrator of one of the West Indian Colonies, aroused an interest and he ordered a small collection to begin with and became a subscriber.

The Marginal Varieties of the Edwardian Stamps of Great Britain, 1902-1912, by Sam C. Buckley, is the title of a little booklet of sixty pages, handsomely illustrated, published by Oswald Marsh, 18 Hamlet Road, Norwood, London. The price is 66c, post free.

Edition de luxe bound in cloth and lettered in gold, post free, \$1.25. Reviewed on Page 144.

Our correspondent in Barbados writes that the 1 sh. King George and Arms stamps are all sold out at the Post Office and Treasury. No more to be had. Only a small number came originally.

Mr. Lincoln is known as the oldest established stamp dealer in the world, and his catalogue of the stamps of the world, in which the United States postal issues are fully illustrated, is meeting with a popular sale in this country.

Besides the catalogue Mr. Lincoln is advertising a very novel charm which he calls the "Emblem of Philately." Do not fail to read the advertisement and see the illustration on the last page of this Journal.

British Philatelic Societies

The work of Philatelic Societies in England challenge our admiration.

The programs of several of the societies laid out for the season of 1912-13 give some idea of the interest, thoroughness and wide scope of study that they embrace.

CITY OF LONDON.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 21, 1913—Display with Notes: "British Africans." T. G. Arnold. Display: Georgian Issues to Date. J. A. Leon. B.A.

March 12, 1913—Display with Notes: "English, Medium to Later Issues, with Officials." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Display: Forgeries and Reprints. A. J. Seil.

April 9, 1913—Display with Notes: "Siam." C. M. C. Symes. Competitive Display: "Any Single Issue Specialized." (A silver medal will be awarded.)

May 14, 1913—Annual General Meeting.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Program.

Oct. 4, 1912—Paper: "Fiji." The President.

Oct. 11, 1912—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Oct. 18, 1912—"New Zealand," with Notes. B. Goodfellow.

Oct. 25, 1912—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Nov. 1, 1912—Paper: "Mythology and Postage Stamp Designs." R. S. Archer, Jr. (Liverpool Philatelic Society.)

Nov. 8, 1912—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Nov. 15, 1912—"Nevis," with Notes. Walter Oxley (Leeds Philatelic Society).

Nov. 22, 1912—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Nov. 29, 1912—"Malta," with Notes: J. E. Williams.

Dec. 6, 1912—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Dec. 13, 1912—"France," with Notes. W. G. Hammersley.

Dec. 20, 1912—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Jan. 3, 1913—"St. Vincent," with Notes. J. J. Darlow.

Jan. 10, 1913—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Jan. 17, 1913—"India," with Notes. John C. North.

Jan. 24, 1913—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Jan. 31, 1913—Paper: "Prussia." John H. Taylor.

Feb. 7, 1913—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Feb. 14, 1913—Paper: "Prince Edward Island." P. L. Pemberton.

Feb. 21, 1913—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Feb. 28, 1913—"The 1840 Issues of Great Britain," with Notes. R. B. Sparrow.

March 7, 1913—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

March 14, 1913—"Japan," with Notes. F. J. Peplow.

March 28, 1913—"Egypt," with Notes. J. H. Abbott.

PROGRAM—Season 1912-13.

Oct. 9, 1912—President's Opening Address. Display by Members of Recent Acquisitions and Novelties.

Nov. 13, 1912—Display with Notes: "British Americans." T. G. Arnold. Competition: "Ten-minute papers." Any subject. (A silver medal will be awarded.)

Dec. 11, 1912—Display with Notes: "France." G. A. Higlett. Display: To be arranged.

LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Program.

Sept. 23, 1912—President's Address. "Notes on Early Issues of N. S. W." By Dr. H. Armstrong. Display: N. S. W. prior to 1862 and Chile.

Oct. 7, 1912—Notes on Fourth Philatelic Congress. By W. Oxley. Display: "Nevis," with Notes. By A. Oxley (Leeds Philatelic Society).

Oct. 21, 1912—Debate: "Points to be considered in choosing a country for specializing." Opener: W. E. Whitnall. Display: Nova Scotia and Belgium.

Nov. 4, 1912—"Rivadavia" Issues of Argentine," with Lantern and Notes. By W. J. Cochrane (President North of England Philatelic Society).

Nov. 18, 1912—Notes on "Early British Issues." By W. Woodthorpe. Display: Great Britain.

Dec. 2, 1912—Notes and Display: "Falkland Islands." By J. S. Gee (Manchester Philatelic Society).

Dec. 16, 1912—General Display, with Notes. By the members.

Jan. 6, 1913—Notes and Display: "Great Britain." By J. S. Higgins, Jr. (Manchester Philatelic Society).

Jan. 20, 1913—"Exchange Packets." By W. McMillan. Display: Western Australia and Liberia.

Feb. 3, 1913—Notes on "Egypt." By A. S. Allender. Display: Egypt and Gambia.

Feb. 17, 1913—"Simplified Collecting." By Rev. W. C. Hudson, M.A. Display: Natal and Hanover.

March 3, 1913—"The British Postal Service." By A. Studley. Display: New Zealand and Russia.

March 17, 1913—"Natural History in Philately." By W. Shanley. Display: Bavaria and Grenada.

March 31, 1913—Display: "Italian States on Original Envelopes and Covers," with Notes. By A. P. Walker (Birmingham Philatelic Society).

April 14, 1913—Debate: "Should Great Men's Portraits Appear on Postage Stamps?" Opener: E. Leonard. Display for Special Prizes.

April 28, 1913—Annual Meeting.

LIVERPOOL JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Program.

Sept. 30, 1912—President's Address. "Notes on Fourth Philatelic Congress." By an Absentee. Display: Bavaria.

Oct. 14, 1912—Paper: "Do Dealers Promote Philately?" By John G. Cuthbertson. Display: Guatemala.

Oct. 28, 1912—Paper: "What is the Ideal form of Stamp Collecting?" By Ferris S. Chilcott. Display: Australia and Italian Levant.

Nov. 4, 1912—Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes with lantern slides, on the "Rivadavia Issues of the Argentine." By W. J. Cochrane (President North of England Philatelic Society).

Nov. 11, 1912—Paper and Display: "Antigua and Montserrat." By John J. Darlow.

Nov. 28, 1912—Paper: "The Impressions of a Freeland Regarding Some Philatelic Points." By F. L. Goodman. Display: New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.

Dec. 2, 1912—Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: "Falkland Islands." By J. S. Gee (Manchester Philatelic Society.)

Dec. 9, 1912—Stray Notes on "German States." By G. Burrow. Display: Prussia, Saxony.

Dec. 30, 1912—"My Ten Favorite Stamps." By all the members.

Jan. 13, 1913—Paper: "What the P. S. Said." By R. S. Archer, Jr. Display: Ivory Coast, Senegal.

Jan. 27, 1913—Paper: "Some Early Philatelic Reminiscences." By P. A. Fletcher. Display: Straits Settlements.

Feb. 10, 1913—Paper and Display: "Norway." By T. Prichard.

Feb. 24, 1913—Notes and Display: "Colonial Issues" of 1912. By the Secretary.

March 10, 1913—Paper and Display: "Sweden." By J. Bate.

March 26, 1913—(Wednesday). Paper and Display: "Uruguay." By E. J. Oldham.

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	Mint Pairs
1903, 2c carmine.....	\$.30
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1908, 1c green.....	.08
" 2c carmine.....	.12
" 3c violet.....	.20
" 4c brown.....	.24
" 5c blue.....	.30
Lincoln, 2c carmine.....	.16
Alaska, 2c carmine.....	.16
Hudson, 2c carmine.....	.16
1910, 1c green.....	.04
" 2c carmine.....	.08

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Discount on orders of (\$1.00 net or over) from
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Horizontal 8½ p. p.....	.05	.08
Mailometer No. 3.....	.07	.10
Schermack No. 3.....	.07	.10
Above 8 pairs, mint.....	.60c.	

A Revised Check List

Of Mint Pairs of U. S. Postage Stamps, issued by the P. O. Dept. in Coils, Part Perforated. Also Special Perforations Issued for Mailing and Vending Machines, with Prices. will be sent to parties who desire to purchase (16 pages. Price 10c.) The obsolete issues are becoming very scarce and are desirable.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Original Dies

The discovery of the plate of the 15c. 1866 issue of Uruguay furnishes the subject of the leading editorial in the "London Philatelist" for September.

"The safe custody of the disused dies or plates from which stamps have been produced is a matter of vital moment to stamp collectors. In many instances the obsolete plates remaining in the archives have been used for the purpose of producing reprints by the postal authorities themselves, but with very few exceptions these reprints have always been easily capable of separation from the originals by the philatelic student, and the acceptance of officially issued reprints has now become general, and in fact, their existence has been frequently welcomed for the help they have afforded in the elucidation of philatelic problems.

"On the other hand, where the laxity of the Government has allowed the escape into private hands of the original dies or plates great mischief has been done. No more signal instance of this could be cited than that of the Mexican stamps, whose really fine old issues have for twenty years remained under a cloud through the unscrupulous use of both the dies and obliterating stamps which have fallen into the hands of individuals whose philatelic knowledge was in inverse ratio to their conception of honesty. Fortunately, however, in this instance, the great revival of interest in the old issues of the South American States has also included that of Mexico, and in capable hands—such as Messrs. H. Chapman and W. T. Wilson (whose forthcoming work was recently announced in this Journal), and Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg and C. J. Phillips—the elimination of the bogus from the real issues is being proceeded with on sure and steady lines, and we may hope that the early issues of Mexico may soon be made clear to the average collector.

"The instance of Heliogoland is another sad case of the bad effect upon philately wrought by the possession of dies by private individuals, as the reprints are far more numerous than the originals, while this country must therefore always remain a stumbling-block to those who have not acquired special knowledge. Bergedorf is another instance of this evil, and a number of others might be cited.

"The discovery of a plate of the 15c. of the 1866 issue of Uruguay and its

acquisition by the Pacific Philatelic Society of San Francisco, as announced in 'Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers' for September, affords yet another instance of the passing of an original plate for the production of postage stamps into private hands. In the present case, as will be seen by the note contributed by Mr. H. M. Ahrens, which we reproduce by permission of our contemporary, no harm is likely to accrue through this change of ownership. In the recent case of the acquisition of the re-engraved plates of the first and second Post-Paid of Mauritius, graciously donated by H.M. the King, the Royal Society, to whom they were presented, were desired to cancel the plates immediately upon possession, and we cannot but think this was the wisest course. The Pacific Philatelic Society has, however, struck off fifty-five sheets in color before defacement, and although this process has been safeguarded by the use of distinguishing paper, in these days of photo-lithographic reproductions we cannot but consider that an element of danger stands revealed. For the purposes of study and plating a couple of defacing lines scored across each specimen constitute no drawback, and all possibility of illegitimate use of the plate is thereby excluded.

"We quote portions of Mr. Ahrens' interesting note, premising that they are accompanied by an excellent reproduction of the sheet of thirty-five types, three of which constitute prominent varieties, and which will be a great help to those who plate this issue.

"The finding of an original plate of an old stamp is always an event which is worthy of attention, especially when it is of a philatelically first-class country.

"The Pacific Philatelic Society, San Francisco, Cal., are to be congratulated on having gained a possession of the original engraved plate of URUGUAY, issue 1866, 15 Centesimos yellow.

"This stamp was authorized on the 6th September, 1865, and issued imperforate in Montevideo on the 10th January, 1866. (Vide Griebert, A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay, page 29).

"The above-mentioned plate was engraved by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald & Co., London, who made lithographic transfers from it and printed the first parcel of this stamp in England. Exactly what happened to the original plate has not as yet come to my knowledge, but probably it went

to Montevideo and has now finally, after no doubt many wanderings, been recently unearthed in San Francisco, California. It is indeed most fortunate that this plate should have fallen into such good hands, and I trust the Pacific Philatelic Society will publish the past history of this interesting plate, should anything further be known about it. The Society were careful enough to have the plate marked in such a way that no further printings can be made from it without immediately showing them to be reprints. This is as a safeguard in the unlikely event of the plate ever getting out.

"Now before the marking of the plate took place, the Society had fifty-five sheets struck in color off the plate, all numbered, which were disposed of to the members of the Society. Each sheet bears the signatures of the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary of the Society. There is no danger of this reprint ever being sold as a colored proof, because the paper is wove, slightly thick, soft and porous, so it could not possibly be confused with the thick card of thin crisp paper on which those proofs of this issue were printed. To mistake it for a genuine stamp would be equally impossible on account of the paper used."

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Complete 12 numbers, 326 pages, unbound and uncirculated, 75c, Post free in U. S. (25c extra abroad).

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The Philatelic Journal of America

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DECEMBER 1912

NUMBER 6

The Defect in the King George 1911 Issue of Great Britain

By W. E. ROTZELL, M. D.

Perhaps no stamps, or set of stamps, ever received such adverse criticism as to the execution of their design as has been accorded to the 1911 issue of Great Britain, of the denominations of half-penny and one penny, and bearing the portrait of King George, and yet, while there have been the greatest diversity of opinions, expressed regarding these stamps, there has been nothing like a general conclusion reached as to what the objection is.

The appearance of these stamps was an event that was looked forward to with much interest, and it is supposed that especial care was taken in their preparation, and yet, nevertheless, owing to an unrecognized defect they caused disappointment everywhere.

Major E. B. Evans in "Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal" for July, 1911, says: "Some critics find fault with one portion of the design, some with another, some blame the artist, some the engraver, and some the printer, while others blame all three." The same editorial goes on to say: "The 'Globe' says: 'The King's head is too small, indeed it gives the impression of being insignificant. And adds, the representation of His Majesty's features is as unlike His Majesty as anything we have ever seen. Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M. P., in asking a question about the stamps in Parliament, refers to the complete want of resemblance to the portrait of His Majesty.'"

Others, more specifically, consider

the defect to lie in the hair, beard, or moustache, but as Mr. C. A. Nast says in "Everybody's Philatelist" for December, 1911: "In the maze of objections advanced thus far not a single writer has pointed out the real weakness and cause of all the outcry."

It is the opinion of the writer that the real defect in these stamps is that the forehead is too receding, or, in other words, the facial angle is decidedly too small.

Accuracy in all matters pertaining to science and art is of paramount importance and a few remarks relative to the facial angle may not be inappropriate in this connection, for the reason that a correct understanding of this angle is of the greatest importance in the consideration of all portraits, and should be of especial interest to philatelic students.

The early Dutch anatomist, Peter Camper (1722-1789), was induced to study the relative difference in the development of the face by seeing the artists of his time represent negroes as whites painted black. He carefully studied the anatomical characters of the skull; and the result was the recognition of the facial angle, which has subsequently been of such great value to craniologists.

The facial angle is subtended by a line extending from the auditory canal to the root of the nose, and another line extending from the most prominent point of the forehead to the nasal bone. The resulting facial

angle thus formed varies from about 70 degrees to 80 degrees in the different races of man. Its greatest development being in the white race and its lowest in the black. The more the forehead recedes the smaller this angle necessarily becomes.

In the majority of the portraits that are found on stamps the forehead shows a normal development as, for example, illustrated by the French issues, bearing the effigy of Napoleon III; or the English stamps of King Edward VII. In these instances the facial angle is large and the forehead consequently shows that development which is characteristic of the white race.

On the other hand, the native African chief depicted on the Gabon 1910 issue shows the decidedly low forehead with its small facial angle which accurately represents the negro type of skull quite clearly.

The head of King George on the 1911 issue of Great Britain is not seen in exact profile, and, therefore, the small facial angle with the resultant low forehead is somewhat obscured, nevertheless, the defect is there, and if the portraits on these stamps be compared with those on the new Canadian issue it is very easily recognized.

Philippine Stamps

Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I., Oct. 24, 1912.

For the benefit of any readers of the journal who may be interested in United States Colonials the following information is given about the stamps of the Philippine Islands since 1906:

Scott's 1912 Catalogue lists the 2 centavo green of 1906 as No. 241, 2c yellow green, whereas the yellow green did not appear until 1909 or 1910 when an almost complete change of colors began; the 2 centavos stamps of 1906 is deep green and should not be regarded as a sub-variety (or No. 241a as given by Scott in fact, there is no "a" variety of 1906).

The 4 centavos carmine of 1906 is not carmine lake as indicated by Scott's No. 242, but plain carmine with slightly varying shades, none of which approach lake; the 4c carmine lake was issued only in 1909 or 1910 and should not appear in the 1906 series at all.

The most noticeable error is the cataloguing of the 10 centavos blue as No. 245a; the 10 centavos stamp deep blue was superseded by the 10 centavos light blue or just blue in 1909,

being one of the first of the series to change color. No. 245, 10c deep blue, is correct.

The catalogue ignores the change in the shade of the 6 centavos though quite evident; the 1906, 6 centavo is plainly light purple, while that of 1909-10 is dark purple.

I can find no change in the color of the 8 centavos, this being the only one of the series not changing.

A more correct arrangement of these two distinct series would be:

Double Line Wmk. P. I. P. S.

1906—

- 2c deep green.
- 4c carmine.
- 6c light purple.
- 8c brown.
- 10c dark blue.
- 12c lake.
- 16c violet black
- 20c chestnut.
- 26c violet brown.
- 30c olive.

- 1p orange.
- 2p black.
- 4p dark blue.
- 10 p. dark green.

1909-10—

- 2c yellow green.
- 4c carmine lake.
- 6c dark purple.
- 10c blue.
- 12c orange red.
- 16c yellow green.
- 20c canary yellow.
- 20c old gold.
- 26c blue green.
- 30c ultramarine.

- 1p. violet.

Of the 1909-10 series on double lined watermarked paper the last to appear were the 12 centavos, 16 centavos and the 26 centavos; and as the single lined watermarked paper appeared about that time, but few were printed on the old paper, the scarcest will be the 26 centavos stamp (a little used stamp at best), next in order will be the 12 centavos, which being used almost exclusively as a telegraph stamp, is almost as hard to get as the 26 centavos; the 16 centavos of that issue will be hard to find though normally it is not, being used largely as a registry stamp.

The 20 centavos "old gold" alluded to in my list of 1909-10 series is exceedingly scarce. I have seen but three among some 40,000 mixed stamps of these issues.

Yours sincerely,

(DR.) W. K. BEATTY.

Jubilee Exhibition

The Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition at London has come and gone, leaving in its trail of glory a glittering rain of medals. From the European papers, now coming over, we gather that the exhibition has been a magnificent, unqualified success; even the layman may take some notice when he reads that during its few days of existence it was visited by forty thousand people! However, before we turn to the reports of the exhibition, we beg to invite your attention to its catalogue, which was not received in time to be reviewed before the show, but which is well worth while even after it is over. It is a splendidly printed book of eighty pages in a cover of artistic design, whose centerpiece is formed by an enlarged copy of the stamp which was manufactured at the exhibition before the public. Opinion as to the merits of the design, which is an adaptation of one of those awarded first prize in the Junior Philatelic Society's late competition, may be divided, but in its enlarged size the stamp certainly presents a very attractive form, except that the central oval rather overbalances the outer part of the design which should have been made somewhat more prominent.

After the usual list of officers and programme of events the catalogue fully illustrates the machines to be used in the working exhibit of paper making and stamp printing, which operations were here carried on before the eyes of the spectators on a scale hitherto unknown at stamp exhibitions. The only operations not shown were the actual engraving and making of the plate and the gumming process. The catalogue claims that the stamps, which were produced by the so-called "Printex" process in both line-engraving and typography, defy forgery, which may or may not be true. The actual printing was done by the firm of Waterlow Brothers and Layton—which, by the way, it may be noted for the information of some of our esteemed colleagues is not identical with the great firm of Waterlow and Sons, and has not produced nearly as many stamps as the latter firm. The catalogue develops a very interesting resume to the various printing processes used by the

firm which contains much information.

Following a list of the dealers' stalls at the exhibition—among which, to our surprise, we fail to notice the name of the greatest of the British firms—we come to the real meat of the catalogue: the list of exhibitors. And here is where words fail us. We shall revert to many of the exhibits elsewhere, but we must confess that the first feeling experienced on reading this list of exhibits was one of discouragement. In the face of such unparalleled wealth of material, what chance could the collector of modest means have? Page after page lists rarities, of which most of us will never have even one specimen, by the dozen, in great blocks and entire sheets, representing so fabulous a wealth that the average collector can but say: "What's the use?" Take, for instance, Dr. Chiesa, once of Buenos Aires, now of Italy, who exhibits no less than 520 copies of the Buenos Aires ships—what can we do compared with such collecting? However, on second thought, we must admit that if we had collections of that size and value ourselves we should no doubt be somewhat puffed up over it ourselves; furthermore it is but fair to admit that on the face of the awards the judges did not merely reward the biggest bag of money, but that they seem to have paid more attention to the philatelic research displayed in the collections. There is room here for the collector of very moderate means as well as for the Croesus with unlimited wealth at his disposal; there is untold research-work still to be done even in the very commonest stamps. In this connection we must congratulate Mr. Pack on his laborious work on the 1894 issue of Brazil, also exhibited at the show; he has here given us a very instructive example of the work to be done on a very common and cheap issue of stamps. The collector of moderate means should therefore not despair in the face of the great collections brought to light by these exhibitions, but should rather learn to direct his collecting activities into channels where intelligent work and research counts for more than mere money.

Recognizing that it is not fair to put ordinary collections against those of a few grand moguls of philately whose treasures would carry off the gold medals year after year with unvarying regularity without giving anybody else a chance, it has for a number of years past become a custom at philatelic exhibitions to have a championship class in which only collections which have already won prizes may be entered. In the championship class of the exhibition just closed great gold medals were won by Baron Anthony de Worms' Ceylon and Sidney Loder's Great Britain. Baron de Worms' Ceylonese collection has long been the foremost of its kind; you may judge of its treasures when you hear that among the early pence issues there are blocks of ninety-six, fifty, thirty-four and so on, of various values, unused. As to Sidney Loder's Great Britain, you might as well copy Wright and Creeke's work bodily in the attempt to name its contents—it contains virtually everything there is to be had in British stamps.

Coming to the regular classes, we have already mentioned Dr. Chiesa's magnificent collection of Buenos Aires, one of the greatest attractions of the show. Mr. Warren's Netherlands are well known, their owner being an authority of high standing on these stamps. Victor Beaujeux exhibited a splendid lot of Swiss stamps; you may judge of the standard now set in Europe when you hear that this collection contains reconstructed plates of the first Federal issues in all possible varieties, comprising hundreds of stamps, and that nevertheless a reviewer in one of the British papers speaks of it as a medium specialized collection. Mr. W. M. Gray's British are a first rank collection; you may get an idea of it from the one fact that of the three embossed stamps there are 59 unused copies! As to the blocks of other rarities, it would only cause our readers undue anguish even to read of them, so we shall refrain.

Omitting a number of exhibits, fine in their way, but of less interest to us, we come to Senator Ackerman's British Guiana, which received a gold medal. In spite of the fact that this contains such trifles as a block of four of the 4c of 1852, five unused stamps of the 1853 set, reconstructed plates of the 1862 issue, and the like, one well known British reviewer says very kindly that it forms the nucleus of a good collection, but requires much working up. Help, help!

Mr. C. L. Bagnell received a silver medal for his collection of British New Guinea and Papua; we should think he deserved it when we read that the entire sheets alone filled two albums.

One of the show pieces of the exhibition was Mr. H. R. G. Clarke's magnificent collection of New South Wales. Fortunately this was not for competition or it would have dwarfed other medalists. Space forbids a detailed description; just imagine everything you can think of in Sydney Views and Laureated, used and unused in complete plates, and then add a whole lot of things you never heard of, and there you are.

Barbados was well represented by three splendid collections, one of which contained no less than seven unused copies of the large 5 shillings and yet did not even receive a silver medal.

Mr. W. M. Gray showed a really specialized collection of Cape of Good Hope. If you contemplate taking this up, please do not be discouraged when you hear that he showed 650 triangulars and 2,000 rectangulars. The same exhibitor secured a gold medal with his Trinidads, evidently justly so when we hear that he showed no less than ninety-three copies of the blue and a complete mint pane of the red lithographs. This gentleman evidently has a barrel of money on tap.

Another instance of the aggravated bloater is Mr. A. S. M. Low's exhibit of British Somaliland and Somaliland Protectorate, for this contained every value in complete sheets! Ain't it awful, Mabel? To think how many of us could be happy with just one specimen of each!

Mr. J. C. North showed a lot of Cyprus that secured only a silver medal, but would make the eyes of most of us bulge out; for instance, the only two sheets ever surcharged of plates 193 and 196.

We can but mention such magnificent exhibits as Mr. A. Maitana's Gibraltar, Mr. H. P. Ereaut's Heligoland, Mr. J. H. Hinton's Hong Kong, Mr. A. J. Sefi's Kashmir and Mr. J. E. Williams' Malta; what's the use of exciting our reader's cupidity?

A well-deserved gold medal was given to Mr. H. H. Harland's St. Helena, for he displayed unusual philatelic acumen, which has brought out some heretofore entirely unknown points about these stamps.

Competition must have been very fierce indeed, when Mr. Leon A. Adutt's Cayman Islands could secure only a bronze medal, and Mr. Hors-

ley's St. Lucia, containing such gems as blocks of 24, mint, of the first 6d, got nothing more than a silver medal.

Leaving the British Empire, the other European countries were well represented. The list of exhibits leads off with Mr. J. Schieb's splendid Alsace-Lorraine, a historical collection of the greatest value. What a specialized collection really means you may infer from the fact that this one country is represented here by 3500 specimens!

Mr. Glasewald exhibited about 1,200 stamps of Laden, of which country he is the recognized expert, but didn't even secure a bronze medal! The same happened to Mr. F. Klarbach and Mr. L. M. Koenig, in spite of their magnificent array of rarities.

What do you think of Mr. H. Kermel filling 37 large cards with a specialized collection of Liechtenstein, of all countries, or Mr. R. Weder with 500 Prussians, mostly unused?

Mr. Karl Guenther's collection of Saxony carried off a gold medal. Of his superlative excellence you may form an idea when you hear that his nearest competitor, Mr. Karl Hiemann, got only a silver medal in spite of the fact that he exhibited 180 large cards of the stamps of Saxony, including 12 of the first 3 pf. and one copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ mgr. error. Evidently Saxony is not the field for the moderate specialist.

We merely mention Mr. Reckitt's Greece, Mr. S. D. Timm's Bulgaria, Mr. P. Kohl's Montenegro, W. von Polansky's Russia and Poland; they would deserve extended description. But they are dwarfed by Rudolf Koehler's Roumania, a gold medal exhibit in fifteen volumes. When you hear of trifles like the 81 parole unused, you will admit that it has some claim to consideration.

Equally unique specimens, even more so, are shown in Baron Erik Leijonhufvud's Sweden. We need but mention a block of 25, mint, of the 4 skilling banco, and a sheet of 100 of the 50 oere of 1758, the only besides known of any of this issue; besides these there are dozens of other specimens that are alone of their kind. A gold medal was not too much for this exhibit.

Mrs. A. H. Bridson carried off only a bronze medal for her Portugal, although most of us would consider ourselves well set up in that country with the imposing array of the first issues listed in the catalogue. Spain was well represented by Commandant G. Aupele's collection; when

you hear that it boasted of the 1855 2 reales blue error, the 12 cuartos of 1865 with inverted frame in several copies and the 25 milesimas of 1867 also with inverted center you begin to understand why it received a gold medal.

Mr. T. W. Hall exhibited a very meritorious lot of Danish West Indies, including large mint blocks and even sheets of the early issues; this carried off a silver medal. Mr. Carl Ott exhibited a magnificent lot of German colonials, specializing in postmarks which are much affected by German collectors; it is rather surprising that this took no medal.

None of the really well known collections of United States stamps was shown, although Mr. George Brueckner's collection in eight volumes, which took a silver gilt medal, was strong in reprints, essays and proofs. Mr. Steinmetz also showed an interesting lot of our country, carrying off a bronze medal.

Captain G. S. F. Napier's Brazil took a gold medal, as was to be expected. The first issue alone was represented by 120 copies of the 90 reis, including an entire pane of 18, 307 copies of the 60 reis, including a block of 20, and 141 copies of the 30 reis. In the case of the ordinary collector this would be called bloating, but Captain Napier accumulated all these copies (and could use more) in the praiseworthy endeavor to clear up the mystery hitherto surrounding the plates of this first issue.

Mr. G. H. Dannatt showed a very fine lot of Chile and carried off a silver medal. We can only mention Mr. W. B. Calvert's Chile, Mr. Thos. L. Gray's Uruguay and Mr. J. D. Ragg's Guatemala. You may next get an idea of what a specialized collection means when you hear that Mr. H. M. Ahrens' Nicaraguas comprised no fewer than 6,000 stamps, including 28 entire sheets and 115 complete settings. Very properly this took a silver gilt medal.

Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace, the well-known authority on Chinese stamps, took a silver gilt medal with his collection of these stamps. It is refreshing in these days of bloating to find him calling special attention in the catalogue description to the fact that "this collection contains no more copies of any stamps than are required for the purpose of comparison."

Mr. A. S. Mackenzie Low's Egypt, which took a gold medal, is a magnificent lot, to obtain which unusual sources must have been at the own-

er's command; it makes one's mouth water to read the mere dry description in the catalogue. Mr. R. W. H. Row's Siam took a silver gilt medal; this is one of the standard collections of this country. What it means to take a medal at an exhibition of this kind may be inferred from the fact that Mr. P. H. Ward's Siam in three volumes did not even get a bronze medal in competition with the larger collection.

Two splendid collections of Haiti were shown; Mr. L. W. Crouch took a bronze medal for one, while Mr. Hausburg's collection would no doubt have been awarded a gold medal, had it been entered for competition. You may judge of this yourself when you consider that this collection, for instance, contained complete reconstructed panes of the first imperforate series and the same of the perforated set of the first design. All these **un-**used.

Our own Mr. C. A. Howes, the foremost authority on Koreans, exhibited his collection of these stamps, which received great praise but nothing more substantial than a bronze medal, owing probably to the fact that Korea is hardly one of the fashionable countries.

In Class G, Single Issues specialized, some of the whales of the exhibition disported themselves. Here were such gems as Mr. W. J. Cochran's Rivadavia Argentines of the April, 1864, issue, some seven hundred copies!! (silver gilt medal). Mr. C. L. Rack's collection of the same issue (also silver gilt medal). Mr. A. Ashby's Ceylon Pence Issue of 1863-7 (silver medal). Mr. E. W. Floyd's British Penny black (silver medal). Mr. H. Wade's Netherlands first issue (gold medal), and Mr. J. Luff's Samoa (silver medal). It gives the reviewer pains of covetousness even to read the descriptions of these treasures and we shall not inflict similar pains on our readers by telling them what they might have seen in these collections. However, we cannot help but refer more particularly to Mr. C. L. Rack's Uruguay, Dilligencia Issue of 1856, which received the gold medal to which this famous lot is no doubt entitled, and to the same gentleman's now highly celebrated collection of the 1894-1904 issue of Brazil, which broke, as you might say, entirely new ground and involved more research than has probably ever been spent on any single issue. This exhibit very justly received a great gold medal. Mr. Rack carried off still another gold medal for his Queensland 1879-80 and

certainly represented the United States right worthily.

Mr. Sam C. Buckley exhibited the collection of British Edwardian stamps on which he founded the work lately reviewed in this highly interesting exhibit received a silver medal.

That the days of the general collector are by no means over is proved by the large number of general collections shown, some of them of great size and value; lack of space will prevent us from naming them in detail. The juvenile collectors also did themselves proud and showed some fine collections, both general and specialized.

Class L was reserved for exhibits of from 25 to 50 rarities; here there were some exhibits that beggar description by their magnificence. Dr. Chiesa and the late lamented Henry J. Crocker were among the big guns of this section.

Space fails us to describe all the odds and ends of the great show, though we should like to mention a philatelic chamber of horrors: Mr. H. Clark's collection of forgeries, containing no less than 20,000 specimens! We are also pleased to see that Mr. Howe's "Canada" brought a silver medal to the New England Stamp Company.

We have described the exhibition at this length to give American collectors an idea of what they must do to make a creditable showing at the coming New York stamp show. We trust that this latter exhibition may take worthy rank with its great predecessors, but our readers will see for themselves that it will be no small matter even to equal, let alone to surpass the show just described.

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New U. S. Stamps

The twelve new stamps to be issued January 1, 1913, for the Parcels Post, which becomes effective on that date in the United States, are all red, the same color being used for all denominations. The special Parcels Post **Postage Due Stamps** consist of five denominations—1c, 2c, 5c, 10c and 25c, color **green**, the same for all denominations.

Large numerals expressing the denomination upon a background of lattework, occupies the center of the stamp. The words "United States Parcel Post" are in a horizontal panel across the top and in a similar pattern at the bottom are the words "Postage Due" in Roman capital letters.

The denomination of values in words is repeated in the upper and lower part of the center frame, except the 25c denomination in which the words expressing the value only appear once.

There are small numerals of denomination on both sides of the large center numerals.

The twelve denominations of the regular series for Parcels Post postage have been described before and the P. O. Department's official description may be found in the circular from the Third Assistant Postmaster's office, which we print in this number.

The new series of Commemorative stamps for the Panama-Pacific Exhibition with the two series for Parcels Post, which will all go on sale January 1, 1913, and then no doubt will be the means of starting thousands of new stamp collectors.

Every new issue or change that has occurred in the postage stamps of the United States for the past twenty years, has had that effect and it will probably be more pronounced in 1913 than ever before, owing to the plentiful and interesting character of the **twenty-one new stamps** which will come into use on January 1.

The fact that these new issues occur at a time when stamp collecting is experiencing somewhat of a revival, and general interest in stamp collecting is keenly manifested will all together co-operate to make a great impression on the stamp business of the country during 1913.

We have received from the office of

the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Stamp Division) the following important circulars with regard to the new issues of U. S. Postage Stamps:

Panama-Pacific Commemorative Postage Stamps.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASST. P. M. GEN.
Washington, No. 21, 1912.

1. Postmasters and others in the postal service are notified that the Department is about to issue a special series of postage stamps known as the Panama-Pacific commemorative stamps.

Description.

2. These stamps measure about $\frac{3}{4}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches, the long dimension being horizontal. At the top appear the words "U. S. Postage" and "San Francisco, 1915." In the left-hand border is a branch of laurel and in the right-hand border a palm branch. A numeral expressing the denomination is shown within a circle in each lower corner, with the word "cents" between.

The 1-cent stamp is green, and in the center appears, within a circle, a bust of Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, looking to the left and wearing a cuirass and a helmet with a plume. On either side of the background are palm trees, with the ocean in the foreground. Below the portrait, in a horizontal panel breaking the circle, are the words "Balboa, 1513."

The 2-cent stamp is red. It represents the Gatun locks of the Panama Canal, with a merchant steamer emerging from one lock and a warship in the other. The mountains of the isthmus appear in the distance and palm trees on the right-hand side of the locks. Beneath the picture are the words "Gatun Locks."

The 5-cent stamp is blue and presents the Golden Gate of San Francisco harbor, with the setting sun in the background and a steamer and sailing vessel in the bay. The words "Golden Gate" appear below the picture.

The 10-cent stamp is dark yellow. The subject is "Discovery of San Francisco Bay," from a painting which represents the discovering party looking out upon the distant bay.

Requisitions.

3. Postmasters desiring a supply of Panama-Pacific stamps will make requisition upon the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, using the blank spaces on Form 3201 and writing "Panama stamps" plainly opposite the items. The Panama-Pacific stamps will be issued in sheets of 70, and requisitions should be drawn for 70 or a multiple of 70 stamps of each denomination desired.

4. A supply of any other variety of ordinary stamps, due stamps, stamp books, postal cards or stamped envelopes likely to be needed soon should be included in the requisition, thus avoiding frequent requisitions. See the 1912 Postal Guide, page 31, paragraph 4.

5. The Department will not expedite requisitions for the Panama-Pacific stamps. They will probably be shipped within a week after receipt of requisition, unless requisitions should be so numerous as to cause delay. Postmasters should so time their requisitions as to avoid shipments during the holiday congestion of the mails.

6. The value of Panama-Pacific stamps handled must be included in postmasters' quarterly stamp accounts.

7. The Postmaster General has directed that the Panama-Pacific stamps shall be sold beginning January 1, 1913, and postmasters who receive them earlier must not place them on sale before that date. The Panama-Pacific stamps are not to be sold to the exclusion of stamps of the regular issue. Either commemorative or ordinary stamps should be supplied, as preferred by purchasers.

JAMES J. BRITT,
Third Asst. P. M. Gen.

PARCEL POST STAMPS.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASST. P. M. GEN.
Washington, Nov. 25, 1912.

1. Under the parcel-post law effective January 1, 1913, mail matter of the fourth class, except "permit" matter dispatched under the provisions of Section 483½, P. L. and R., must bear distinctive postage stamps, and a special series of stamps in twelve denominations and of due stamps in five denominations will be issued by the Department.

Description.

2. The parcel-post stamps measure 1 by 1½ inches between perforation lines. The color is red for all denom-

inations. In a curved panel across the top, supported by a paneled perpendicular column at each end, appear the words "U. S. Parcel Post" in Roman capital letters. Triangular ornaments occupy both upper corners. The denomination in large numerals is in each lower corner, with the title of the subject and the word "Cents" (or "Dollar") between. The subjects of the several denominations are:

- 1-c., "Post Office Clerk."
- 2-c., "City Carrier."
- 3-c., "Railway Postal Clerk."
- 4-c., "Rural Carrier."
- 5-c., "Mail Train."
- 10-c., "Steamship and Mail Tender."
- 15-c., "Automobile Service."
- 20-c., "Aeroplane Carrying Mail."
- 25-c., "Manufacturing."
- 50-c., "Dairying."
- 75-c., "Harvesting."
- \$1, "Fruit-growing."

3. The parcel-post due stamps are 1 by 1½ inches between perforation lines. The color is green for all denominations. In a horizontal panel across the top are the words "U. S. Parcel Post," and in a similar panel at the bottom, "Postage Due," in Roman capital letters. In the center, upon a background of lathework, and within a circular frame, is a large numeral expressing the denomination. The upper half of the circular frame carries the denomination in words which are repeated in the lower half, except that the words expressing the denomination appear but once upon the 25-c. stamp. Small numerals of denomination are on both sides, of the large central numeral. The due stamps are issued in 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 cent denominations.

4. All postmasters will be sent a supply of parcel-post and of parcel-post due stamps without requisition, to reach them on or before January 1, 1913.

5. To secure additional supplies postmasters should draw requisition upon the blank spaces in the new consolidated Form 3201, writing the words "Parcel Post" plainly opposite each denomination desired.

6. Pending the filling of requisitions postmasters may, if necessary, purchase temporary supplies from neighboring postoffices (paragraph 5, Section 331, P. L. and R.); but such purchases should be avoided, if possible, by timely requisitions upon the Department for needed stamp supplies. Postmasters who sell stamps to other postmasters must report their value to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Salaries and Allow-

ances, under the provisions of the 1912 Postal Guide, page 43, paragraph 75 and 76.

7. The Department will issue parcel-post stamps and parcel-post due stamps to postmasters in sheets of 45; but so few as ten of the 50-c. 75-c. and \$1 stamps will be supplied to postmasters if desired.

8. The value of parcel-post and parcel-post due stamps handled should be included in postmasters' quarterly stamp accounts rendered to this office.

9. Beginning January 1, 1913, ordinary postage stamps will not be valid for payment of postage on mail matter of the fourth class, nor will the regular postage-due stamps be valid for the collection of postage on short-paid matter of the fourth class.

10. Parcel-post stamps and parcel-post due stamps are not valid for payment of postage or postage due on matter of the first, second or third class.

11. Matter of the first, second and third classes bearing parcel-post stamps, and, beginning January 1, 1913, matter of the fourth class bearing ordinary postage stamps will be treated as "Held for postage." (Section 571, P. L. and R.)

12. Parcel-post due stamps are designed to witness collection of post-

age on short-paid matter of the fourth class, and they are not valid for prepayment of postage and must not be sold to the public. (Section 134, P. L. and R.)

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Provisionals.

Provisionals are stamps, or pieces of stamps, used in place of regular issues, pending the forthcoming of belated supplies of said regular issues. They may be authorized from headquarters, may be created by individual postmasters, or may be invented by ingenious philatelists, and accordingly may be wholly official, slightly semi-official, or undoubtedly unofficial, respectively.

Provisionals are either special adaptations of existing forms of stamps, or altogether new forms resulting from entirely original conceptions of stamp designing and printing. In the former case, postage stamps, revenue stamps, or telegraph stamps, of which there may be a surplus, are surcharged, bisected, or otherwise disfigured, and thus transformed into new varieties made necessary by emergency. In the latter case, there is no available surplus of stamps of any sort whatever, and varieties needed must quickly be run off on a printing press somewhere, resulting in the production of remarkably unique specimens, as a rule.

No other way of making provisions is quite as popular as the surcharging stunt. When there is a shortage in stamps of one denomination, and a surplus in those of another, the latter are converted into the former,—by a surcharge. When a mother country wants to supply newly acquired territory with temporary stamps, pending the preparation of a regular issue, it is furnished with her stamps,—surcharged. When a new form of government is established and new stamps cannot immediately be issued, the old ones are retained temporarily,—with a surcharge. When revenues, postage dues, or officials are needed, and no other relief is in sight, regular postage stamps are brought into service,—surcharged. When a little colony is too unimportant to have stamps all its own, and yet has too much postal business to do without stamps entirely, it often utilizes those of a neighboring colony,—by surcharging them. And, when a pauper government needs a little money in a hurry, and its credit isn't good enough to enable it to put out a speculative issue of stamps, it just buys some ink,—and surcharges.

Bisects are also provisionals of interest. A bisect is a stamp, half of which is absent at the time. It is

generally in used condition, unused bisects seldom being found except in unsevered pairs. Bisects are used provisionally rather than surcharges, when the scissors happen to be handier than the printing press.

Thus, most provisionals are merely new varieties of stamps which had been previously issued, for different purposes, as distinct from the make-shifts which have been issued at various times, known as Postmasters' Provisionals, and about which the least said the better,—for the postmasters.

Provisionals are not beautiful,—none of them. Some are instructive. Many are speculative. Shun them if you want to. Collect them if you have to.

Benzine Cups.

Benzine Cups are instruments whereby specialists are enabled to determine whether a stamp has a rare watermark, a common one, an inserted one, or none at all. To those insatiable ones who insist on collecting invisible minor varieties, as well as visible ones, benzine cups are indispensable. And, since a true philatelist never stops at ordinary variations visible to common naked eyes, but plunges, for the fun of the thing, into great unknowns, benzine cups are, of necessity, invaluable to scientific philately.

The poor, ignorant, unscientific ones, of course, have no use for these instruments, and are just as well off without them no doubt. Watermarks never started a beginner in the business, and they never will. A beginner may try to use a perforation gauge, if he happens to get one for nothing, just to see how it works, but a benzine cup is too much for his philatelic comprehension.

There are cheap benzine cups, and some not so cheap. All of them have black bottoms, upon which stamps are placed, face downward, and benzine applied thereto. In the case of the cheap watermark detectors, when the stamps are removed, it may possibly happen that some of the black from the black bottom will be adhering to them. This little difficulty can be remedied, however, by using better benzine cups. If ever you get a benzine cup for nothing, or thereabouts, try a continental on it first, and then act accordingly.

Whether the majority of collectors consult benzine cups with frequency or not, the fact remains that philately without benzine cups, would be like pharmacy without mortars.

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The Philatelic Journal of America

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JANUARY 1913

NUMBER 7

The Postage Stamps of Spain

By H. D. GRAYSON

Written for the Philatelic Journal of America

(Continued from Page 373 of Vol. 22.)

The rule of Queen Isabella had for years been a scandal in the eyes of Europe. Married by the intrigues of Louis Philippe of France to her notoriously impotent cousin, Francisco d'Assisi, the Queen had soon begun to console herself for her unfortunate marriage by a series of love affairs which made her name a byword and incidentally defeated the intentions of Louis Philippe by providing heirs for the Spanish throne. The Spanish people might have condoned these lapses of their queen if she had shown a little political ability, but she had all of the traditional Bourbon incapacity for government. Her reign was an unending procession of ministries, Liberals, Moderates and Conservatives succeeding each other in turn, and the queen seizing every opportunity to thwart the Cortes and to rule despotically by means of brute violence. Especially the last five years from 1863 to 1868, following the downfall of Leopold O'Donnell, who had given the country a few years of halfway decent government, were close to a political chaos, accentuated by successive military mutinies, suppressed by massacres. By 1868 conditions had become unbearable and needed but a spark to bring about the explosion. This was supplied by the mutiny of the fleet at Cadiz com-

manded by Admiral Topete and within a few days the revolution, incited by the proclamations of Marshals Serrano and Prim, had swept the country from Cadiz to the Pyrenees. The queen's favorites and sycophants deserted her in a panic and there was nothing left for her but flight to France. The only redeeming incident in the disgraceful panic of her friends was the gallant fight made in defense of her flight by General Pavía at the bridge of Alcolea in Andalusia, but this was as exceptional as it was unavailing; Queen Isabella made her escape to take refuge with Napoleon III., then at Biarritz. Beginning with September 17th a revolutionary Junta administered the affairs of the country. As usual in revolutions there were many who deemed it one of the very first requirements of the new régime to destroy all outward signs of the old regime, such as the royal portrait and coat-of-arms. Naturally the postage stamps, next to the coinage, were the most conspicuous examples of the royal portrait and it was considered necessary to proclaim the change of government by means of the postage stamps at the earliest possible moment. As the preparation of new stamps would necessarily take considerable time, not to mention that the little money available was needed for more urgent requirements, the Junta by a decree dated September 30, 1868, gave orders to surcharge all postage and telegraph stamps with

the words "HABILITADO POR LA NACION." (The philatelic student is so familiar with the word HABILITADO that it is hardly necessary to add here that these words mean "habilitated, made valid for the Nation.") This gave rise to an exceedingly interesting chapter in the history of the Spanish postal issues, as written in a series of surcharges which far exceed in interest the usual run of surcharges, most of which register no more important fact than that the postmaster of St. Pancratius or some other philatelic saint neglected to order a new supply of half-penny stamps in time.

It is but natural that the order of the junta was not universally carried out. In the first place, surcharging, not to mention even the preparation of the necessary hand-stamps, took time, and the National Stamp Factory was so busy with the alteration of stamped paper, etc., that it could not devote much time to postage stamps. Even after the hand-stamps had been prepared and sent out, not many stamps were surcharged, as the postal officials were evidently not much "stuck on the job," as a Chicago philatelist would put it. Moreover, it did not take long before the hotheads realized that it would probably not endanger the safety of the republic even if the portrait of the deposed queen graced the stamps without surcharge for a little while longer, as long as a republican government got the money for which they were sold. For this reason the number of stamps actually surcharged is comparatively small, since in the larger centers, where the consumption was large, none at all were surcharged. On the other side, some provincial authorities did not wait for the hand-stamps to be supplied from Madrid, but prepared hand-stamps of their own, which differ from the official ones. There is thus a considerable variety of types of this surcharge, and some dark points regarding them. However, it is virtually certain beyond reasonable doubt that only two types of surcharge were prepared by the central authorities. These are as follows:

HABILITADO POR LA NACION.

(a) The surcharge given as "b" by the Scott Catalogue, as Type 26 by Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, formerly known as the Vizcaya type. The measurements are as follows:

First Line—Length 21 mm., height of letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Second Line—Length 9 mm., height of letters $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Third Line—Length 17 mm., height of letters, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Distance between first and second lines, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Distance between second and third lines, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

The length given for the third line does not include the period; including this, it is 18 mm. The total height of the surcharge is $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm. The color of the surcharge is black, although some copies are known in red and in blue. The designation of this type as that of Vizcaya arose from the idea that it had been employed only in the Pasque provinces, but it is certain that it was applied in other parts of the country as well. The values occurring with this surcharge are the 10c de escudo green, 12 cuartos yellow, 20c de escudo lilac, 19 cuartos rose, all of the 1867 issue. The 10 milesimas de escudo brown, 25 milesimas de escudo blue and rose and 50 milesimas brown, of the same year. It is, of course, not impossible that an occasional specimen of another value might have received the surcharge accidentally, but the above named stamps were the only ones current during the time of the surcharge, and I should therefore view any other value so surcharged with considerable suspicion until it

HABILITADO POR LA NACION.

could establish its pedigree.

(b) The surcharge given as "a" by Scott's Catalogue, as Type 27 by Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, formerly known as the Cadiz type. The measurements are as follows:

First Line—Length $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm., height of letters $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Second Line—Length $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm., height of letters, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Third Line—Length 17 mm., height of letters $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Distance between first and second lines, 1 mm.

Distance between second and third lines, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Total height of surcharge, $10\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

It was formerly supposed that this type was used only in Cadiz; however, it is certain that it was used throughout Andalusia—in fact, throughout Southern Spain. The values found with this surcharge are the same as those given under a. The color of the surcharge is blue or bluish black.

The above two surcharges are the only ones for which the hand-stamp

were officially supplied. But a number of other types are known, some of which are semi-official, while others are of private origin, if not worse. They are the following:

HABILITADO

POR LA NACION

(c) The type given by Scott as "c," by Stanley Gibbons as Type 33, formerly known as type of Valladolid. The measurements are:

First Line—Length $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., height of letters, 3 mm.

Second Line—Length 10 mm., height of letters 3 mm.

Third Line—Length 12 mm., height of letters 3 mm.

Distance between first and second line, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Distance between second and third line, 3 mm.

Total height of surcharge, 14 mm.

This surcharge is undoubtedly genuine, but was probably made by some official who did not await the receipt of the official hand-stamp. All the values named above are found with this type, except the two newspaper stamps.

Habilitado por la Junta Revolucionaria

(d) The type given by Scott as "d," by Stanley Gibbons as Type 29. This type is given by Moëns as having been used, among others, at Llanes in Asturias, but most other authorities brand it as a fake pure and simple, possibly even of foreign origin, on account of its queer spelling, "Revolucionaria" (the cul in Stanley Gibbons' is incorrect).



(e) The type given by Scott's Catalogue as "e," by Stanley Gibbons as Type 30, known as the type of Murcia. This surcharge is no doubt authentic, but not officially authorized; it is supposed by some authorities that the hand-stamp was really intended for fiscal purposes and means, not "Habilitado Por la Nacion," but "Hacienda

Publica Nacional." It has been found on a few stamps used at Cartagena and Girona. The majority of stamps of this type found in collections are probably counterfeits which came from Madrid in large numbers early in the seventies. The dimensions of these forgeries are larger all around.



(f) The type given by Scott's Catalogue as "f," by Stanley Gibbons as Type 32, known as the type of Saragossa. This has also been counterfeited at Madrid.

HPN

(g) The type given by Scott's Catalogue as "g," by Stanley Gibbons as Type 28, known as the type of the Canaries, because the only copy of it known (on a 50 milesimas stamp) was on a letter from Villaverde de las Canarias.

HABILITADO POR LA NACION

(h) The type given by Scott's Catalogue as "h," by Stanley Gibbons as Type 34. Known as the type of Oviedo because it is found chiefly used in the Basque provinces, especially Oviedo.

(i) The type given by Scott's Catalogue as "i," omitted by Stanley Gibbons, by Moëns designated as Type of Valladolid.

HABILITADO POR LA NACION.

(j) The type given by Stanley Gibbons as Type 31, omitted by Scott. This is designated by Stanley Gibbons as Type of Zaragoza, by Moëns and others as Type of Salamanca. It is a forgery, pure and simple. It is easily mistaken for the Vizcaya type, above described, but the last o of Habilitado is too small.

(k) A surcharge consisting of a lion bearing a banner, H above, PN below. This is also a fake.

This completes the list of the "Habilitado" surcharges—a fascinating chapter of the stamps of Spain for anyone who has the bottomless purse necessary to indulge in this line. At that it takes more brains than money to specialize in these Habilitados, for the number of forgeries is legion. Not long ago a dealer sent me six of them on approval; five of them had forged surcharges. However, it cannot be denied that these surcharges, in spite of the difficulties presented by them, are of exceptional historical interest, illustrating as they do an important episode of Spanish history.

We now return to somewhat more orderly stamp issues. The new set for the following year had, as usual, been prepared during the summer, and when the revolution broke out the stamp factory had on hand the entire stocks of the new issue with the portrait of Queen Isabella. What was to be done with them? Both time and money were short to have another set prepared, and the provisional government finally decided to issue the set with the royal effigy, surcharged, however, with the "Habilitado por la Nación" legend. Six values, therefore, appeared on January 1, 1869. The 25 milesimas de escudo is identical in design with the bicolored stamp of the same value issued July 1, 1867, but is now printed in only one color, blue. The 50 milesimas de escudo is in a design, engraved by Coromina, bearing the value in the corners in very small figures. The 100 milesimas de escudo is a copy of the 12 cuartos of 1867, only the value being changed, and the 200 milesimas similarly is a copy of the 19 cuartos of the same year, only the designation of value being changed. The 19 cuartos is the same as that of 1867 except that the color is now changed to brown. The 5 and 10 milesimas and the 12 cuartos of the 1867 issues were retained unchanged. Other details for all these stamps remained as before.

All of these stamps, as above said, were to bear the "Habilitado" surcharge and all are known with the two official types of this surcharge and various of the unofficial types above mentioned; but it is evident that the enthusiasm for surcharging was on the wane; gradually the practice fell into "innocuous desuetude," to use Cleveland's phrase, and by the middle of 1869 it had become the exception to see a surcharged stamp. All of these, therefore, are known far more com-

monly without surcharge.

The date of issue of the 19 cuartos brown is in dispute; some authorities place it, as we have done, on January 1, 1869, but others give the date of issue as early as December, 1868. I do not know of any particular reason why it should be issued before the others, and therefore list it with the others.

In August, 1869, a dangerous forgery of the current 12 cuartos was discovered. The yellow color of this stamp made comparison difficult and its color was therefore changed to red-orange. It was issued in this color in September—I cannot give the exact date, although presumably there must have been some official document calling the attention of postmasters to the change.

By this time the revolutionary government had caught its breath, as you might say, and had now decided upon altering the design of the postage stamps so as to proclaim to the world the fact that Spain was now a republic. To this end the government had applied to the Academy of History for recommendations as to an allegorical representation of the republic. The Academy had appointed a committee for the purpose consisting of the following four learned gentlemen: Olazaga, Fernandez Guerra, Rossell and Saavedra. After due deliberation this committee recommended the adoption of a seated female figure, adapted from one found on some medals of the Roman emperor Hadrian (who was a Spaniard by birth); the figure bears the mural crown on her head and holds an olive branch in her right hand. This suggestion was adopted by the government. The full figure is found, with slight changes, on the "Sello" revenue stamps of 1870 and again in a different pose on the postage stamps of 1873, as well as the coinage of 1870; on the postage stamps



of 1870 only the head of the figure was used in three-quarter face. I must confess that I have always had a genuine admiration for this ideal portrait; it seems to me that this calm, seren-

clear-eyed and high-browed maiden furnished an admirable representation of the republican ideal. Calm, intelligent, self-control is written in the beautiful face; one cannot imagine this maiden going into hysterical fits such as are now supposed to be a sign of true republicanism. The mural diadem, ancient emblem of civic liberty, nobly crowns her brow and lends regal dignity to the self-governing republic; the star seems to have been a fancy of the engraver, as the other figures taken from this model do not show it, but it rounds out the design to advantage. It is a pity that surface-printing and the miserable inks used for it do not do justice to this otherwise admirable series. I have just called the design fit for a self-governing republic. Unfortunately, Spain at the time was that really in name only. The real governing power was the army under the virtual dictatorship of Marshal Serrano, and the government was really only a provisional one, pending the election of a new king. But of this more later. The new set discards the former inscription *Correos* and replaces it with the more comprehensive title *comunicaciones*; this was done because the new set was to be used jointly for postage and telegraphs, the former separate telegraph stamps being abolished. The high values of this set, 400 milesimas, 1 escudo 600 milesimas and 2 escudos, were intended specially for telegraphic fees; the 12 and 19 cuartos values were retained because the postal treaties with France and Belgium still remained in effect and the 12 and 19 cuartos rates provided by these treaties could not conveniently be expressed in the new coinage. The stamps used for telegraphic purposes were usually cancelled by being punched, as is well known to all collectors, who very justly abominate these "holy" specimens.

The new set was engraved by Eugenio Julia, whose initials E. J. appear at the base of the head, and typographed as usual at the National Stamp Factory. The printing is rather poor—so much so that the public complained loudly of the poor stamps. The shades are very numerous, especially the 25 milesimas ranges from a deep purple to blue and bluish gray. In consequence of the slipshod printing there were counterfeits galore to defraud the postal revenue. The first of them were found in November or December, 1870; at least new designs were ordered to be prepared by a decree of December 4, 1870, but this decree, like many others of its kind, was more honored in the breach than in

the observance, and nothing came of it. In August, 1871, forged 50 milesimas were found at Sevilla; in April, 1872, other forgeries of the same value were found at Sevilla and Murcia, and in the fall of the same year forged 400 milesimas and 1 escudo 600 milesimas stamps were discovered. Nevertheless, the provisional government did not replace the design and this set remained in use until September 30, 1872. I forgot to mention the trifling detail that they were issued on January 1, 1870.

The decree of December 18, 1869, which announces the set just described, also speaks of 1, 2, 4 and 10 milesimas values, to form part of the new issue, but these four values were not issued until June 1, 1870. A circular dated January 18, 1870, orders that in the meanwhile the former 5 and 10 milesimas stamps should remain current. The two lower values formed a departure in being printed on colored paper; the 1 milesima in violet on buff, the 2 milesimas in black on buff; the other values are as usual in color on white.

In 1869 the Cortes had decided in favor of combining the monarchy, if a suitable king could be found, and had appointed Marshal Francisco Serrano as regent in the interim. There began a sort of pussy-pussy-corner chase after a king, rather comic-opera in a way, but with far-reaching consequences. Ferdinand of Portugal was the first eligible, but he wisely declined to become mixed in Spanish politics. The Duke of Montpensier, of the French Bourbons, was considered for a time, but discarded because Napoleon III exerted his influence against him and because Marshal Juan Prim was unalterably opposed to any further dealing with the Bourbons. A king was then sought in the Italian royal family, but unsuccessfully at first. Thereupon one was sought in the German family of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the South German relatives of the Prussian kings. At first this was also unsuccessful, but finally Prince Leopold of this house gave a preliminary consent. This excited the jealousy of Napoleon III to such effect that Leopold withdrew. Napoleon's unfortunate attempt to dictate to King William of Prussia that Leopold should under no circumstances be permitted to be a candidate again, led directly to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, which changed the map of Europe by bringing about the unification of Germany and the re-establishment of a German empire, not to mention the fall of the empire in France and the re-establishment of the republic. Spain had a

narrow escape from becoming involved in this bloody war. At least a king was found in the person of Amadeo of Savoy, second son of Victor Emanuel II and brother of the older son who afterwards became King Humbert. This prince was elected on November 3, 1870, and placed foot on Spanish soil at Cartagena December 27, 1870, having been crowned December 4th.

It was not until King Amadeo had ruled for nearly two years that stamps with his portrait were issued, nor were they destined to have a long life. On October 1, 1872, the new monetary system conforming to the standard of the Latin Monetary Union, went into effect, though it had been adopted the previous year, and the new currency made new stamps necessary. The new unit of value was the peseta, equal to the French franc, and divided into 100 centimos de peseta; the old real, equivalent to 25 centimos, was also retained in popular parlance. A decree dated September 17, 1872, announces the appearance of a new set of stamps conforming to the new coinage and bearing the portrait of King Amadeo. All except the lowest value are inscribed comunicaciones, as they were intended, like the previous set, for use on both postal and telegraphic communications. Those values of the previous set and this set, which approximately correspond, are the following:

- 1 milésima = $\frac{1}{4}$ centimo de peseta
- 2 milésimas = $\frac{1}{2}$ centimo de peseta
- 4 milésimas = 1 centimo de peseta
- 10 milésimas = 2 centimos de peseta
- 25 milésimas = 6 centimos de peseta
- 50 milésimas = 12 centimos de peseta
- 100 milésimas = 25 centimos de peseta
- 200 milésimas = 50 centimos de peseta
- 100 milésimas = 1 peseta

1 escudo 600 milésimas = 4 pesetas
5, 10 and 40 centimos and 10 pesetas are new values introduced with this set. Four designs were used for the new set. The lowest value had a design to itself; it is the well-known quartered design first used by Bruns-



wick. Four of these little stamps really form a full stamp and they are

so arranged in the sheet; the decree speaks of this stamp as both $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 centimo. The engraving, which would hardly seem to require a great artist, was done by Luis Plañol; he has made a slight error by inscribing the stamp $\frac{1}{4}$ de cents de peseta, instead of the singular cent. The error, however, seems to have been considered trivial or else went unnoticed, for it remained uncorrected through all the changes rung on this stamp. The idea was, of course, to let this stamp serve both entire and in fractions. I do not know, to be sure, just what important postal use a quarter stamp, being of the face value of one-twentieth of an American cent, could have served.



The next design was used for the 2 and 5 centimos; it was adapted from the 5 milésimas de escudo of 1867 and engraved by Eugenio Julia. These two values are inscribed impresos, as though intended for printed matter only; presumably, however, this was disregarded just as much as formerly.



The third design was used for the centimos values from 6 to 50; it bears the three-quarter face portrait of King Amadeo, and is engraved by Julia. King Amadeo has always struck me as quite a good-looking chap, running to whiskers just as strongly as his brother Umberto of Italy ran to mustache. He seems to have been quite a decent and well-meaning man at that, and it was not his fault if conditions in Spain were such that he could not make headway against them.



The fourth design, used for the 3-peseta values and also engraved by Julia, shows King Amadeo in profile to the right. All these stamps were typographed as before; the 4/4 centimo imperforate, the others perforated 14. The 5, 6, 10 and 12 centimos, as we shall see, were withdrawn January 1, 1873.

The postal tariff was changed somewhat toward the end of 1872; an official notice dated December 4, 1872, announces the stamps which were issued for this tariff. Under it the unit weight of a letter was fixed at 15 grammes; the inland letter rate was placed at 10 centimos and that for drop letters at 5 centimos. Postal cards (which were then still mere printed forms, to which the stamp had to be affixed) were fixed at 5 centimos and the letter registry fee was placed at 50 centimos. The 6 and 12 centimos stamps, which were thus deprived of their usefulness, were retired altogether on January 1, 1873; in addition to this the 5 centimos was changed from the numeral to the head design, the 10 centimos was changed from brown to blue, and a new value, 20 centimos, was issued for double letters. These new stamps appeared on January 1, 1873; the details of their manufacture are just like those of the previous stamps in this design. They were the last stamps of Amadeo's reign. He had from the beginning found himself in an impossible position, sought as a tool by some, scorned as an intruder by others, and treated with insolence by all. Small wonder that he finally grew sick and tired of his position, and on February 11, 1873, resigned from the throne.

(To be continued.)

A menu of the Reunion Dinner of the Washington Philatelic Society at the Ebbett House, the 15th, comes to us just as we go to press.

We shall resume the notes on the Origin and Organization of the American Philatelic Society in the February number.

A 2c Error

An Error in the 2c Pacific Exhibition Commemorative Stamp is discovered in time to prevent Issue.

23,000,000 Stamps to be Destroyed.

The failure of the 2c stamp to appear with the others of the series, issued to boom the Panama Exposition to be held in San Francisco 1915, is now explained.

There was an **error** in the stamp, due to the fact that someone in the Third Assistant Postmaster General's office did not know the difference between the Gatun and the San Pedro Miguel Locks in the Panama Canal.

The inscription on the 2c stamp read "Gatum Locks", the picture however portrayed the locks at San Pedro Miguel.

This was fortunately discovered before any of the stamps were issued and the 23,000,000 stamps that had been printed will be destroyed on account of the error.

The same picture will be used, but the inscription on the stamp will be changed to read "Panama Canal" and the 2c stamp will be issued as soon as it is ready.

FINE COPIES!

U. S. Revenues—Imperforate

	Cat.	Net
50c Passage Ticket	\$5.00	\$.95
\$1.00 Entry of Goods	.75	.15
\$1.00 Lease	2.00	.40
\$1.00 Manifest	1.50	.35
\$1.00 Passage Ticket	8.00	2.00
\$3.00 Manifest	1.50	.40
\$5.00 "	3.50	.85
\$5.00 Mortgage	3.50	.90

Can also supply a few pairs and strips at reasonable prices. What else do you want?

B. L. VOORHEES,

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Ask for a Selection on Approval

We have some nice things and we only do business by mail. So that you are as near the bargains as anybody.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

The Stamp Exchange

The Stamp Exchange, is an organization of over two thousand collectors and dealers living in all parts of the world who co-operate in the exchange of stamps to their mutual advantage.

The system in vogue has been thoroughly tested in every respect, and has been in successful operation for over fifteen years, during which time many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stamps have been handled to the satisfaction of the owners.

The system was evolved from great experience and is successful because it is based upon an equitable basis of exchange. A nominal commission of ten per cent on transactions and one per cent insurance, both of which are taken in stamps leaves 89 per cent of the catalogue value of the stamps disposed of available to the owner, which is very fair and most liberal.

The Stamp Exchange has available for cash sale also, a finer, better and much more desirable range of good stamps for a liberal buyer, than the stocks of even the largest dealers afford. As an example, a single buyer was able to select and buy for cash \$27,000.00 worth of stamps, at net prices, for a general collection within a period of thirty months.

This is the briefest possible preamble introducing—The Stamp Exchange—which is a large and elaborate working system under the personal management and supervision of our Editor. It can be made of interest and value to almost any collector who has money to spend for stamps, or who has good stamps to dispose of in sale or exchange.

It only remains for the party interested, to take the matter up with us by correspondence to learn in what special way the Exchange can be of service.

First, state the size and character of the stock or collection that is to be improved, telling us what it is desired to acquire and what is offered for disposal.

With this information we can come directly to the point and apply our system to the needs and requirements of any case.

A stamp exchange member unearthed a batch of old letters bearing 37 10c 1847 U. S.; 69 5c 1847 U. S.

and three Locals on covers besides a lot of 1851-57 1c and 3c. The whole lot figured \$366.50, eighty-nine per cent equaled \$326.19 which he selected in the highest grade U. S. stamps. The best cash offer he could possibly get for his "find" was one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The stamps he secured from the exchange could not have been purchased under two hundred and fifty dollars. Result—\$125.00 profit! This is not an isolated case, we can point to many similar transactions.

A member of the exchange recently sent in four big bulging albums containing a collection of over 13,800 varieties cataloging (exclusive of U. S., Canada and Mexico) \$3,648.00.

This was his order. "Re-mount and arrange on blank album pages the stamps of United States, British North America, Mexico, U. S. Colonies and Possessions.

Dispose of all else to the best advantage, and fill in anything you have to improve the lines I have retained, charging same against the credit I shall have for stamps of mine you will sell."

When he returned from a trip abroad we rendered the following report:

Catalogue value of stamps	\$3,648.00
Insurance, 1%,	\$ 36.48
10% Commission on sales	235.00
Credit in account	2,350.00
Stamps still in circulation	1,026.52
	\$3,648.00

The following disposition of the credit	\$2,350.00
---	------------

Added to collection:—	
United States	\$ 875.00
Colonies, etc.	318.60
British N. America	485.20
Mexico	618.50
Credit balance	52.65
	\$2,350.00

The following cash charge:	
Albums and sheets	\$ 18.75
Time work, mounting and arranging collection	17.50
	\$ 36.25

This is what he wrote in reply:
"My collection \$3,648.00 when catalogued for auction would have been scaled down at least 20 per cent by

the cataloguer and I might have realized 18½ per cent net on the balance, say \$550.00 cash—**Understand I speak from experience**—so that I congratulate you heartily upon what The Stamp Exchange has done for me."

We prefer that our members price and enter their own stamps, and select the exchange they desire, the above instance is only given to show the adaptability of our system, and our willingness to meet any emergency.

We continually employ the services of a number of competent philatelists upon special work in laying out, arranging and mounting special collections. The charge for this time work is on the basis of \$25.00 for a 50 hour week and is only done as an accommodation to our patrons, as we pay 50c an hour for the service.

New Members.

The following new members have recently been added to the roll:

No.	Name and Locality.
2225	McDonald, S. (Canada).
2226	Matthews, J. E. (Chile).
2227	Nelson, M. E. (S. Dak.)
2228	Tapping, S. P. (Wash.)
2229	Wythe, D. H. (Phil. Isls.)
2230	Agard, H. B. (R. I.)
2231	Ferris, V. T. (Ind.)
2232	Rasmussen, H. F. W. (Mass.)
2233	Braislin, E. G. (Mass.)
2234	Meyer, J. (La.)
2235	Nelson, J. V. (Calif.)

Be it understood, the participation in The Stamp Exchange is a privilege that subscribers to this journal may enjoy, although it is by no means a right and we reserve the complete control of its affairs.

Less than 25 per cent of the regular readers of the journal have applied for the privileges of membership, we are always glad to increase the scope of usefulness of the Exchange wherever it is likely to be mutually advantageous. We naturally are compelled to decline many petty affairs that would not be worth our while to undertake.

Stamps in the Exchange.

Catalogue value of Exchange Books brought forward from last report published week ending October 19, 1912.....	\$104,298.24
Books entered 13 weeks ending January 18.....	9,912.55
	\$114,212.79
Books retired in same period	\$ 5,318.70

	\$108,894.09
Stock and Books not numbered	\$ 92,350.00
	\$201,244.09

How to Prepare.

Stamps to be exchanged should be hinged in approval books, priced in ink, below the stamp.

Scott's Catalogue (last edition) being the usual basis of exchange. Special Exchange with foreign members may be conducted upon the basis of Gibbons, Senf, Kohl, Y. & T., Galvez or any Standard catalogue.

The Exchange furnishes approval books, but does not insist upon its own books being used.

Damaged stamps and cheap varieties less than 5 cents each should be omitted. The value of the exchange books are not limited, but the minimum charge for insurance is 25 cents, and 1 per cent of value in excess of \$25.00.

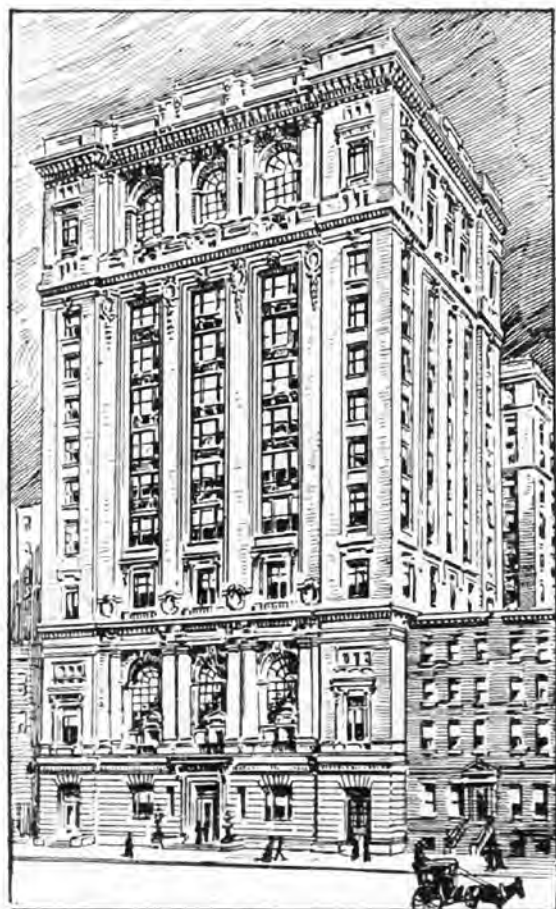
The Insurance of 1 per cent gross is accumulated as a fund and surplus for the guarantee against loss of every kind in connection with the exchange.

The commission of the Exchange is 10 per cent of the value of all stamps disposed of and the commission and insurance is taken in stamps.

The Schuster Sale

The sale of the Schuster stock of common stamps so liberally advertised in our November journal, waged so hot and furious during the Holiday rush that we were quite unprepared for the deluge. We left all announcements out of our December and January numbers to give our force a chance to get a breathing spell. Orders are all up to date and every line of advertising in the November journal is still good, but we readily see from the orders still coming in every mail that the Schuster stock will be quite exhausted without the use of any more advertising space. That was quite out of our usual line, we shall be glad to be cleared out of every thing of the commoner class, as our business is the sale of **better class stamps at retail.**

Collectors who are liberal buyers, may secure a much larger range of really good stamps and at a greater discount, from us than from most dealers. We should like to open more accounts with regular subscribers to this publication and invite correspondence with that in view.



New York Exhibition

The Executive Committee have favored us with advanced proofs of the Prospectus of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York from October 27th to November 1st of this year.

The New York dealers promoting this enterprise will endeavor to produce a creditable show.

The names of George H. Worthington and Ernest R. Ackerman as officers of the Exhibition are ones to conjure with, ranking as Hon. President and Hon. Vice-President.

The Exhibition which is to be competitive, is held under the auspices of the Collectors' Club and the New York Stamp Society, although a special corporation has been formed by leading members of these organizations to carry it forward.

The exhibition will be held in the Engineering Society's Building, 25 to 33 W. 39th street, where there is ample space for the proper display of exhibits under favorable light both by night and day.

The building is fire proof and every provision will be made to safe-guard the exhibits in every way.

Using the Post

No. 22 of the *Berlin Briefmarken-Zeitung* relates several instances of freak prepayments. For instance: it is forbidden to export antiquities from Turkey and even judicious greasing cannot always secure official connivance. Now some Britisher had secured a fine antique statuette at Smyrna and couldn't get it out of the country. Necessity being the mother of invention, he takes it to the Austrian Post Office at Smyrna, well wrapped, and offers it as a postal parcel to be registered to England. The postmaster weighs it and finds the postage to be ten thousand and some odd plasters. The Britisher pays this very cheerfully, but the question arises how to affix the stamps. A sheet of pasteboard is tied to the package and a full sheet of 5 plaster stamps, the highest value in stock, pasted on this, properly cancelled,

(Continued on Page 191)

Collector's Advertisements

This important department is maintained for the benefit of our readers.

Suggestions for improvement in the service and usefulness are solicited.

The wide range of circulation will afford good results, by advertising special "wants" or offering stamps for sale or exchange.

Rate 15c per line.

Count 12 lines to the inch.

Remit cash with "Copy".

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis' Mo., offers its services to collectors who do not want to advertise in their own names, in this department.

The advertisement will only be designated by a number, and the cost of advertising will be liquidated by the commission where business results.

The Exchange operates upon a commission of 10% and insurance of 1%—Buys, sells and exchange stamps for collectors everywhere.

(No. 93325) Wants a cash offer for a very fine copy of the Inverted Medallion, \$1.00 Second Issue Revenue (No. 2942) pen mark cancellation. Write to The Stamp Exchange about the matter.

St. Louis Postmasters Stamps Wanted. To complete plates for a client the Exchange wants:

On Pelure (3rd condition) 5c No. 2

On Pelure " 10c No. 3

On Pelure " any pair.

On Bluish Lilac (2nd " 10c No. 1

On Green (1st or 2nd " 10c No. 1

and 3, or any pair. We also have a plate (No. 1) to sell.

(No. 61122) Wants the following:—Paris, strips or blocks of U. S. 1851 issue of Postage Stamps. Pairs, strips and blocks of the First issue imperforate revenues. Inverted medallions of the Second and Third issue of U. S. Revenues and the Proprietary stamps of 1875. (Write to the exchange).

(No. 93483) Collects U. S. stamps with straight edges showing colored guide lines, buys duplicates, particularly wants commemoratives of all denominations.

A reader sends a bunch of original covers bearing the Italian 1911 Commemorative set 2.5, 10 and 15c with the Exposition postmark very attractive. Price 25c. Order of the Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

(No. 90297) Wants all the better class of Match and Medicine stamps on approval, promises to buy liberally if prices are right.

If you happen to need 6c, 10c or 15c on experimental paper, write to The Stamp Exchange.

Collectors! Give this department a trial. It will pay!

Montenegro 1907

Postally Cancelled
or unused

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Correspondence with the Trade
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MAURIZIO KOHN,

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Bosnia, Europe.

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1879 Am. B. N. Co. 3c green	\$1.10
1882 Re-Engraved 3c green	.60
1888 3c vermilion	.40
1893 Col. Set 1c to 10c, 8 var.	2.50
1898 Scott No. 282, 6c lake	1.00
1901 Pan. Am. Set 1c to 10c, 6 var.	2.25
1909 Blue Experimental Papers, 3 var.	1.50

Unperforated

1902 issued 1907, 1c green	.40
" " 1c blue green	.60
" " 2c carmine	.40
" " 2c vermilion	.60
" " 2c lake	1.00
Guatemala 1908-1911, 9 var. Schgs. used	.30
Bosnia Just Out, Mint, 5 var.	.07
" " 11	.50
Johore, Multiple Wmk. 1c, 2c, 5c, 8c, 25c, Set	.35
Gambia, King George set, 9 var. Mint	.70
Barbados, 7	.52

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Among our contributors we might mention H. N. Mudge, P. M. Wolsieffer, C. E. Severn, I. R. Johnson, Wm. L. Stevenson, Howland Speakman, S. Schachne and others equally well known.

It's worth looking into. Sample copy sent for 5 cents. Subscription 50 cents a year.

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St. Louis, Mo.

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40 var. Cent. and South America, and 1000 Mixed Foreign for 25c. D. L. Curran, 66 Thorp Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Transvaal 1900, unused, surcharged V. R. I.
1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6d, 1sh, 2sh, 6d, 9 var. \$1.50
Antigua 1882-86, unused, 1, 2 1/2, 4d, 3 var. .30
Hayti 1898-99, unused, 7, 8, 10c, 4 var. .15
R. H. A. GREEN, 711 Waveland Av., Chicago, Ill.

Precancels wanted for Cash or in ex. for M. and M. approvals of either for reference. Robt. Weber, Galetton, Pa.

THE STAMP BOOK

A high-class monthly Stamp Magazine, edited by F. I. Cleveland Bundie. Splendid articles by E. R. Aldrich, Geo. V. Freethy, etc. Subscription 25c per year.

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Remit by M. O. Stamps not taken. Address

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Have recently purchased one the largest stocks of Mexican revenues in America, and will sell as follows:

1000 variety collection	\$100.00
600 " "	50.00
400 " "	10.00
100 " "	1.00
25 " "	.10

Mendoza Mexican Revenue Catalog.30c

To introduce Mexican revenues and "Sunset—The Pacific Monthly" I will give a packet cataloging \$5.00 and a Mexican 50 cent Catalog for the price of the magazine \$1.50.

P. L. BURKHARD,

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

17 Tunis	25 1000 Foreign	1 99 1000 Mixed Canada	38
14 Sweden	02 1500 "	4 79 1000 " I. S.	60
50 Sweden	40 2000 "	7 42 1000 " Italy	27
10 Siam	25 3000 "	21 60 1000 " Swiss	42
20 Brazil	14 4000 "	49 00 1000 " Holland	42
100 Asia	60 Great Bargains	1000 " France	39
100 Africa	63 above	1000 " Ht. Col's	25
10 Haiti	17 50 Persia	89 1000 " Denmark	47
15 India	01 100 Persia	1 80 1001 " Spain	52
40 Japan	03 125 Persia	2 75 1000 " Russia	43
100 I. S.	20 150 Persia	3 75 1000 " "	08
50 Cuba	49 200 Persia	7 99 1000 " "	15
100 " 2 39	8 Liberia	19 15 Luxemburg	11
127 " 3 24	19 Hawaii	99 30 Newfoundland	1 00
75 Turkey	84 15 Finland	12 50 Australia	09
12 Liberia	1 00 5 Bermuda	08 50 French Col's	34
40 Liberia	5 00 7 Barbados	12 100 " "	1 00
25 Siam	71 15 Ireland	50 150 " "	1 00
100 I. S.	20 40 Uruguay	1 00 200 " "	4 00
50 Spain	11 40 Paraguay	1 00 100 Portugal Col's	1 40
10 Brazil	03 40 Haiti	1 00 150 British Col's	60
10 Peru	04 200 I. S.	1 39 1000 " "	1 00
500 Foreign	49 1000 "d Foreign	13 1000 " "	1 00

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A 16 to 24 page Stamp and Post Card Monthly Official Organ of the M. P. A., Minnesota Philatelic Society, Scranton Hobby Club and Post Cardist Club. If you are a post card collector a subscription will entitle you to membership in the M. P. C. Club.

Subscription, U. S. 35c. Foreign 50c. Three months trial 10c.

AUG. W. MACK, Pub.,

2246 Boulevard Ave., Scranton, Pa.

(Continued from Page 188)

another sheet stuck over this, cancelled, and so on, until the amount had been liquidated by something over 2,000 stamps. As the Turkish officials had no right to examine the Austrian mails the son of Albion safely smuggled his statue out of the country, and as the Austrian postmaster receives commission on his stamp sales he is no doubt fervently praying for more such customers.

Another case. An Austrian mail steamer brought a mail sack to the Piræus which belonged to an Austrian naval squadron then at anchor there. By an error the sack was delivered to the Greek postoffice instead of to the Austrian consul and the Greek postmaster taxed the lot (\$100). Naturally the Austrian admiral refused to pay this, while the Greek postoffice also insisted on its pound of flesh. Finally—great is diplomacy!—a *modus vivendi* was found: the Austrian mail steamer reclaimed the sack from the Greek postoffice as delivered in error; the sack was returned to the steamer, then escorted in state to shore once more, delivered with due ceremony to the Austrian consul, and finally again embarked for delivery to the Austrian flag officer, whereat diplomatic circles again breathed easier and the peace of Europe was again guaranteed. Yes, but how about the 800 drachmai? Oh, well, the Greek postmaster obtained a voucher from the Austrian consul reciting the facts, turned this into balance his cash and appropriated the 800 stamps, nicely cancelled in entire sheets, for his own use, to be peddled out judiciously to stamp dealers. Talk about your Napoleon of finance! If that postmaster came to Wall Street he would make his fortune in a month.

Balkan Stamp News

From No. 23 of the same paper we gather some interesting data regarding the new stamp issues caused by the Balkan war. Our readers have no doubt already heard of the issue of uniform design which the four allied states are about to issue: the design is to consist essentially of a radiant cross surrounded by the words *IN HOC SIGNO VINCES*, in remembrance of the vision of Constantine in 312 which gave him the victory and made Christianity the dominant religion of the world, while under this cross each country will show a view of its capital city. Besides this issue Greece is planning a

special set of its own which will show an eagle killing a snake, the design being taken from the relief sculpture by Phidias for the east front of the Parthenon. Our contemporary continues:

"Not content with these two issues, Greece has issued special stamps for the Turkish territories occupied by it, surcharging its own stamps from 2 lepta to 25 drachmai (nothing small about this) with *LEMNOS* (in Greek) for one set and with *Helliniki Dioikisis* (in Greek—Greek Administration) for the other set. The first set is to serve for the island of that name as well as for Imbros, Samothrake, Thasos and Samos—unless these latter receive sets of their own—while the second set is intended for the districts on the continent occupied by Greece. We have these latter stamps from Salonik, which, however, will in future be called Thessaloniki, as shown by the date stamp, dated November 9 (old style, equivalent to Nov. 21 new style) which day may be taken as the date of issue of the new stamps.

"Not only the four countries most interested will shortly make their appearance on the philatelic stage, but the smaller islands, so far occupied by neither Italy nor Greece, are coming into obnoxious prominence. The first of these is *Nikaria*. Grasping the favorable opportunity its population, consisting almost entirely of Greeks, threw off the Turkish yoke and, of course, thought it quite appropriate and up-to-date to reimburse itself for the costs of this liberation at the expense of the always willing stamp collectors. For this purpose a set of stamps was hurriedly prepared, consisting of the following values: 2 lepta, orange; 5 lepta, green; 10 lepta, rose; 25 lepta, blue; 50 lepta, violet; 1 drachme, brown; 3 drachmai, carmine; 5 drachmai, gray-green.

"You will observe that they follow the international color scheme, possibly in the hope of some day being admitted to the illustrious society of the Postal Union. The stamps are quite large (evidently so as to give the dear collectors their money's worth), of upright rectangular shape; the center is formed of the reproduction of an antique coin with the profile of *Ikareos*, the first aviator—his name is added so you may know whom the picture represents. To right and left there are two Doric columns, above in two lines *Elevara Politeia* (in Greek letters, meaning: Free State), below the value. The upper inscription is a bad sign for

the spelling of the parties who produced the stamps, as it should read **Elexthra**. These stamps were not ready as soon as desired and the Nikarians willy nilly had to make use of Turkish stamps so long. However, they were particular to outrage the tenderest sensibilities of the Turks by cancelling these stamps by means of a special handstamp bearing a cross in the center, surrounded by the Greek words **Tachydromeion Eleutheras Politeias Ikarias** (Postoffice of the Free State of Ikaria). How evil communication corrupts good manners is proved by another issue for other islands of the Sporades, which, to be sure, confines itself to the three lowest values, 1, 5 and 10 lepta, probably in the assurance that these stamps will be no good beyond the borders, anyway. The art of design apparently being at low ebb amongst the Greeks, they have for these stamps also fallen back upon the inexhaustible riches of antique art and used the head of Pallas Athene for a striking centerpiece. . . . The value is at the top; at the bottom there is the inscription (in Greek letters) **KOINON NISIOTON** (Commonwealth of the Islanders).

"The stamps issued by the Italians, of course, must be taken a little more seriously. As soon as the more important islands had been occupied the Italians organized regular postal service between the islands and to the mainland of Italy, in the first place, of course, chiefly as a military measure. At first the Italian stamps were used without surcharge; later the governor, General Ameglio, at Rhodes, had the 25 and 50 centesimi stamps surcharged EGEO, chiefly on account of the currency, as these two values were sold at 1 and 2 piasters respectively and the postoffice had to protect itself against dishonest manipulators. . . . However, the worst was still to come. On December 1st Italy was to issue entire sets for the islands occupied by her, surcharged for each of the thirteen with its name, so that we have to expect thirteen complete sets. . . . Although collectors will be justly provoked at these entirely unnecessary sets, they may still be glad that Italy has confined herself to the low values of 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40 and 50 centesimi, omitting the 1, 5, and 10 lire stamps."

In connection with the foregoing extract, which requires little commentary, we may refer to No. 23 of the **Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal**, which prints the official documents

relative to the Italian surcharges. The first one, dated Rhodes, September 10, and signed by Signor Naselli, the Royal Commissioner for the Islands, fixes the letter rates from the Aegean Islands to foreign countries: 20 centesimi for the first 20 grams and 15 centesimi for each additional 20 grams; registration fee 20 centesimi. (15 centesimi are equivalent to 30 paras and 20 centesimi to 1 piaster. To meet these rates, the 25 and 50 centesimi stamps were surcharged EGEO and then sold at 20 and 40 centesimi, respectively. The second decree is signed by King Victor Emanuel and dated September 26; it provides for 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40 and 50 centesimi, each set to be surcharged with the following fourteen names:

1. Libia (for Tripoli),
2. Rodi (Rhodos),
3. Simi,
4. Cos (Kos),
5. Stampalia,
6. Calimno,
7. Caso (Kasos),
8. Lipso,
9. Patmos,
10. Piscopi,
11. Nisiros,
12. Scarpanto,
13. Leros,
14. Karkí (Charkí).

These stamps are to be sold at face value with the exception of the 25, 40 and 50 centesimi, which will be sold at 20, 35 and 40 centesimi, respectively. Far be it from us to provoke strained relations between Italy and the United States by casting any aspersions upon the motives of the Italian Post Office Department in issuing these fourteen sets, but if this isn't a barefaced steal at our expense we miss our guess. Why should fourteen full sets be required for these insignificant possessions, all of whom use the same currency, when only a few years ago the one Italian set surcharged **Estero** served all the Italian postoffices in the entire Levant? Surely the revenues of these annexed islands could easily be kept separate without all this full hundred of surcharges, all the more as Italy proves the uselessness of this method by permitting the stamps surcharged for Tripoli to be used in Italy itself without discrimination. One single set surcharged EGEO might be excusable, but this flood of useless trifles is "2 much," as Artemus Ward said.

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" 1883 \$1.00 rose red, cat. \$10.00.....	3.75
" 1893 12c lilac red surch., cat. \$5.00.....	2.40
" 1893 12c lilac black surch., cat. \$16.50.....	7.50
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" 1890 8m bistre, new, cat. \$8.00.....	3.00
" 1893, 3c Columbian, cat. 75c.....	.25
" 1898, 4c blue, No. 163, cat. \$3.00.....	.75
" 1898, 8c rose No. 167, cat. \$3.00.....	.75
Portugal 1853 50R green, cat. \$4.50.....	2.00
" 1855 100R lilac, cat. \$1.50.....	.60
" 1862 100R lilac, cat. \$1.50.....	.60
Prince Ed. Isld. 6P green, cat. \$2.00.....	.65
" " 4½p brown, cat. \$2.00.....	.75
" " 1872, 1c orange, cat. 35c.....	.15
" " 1872, 2c ultram., cat. 35c.....	.15

United States

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1851, 10c green.....	.50
1857, 5c brown, Type 1.....	1.70
" 10c green.....	.30
" 12c black.....	.90
" 30c orange, unused, O. G.....	4.20
" 90c blue, unused, O. G.....	9.50
1861, 3c pink, (cat. \$7.50).....	2.50
" 5c buff, (cat. \$7.50).....	3.00
" 90c blue.....	2.00
1862, 5c red-brown (cat. \$3.50).....	1.50
" 5c brown.....	.35
" 24c lilac.....	.30
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" 2c brown.....	.08
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Competition for Design of German 25th Jubilee

That enterprising paper, the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*, lately opened a competition for a design for a jubilee stamp on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Emperor William II. A prize of 500 mark was offered, which is certainly not to be sneezed at and should be sufficient to engage the attention even of artists of note. In No. 21 of that paper the designs received in this competition are reproduced; the result is certainly thoroughly disappointing, as is usually the case in competitions of this kind. Most of the designs are simply impossible, such as any elementary pupil could draw; one of them consists merely of the large letters IMP over II, over XXV in a frame. Only three or four of the designs exhibit any artistic ability, at all; two of these bear portraits of the Emperor, one an allegorical figure and one the Imperial Palace at Berlin. On one of the more ambitious designs the Emperor resembles nobody so much as the traditional portrait of "Old Nick." Two of the designs gallantly include the Empress also, but we doubt if the Empress would be very grateful to the artist, could she see her portrait as designed by him. In short, the competition appears to be an awful waste of money if any of the designs submitted should be awarded the prize. However, the publisher is too wise to commit himself and therefore leaves the decision to a vote of his readers.

Amundsen's Arctic

The same paper reports that the polar explorer, Amundsen, has been appointed Postmaster-General of the arctic regions; of course, he has been authorized to issue a special set of stamps for the purpose. The proceeds are to be devoted to the equipment of a new polar expedition. This is worse than Edward VII. Land; that, at least had only one stamp, but here we hear of a *set*! Further details of the governmental authority under which he is operating and the designs and values of his set of stamps will be awaited by collectors with mixed feelings.

New Italian Colonies

No. 118 of M. Champion's *Bulletin Mensuel* has the following item of advance information: "Italy is annoying us just at present. After its commemorative stamps, its sets prepared for Tripoli and the Egean islands, it announces to us a new issue for Benadir. We do not know in detail the designs which will be adopted, nor the values which will compose the set, having only seen a copy of the decree authorizing the issue, which has been entrusted to a well-known firm of Milan for 10 million stamps. We hope soon to be able to give more precise information."

The Italian colonies have not troubled us so much as yet that we could not forgive them a new issue. It is dark to us, however, why it should be necessary to entrust its manufacture to a private firm rather than to the well-equipped Government Printing Office at Turin.

Balkan War Stamps

The European papers now coming over of course indulge in all kinds of forecasts as to the philatelic results of the Balkan war. M. Montader in No. 446 of *Le Postillon* takes for his text the following news item from *La Patrie* of Paris, dated Athens, October 31st:

"The Greek troops have arrived at Cazani . . . etc. Besides the Greek stamp commemorating the war, the National Printing Office is preparing stamps for the island of Lemnos; they will be Greek stamps surcharged with the word LEMNOS."

This, of course, by this time has been superseded by further Greek conquests and the prospect that all these captured islands and provinces are to receive separate sets of surcharges opens alarming possibilities, not to mention that since then there have been various additional occasions which would lend themselves charmingly to commemorative stamps. In the meanwhile M. Montader calls attention to several important features of the present situation. To begin with, a number of the Italian offices in Turkey, which had been closed for a year or so on account of the war between Italy and Turkey, will now no doubt be definitely abandoned, to wit: Scutari, Durazzo, Valona, Saloniki, Janina. And now it develops that no one has any stock of the 5 and 10

lire of these offices and the prices of (these two stamps have already gone to fancy figures.

Another thing: The 1 and 5 lire surcharged for Tripoli appear to be unobtainable and have risen in price rapidly.

For some unknown reason the current 2 and 3 leva stamps of Bulgaria cannot be obtained even at Sofia; in all the dealers' stocks in Paris a careful inquiry revealed no more than thirty copies of these two stamps, and they are now much sought after.

Still another item: The French office at Dedeagh is now apt to be closed, while the 2 francs value of this office can be obtained neither of the dealers nor of the colonial stamp office.

This sort of thing is now keeping the stamp collectors and speculators of Europe on the qui vive.

Notes on Norwegian 1894-95

The same paper has an interesting illustrated article on the differences between the Norwegian stamps of 1894-95 and the stamps of the same design issued from 1910 to the present, these latter being designated by the catalogues as "re-engraved," without much additional information. As we have not seen a detailed description of them so far, we quote the following:

"A general characteristic of the second type (1910) is that the inscriptions are heavier than on the former, where they are thinner. This is very noticeable in the lower inscription. The small figures of value of this same inscription are sometimes quite different in form: The 3s have a straight head on the stamps of 1894-95, a round head on those of 1910; the 5s of the 5, 25 and 50 oere are larger; the ciphers are more round and open. The 10 oere shows the least difference in this respect. The word POSTFRIM, although also re-engraved and a trifle heavier, does not offer as much difference to the eye as the figures. The word NORGE is also heavier. The 0 on the 1910 type is thickened along the sides, while that of 1894 is of even thickness and more circular in shape.

The crown is much clearer in the second type; the general effect is that it is better engraved and more easily discerned; the small florets, confused and blurred in the first type, can be distinguished without a lens in the second.

The pattern of the wings of the little wheel in the corners is a hodgepodge in the first type; in the second these wings are traced in distinct lines and dots."

Lithographed Uruguays

No. 812 of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* informs us that the four lowest values of the current set of Uruguay have appeared—or are about to appear—in a cheap lithographic imitation of the present engraved type. The stamps have heretofore been printed by Waterlow & Sons, London, in the best style of line-engraving, but the price was too high for the economical Uruguayans and the contract has been given to the *Escuela de Artes y Oficios*, the Government School of Arts and Crafts at Montevideo. This institution experimented with stamp issues once before, also in imitation by lithography of an engraved Waterlow set. The experience of that occasion should have taught the government to know better, for the poorly printed lithographs of that time were so extensively counterfeited to defraud the postal revenue that the authorities very soon returned to the engraved stamps.

It is not improbable that the same thing will happen now. After all there is nothing for stamps like recess-engraving and in comparison with this process all other means of stamp production have only their greater cheapness to recommend them.

The New Bosnias

In connection with the above dissertation on *taille douce* engraving versus lithography and surface-printing we quote the following from No. 10 of the *Reutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* relative to the new portrait series just issued for Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Austrian authorities:

"Now as regards the stamps themselves it must be admitted that they surpass everything hitherto known in this miniature art, at least as far as the engraving is concerned. The full-face portrait is a jewel in its way, but the profile portrait is really marvelous. To be sure not many will appreciate the artist's creation with the naked eye, but under the lens—how exceedingly finely and surely each muscle, each hair is dealt with, how perfectly the point of the beard stands out from the ground in almost plastic relief! If one is not familiar with the difference in effect of line-engraving and surface printing, let

him compare a current Austrian 10 heller, which has a profile portrait quite similar to that of the new Bosnians, and he will see marvels. The creator of this wonderful miniature art has deserved the thanks and congratulations of all philatelists.

These designs have not been etched by some Modernist artist and then paraded as works of art, like our German mark values, but the nobles of the reproductive arts, the line engraving, has been given free rein and therefore something entirely excellent has been achieved."

By way of illustration of this enraptured praise of line-engraving, compare a common 2 cents United States with its equivalent from some of the European colonies: a British 10 d, a German 10 pfennig, a French 10 centimes, an Austrian 10 heller, and then say which of them is best; there can hardly be two opinions about it. The reason: our stamp is a good specimen of line-engraving (though, on account of the use of steam-presses, the engraving necessarily cannot be as fine as that of the new Bosnian set), while all the others are typographed as cheaply as possible.

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German Colonial Issues Profitable to the Government

Per *Philatelist*, the organ of the Dresden Society, in No. 415, quotes the following from a daily paper of Berlin:

"The German Imperial Post Office introduced special stamps for the colonies in 1900. For the convenience of the stamp-collecting public a branch office for the sale of these stamps was opened in December, 1900, at Branch No. 19, Benth street, Berlin. This sales office will on October 1st be transferred to the Branch Office in Koenig street No. 61, Berlin. It has brought considerable revenue to the Imperial Post Office. In the first ten years of its existence, to the end of 1910, it brought in Mk. 1,231,000. In 1911 and the first three quarters of the present year possibly about 200,000 mark have been added, so that a total revenue of Mk. 1,430,000 has resulted."

It is safe to say that of this large sum ninety per cent have been clear profit to the post office, as these stamps doubtless repose in collections the world over, without the post office ever having been called upon to render a service in return. Small wonder that the postal authorities even of large countries consider the philatelic trade worth catering to, often entirely against the wish of collectors, who have reason to mistrust the disinterestedness of the authorities.

Portuguese India Provisionals

The *Echo de la Timbrologie* gives the following list of the numbers of the late provisionals issued in Portuguese India and produced by dividing some of the old issues:

1911.

98,000 pairs 1 real on 2 reis salmon, divided vertically.

40,000 pairs 1 real on 2 reis salmon, divided diagonally.

July, 1912.

93,800 pairs 1 real on 1 real grey, divided vertically.

14,000 pairs 1½ real on 2½ reis brown, divided vertically.

29,400 pairs 2 reis on 2½ reis lemon, divided vertically.

34,300 pairs 3 reis on 2½ reis lemon, divided vertically.

99,400 pairs 6 reis on 9 reis lilac, divided vertically.

August, 1912.

89,000 pairs 1 real on 1 tanga rose, divided vertically.

56,000 pairs 1½ real on 9 reis lilac, divided vertically.

56,000 pairs 6 reis on 9 reis lilac, divided vertically.

50,400 pairs 1½ reis, on 4 tangas blue, divided vertically.

50,400 pairs 2 reis on 4 tangas blue, divided vertically.

42,000 pairs 3 reis on 2 reis brown, divided vertically.

72,800 pairs 6 reis on 4½ reis green, divided vertically.

However, this list is incomplete in so far as it does not distinguish between the stamps with and without REPUBLICA surcharge. Taking these into consideration and deducting the stamps used for actual bona-fide postal purposes, it would appear that some of the varieties are sure to become decidedly scarce, although Portuguese India is favored by comparatively few collectors on account of the difficulties presented by its early issues.

Costa Rica Remainders

While we are quoting numbers issued, it may be of interest to give some statistical information on another country, as given by the *Deutsche Philatelist*. The country in question is Costa Rica; the numbers do not relate to a new issue, but to remainders of the 1901 and 1903 issues which were lately sold by the government, cancelled with a "postmark" consisting of four concentric circles. The numbers sold are as follows:

Issue of 1901.

1 centimo	18,000
2 centimos	12,000
5 centimos	600,000
10 centimos	500,000
20 centimos	300,000
50 centimos	12,600
1 colon	11,400
2 colones	15,900
5 colones	11,950
10 colones	13,000

Issue of 1903.

4 centimos	500
6 centimos	850
25 centimos	290,000

About German Colonials

In the flood of British and Portuguese Colonials the colonial issues of other countries have been somewhat overlooked, especially those of Germany. To be sure they are a decidedly monotonous lot and Germany would do well to issue a few pictorial sets by way of stirring up interest in its

colonies. However, a stamp is a stamp, for all that, and we ought to keep in touch with even these German colonials. But few collectors in this country, no doubt, have paid much attention to the change in the paper on which they are printed and it may therefore be of interest to refer to the following from the *Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten* (No. 8):

"The introduction of paper with the Lozenge watermark for the stamp issues of the German Colonies and foreign postoffices is proceeding very slowly. The collector has the leisure to complete his collection; but very seldom that he experiences a slight surprise, and from the collector's standpoint this is a decided advantage. On the other hand trading in this sort of goods which change so slowly is always rather slow also, and this is a disadvantage, since the specialist can offer no equivalent for the ephemeral rarities of other states and colonies. If we now examine some of the issues with regard to the planned and partly consummated change of paper, we have the following state of affairs: Up to date the only complete sets issued on the new paper are: German Offices in Morocco (both **Marocco and Marokko** surcharges) on German stamps (it should be noted that in the **Marocco** set the 3 pesetas 75c on 3 mark has not been issued) and the Kiautschou set in dollars and cents of the steamer type. With regard to Imperial stamps of the current type, the German Offices in China still lack the 1½ dollar on 3 mark and the German Offices in Turkey lack the 15 piaster on 3 mark. The 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 centimes surcharges were issued at the request of German export firms in the Levant; they were intended solely for use on printed matter and merchandise samples, but are occasionally met on letters.

"Now as to the steamer type, as far as the sets in question are still incomplete. Under German East Africa we still miss the 1 and 2 rupees (rupee and heller currency); for German Southwest Africa there have so far been issued only the 3, 5, 10, 20 pfennig, 2 and 5 mark values, and for Togo only the 5 pfennig. On unwatermarked paper there are still issued the stamps of the Carolines, Marianes, Marshall Islands, Samoa and German New Guinea, so that the collector of German Colonials must still keep eyes and pocketbook open."

It is well to remember that not all collectors, by any means, are wrapped up in Georgia new issues and that the

collectors of each country have their own particular favorite hobbies.

In this connection the same paper states that the German Imperial Post Office intends shortly to place on sale a large lot of used German colonials, which come from the parcels post way-bills on which the German postal regulations require the stamps to be placed and which way-bills are then retained in the departmental files. This would no doubt release a good many of these stamps and cause a decided bear movement in them.

Designs for New Swiss

Our readers no doubt are familiar with the excruciatingly ugly things which Switzerland issued on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union, about the homeliest stamps ever perpetrated by so advanced a country as Switzerland. The paper from which we have just quoted says that M. E. Grasset, the artist who designed these gems of art, has been entrusted by the Swiss postal authorities with the task of designing new 3, 5 and 10 franc stamps. If he indulges in the same kind of "art" as on the former occasion and if the designs are reproduced by the same miserable process as then, we may look for something fearful and wonderful, indeed. Let us give thanks that our Uncle Samuel still eschews the "art nouveau" and sticks to good old-fashioned line-engraving for his stamps.

New Portuguese India

The November number of the *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society* contains the following from a correspondent in Lisbon, Portugal:

"On the 21st October the Lisbon Mint submitted to the Portuguese Government specimens of the new postage stamps of the Portuguese Indies for approval. There are 19 values, namely 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4½, 5, 6, 9 and 10 reis, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 12 tangas, and 1, 2, and 3 rupees." Nothing is said of the designs. Let us hope that something good may replace the horrible mess of surcharges which have afflicted the poor remnant of Portuguese power in India for quite a while past. But why must these insignificant specks of territory inflict on us sets of stamps of the size of this one—nineteen values, when great and powerful nations can get along with ten or a dozen values in a set?

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The Philatelic Journal of America

VOLUME 23

FEBRUARY 1913

NUMBER 8

Recent French Provisionals

We have heretofore spoken of the new lot of 108 surcharges on French colonials, lately issued by France, but we have not had occasion to mention the speculation which has involved these provisionals. We quote from the same number of *Le Timbre-Poste*:

"The grand event of the last fortnight has been the sale of the 108 new colonial surcharges. By an aberration

understood that all collectors would be served. As a result, while ordinarily there are 100 to 150 orders, this time there were about 800, but chiefly placed by friends or relatives of stamp dealers, who acted as straw men and ordered these stamps for the great unknown.... At the outset the dealers desired to satisfy their clients by selling the set at double its value, about 15 francs, but this price could not be maintained and at present the lowest price asked in Paris is 20 francs. If one considers that these stamps have been scattered into the hands of so many individuals and that the dealers could obtain only 60 to 65 sets, it will be found that the price is quite reasonable: One hundred and eight stamps for 20 francs makes about 20 centimes per stamp, and where is there a French colonial provisional which isn't worth at least 20 centimes? And in this lot there are stamps printed in only 23,000 to 30,000 copies each, so that they must necessarily become small rarities very shortly."

Since the above was written, the prices have gone up rapidly and the set of 108 varieties has since been quoted as high as 45 francs. (The face value of the set is 7 francs 75 centimes.) M. Montader, in No. 447 of his sprightly weekly, *Le Postillon*, explains the rise as follows:

"There were something like hundred and twenty-five or hundred and thirty thousand sets ordered, whereas there were only twenty-eight thousand complete sets, reduced to about twenty-three or twenty-four thousand by defective copies. Of this number, half were sent to each colony, respectively, which reduces the number of available sets to about twelve thousand, that is, ten times less than were ordered. As these were dispersed in



tion of intellect—one can hardly use any other term to describe the manner in which the department has acted in this instance—the merchants have not been favored any more than the collectors, that is to say, it was thought that a great dealer could meet his prospective sales by 60 sets. It was fortunate that this action was foreseen in advance and that it was

a great number of hands, there results the paradoxical fact that the price at a stroke became higher than if the whole lot had been bought by a single individual, for he would very probably have been satisfied with 100 per cent profit and the sets would not have been higher than 15 francs at the most."

However, this does not explain the craze with which the public pounces upon issues of this kind. M. Montader refers to the 01 on 4 centimes of Martinique, which was issued in about 30,000 copies, about the issue of the rarest of the 108 new provisionals; this stamp was issued twenty years ago, at that, and still is priced at only 75 centimes. And nobody can explain why one stamp is neglected while people are falling all over each other in the frantic effort to get another stamp of exactly the same rarity.

M. Montader, further, very justly deplores the sale of these stamps at an office in Paris instead of in the colonies. The stamps of the German colonies in the same way are obtainable in Berlin; as a result nobody, outside of the home country at least, cares a row of pins about either French or German colonials, while British colonials are not so easily obtainable (except a few outcasts like Borneo and Labuan) and therefore are sought after the world over.

Portugal Assistencia

There has been more or less argument regarding the use of the Portuguese stamps surcharged *Assistencia*. The following from No. 23 of *Le Journal des Philatelistes* may prove of interest in this connection:

"The use of the *Assistencia* stamps is obligatory, besides the regular rates, on the following dates: January 1 and 2, August 21, October 4 and 5, December 24, 25, 26 and 30. The 1 centavo value is to be applied on letters, the 2 centavos on telegrams."

It would be interesting to know just what special significance attaches to the August and October dates that they should be selected for this charity, but our informant says nothing further about this.

New Servia Issue

The same paper, on the authority of an Italian daily paper, the *Tribuna*, announces that Servia is about to issue a new set of stamps bearing the portraits of the most distinguished ones of the Servian rulers and views of the

reconquered cities. The question arises whether Kings Milan and Alexander will figure in the portrait list and whether the list of views will comprise one of that Adriatic seaport.

Brazilian Officials

It is well known that the Brazilian official stamps are on the market at surprisingly low figures which give rise to the suspicion that there is a nigger in the woodpile somewhere. In No. 24 of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, a reader reports a letter, which was sent from Piauby, a small Brazilian town, to Rio de Janeiro and which was franked with 634 official stamps of 10,000 reis value each and 2 official stamps of 200 reis each, a total which would be equivalent to about \$2,000. The letter in itself did not call for any such pre-payment, as it contained only two retired bank notes. The reader very naturally asks what purpose the stamps serve if they are used in this apparently wasteful manner. The editor is unable to answer the question categorically, but advises that he was told by a Brazilian collector that every official letter containing money or valuable papers must bear official stamps to the face value of the value declared on the letter as per its contents. If this explanation is correct these Brazilian official stamps occupy a position analogous to nothing else in the catalogue. We give it here in the hope that some one in a position to give authentic information regarding their use will kindly let us have it.

New Russian Set

The same number illustrates the new Russian set up to 70 kopeks, all that have been issued so far. In this set Russia for the first time uses the portraits of her rulers. The following emperors are shown; we name them in historical order:

70 kopeks: Czar Michael Feodorovitch, the founder of the house of Romanow, who became Czar February 21, 1613, at the age of 17.

25 kopeks: Alexei Michailovitch, son of the foregoing; became czar at the age of 16 and ruled 1645-1676.

1 kopek and 4 kopeks: Peter the Great, 1689-1725.

Several rulers are here omitted; the next is:

50 kopeks: Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great; she reigned 1741-1762.

14 kopeks: Katherine II, the wife of Peter III, whom she dethroned; she ruled 1762-1796.

35 kopeks: Paul I, her son, assassinated 1801.

20 kopeks: Alexander I, son of the foregoing; ruled 1801-1825.

15 kopeks: Nicholas I, 1825-1855.

2 kopeks: Alexander II, son of the foregoing, famous as the Czar Liberator, because he freed the serfs. He was assassinated March 13, 1881.

3 kopeks: Alexander III, son of the foregoing; ruled 1881-1894.

7 kopeks and 10 kopeks: Nicholas II, the present czar.

There's more blood and tragedy involved in the three hundred years represented by these portraits than the history of probably any other ruling house could show. Most of the rulers depicted here have been despots of the grimmest kind and not a few of them have proved the truth of the epigram which said that "the Government of Russia is a despotism tempered by assassination."

French Counterfeits

No. 23 of the same paper, warns against very dangerous forgeries of the franc values in the current type of France and the following French post offices: Alexandria, China, Dedeagh, Crete (with and without piastres surcharge), Moroco (both surcharges) and Port Said, but does not give the distinguishing marks of the forgeries lest the forgers profit thereby. Better beware of all cheap offers of these stamps in used condition, the forgeries being offered with various "post marks," equally forged, of course.

New Bavarian Stamps

From No. 1 of the same paper we take the following of interest.

"The preliminaries of a new Bavarian set of stamps are under way for some time past, and in connection therewith a reversion to the old and popular armorial design, though modernized, has been seriously considered. Because of the late change of rulers, to be sure, the portrait of the new Prince-Regent Ludwig, will also be under consideration, although he himself is said to be opposed to the idea."

All hail our old friends, the double-tailed Bavarian lions! We shall be delighted to welcome them back to our albums; that portrait of Prince Regent Luitpold has never made as much impression on us as the old embossed armorial design did.

A Point of Law

The German papers have been full of the case of a physician at Regensburg in Bavaria. In Germany the stamps which prepay a postal parcel are pasted on the waybill, which accompanies the parcel; the receipt of the addressee is taken on this and the waybill with its stamps is taken back by the post office, to be used in verifying the charges in the auditing department and then to be filed. It is strictly forbidden to remove stamps from these waybills and the postal authorities have always maintained that the stamps on them remain the property of the post office, contrary to the usual rule as to stamps on correspondence. The physician above referred to had removed a 50 pfennig stamp from the waybill of a parcel addressed to him, against the remonstrance of the mail carrier. The postal authorities brought suit against him for malicious defacement of an official document for purposes of private gain and he was sentenced to three months and one day imprisonment. Of course he appealed and the case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the Empire. The court sustained the contention as to the defacement of an official document, but ruled that the purpose of private gain could not be shown, the value of a used stamp being entirely nominal and fictitious; for the reason the case was remanded to the trial court, which presumably will now impose a nominal fine. While German philatelists are glad to learn that their fellow collector has escaped the outrageous original sentence, they are far from satisfied with the rule thus established that these stamps are not the property of the addressee. However, it is easy to understand the position of the postal authorities when you realize that these stamps are afterwards sold by them and bring quite a little revenue to the department; but whether this is fair to all concerned is a different question.

"Snob" Stamps

The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* has coined a new philatelic term, viz.: "Snob stamps." The following extract from its No. 1 will make it clear what it means by this term of reproach. Our colleague says:

"Snob stamps are all those high values which are not required for postal purposes but which are nevertheless included in collections because they are of the design of postage stamps and may be obtained at a postoffice

window. From this illogical brain of thought the British postal administrations have drawn a conclusion, which is just as speculative as the surcharge products of bankrupt states. It is the same bitter kernel, only a little more sugared, when these high values, required only for fiscal purposes, are nevertheless inscribed 'Postage and Revenue,' just like the lower values, which are really used for postal purposes and only incidentally also for revenue purposes. But the high values are not required for postal purposes; when used on letters they are necessarily used by complaisance, and this is snobbery and foolishness. We are sorry to say that this speculative word 'Postage' is becoming more prominent on the Georgian issues than was formerly the case. In 1902 Natal issued 5, 10 and 20 pound stamps; 1902 the Straits Settlements issued a \$100; 1905 a \$25 and a \$100; 1910 a \$500; 1900 Rhodesia issued 5 and 10 pounds; 1903 a 20 pounds, while 1909 the surcharges and 1910, the portrait series went only to 1 pound. Now among the new Georgian issues we have Ceylon with 500 rupees (highest value formerly 10 rupees), Straits Settlements with \$500, British East Africa and Uganda with 500 rupees (without Postage, because none of the stamps in this design bear the words 'Postage and Revenue'). It therefore becomes necessary to warn very earnestly against including such stamps, entirely unnecessary for postal purposes, in a collection of postage stamps. . . . In the future the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* will exclude higher values than 1 pound from its chronicle."

We are fain to admit that there is a good deal of reason in our esteemed contemporary's outburst of indignation regarding these "snob stamps" and it is not impossible that even British Colonial administrations have not been above issuing such stamps with a sidelong glance at the stamp collector. Five hundred rupees or equivalent are a nice little wad of money for certain colonies, if you sell enough stamps of that value without rendering any equivalent. Nevertheless we fear that, human nature being but weak, very few collectors, if they were fortunate enough to possess such a stamp could persuade themselves to throw it away as "improper, irrelevant and immaterial." Besides, who is to draw the line as to what is necessary for postal purposes? Our \$100 newspaper stamps never saw a letter or a newspaper, yet they served a legitimate postal purpose; should they

be cast out just because they are of high value?

Actual Value

The Check List of British Colonials, issued during the 20th Century (Jan. 1, 1901 to Oct., 1912), with the **actual market value** of all specimens, issued by Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 198 Broadway, New York City, is worth 25 cents of anybody's money.

We consider it a valuable and useful guide, and one that every collector of these stamps should possess. Forty-four pages of solid matter with heavier cover, post free 25c. Order the Check List direct of the publishers, who hold one of the grandest stocks of 20th Century British Colonials in the world. This is a well merited, gratuitous notice, and not an advertisement.

The Walker Sale

The collection of the late J. R. Walker, of Freehold, N. Y., will be sold by the Nassau Stamp Co., at their office, 179 Broadway, New York City, the evenings of February 27 and 28. The auction catalogue has been issued; those who have not received a copy should write for one at once. The collection contains some very rare and many very interesting things, particularly on original covers.

The Nassau Stamp Co., are the best people in New York to deal with in selling valuable stamps or collections by auction.

The Stanton collection sold by them last year realized \$32,500, and was the record sale of this kind for the year.

Parcel Post Stamps

The fact that the twelve parcel post stamps are all of the same color is a great source of annoyance and inconvenience to the post office employees, who have to handle the stocks of these stamps.

There is every reason in the world why this set of stamps should be of different and distinctive colors, and the gravity of the mistake that the department has made in making the twelve stamps all of one color, will be forced home by the complaints of post office employees, who are suffering from the results of errors, which happen because of the present condition.

It seems as if every new post office official has to learn by costly blunders, the reasons why stamps of a series should be of different colors should have been sufficiently established to have avoided such a great mistake as the postoffice department has made in this matter.

Notes on U. S. Part Perforated and Machine Perforations

At the risk of tiring those of our readers, who are not particularly interested in **United States pairs, part perforated in coils and machine perforations**, we have to find room this month for an accumulation of notes.

These stamps have never received the intelligent consideration that they deserved from the American Cataloguer or the majority of journalists in this country, and it has remained for us to give the stamps proper attention. That this has been appreciated by American collectors, we have an abundance of evidence.

The most interesting and brightest French stamp journal is **La Circulaire Philatelique**, now in its 15th year of publication, published monthly by Ch. Lemierre in the Palais Royal. The issue of November last, devoted several pages to an article by Ch. Carion with illustrations on the **pairs of U. S. stamps, part perforated** (*Les Dentelures partielles des Etats-Unis*), in which the writer was liberal in his acknowledgement to this journal, which is admitted to be the leading authority on the subject.

Besides the Government issues, the Schermacks, Mailometers, U. S. Auto Vending and Brinkerhoffs were illustrated and fully described with elaborate notes.

A condensed and tabulated **Check List of U. S. Special Perforations** in a chart less than 3x5 inches, is published by Everybody's Philatelist for September, 1912.

The great convenience of it, is recognized by many collectors of these stamps who use it in connection with their correspondence and want lists.

Mr. E. B. Power, the enterprising manager of Stanley Gibbons, Inc., of New York, has just issued a check list of all the varieties of the **U. S. Postal Issues of the 20th Century**. Twenty pages with cover (price 15c). In this is given a complete list of mint pairs of U. S. as issued in Government Coils

as well as those for private companies, all of them priced for the normal variety as well as for those with colored guide line.

The illustrations of the "**United States Private Perforations**" that accompanied the article of F. Ralph Gellerman in the November number of *The Collectors' Journal* of Rotherham, England, were rather crude but quite sufficient to elucidate the complete check list furnished to the readers of that journal.

The author observes that "in the last few years some of them have doubled in value many times over, and they still offer a good investment."

A pamphlet issued by us in 1909, on the subject of **Special Perforations on U. S. Stamps** is in great demand. We receive letters very frequently, asking for it, even from England, France and Germany. The pamphlet is quite out of print, but the **whole text complete with illustrations**, was published in this journal for December 15, 1909. Vol. 20 No. 1 (over eleven pages). A few copies of this number can be supplied at 25 cents each or the complete Volume 20, 326 pages for 75 cents. It is well to secure the whole volume, as other "notes" on the subject follow and the whole forming a consecutive history of the subject that is really valuable.

The collection of U. S. stamps, formed by John N. Luff, the well known expert and authority on U. S. stamps, recently elected vice-president of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., contains normal pairs and strips as well as the varieties, showing the colored guide lines of the part perforated and machine perforations. His collection is understood to be one of the most elaborate and comprehensive in this line of any in the country, including some scarce, and thus far unlisted varieties.

At the annual meeting of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, recently held in Cleveland, the **Worthington Collection of Government Part Perforated and Machine Perforated Stamps** was exhibited as the entertainment feature of the evening. The collection is practically complete and is in strips of four stamps, in mint condition.

In publishing a notice in our last issue, to the effect that all advertising in our November journal was still good, and that all orders for the mixtures and packets in the Schuster sale could still be filled, we overlooked the fact that the **Special Perforations** on page 148, had all been sold.

The stamps in that offer were sold almost immediately, and many orders were necessarily refunded. The prices there quoted are void, and none of the pairs are to be had at less prices than the quotations in our check list.

H. Wesley Leggs, the well known Boston stamp broker, called our attention to the result realized at **one of Drew's sales** recently. A collection of U. S. part perforated and unperforated 77 items, all mint (listing \$88.65), brought \$51, which was a very good price for a lot catalogued in this way. Showing that pairs at present prices rank with the highest class of United States stamps.

The prices for mint pairs of U. S. Government part perforated and machine perforations in our **Check List**, are carefully considered and fair. If anything is to be said it is that they are too low. Some in fact have been definitely cancelled. We publish the quotations which have been withdrawn, so that it is with regard to the others that we make these observations.

The new **cylinder process**, whereby stamps are to be printed in a new machine, which prints on a continuous roll of paper from plates on a cylinder form, will soon be in regular use, having successfully passed the experimental stage.

The first stamps printed by this process will all be in coils and not in sheets, these new coils will be different enough from the coils now automatically wound from sheets, to be recognized by collectors.

It is therefore the better part of wisdom for collectors to **keep up-to-date** on all part perforated pairs, as at any time varieties may become obsolete.

Every once in a while an advertisement appears in which reduced prices are made on some variety that is used as a feature.

Our advice would be to **buy these bargains** where they are to be had, because there is sure to be a great advance in price of all **obsolete varieties**, and such marked advances that all of our present quotations will seem modest.

A prominent New York stamp concern recently advertised in their monthly circular that they wanted to buy U. S. part perforated 1902-3, 1908, 1910 of all obsolete varieties, also they wanted a good collection of the **private companies coils**, as they had clients in France and Argentine, who were asking for them.

Caution in buying only from responsible dealers, must be observed in connection with the machine perforations as well as anything else in the stamp line. **Counterfeits** exist of the Schermack, Mailometer and Brinkerhoff perforations, all of which are recognized by experts. Those we have seen come from the northwest. The items we published in 1910 are reprinted in this issue as a warning "**lest we forget.**"

It is no surprise that these stamps should be attacked by the "faker" and counterfeiter as all rare and salable varieties of stamps are thus assailed, but there is no more danger in collecting these than any other stamps, where the collector studies his stamps and deals with the right people.

We do not consider the so-called **Chalmers N. Y. perforations** of sufficient interest to list. These are the stamps for the private use of the J. V. Farwell Co., of Chicago, a large wholesale dry goods concern. Those who are interested in the history of this private perforation will find illustrations and all information that we could collect on page 332 of Volume 22 and pages 50, 51 and 52 of our current volume. We do not handle them, although many collectors accept them as a side line.

The last complete revised "**Check List of mint pairs of U. S. postage stamps**, issued by the U. S. P. O. Department in coils part perforated, also special perforations issued for mailing and vending machines," with prices, appeared in this journal of August,

1912 (Vol. 23 No. 2), and we cannot reprint it again at this time, although urgently requested by many correspondents to do so. A 16-page reprint of the list fully illustrated and with prices is available at 10 cents a copy.

We annex a list of changes in prices, complete up-to-date of going to press, also some notes of interest regarding the different classes.

Cancel prices on following items:

U. S. part perf. vertically.

1908, 2c all varieties.

1910, 1c all varieties.

1910, 2c all varieties.

U. S. part perf. horizontally.

1908, 2c all varieties.

Mallometer No. 1.

1908, 1c all varieties.

1908, 2c all varieties.

1909, 2c all varieties (Lincoln).

1910, 1c all varieties.

1910, 2c all varieties.

Mallometer No. 3.

1908, 1c all varieties.

1908, 2c all varieties.

1909, Alaska and Hudson do not exist;

typographical error.

1910, 1c all varieties.

1910, 2c all varieties.

U. S. Auto Vending No. 2.

1908, 1c, 3 mm. between.

Add Prices and New Varieties.

Schermack No. 3.

Pairs

1908, 1c green.

(a) Space 2 mm. between.....\$.30

(b) Space 3 mm. between..... .40

1910, 1c green.

(a) Space 3 mm. between..... .20

1910, 2c carmine.

(b) Space 3 mm. between..... .40

Mallometer No. 1.

1908, 1c green.

(a) Space 2 mm. between..... 1.50

(b) Space 3 mm. between..... 1.50

1908, 2c carmine.

(a) Space 2 mm. between..... 1.50

(b) Space 3 mm. between..... 1.50

1909 (Lincoln), 2c.

(a) Space 2 mm. between..... 2.50

(b) Space 3 mm. between..... 2.50

Mallometer No. 3.

1908, 1c green.

(a) Space 2 mm. between..... 1.50

1908, 2c carmine.

(a) Space 2 mm. between..... 1.50

1910, 1c green.

(a) Space 2 mm. between..... .50

(b) Space 3 mm. between..... .75

1910, 2c carmine.

(a) Space 2 mm. between..... .50

(b) Space 3 mm. between..... .75

U. S. Auto Vending No. 1.

1903, 2c carmine lake 3.00

1902, 5c blue 15.00

1910, 1c green25

1912, 2c carmine25

U. S. Auto Vending No. 2.

1908, 5c blue 1.50

1909, 2c (Lincoln)75

1910, 1c green (2 mm.)25

1910, 2c carmine (2 mm.)35

U. S. Auto Vending No. 3.

1908, 1c green (2 mm.)50

1909, 2c (Lincoln)75

1912, 1c green10

1912, 2c carmine15

Brinkerhoff No. 1.

1908, 3c violet 4.00

1908, 4c brown 4.00

1908, 5c blue 5.00

Above quotations are all net, subject to change without further notice. Orders should be sent immediately to avoid disappointment.

We make no charge for colored line varieties in machine perforations where they happen to exist in our stock.

U. S. Government Coils

The part perforated 1c, 2c and 5c (types 1902-3), issued 1907, are listed as coming attached endways and sideways or vertically part perforated and horizontally part perforated, **although the only ones we have ever seen are the three varieties priced in our list:**

1c green, p. p. vertically....\$ 5.00

2c carmine, p. p. vertically... 3.00

5c blue, p. p. horizontally... 20.00

The reason the other three varieties are included in the Check List is because the Bureau of Engraving chief says they were made. See correspondence with the P. O. Department reprinted in this journal.

The question having been raised as to the 2c carmine p. p. vertically, of which we had a coil, having been made by the Government Bureau, we had the following correspondence with Washington in November, which is of interest to record:

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1912.

Manager of Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Post Office Dept.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As a matter of information I should like to learn, if possible, if the stamps issued by the International Vending Company's machines from coils were made in the bureau or whether they were private perforates.

I purchased several years ago, some coils of stamps, such as were used in the machines of the International Vending Co. A sample strip of the 2c I enclose herewith for inspection and return.

I was informed at the time by the party from whom I purchased these stamps that they were part perforated in coils furnished by the department, and that the International Company's machines were installed for vending stamps at Baltimore; also that the supplies came through the Baltimore postmaster.

At that time I addressed a letter of inquiry to the third assistant postmaster general's office, and enclose herewith a copy of the reply, which I received, containing information from your bureau, which led me to believe that these stamps had been made and

prepared for the International Vending Co., as stated above.

I have recently noticed that the measurement of this perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$ while the Governmental perforating machines, I believe, are all 12. If this is correct, it would seem to indicate that these stamps were not made at the bureau.

I regret to trouble you about what may be such a small matter. It is however, one of interest, special to those who make stamp issues a study, and I should appreciate the courtesy of an early reply.

Yours very truly,

C. H. MEKEEL.

P. S. I am sending you under separate cover, copies of the Philatelic Journal of America, a publication devoted to the interest of stamp collectors.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1912.
Treasury Department,

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Mr. C. H. Mekeel,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which you state that as a matter of information you would like to learn, if possible, if the stamps issued by the International Vending Company's machines from coils were made in this bureau, or whether they were private perforations. You enclose with your letter seven 2-cent stamps as a sample of the stamps used in the International Vending Company's machines.

In reply, I beg to say that a careful examination has been made of these stamps and it is found that they were put up by hand. At that time the perforations running sidewise would average about fifteen to each stamp, while lengthwise they would average about twelve to each stamp. The sample stamps, which you enclose, were hand wound, not auto wound, and were undoubtedly put up in this bureau. Since the installation of the machine for winding these stamps, the perforations have been reduced in order to give strength to the paper, so that now the average perforations per stamp side-wise would be about twelve, and lengthwise, about nine or ten.

I return herewith the seven 2-cent stamps enclosed by you.

Please accept my thanks for the copies of the Philatelic journal sent me.

Respectfully,

J. E. RALPH,
Director.

This settles the matter with regard to the part perforated coils of 1902-3, used by the International Vending Company's machines, having been put up in the bureau.

The following is the letter referred to in the above correspondence, in which it appears that the six varieties of the 1902-3 issue were made:
Division of Stamps.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Washington, Nov. 18, 1909.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel,
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir:

Your letter of November 11 was referred to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who has replied as follows, under date of November 17:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter from Mr. C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo. I note your inquiry as follows: Whether any of the coiled stamps of the 1902 series were issued part perforate, and in reply beg to say that some of the series of 1902 made in coils were perforate and some were not. In further answer to your inquiry: If so, what dimensions, and was the straight edge at ends or sides of the stamps. I have to state that the 1, 2 and 5-cent stamps were so issued. When the stamps were put up in the machine endwise they were cut straight on the sides, and when they were put up crosswise, they were cut straight on the ends. Some of these stamps were put up both ways, as they happened to be ordered at the time."

Respectfully,

A. M. TRAVERS.

Acting Third Asst Postmaster General.

The 1908, 3c violet is also listed as part perforated both ways, vertically and horizontally. We have never seen authenticated pairs of either of these varieties, that we could believe came from Governmental coils. Any copies offered ought to be well vouchered for and it ought to be possible to get reliable information if they exist.

The part perforated 12 varieties of all denominations of 1908, are sure to advance while the 1910 varieties are already quite rare. We want to buy:

1908—2c p. p. vertically.

1908—2c p. p. horizontally.

1910—1c p. p. vertically.

1910—2c p. p. horizontally.

We will buy pairs, strips or coils. What have you to offer?

There were a few coils of 4c and 5c, that recently came out, that has made these easy to obtain, but they are only "a drop in the bucket" and will quickly be absorbed, get all you can at cheap prices. These stamps are worth a dollar a pair and will go much higher. The 10c 1908 p. p. vertically, is quoted \$7.50 by some and worth it to. We still have a few pairs at \$5, which is a bargain price.

The 1910 part perforate $8\frac{1}{2}$ are also fine things to buy at bargain prices

and hold, they will go up and are now undervalued.

Our Check List was in error, listing the 1910, 1c and 2c p. p. vertically, 2 mm. and 3mm. spacing. They are all spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and cheap at 10c a pair for normal varieties, 25c for pairs with colored lines.

SCHERMACK NO. 1.

This the first variety was perforated in sheets, and therefore is possible

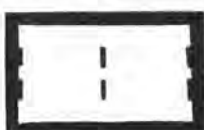


ble in blocks of four, the later issues were made in coils only and blocks of four are not possible.

We have a few blocks upon which questions will be made to prospective purchasers.

SCHERMACK NO. 3.

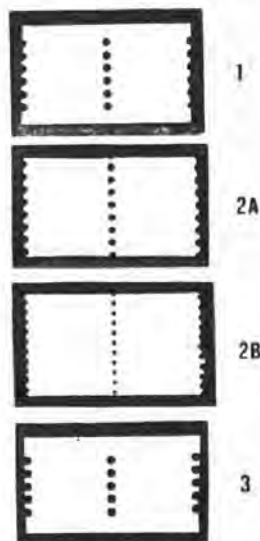
The 1902, 4c orange brown is by far the rarest machine perforation, a cash



valuation of a pair or strip would be astounding to some people, yet there is an unsupplied market for several pairs.

MAILOMETER NO. 1, 2A, 2B, 3.

The obsolete varieties are all very rare and early prices on many of them

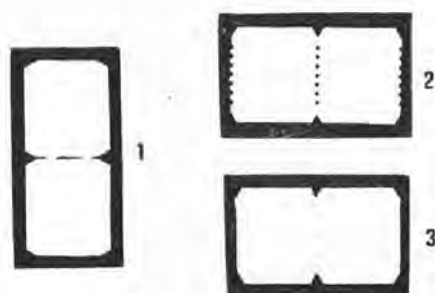


have been cancelled. The Alaska & Hudson perf. 3 do not exist, were included in our Check List as a typo-

graphical error, following the list of perf. 1.

U. S. AUTOMATIC VENDING CO., NO. 1, 2 and 3.

We have never been able to get very much satisfactory information



about the perforations used by this vending company.

It seems that all three perforations were current at the same time on various machines.

The company absolutely refuses to sell stamps to stamp dealers, such supplies as we have been able to get were through friends outside, where the vending machines were in operation.

The 1, 2 and 5c 1902-3 are said to exist in all three perforations, likewise the 3, 4 and 5c 1908 issue. We have corrected our list only as far as we have been able to secure the actual stamps.

COUNTERFEIT PERFORATIONS.

In accordance with a previous note, we reprint the "warnings" published in 1910:

From P. J. of A. (September, 1910.)

A Warning

The counterfeiter has begun to get in his fine work on the Special Perforations applied to United States stamps for use in machines.

The fact that any and all perforations may be successfully counterfeited by expert counterfeiters is known. Notwithstanding this fact, philatelists continue to collect and recognize various perforations of the stamps of all countries. Collectors who buy of accredited dealers know that they are likely to get fair and square treatment.

NORMAN DISCOVERS FRAUD.

G. C. Norman, of Walla Walla, Wash., a collector who has taken a good deal of interest in U. S. stamps, and has a particularly good collection of pairs of the U. S. stamps with Special Perforations for use in machines, writes us that he has become very much disgusted at the discovery that there are forgeries of Schermack I, Schermack II, Mailometer I and II and Bruckerhoff I and II. In fact, it is believed that forgeries of all the varieties are being offered.

Mr. Norman states that he has evidence in his possession that came from a Pacific coast "stamp company" and is accumulating other evidence which he expects to furnish us shortly.

We have urged Mr. Norman to pursue his investigation to the utmost to uncover this fraud.

CAN BE PROSECUTED.

The forgery of Special Perforations or, in fact, any perforations, official or otherwise, could not be prosecuted under the regular counterfeiting laws. A party selling stamps with forgeries of the Special Perforations we have mentioned is committing a fraud and can be criminally prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses. This is a phase of the case that the counterfeiter has probably not taken under consideration, relying upon the fact that the perforations were private and no penalty would be attached to making them.

When the stamps are offered for sale the matter is quite different: the stamps not being what they are alleged to be, the seller becomes a thief, when he receives money as a result of the false pretenses that he has made.

The making of the forgeries is not the crime but the selling of the fraudulently represented counterfeits.

This matter will be thoroughly sifted, and collectors who have been defrauded will be advised.

From P. J. of A. (October 1, 1910.)

THOSE COUNTERFEIT PERFORATIONS.

On Page 168 of our number of September 1st we published the information that the rare special perforations (Schermack I, Schermack II and Brinkerhoff I) had been counterfeited on Imperforate U. S. stamps.

To counterfeit these or any other perforation is not a crime, unless the faked stamps are used to fraudulently obtain money under false pretenses.

It is not known by whom these counterfeits were made, the stamp dealer who was selling them claims to be an innocent party and purchasers are not inclined to prosecute.

Grover C. Norman, a collector, residing in Walla Walla, Wash., was the first one to call our attention to the existence of a fraud in this connection.

He now writes that the party from whom he purchased, and whose price list he sent us, has written him that they would refund the money he had out.

He further states that they were probably unaware of the character of the stamps that they were selling, so that this closes the incident as far as Mr. Norman is concerned. Other investigations are pending and our readers will be informed of results.

The warning already given has proved a satisfaction to a number of readers who tell us that they have been saved a loss.

The counterfeit perforations are readily discernable, and the bona fide stamps with the genuine perforations are protected by control marks.

We shall be glad to examine without charge any of these stamps obtained from doubtful sources.

Belgium Francs

From No. 70 of *Le Timbre-Poste*, we quote as follows:

"Our correspondent, Mr. Everaert, informs us that from January 2nd, postal parcels in Belgium may be paid in postage stamps, whatever may be the weight of the parcels. As a result of this decision there will be issued stamps of 4, 5 and 10 francs, of special design."

Is it possible that our old friends, the Belgium parcels post stamps, are doomed to disappear? For years and years they have been the delight of the young collector, the mainstay of the dealer in cheap packets, and many an older collector has a soft spot in his heart for these fine large labels. No mere postage stamps, even if they run to 10 francs value, can ever quite replace these faithful friends. This high value business, by the way, is getting to be the proper thing in the European countries. But don't be in a hurry to invest big money in them; the postal authorities are learning something and they use these high values for accounting purposes, have them all very nicely cancelled and then sell the accumulated stocks at \$1.98 per set, marked down from \$2.

Caution

We strongly advise caution in sending remittances in advances to one Alexei (Albert) Scheindling, Libau, Russia, whose advertisements have recently appeared in this country.

It is an old name and there is "history" associated with it, but we would have to look it up to be more explicit. Caution is advised to commence with.

Confederates Wanted

The popular Toledo dealer, Robert Haynes, has not moved to Detroit. It was only a printer's blunder in the address of his advertisements in our December and January issues. They are repeated in this number. Mr. Haynes is seeking to buy Confederate stamps, on or off cover, singles, pairs and blocks, also parcels post and Panama exposition stamps in quantities.

St. Louis Postmaster's Stamps

Another Find

We have refrained from printing the story of the last great St. Louis stamp "find" that was made in Philadelphia, until we should be able to give all the facts.

About a year ago a quantity of old papers and letters were bought by a dealer in paper stock in Philadelphia, among which were many letters bearing stamps of the period of 1845 to 1847. These include many of the 5c and 10c of the first U. S. issue of 1847 and fifty-one covers bearing 102 stamps of the St. Louis postmaster, as well as local and carrier stamps.

The St. Louis stamps in the lot were distributed as follows:

Six 5c values.

Seventy-nine 10c values.

Twenty 20c values.

The Hemingway Paper Stock Co.,

10c of 1847, and still holds the balance, which consists of sixteen 20c, sixty-three 10c and four 5c, all upon original covers.

While this stamp "find" is of course very important to Mr. Hemingway, he is determined that it shall not in any way interfere with his regular business, and he is proceeding slowly in the matter.

This lot of stamps is remarkable for the fact, that there were so few of the 5c value. In this way it differs from the great "find" in Louisville, in 1895, which contained 137 stamp distributed as follows:

Seventy-five 5c, 46 10c and 16 20c.

In other respects there are points of similarity in the two finds, for instance there was an unsevered pair of 10c and 20c in each lot, but they were different types. The pair in the 1895 "find" being dies 1 from the top of the plate, while the last "find" contained



The Three Denominations Used on One Cover.

5c from 1st Plate
10c from 3rd Plate (pelure)
20c from 2nd Plate (green)

The three stamps sold by Mekeel for \$4,000.00

of which Mr. Edw. D. Hemingway is proprietor, is the fortunate owner.

Mr. Hemingway obtained from us early in 1912 a copy of our specialized work on "The Stamp of the St. Louis Postmaster, 1845-47," and made a study of the stamps on his own account, as far as one who is not a philatelist could go.

He realized about \$6,000 from the sale of two 5c, sixteen 10c and four 20c and the U. S. general issue 5 and

a pair of dies 2, being the middle pair in the plate. Both of these most interesting pairs are shown in illustrations, the first of which we owned and the last of which is by the courtesy of Mr. Hemingway, who has been very kind in all matters in connection with information.

A cover which we had showing the 5c, 10c and 20c, used on one letter, also had its mate we understand in the last find.

The Philadelphia "find" as we understand it, contained no pelure paper varieties (3rd stage of the plate), at least those remaining on hand do not include any, if the fortunate dealer who had the first pick of the lot obtained any, we are not informed.

The greatest "find" of St. Louis on pelure paper that was ever made, was the twenty-five covers found in the

they may fail of the spontaneous appreciation that is so freely accorded the 20c denomination.

We have recently been doing some work on a superb collection of St. Louis stamps for one of our clients and have a place for a 5c Die 2 pelure and a 10c Die 3 pelure and would also be interested in any pair or strip of these stamps on pelure paper.



Die 1 Die 1
Pair from the Louisville "Find"

shop of a paper and rag dealer in New York in 1889.

These were addressed to J. & I. Stuart & Co., New York, and were not properly appreciated by the stamp dealer that secured them and they were sold very cheap.

For instance the cover that we illustrate was bought by us for \$150 and sold on a valuation, based upon



Die 2 Die 2
Pair from the Philadelphia "Find"

St. Louis stamps often come to us for expert classification and we can usually supply wants, and always have a market for extreme rarities.

If it should happen that any of our readers who are not known to us as buyers of high-priced stamps, are interested in these St. Louis Postmasters Stamps we have a very fine matched plate on green paper (Plate I) for



PAID



10
Messrs J. & I. Stuart & Co.
New York
N.Y.

The first 5c is Die B. Re-altered from a 20c, the second 5c is Die C. Unaltered.
Both on Pelure Paper.

\$15,000 for the sheet of six stamps.

The re-altered 5c stamps on pelure paper are really rarer than the 20c; in fact, the pelure paper varieties are all actually of equal value, although

sale, and another not so well matched including copies of both green wove and bluish lilac paper varieties, upon which we can make a lower price.

When we handled the stamps of



Plate No. 1 (green paper)

the great St. Louis "find" of 1895, we had the experience of discovering new buyers among old customers.

A gentleman who had traded with us for years, whose purchases had averaged \$25 at a time, went in for St. Louis with a vigor that counted up about \$14,000 before he was satisfied.

Another customer even more modest, paid us \$1,500 for Plate I and later added a single 20c stamp to his album page.

That was before people became accustomed to putting up from \$2,500 to \$5,000 for motor cars, so that now we may be entertaining angels unawares, and there may be those who can well afford St. Louis postmasters' stamps, whom we do not suspect. If so, do not hesitate, now is a psychological moment, and St. Louis stamps are not going down and would not if another hundred pelures came along.

In this day of nine billion dollar annual crops, there is a good and thriving market for anything really scarce and rare.

When we wrote the syndicated article on St. Louis and other rare stamps, we did not know of the Philadelphia "find." The following paragraph that appeared in it has fully justified itself:

"There no doubt exists, reposing in dust-covered garrets of old homes in the old letter files of ancient business houses,—old established banks, Court Houses, and in other places throughout this broad land, letters and correspondence that have at some

time been carefully filed away, but which have long since been forgotten upon the backs of which may be found thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of rare old postage stamps."

Morgenthau's 61st Sale

Catalogue of Morgenthau's 61st Auction Sale has come to hand. It contains a good consignment of Mexico and about 100 lots of choice Hawaiian stamps, the property of Mr. W. C. Bartlett, of Dunsmuir, Cal.

The little lot of covers in this collection are fine and rare and the Numerals are well worthy of attention especially in view of the fact that we now know that the wonderful collection of the late Henry J. Crocker will never be broken up, but will remain intact in some public institution in San Francisco.

The sale is to be held the evening of Feb. 24 and 25, at the Collectors Club in New York.

Dealer's Outfit A.

Stock of 4000 Foreign Stamps.

100 Blank Approval Sheets.

5000 Imported Stamp Hinges.

This stock of 4000 Foreign Stamps consist of the following:—

1000 Mixed European Stamps.

(Not the commonest continentals.)

1000 Mixed U. S. Stamps.

(Including cut squares and revenues.)

1000 Fine Mixture Mostly Latin America.

(From all parts of the World.)

1000 Very Superior Mixture of good Stamps of all countries.

(The catalogue value of this 1000 stamps runs between \$50 and \$100.)

In buying this stock at \$7.00, **you cannot go amiss.** Correspondents have told us that they have sold stamps at the greatest discounts allowed by any dealers, and have still doubled and sometimes tripled their money on the investment within a few weeks, without any expense of advertising, and with great benefit to their own collections. **Post free \$7.00.**

All the Mixtures, Packets and Lots of the Great Schuster Sale

Advertised in our November Journal can still be supplied. But they are going fast and will not be listed again. **Order now!**

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Notes

The Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., London, is for sale "as a going concern."

The stock of stamps is estimated at about £3,800 but quite as much more is expected for good will, copyrights, publications, etc. The publication of the Weekly and the business is continued as usual.

The West Germany Stamp Club (Westdeutscher Briefmarkenklub) announces to dealers and collectors that the old Bavarian 1908—3 pf. and 50 pf. with the large E overprinted are being forged very extensively in Brussels, Belgium. Stating that over ninety per cent of the stamps of these varieties now in collectors' albums and dealers' stocks are bad.

Our illustration, is of the type of the lower denominations of the new series of Siam. A stamp of larger



design has been issued for the higher values, which are now known as "baht" about 25 cents. 100 satang—1 baht.

"The Postage Stamps of Holland, XIX Century" is the title of a charmingly printed booklet of 48 pages, by Joseph B. Leavy, published by Percy McGraw Mann, of Philadelphia. We hope to give a more extended notice in our next issue.

A real club where stamp collectors may meet when in London is an accomplished fact.

The London Philatelic Club has rooms cosily furnished including reading and writing rooms. A reference library is being arranged and light refreshments are obtainable at popular prices.

The tremendous and increasing demand for U. S. stamps forecasts a decided advance in price all along the line.

Good old U. S. stamps in fine condition is the best property we know of, and as an investment any of the recent imperforates cannot be beat.

The liberal response to our suggestions about placing the current as well as previous volumes of the P. J. of A. in libraries and reading rooms, by those who are interested in the development of the pursuit of stamp collecting has met with the most gratifying response.

Over 200 libraries and reading rooms are now supplied by regular paid subscriptions to the P. J. of A. and a number of them have many of the back volumes bound on their shelves for reference.

A number of librarians have personally acknowledged these contributions made by our readers and have expressed surprise at the stamp interest manifested in their localities.

Stamp Album Advice

Hundreds of inquiries come to us for stamp albums continually. We do not deal in albums and the album publishers are too much lacking in enterprise to advertise their goods.

In reply to the inquiry, "I want a stamp album. What kind do you recommend and the price?" We usually say, after stating that we do not deal in albums:

"If you want a printed album that has places for all issues you can get it at the following prices: \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$4.00, \$6.00 and from this up to \$50.00, which is a set of printed albums in three volumes, bound in half morocco."

"The best printed album, however, is only a Primer for a real stamp collector. They are necessary for him in learning stamps in their places, but he ultimately graduates into something better which will probably be a movable page blank book in which his stamps are arranged according to his own ideas."

"Most stamp collectors lay out their collections in this way with the aid of their favorite catalogue. This gives them an opportunity to eliminate stamps that they are not likely to have."

"Our business is almost entirely by correspondence and it is not convenient for us to handle stamp albums. Therefore, we leave this matter entirely to others."

Mr. Lincoln of London

In the January number of "The Stamp Lover" (London) we have a portrait of William S. Lincoln, the oldest established stamp dealer, who gives some of his interesting reminiscences for the benefit of the fortunate readers of that journal. Mr. Lincoln's name is familiar to our readers as he is a regular and consistent advertiser. His catalogue, which illustrates U. S. stamps is very useful to collectors desiring to study the old U. S. issues which are not illustrated in American catalogues or albums.

It is to be had through the publishers of this journal or direct, for 85c post free.

Comrade Low

Mr. Lyman H. Low, the coin dealer of New Rochelle, N. Y., is frequently to be found in our columns, particularly when he has an Auction Sale of Coins. His last sale was that of the collection of Gen. C. L. Wellington, of Denver, held last month in New York.

Mr. Low's auction sales are actual and entire without reserve and under open competition, with equity for both buyer and seller.

Mr. Low was a member of the 13th Massachusetts Volunteers and at the meeting of their Association in Boston, Dec. 13th, 1912, an account of his personal experiences at the Battle of Second Bull Run of August 30, 1862 was listened to with great interest by those of his old comrades as were present, and it has been published in Circular No. 25 of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment.

Free Publications

In response to Secretaries of Stamp Societies we often make contributions. In reply to a begging letter of this kind we recently made the following observation, that is worth printing:

"We do not consider that publishers of Philatelic Journals owe anything to Societies in the matter of sending gratuitous publications. If a Philatelic Society amounts to anything at all it should, at least, support by liberal subscriptions, the leading journals devoted to the hobby."

And it is quite true—philatelic journals make philatelic societies possible—without the journals philately would be in a bad way.

No Defense Needed

One who has started to collect takes the trouble to ask us to defend the profit in "stamp collecting." His friends ask him "what's the use?" How is he going to make anything out of it? Will cheap stamps advance in value, etc., etc.

From our reply we extract:

"We do not think that common stamps such as are usually obtained and collected in these days are likely to increase greatly in value and do not recommend stamp collecting from that standpoint."

"Unless you derive a pleasure from the collection and study of postage stamps, there is no object in the pursuit when ordinary stamps are considered."

"As an advanced study the collection of really scarce and rare stamps purchased at present market values by a student who has the knowledge and the capital to exercise it substantial profit may be realized, as there continues to be an increase in the value of rarities."

Dealer's Outfit B.

A Big Stock of 17,000 Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps.

500 Blank Approval Sheets.

10,000 Imported Stamp Hinges.

This big stock of 17,000 Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps consists of the following divisions:—

5000 Mixed European Stamps.

(1 pound weight)

5000 Mixed U. S. Stamps.

(1 pound weight)

5000 Fine Mixture of Select Clean Stamps from all parts of the World.

(Cataloging from 1c to 50c each.
The lot not less than \$150.00 by current catalogue.)

2000 Very Superior Mixture of good Postage Stamps of all parts of the world.

(This 2000 lot guaranteed to catalogue over \$150.00 by Scott's 1912 edition.)

The Whole 17,000 Stamps, would catalogue at least \$400.00 including all classes. **Post free \$20.00**

Remember Also

That all the other Mixture Packets, etc., advertised in our November Journal in the **Schuster Sale** may still be had. They will not be advertised again.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

The Mauritius Plate



The Most Valuable Piece of Copper in the World

The original Copper Plate from which the "Post Office" Mauritius stamps were printed.



A Reversed Impression, Showing the Stamps as they would appear if Printed Direct from the Plate.

Illustrations from "The West End Philatelist", (London) the publisher of which D. Field, The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, discovered this wonderful plate. The story of the "Find" was printed in our November, 1912 number.

The Death of I. A. Mekeel

It is with great sadness and sorrow that we have to record the death of I. A. Mekeel, our youngest brother, who died Feb. 2nd after a week's illness, at the age of 42 years, 4 months and 8 days, leaving a wife and three young sons.

He was taken suddenly ill on Sunday, January 26th, while calling with his wife at the residence of B. D. Caldwell, President of the Wells-Fargo Express Co. at East Orange, N. J., who was an intimate family friend...

Physicians who were called, decided that he was too ill to return to his own home in Montclair, N. J., and he remained in the Caldwell residence, with every possible care until he died, about midnight Sunday, Feb. 2nd.

It was an affection of the heart, probably brought on by the extreme strain of a most active and strenuous business life during the past few years.

He was a man of fine physique and had always enjoyed the very best of health, never having been ill in his life.

To die in this way just as he was able to enjoy the success that had come to him in a remarkable business career in New York City, leaving a young family seems bitterly hard and infinitely sad, to his relatives and friends.

Life Sketch

Isaac A. Mekeel, the youngest of the four children of George M. and Maria Haviland Mekeel, was born September 25th, 1870. Although of a very old New York state family, he was born in Clinton, Iowa, and spent the early years of his childhood in Chicago, Ill. When eleven years of age his parents became residents of Cayuga County, New York, and he was educated at Oakwood Seminary, an institution under the supervision of the Society of Friends at Union Springs, N. Y.

His paternal ancestors came to America from Holland in 1660 where they were prominent in the Dutch town of Harlaam, now part of New York City. Jan Tibcut, an ancestor, being for twelve years the town clerk and voorleser.

They were prosperous colonists who left their homes in Kortyk, Flanders, and came to America on account of the religious persecutions of Spain in the seventeenth century.

While they were originally of the Dutch Reform Church, in the eighteenth century they intermarried with members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and that religious denomination characterized his more recent ancestors.

The first Dutch ancestor was Michael (Mekeel) Bastensen Van Cortright, who had 160 acres of land in upper Manhattan Island, his descendants went up into Westchester County near Yorktown where they had 480 acres. It was upon this estate that his five preceding generations of ancestors were born. The good old Quaker name of Isaac Mekeel, having been that of his great grandfather, a name that was borne by members of the family through four generations. His great-great-grandfather, Michael Mekeel, died on the Westchester County estate at the age of 104 years, having in his youth been a lieutenant in the King's Colonial Guards for the Indian wars, but afterwards a loyal supporter of General Geo. Washington and the Colonial forces against the British.

His mother (Phebe Maria Haviland) was a descendant of William Haviland, of Long Island, who came from the Isle of Guernsey in the early part of the seventeenth century, and was of the ancient and noble Norman family of De Havilland, who have been established in the Island of Guernsey since the twelfth century.

From his paternal grandmother as well as his maternal great grandmother he was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Capt. John Underhill, the hero of the Pequot Indian War in Massachusetts in 1637, and whose monument stands in the cemetery at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Besides the family names already mentioned his ancestry is entwined with the New York and New England families of Anderson, Cromwell, Feké, Ferris, Green, Griffin, Hollock, Haight, Hicks, Honeywell, Hubert, Mott, Purdy, Park, Pope, Seaman and L'Estrange.

He was also a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Simon Hoyt, of Charleston, Mass.

In 1896 he was married in St. Louis to Elizabeth Schureman, daughter of John S. and Elizabeth Seville Schureman, also an old American family that extends back in to the history of the state of New Jersey.

He leaves in his home at Montclair, N. J., three sons, Haviland Scudder, age 11; John Sterling, age 5; and Ormond Seville, aged 2 years. A beautiful family.

BUSINESS CAREER.

Before he was of age, I. A. Mekeel came to St. Louis, joining his brother, George, who had preceded him, to enter the business established at an earlier date by their elder brother, Charles H. Mekeel.

It was here that he received his early business education and experience.

On October 10, 1892, he was elected a director and became secretary of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. On March 30, 1895, he was elected treasurer and continued a director of the corporation until March 26, 1897.

During the seven years of his connection he made two European trips for the company, and developed wonderful business ability, exceptional qualities in salesmanship, and the power to understand, control and direct men, which has been so manifest in the remarkable success of his later business career.

Although he was not a natural stamp collector, and his only interest and knowledge of stamps came from his adaptability and the association in his brothers' business, he became one of the best stamp salesmen that has ever been distinguished in the trade, handling many of the greatest rarities, and at the highest prices ever realized.

At the time he severed his connection with the corporation, liquidation of its affairs were imminent owing to an irreparable disagreement between the two major stockholders; he was permitted to acquire the **Weekly Stamp News** at a nominal figure to conduct upon his own account, in interest of all parties.

The **Weekly** at that time was a well-established and very successful enterprise with over five thousand subscribers, although it was of the nature of a "house organ." Many thousands of dollars had been expended upon the publication and it had been brought to

a state never realized before by any stamp publication.

For the first few years after the change of ownership of the **Weekly** it continued to be liberally supported and sustained by the Mekeel Co. interests, but as the individual property of I. A. Mekeel it was gradually transformed from a house organ into a general advertising organ of the trade. This he did with infinite skill and the exercise of great ability.

He worked indefatigably and finally took the publication to the East, where it has continued to thrive and prosper.

Upon going to New York in 1901 he became identified with the Root Newspaper Association, a publishing and advertising concern controlling many trade journals throughout the country but of which the "**Dry Goods Economist**" was the most important in New York.

The **Weekly Stamp News** which had been used as a stepping stone, was gradually shifted into other hands, he retaining majority ownership, but paying no attention to the details of its publication.

With the Root Newspaper Association, his magnificent abilities had an opportunity to become manifest and he soon graduated into executive capacities.

Within the last two years the Root group, representing a capitalization of two and one-half million dollars, consolidated with two other great publishing groups, each of equal importance, one including the "**Iron Age**," and other steel and hardware trade journals, the other including a number of automobile publications and the "**Motor Age**."

This great United Publishing Co. was incorporated in Delaware with a capitalization of \$7,500,000.

It was very largely due to his efforts and personal influence that this very successful corporation was made possible.

He was vice-president of the holding company and a most influential director.

His friends feel that his death is very largely due to the heavy strain to which he was subjected in the business affairs in which he was so successful, and for which he strived so tirelessly.

On June 1st, last year, he was at Cortright Hall with his family, after a recreation trip to the Pacific Coast with his wife, and his apparent good health was a subject of remark.

A host of friends mourn this great loss.

About Advertising

W. C. Phillips & Co., of Glastonbury, Conn., are in the front rank as advertising dealers in America.

Their experience ought to be worthy of consideration, as they have spent and are spending a good deal of money to get it. They say: "The ordinary stamp monthly is useless to us." Aside from the few leading publications all of their advertising is done in "top notch magazines like Everybody's, Cosmopolitan, McClures, etc."

And their returns show that there are a large number of stamp collectors to whom the "philatelic press" is completely unknown.

It is because Messrs. Phillips & Co. know that we reach a very large and important class of collectors with the P. J. of A., that are entirely outside of the regular beaten track, followed by the amateur stamp journal and stamp society class, that have led this firm to make provision for liberal use of our space in the interest of their rapidly expanding business.

Joseph F. Negreen, Stamp and Coin Dealer of 8 East 23rd St., New York City, who has tried all the other stamp publications in the advertising way, came into our November issue with a 10-inch advertisement as a trial.

Before he had had time to get half the benefit of the full circulation of that issue he wrote to us quite voluntarily: "I am well pleased with the advertisement, it is bringing me more replies and orders than any paper I have used this season."

"Put me down for 1,000 lines to be used in 1913"

Could there be any better testimonial?

Our new advertising policy in connection with this journal has lowered the rate to 15c a line—12 lines to the inch with a special discount or rebate of 25 per cent where 1,000 lines are used within one year. We give the best circulation, among the highest class collectors. Besides this journal is wholly supported by its subscribers and does not need a pen-

ny from advertisers for its publication.

Unique in philatelic journalism in this respect, it is naturally the best medium with the best patronage.

We want advertisements because a well balanced stamp journal needs them for the interest of its readers just as much as it does reading matter.

We seek to monopolize no trade, and have no selfish interests, we have all the business we can attend to, and decline much trade that others are actively seeking.

We do not hold stamp auctions, we do not deal in stamp albums, we do not solicit "Want lists" or orders from catalogue.

We do not handle Packets—or wholesale—as a usual thing (Schuster's sale excepted) nor sets. We do not buy job lots or ordinary collections.

Most of these things are regular advertising features, and our medium offers ideal advantages.

We have a large and select clientele of first class collectors and specialize in sending stamps on approval. We are not jealous of our trade and it offers a fine field for even those who seek the same kind of connections that we have.

A purely advertising publication, not issued by a concern actively in the trade cannot begin to offer the advantages we do to the advertiser.

A condition exists just now, that is unfavorable to the extension of a line of advertising. Many dealers have all the business they want or can attend to with present force or capital. Advertising is of course, out of the question with them except as a general policy. Any dealer who can handle any more business than he has at present, is neglecting a golden opportunity by not advertising. Stamp business is good.

Many new collectors are buying, and many old collectors are reviving interest in their collections. Dealers who are busy now, should remember that it may not always be so, and it is not well to drop out altogether.

Forms for the March P. J. of A. close Feb. 25th. "Copy" to secure good position ought to be in by the 20th. DO IT NOW!

A Confederate Provisional



5c Stamped Envelope Issued at New Bern, N. C. During the Civil War 1861-64.

A Choice Find

We do not have to seek fiction for stamp stories, "truth is stranger, etc."

The grandfather of Frank Martin, of Belleville, Kansas, died in Halifax last year.

Among the grandfather's effects was a trunk filled with old letters and documents of the American Civil War period. The grandfather had gone from Pennsylvania to Halifax in the seventies. When he died he left little except the trunk and its contents, and this was shipped to him in Kansas.

Rummaging through it in the hope of finding something of value, he was disappointed. Old notes, receipts and other documents of no value abounded, and there were hundreds of letters, some of them dating back to 1845, and addressed to Mr. Martin's great-grandfather. A friend suggested

to him that some old stamps were valuable and that possibly some of those in the trunk were salable.

This was followed up and the stamps which consisted of U. S. 1847, 5c and 10c 1851—12c and 25c singles, pairs and strips, also same values perforated 1857 Imperforate Canada pence, Nova Scotia 1851, as well as imperforate U. S. revenue, were sold to the best advantage.

As a result Mr. Martin, who was a young machinist, has realized his ambition for a technical education, and has entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale.

The stamp collectors who cheerfully contributed to this young man's education have a full equivalent in value for their collections.

There are more collectors unsatisfied than there are old stamps of the British American provinces in hiding, these as well as old U. S. and Canadian are always welcomed when fresh lots come on the market.

Advs: RATE—15c PER LINE 12 LINES—1 INCH

Have you "Copy" for March P. J. of A. in our hands February 22nd to secure best position. Forms close February 25th.

100 U. S. Revenues, 20 varieties; two stamps among the lot will catalogue 10c each. The bunch for 10c.
H. C. Upson, 75 Franklin St., Waterbury, Conn.

70% DISCOUNT—I send selections of desirable stamps on approval at 70% discount from standard catalogue prices. Reference required.
J. Emory Renoll, Hanover, Penn.

If you have not Collected U. S. Pairs of Special Machine Perforations, ask for a small selection on approval as a sample with our Revised Check List. You may then study the matter to better advantage with the stamps before you.

C. H. MEKEEL, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LUCIA 20th CENTURY

1904, 1d, 1d and 2½d, 3 used, \$.25
1907, 1d, 1d and 2½d, 3 used,06
1898, U. S. \$3 and \$5, Documentary uncut,15
A fine collection of 22 used Canal Zone, catalogued \$1.82, for only,90
1809 U. S. Imperforated, used pairs of 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c, set complete for,40
100 Mexican revenues, all different,25
H. Leonard, P. O. Box 785, Jacksonville, Fla.

OLD COINS

10 Large U. S. Cts. (diff.), or 5½ cents, 50c; Roman coins, 1800 years old, 5 diff., 40c; Foreign nickel coins, 100 duplicates, 60c; Foreign silver coin, dollar size, dated before 1650, \$1.25; 10 diff. old paper money, 25c; Calif. gold dollar, \$3.00; U. S. \$3 gold, V Fine, \$4.40; Premium list, 10c; Retail lists 23pp. and Roman coin for 5c stamps. Public Sale catalogs of Coins, Curios, etc., Free.
T. L. Elder, Dept. Y, 32 E. 23rd St., New York

When you think of stamps

REMEMBER

that I make a specialty of fine approval selections. **Over 15000 var. in stock** mounted by countries and priced (net) as low as possible, the majority being at ½ catalog or under. I also have books containing only low priced stamps selling at 50 to 60% discount. **Reference please.**

A few from stock (postage extra under \$1.00) U. S. Postal Savings, 1c at 12c; 2c at 2c; 10c at 6c; 50c at 32c (with 1 straight edge 22c) and 2c env. cut sq. at 2c. Omaha Exposition 8c at 15c; 10c at 5c; 50c at 30c. Pan American 4c at 5c; 8c mint at 13c; 10c at 4c; 1902, 50c at 7c; \$1.00 at 20c; 1908, 15c at 2c; 50c at 12c. **Canal Zone** 1906, 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10c at 20c; 1909, 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10c at 13c. **Crete, Russian Occupation** 1899, mint, 2m. and 1 gr. each in blue, rose, green and violet, 8 var. cat. at \$8.00, price only \$2.10. **Crete** 1899, mint, 10pa., brown at 4c; 20pa. rose 5c; 1909, 5L on 20L orange, mint, cat. at 50c, price 20c; 1L bistre on 1dr., mint, cat. at 35c, price 14c; 1L red, Greek inscription, mint, cat. at 12c, price 5c; 2L red on 20L, mint, cat. at 40c, price 16c. **Fernando Po**, 1900, mint, 5, 10, 15, 20c, cat. \$1.53, price 32c.

French Colonies—1912 surcharges on 1892 issue, all mint.

Guinea, 05 on 4 at 4c, 05 on 15 at 4c, 05 on 20 at 8c, 05 on 30 at 11c, 10 on 40 at 10c. Martinique, 05 on 15 at 4c, 05 on 25 at 4c, 10 on 40 at 15c. New Caledonia, 05 on 20 at 6c, 05 on 30 at 8c. Reunion, 05 on 2 at 4c, 05 on 15 at 4c, 05 on 20 at 10c, 10 on 40 at 10c, 10 on 50 at 12c.

Surcharged on 1894 Issue

Guinea, 05 on 2 at 4c, 05 on 4 at 4c, 05 on 15 at 4c, 05 on 20 at 6c, 05 on 25 at 6c, 10 on 40 at 6c, 10 on 50 at 8c. 22 var. as above \$1.30; 32 var. inc. all above \$2.18. Gold Coast 1884-91 mint, 4d at 22c, 6d at 33c. Germany 1906-11, 1, 2, 3, 5 marks, used, punched small holes, at 9c. British Levant 1909-10, mint, 1pi. 10pa. at \$1.00, 1pi. 30pa. at \$2.25. Greece 1901, used, 1dr. at 7c, 2 dr. at 23c; 1900, 1dr. on 40L at 18c. Hawaii 1894, mint, 10c at 19c, 12c at 20c, 25c at 40c. Lagos 1882, mint, 1sh at 45c; 1885-86, 6d at 62c. Leeward Islands 1890, mint, ½, 1, 2¼, 4, 6, 7d at 85c. Liechtenstein 1912, mint, 5, 10 and 25h, price 15c. Siam 1885, mint, 24a at 18c; 1889-91, 1a on 6l at 11c; 1909-10, used, 2s on 1a at 2c, 2s on 2a at 4c, 3s on 3a at 3c, 6s on 4a at 4c, 12s on 8a at 6c, 14s on 9a at 8c.

W. S. ALDRICH, Box 612, St. Joseph, Mo.



Wanted! CONFEDERATE STATES

On or Off Cover.

Singles, Pairs and
Blocks.

Let me know what you have, together with price.

ROBERT HAYNES,
332 Alpena St., Toledo, Ohio

THE INTERESTS

of your collection and your pocket-book both, require that you should patronize our

MONTHLY AUCTIONS

The catalogs are free for the asking. We have pleased thousands and can please YOU, too.

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8th YEAR

LARGEST BRITISH COLLECTORS PAPER

8th YEAR

THE COLLECTORS JOURNAL

52 Pages Each Issue

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Contains news and pictures for Postage Stamp, Picture Postcard, Coin, Curio, Autograph, Book, China and Picture collectors.

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PHILATELIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

ROTHERHAM,

LARGEST BRITISH COLLECTORS PAPER

ENGLAND

CATALOGUE LEMAIRE. The Lemaire, Paris, Part I, XVIII and 350 pages. Part II, VI and 198 pages.

This old reliable exponent of the simple life in philately is again at hand. Part I in its sixteenth, Part II in its eighth edition. Following a custom widely observed in Europe and to no little extent here it divides philately into the period of 1840 to 1900 and the period from 1900 to date, corresponding to the two parts of the catalogue; it will be seen that the issues of the twelve years of the Twenties Century already take up nearly two-thirds the room of all the sixty years of philately in the Nineteenth Century. By this ratio we shall have to divide the Twentieth Century about every twenty years if the catalogues are to remain within bounds. The Lemaire catalogue, to be sure, reduces the material to an almost irreducible minimum; you will look in vain for varieties of watermark and perforation, of wove and laid paper, for chalkies and varieties of surcharge and such little details as these; under United States, for instance, the issues of 1870-1890 comprise exactly 23 numbers and if you wish to read of the different printings, of secret marks, of re-engravings and so on, you will have to go elsewhere, for Lemaire declines to commit himself on these matters. It makes one wonder whether anybody really collects consistently on these simplified lines; it certainly seems that there must be not a few such collectors or it would not pay to publish this sort of catalogue. However, if one *does* go in for simplicity of this kind, one could do worse than take Lemaire for a guide, for within the limits he sets himself the catalogue is full, explicit and well illustrated. A pleasing feature is that it includes telegraph stamps, which are found in very few catalogues nowadays; to be sure they are not listed very fully here, either.

HANDBOEK OVER ALLE POSTZEGELS VAN NEDERLAND EN KOLONIEN. J. C. Auf der Heide. 16 Mo, 148 pages. J. C. Auf der Heide, Amsterdam, 1912.

The stamps of the Netherlands have attracted much attention by philatelic writers and no end of articles have appeared regarding them, but since the *Standaardwerk* of the Netherlands Society, long out of date, no other handbook has appeared, except Mr. Melville's. Now there are two published almost simultaneously—one in this country, and the one whose title is above given, from the Netherlands. Mr. Auf der Heide is well qualified to write authoritatively

of these issues and he appears to have acquitted himself very creditably. He has used considerable material from Mr. Melville's book, but the arrangement of the material is his own and it seems a very clear one to the impartial observer. His list of the different perforations—no less than 18 kinds have been in use—is especially clear and will prove useful to those who take up the study of these stamps. All varieties of the stamps are clearly listed and explained; numerous enlarged illustrations show the type varieties of the 1852 and 1867 issues. The issues of the colonies are equally well dealt with; they make an imposing array in themselves. A number of dangerous forgeries are also described in detail. The stamps upon the whole are so well known and the material is so large that we can hardly undertake here to summarize this handbook, but we very cordially recommend it to all who are interested in the stamps of the Netherlands. The price is given as fl. 1.50.

DIE POSTWERTZEICHEN DER RUSSISCHEN LANDSCHAFTS AEMTER. C. Schmidt and A. Faberge. Part II, 48 pages, 6 autotype plates. St. Petersburg, 1912.

We have received Part II of this monumental work on the Russian Semstwo stamps—we say "Monumental" advisedly, for this work ranks with the best that philatelic literature has yet produced. It is only to be regretted that doubtless very few collectors in this country know or care anything about the exceedingly interesting issues of the Semstwo post offices and that even fewer collectors will go to the expense of buying a work of this character on the stamps of any country. There have been books of great value on the stamps under consideration before this, but the present work far eclipses them. Although there remain some dark points still to be cleared up, there is little prospect that any additional information will come to light and this book will probably remain the last word on these highly complicated stamp issues. The part just received covers the offices of Douchowchtchina, Fategh, Gadiatch and Gdow in the most exhaustive manner. The plates accompanying the text can only be described as magnificent; they certainly do some fine printing in St. Petersburg. The stamp issues described here are rather too involved to admit of much condensation for review, but the work—which is written in German—will prove of great value to any one interested in these stamps.



New British

We are under obligations to W. S. Lincoln, the London dealer, for early copies of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ penny green and 4 pence steel gray stamps sent us for illustrating purposes.

An Exhibition Organ

The Philatelic Gazette of New York City announces in its January issue, that it will be enlarged, and that arrangements have been made for "the coming International Exhibition to be adequately exploited both at home and abroad."

With this in view Louis G. Quackenbush is announced as editor-in-chief and Clifton A. Howes as special contributing editor, W. W. Randall continuing as managing editor.

The P. G. having dedicated itself for this year to the service of the New York Exhibition with such an array of journalistic talent, we naturally look for great things.

As a result we sincerely hope that after the sustaining influence of the year has passed, that New York dealers may be able to support and continue a suitable philatelic journal in that city, the lack of which has been a serious reflection upon their enterprise.

The Grip

Our editor has been confined to his home since the holidays. "Grip," followed by inflammatory rheumatism, has contributed to his discomfort.

This is mentioned, in case he has failed to reply to all of his correspondents, and if his editorial omissions may be noticed.

He will probably conclude the notes on the Origin and Organization of the American Philatelic Society in the March number.

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First of the Month

Hereafter the journal will be issued on the first of each month, if it is not convenient to issue a big number we will issue a small one, but issue we will and on the first.

Advertisers to secure good position should have their "copy" in our hands by the 22nd of February. Last forms close the 25th.

Do It Now!

P. M. General's Report

The annual report of the Postmaster General has recently been sent out, it will be the last by the way, under the present administration.

Effort to make a good showing is made, but the figures are largely a matter of bookkeeping and prove little to those who know.

A surplus is not needed in the P. O. Department. What the people want and are entitled to is the **best service**.

Much of the alleged saving that has been claimed in the Dep't has been made by impairing the efficiency of the service.

Business men and publishers who use the mails know that the postal service of the country is poorer than it has been, and are bitterly complaining.

The discontinuance of back stamping, upon incoming mail in many large offices, a change attributed to economy, is alleged to be simply a cloak for slack service.

The receiving postmark on the back of letters should be restored and all petty economies swept away that stand in the way of good service.

The franking privilege should be abolished. Postage service for the departments of the government, now performed free by the P. O. Department, must be accounted for, otherwise any statement of postoffice deficit is misleading.

The dense bureaucratic theory, that the second-class newspaper and periodical should be raised or doubled, is still in the saddle.

The fact that the tremendous growth of first-class mail in this country is due largely to the advertising matter circulated in the periodicals that have the second-class privilege, is entirely overlooked.

To destroy the publishing interests would be to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

One-cent postage should come, and come soon, but not at the expense of any other classification; the second-class rate should not be changed.

Mr. Hitchcock, the P. M. General, soon to retire, has made one record in postal history, by which he may be remembered. He raised the registration rate from 8c to 10c.

The registration rate was too high at 8c and should have been reduced to 4c instead of being raised as it was.

Canada only charges 5c for registration, England 4c, France 3c. The charge of 10c is out of all proportion to the value of the service, and is the result of bad judgment and poor policy. We hope the matter will be speedily corrected.

Better Class

The advertisements of the firm of Herbert H. A. Fox & Co., of Oswego, N. Y., that have recently appeared in our columns ought to attract the attention of the more advanced collectors.

They offer high class stock and are high class people, anything they do may be relied upon, and a connection formed with such a firm should be esteemed a privilege by any collector.

Spanish Colonies

Absolutely perfect mint stamps. Offered for **Cash** orders only. Remit by **Bank Draft** on Barcelona, Madrid, Paris or London.

Spanish Guinea

Complete Series 1c to 10 pesetas
(13 values)

1909 issue		\$4.00
1912 issue		4.00

Rio de Oro

Complete Series 1c to 10 pesetas
(13 values)

1909 issue		\$4.65
1912 issue		4.25

Fernando Po

Complete Series 1c to 10 pesetas
(16 values)

1907 issue		\$7.75
------------	-------	---------------

Spanish Guinea

	10 Sets	100 Sets
1909 (7 values) 1c to 25c	\$2.40	\$22.00
1909 (10 values) 1c to 1 pta.	7.95	
1912 (3 values) 1, 2, 5c		2.50
1912 (7 values) 1c to 25c	2.00	18.00
1912 (10 values) 1c to 50c	5.00	46.50

Rio de Oro

1906 (3 values) 1, 2, 5c	1.65	15.00
1909 (6 values) 1c to 20c	2.90	
1909 (10 values) 1c to 50c	6.25	
1912 (5 values) 1c to 5c	1.75	16.50
1912 (11 values) 1c to 1 pta.	7.96	77.50

Cash Orders Only.

(Refer to the Publishers P. J. of A.)

Primitivo Gimenez,

Salmeron 130 (G)

Barcelona, Spain

NASSAU STAMP CO., Ltd.

31st Auction

The Collection of the late Mr. J. R. WALKER,
of Freehold, N. J.

FEBRUARY 27th and 28th, 1913

Write for Catalogue

179 Broadway

New York, City

Wanted to Purchase

A good collection of United States (both postage and Revenues) or duplicates and odd lots of the better class of U. S. Stamps.

I pay what your stamps are worth—and spot cash.

B. L. VOORHEES,

4534 Hazel Ave., Chicago

NEW ENGLAND PHILATELIST

The Best American Philatelic Publication. Now in its third year, 12 big numbers. 35c. Foreign 50c and a 25 word adv. free. Send for a specimen copy.

ESSEX PUBLISHING CO.,

Box 115 - - - Lynn, Mass.

Montenegro 1907

Postally Cancelled
or unused

FOR DEALERS ONLY

Correspondence with the Trade
Solicited.

MAURIZIO KOHN,

Sarajevo. Bosnia, Europe.

WANTED!

U. S. "Parcel Post" and "Panama
Pacific" stamps in quantities
also

Confederate States, on or
off cover.

Highest Cash Prices Paid.

A. P. S. 3949

ROBERT HAYNES,

332 Alpena St., Toledo, Ohio

BRITISH COLONIALS

No.	Cat.	Net
*16 Rhodesia, 1/2 on 6p ultra, "superb."	\$3.75	\$2.45
32 Br. E. Africa, 1/2 on 3a, "post used"	5.00	2.25
*68 Patiala "Service", 1 rupee, "superb"	6.00	2.25
*60 Br. Somali, 1/2 a, "King"	2.50	1.25
248 Transvaal, 1l, "King", Mult. C. A.		
"superb postally used copies" on pcs		
of orig. cover, "exceedingly scarce"	6.00	4.45
*36a O. R. Colony, 1/2 on 3p, ultra, D. S.	1.25	.70
*84 Natal, 2p green and scarlet	.25	.15
*85 " 2 1/2 p ultra	.12	.09
*86 " 3p gray and violet	.11	.10
*87 " 4p brown and scarlet	.50	.30
*88 " 5p orange and black	.30	.20
*89 " 6p maroon and green	.35	.25
*90 " 1sh blue and rose	.65	.45
*105 " 5p orange and black	.50	.30

Splendid bargains—cheap—and every stamp in fine condition. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Postage extra on orders of less than \$1.00

HERBERT H. A. FOX & CO.,

Oswego - - - N. Y.

For Your Library

Volume 20 of the P. J. of A.

Complete 12 numbers, 326 pages, unbound and uncirculated, 75c, Post free in U. S. (25c extra abroad.)

Our stock has been reduced to complete volumes. Single numbers cannot be supplied

Volume 21 of the P. J. of A.

Complete 12 numbers, 336 pages, unbound and uncirculated, \$1.00, Post free in U. S. (25c extra abroad.)

No. 3 is out of print.

The other 11 numbers (a limited number) will be sent post free in U. S. for 50c.

Volume 22 of the P. J. of A.

Complete 12 numbers, 400 pages, unbound and uncirculated, \$1.50, Post free in U. S. (25c extra abroad.)

Volume 23 of the P. J. of A.

Now in course of publication. Subscription \$1.00.

A Special Opportunity

30 Different Journals, from all the Volumes, 20, 21, 22, 23 (none complete, offered to clear stock at 30c. Post free in U. S.)

Stamp Security Co.,

Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Each Month We Issue a Bargain List—Fresh Things— Reduced Prices—Real Bargains

The Bargain List
is sent free to all
customers who are
on our List—Get
your name on with-
out delay, not
failing to mention
P. J. of A.

50 Different U. S. Postage Stamps.....	20c
100	90c
100 Different Cuba (Cat. \$5.00).....	\$1.85
75 Different Porto Rico (Cat. \$4.50).....	1.50
100 Different Ecuador (Cat. \$17.00).....	5.90
20 Different Soudan.....	1.00
45 Different Hayti (Cat. \$2.10).....	90c
50 Different Persia (Cat. \$2.60).....	98c

Many More in Our List.

A FEW SPECIALS

	Cat. price	Ours
Gold Coast 1904, 3p King.....	.12	.04
6p	..	.13
Congo 1908, 10frs No. 40 (rare).....	..	1.35
1910, 10frs green and black	..	.70
Surinam 1911, 1/2 on 1c*.....	.20	.06
1/2 on 2c.....	.50	.15
Surinam 1911, 20 on 30c	1.10	.35
very cheap for this... ..	..	..
Rio de Oro 1909, 1c to 50c* scarce	..	.95
1912, 1c to 50c*	..	.98
Zanzibar 1896, 4r lake and red*	2.50	1.20
5r brown and red*	3.00	1.45
Finland 1889, 10M brown and rose	1.75	.90
rare and cheap	..	..
Finland 1891, 7r black and yellow	7.50	3.65
superb copies.....	..	..
Johore 1896, \$1 fine pen can.....	..	.45
\$5 lilac and orange.....	..	1.75
New Zealand 1900, 5sh red	2.50	.98
fine copies	..	..
Cuba 1905, 50c black and gray	.25	.09
superb copies	..	..
Hawaii 1893, 12c lilac	5.00	2.25
1864, 5c blue	3.50	1.35
Samoa 1887, 2sh 6p*	1.50	.48
1892, 3p on 2p*	.30	.10
Canal Zone 1905, 2c No. 17.....	.15	.06
2c on 1p No. 27	.25	.09
Canal Zone 1904, 5c on U. S.*	.50	.18
good stamps & cheap	..	..
Bavaria 1900, 3m gray	.40	.17
good stamp	..	..
Canada 1912, 20c King George.....	..	.04
1903, 50c King Edw.	.20	.09
Argentina 1910 Jub. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10,	..	.85
12, 20, 24, 30, 50, beauty set	..	..
Philippines 1899, 50c orange, no	3.50	1.40
wmk., a good stamp	..	..
Philippines 1801, 8c puce	.25	.10
1906, 30c green	.15	.07
Philippines 1906, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20c	.36	.17
scarce low priced.....	..	..
Porto Rico 1890, 4m olive	1.25	.48
usually missing.....	..	..

We Buy U. S. Stamps and Collections for Cash

Just now we particularly desire
U. S. Postage 1847 to date, catalog-
uing over 25c each.

We want U. S. 1847 to 1869 used
with red, green or colored cancell-
ations. Highest prices paid espec-
ially for pairs, strips, blocks in fine
shape. Send what you have with
price.

Beautiful Soudan

	Cat.	Our price
1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m, 1pi.....	\$.85	\$.27
1898, 5m black and red (camel)	.12	.05
2pi blue and black	.35	.11
1902, 1, 2, 3m*	.28	.09
1pi brown and blue	.15	.06
O S G S 1m, 3m*	.24	.08
2pi	.12	.04
1906, Army Service 1pi*	2.00	.75

Let us know what other Soudan you need.

Scarce Siam

1900, 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12a.....	.36	.14
2a on 28a	.12	.05
1906, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12a.....	.24	.09
1908, 4a on 5a	.15	.05
8a No. 98	2.00	.88
1909, 6s on 6a No. 107.....	.25	.10
3s on 3a* No. 111	1.00	.42

Labuan and North Borneo

Borneo 1909, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20 on 18,	24c.....	.78
Borneo 1883, 25c, 50c, \$1.....	..	.35
Labuan 1894, 2c to 40c, Nos. 42-48.....	..	.78
24c lilac and blue (25c).....	..	.07
1901, 10c (bear), 16c (scene).....	..	.07

Want Lists

If you do not see what you want ask for it. We
have a large stock of medium priced stamps and
can usually dig up enough on a want list to make
it worth while to all concerned. Prices are as
low as any. We'll be glad to see your list.

APPROVAL BUSINESS

We have always made a specialty of approvals, believing that most collectors prefer to see before
buying. No firm is better equipped to handle approval trade than we are. Our 60% books contain a
good variety of desirable stamps. The 50% books, a nice line of stamps one country etc. to a book.
Our net priced books and albums offer you an enormous variety at prices that will average about half
list in most cases. We fill "holes" in some of the largest collections in America from these books. If
you are a general collector our approval department is worth your careful investigation.

You confer a favor on us as well as the Publishers by mentioning the P. J. of A.

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

Bargains—Many 75% Off

U. S.	Catalogue	My pr.	Catalogue	My pr.
1847, 5c red brown unused O. G.	8.50	3.40	Antigua 1882, 4p blue used	1.00 .40
1857, 1c Type III unused O. G.	.50	.20	" " 6p green	2.50 .95
" 1c " Blocks of 4	.50	.20	Bermuda 1865, 1p or 2p	.75 .25
" 10c green unused O. G.	7.50	2.50	" " 1sh green	.90 .30
" 30c orange	10.00	4.00	" 1875, 3p buff	4.00 1.35
" 90c blue lightly used	25.00	11.50	" 1874, 3p on 1sh green	7.50 3.25
1861 90c blue	3.50	1.85	" 1875, 1p on 3p buff	4.00 1.80
1869 90c Lincoln, light used	15.00	7.40	" " 1p on 1sh green	3.00 1.25
1870 grilled, 6c carmine	4.00	1.65	Cape of G. H. 1863, 1p (triangular)	4.00 1.50
" " 7c vermilion	4.00	1.75	" " 1888, 1sh green	6.00 2.20
" " 10c brown	10.00	3.50	Danish West Indies 1873, 14c new	15.00 6.30
" " 30c black	12.50	5.00	France 1849, 15c green	4.00 1.65
1871 or 1873, 7c vermilion, each	.35	.25	" " 40c orange	1.50 .50
" " 12c violet	.38	.25	" " 1 franc carmine	1.50 .55
" " 15c orange	.38	.25	Ionian Islands complete(3) for(new)	2.85
" " 30c black	.25	.55	New Brunswick 1851, 3p red	4.50 2.20
1871, 90c carmine	1.25	1.00	Virgin Isl's 1866, 1p green used	6.00 2.50
1873, 90c rose carmine	2.50	1.00	" " 1867, 4p lake	3.50 1.50
1879, 10c yellow brown, unused O. G.	5.00	2.00	" " " 6p rose (No 6 used)	40.00 13.50
1882, 6c rose re-eng.	3.00	1.20	" " " 1sh rose & blk	6.00 2.85
" 10c brown	.50	.22	" " " 1883, 1p rose	1.00 .45
1893, 5c Columbus	"	2.10	" " " 2 1/2a ultra	1.25 .50
" 53 "	"	3.30	" " " 4p brick red	5.00 2.00
" 54 "	"	4.30	" " " 6p violet	4.00 1.65
" 55 "	"	5.10	" 1887, 4p on 1sh rose & black	7.50 3.80
1895, 5c black	2.00	1.25	Wurtemberg 1851, 18kr violet	10.00 3.95
" 55 green	12.00	6.00	" " 1857, 18kr blue	12.30 4.90
1902, 5c black, lightly used	.40	.18	" " 1861, 18kr blue	12.50 4.85
1908, 5c purple br.	"	.09	" " 1863, 18kr orange	5.00 2.00
" 50c violet	.25	.10	Confederate States Used	
Agriculture 3c yellow	.25	.14	New Orleans 5c brown	2.75 1.50
" 10c "	4.50	2.00	Petersburg part cover 5c red	13.50 9.00
" 12c "	6.50	2.80	1862, 2c green	3.00 1.20
" 15c "	2.50	1.20	1863, 2c brown red	2.00 .90
" 24c or 30c yellow, each	1.80	.80	" "Ten cents" unused O. G.	7.00 3.55
Justice 1c unused O. G.	1.50	.60	U. S. COINS	
" 12c "	3.00	1.00	Gold \$3 pieces, extra fine, each	4.40
" 30c used	15.00	6.00	" \$1 "	2.35
Navy 7c ultramarine	8.50	3.75	" \$1 1/2 Calif. pieces, extra fine, each	.65
" 24c or 30c " each	1.50	.80	" \$3/4 "	.40
State 7c or 10c "	3.00	1.25	Silver dollars 1798 or 1799, each	2.80
" 24c or 30c "	3.50	.80	" 1/2 " 1807 to 1814	.75
			" 1/2 " 1818 to 1825	.50
			" 1/2 " Columbian-Isabelle, rare	.75
			" 1/2 " 1892 rare	.75
			Large Coin Book (46 pages) prices paid	.10

JOSEPH F. NEGREEN,

8 East 23rd Street,

New York

Offer of Chili Stamps in Sets

All of 20th Century

CASH WITH ORDER, BY POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER

My number	Year of issue	No. of Stamps in set	Gibbons' Type numbers	State of stamps	Price per set	Price for 3 sets
1	1900-03	12	16a, b, 19	Used	\$.30	\$.87
2	1902	6	18	"	.30	.87
3	1904	11	20-25a	Mint	6.25	17.50
4	1905	9	26 and 27	Used	.18	.50
5	1905	2	27 and 28	Mint	3.10	8.75
6	1910	4	Fernandez	"	.60	1.75
7	1910	15	31 and 45	"	7.50	20.75
8	1911	15		"	5.60	15.00
Or total Stamps		74			\$22.50	\$62.50

WILHELM KOHNE

CASILLA 915

Santiago, Chili,

South America

The Stamp Exchange

The Stamp Exchange is very active just now, good stamps are coming in in abundance and we have been obliged to decline anything of an ordinary or cheap character.

We shall not have space for the usual report in this issue. A list of some of the stamps available to members of the Exchange is given and we hope that those with credit balances will order any that they can use.

Prospective Members.

If you want to understand the Stamp Exchange system, which we fully explained in both the November and January numbers of this journal, send a book of your duplicates.

Stamps should be hinged, and marked in ink, with the Scotts' catalogue price, below the stamp.

Omit damaged stamps, and all varieties catalogued less than 5 cents each.

Send no common truck or rubbish. Good, clean stamps of standard countries. We will allow a preliminary credit in accordance with the merits of the case, and send you a lot to select from.

In this way you give the Exchange a practical trial and we believe you will not be disappointed.

Many buyers of auction lots send the Exchange books made up from the surplus of mixed lots that they buy. One member keeps over \$1,000 worth moving all the time, and sends in new books as fast as old ones are retired.

Cash buyers are realizing that the Exchange offers a fine market in which to buy for a general collection.

Ideal members for the Exchange are those who buy for cash, as well as take exchange for their duplicates, from the large lots that we are ready to send out.

Insurance of 1 per cent on the gross amount of the book (25c minimum) is taken for insurance. Ten per cent commission on the stamps disposed of, so that a member receives practically a credit of 89 per cent of the catalogue value for his stamps.

The policy of the Exchange is to give "Class for Class" and we undertake to send a fair equivalent in class and value for anything that we receive.

A member last month sent the Exchange some good old Hawaiian covers that he had found in the correspondence of an old aunt. They

were not the very great rarities, but good medium sorts, 1853 to 1863, with some interesting U. S. combinations.

For these he received high-class 20th century British, French and Portuguese Colonies.

Earl of Crawford

A GREAT COLLECTOR DEAD

Just as we go to press we learn of the death of the Earl of Crawford in England, at the age of 65.

He was the greatest collector in England, famed for his United States collection and Philatelic Library.

He was head of the ancient house of Lindsay and premier Earl on the roll of Scottish peers. His estate covered 14,500 acres. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he made a name for himself in science and letters.

REPUBLICA

Over King on the

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Mint Sets at following NET prices. CASH with ORDER

ANGOLA	
1912, 2½ to 300 reis (10 stamps) . . .	\$1.25
CAPE VERDE	
1912, 2½ to 500 reis (12 stamps) . . .	3.20
CONGO	
1911, 2½ to 700 reis (15 stamps) . . .	3.45
GUINE	
1911, 2½ to 700 reis (15 stamps) . . .	3.45
INHAMBANE	
1911, 2½ to 700 reis (15 stamps) . . .	3.45
LOURENÇO MARQUES	
1911, 2½ to 700 reis (15 stamps) . . .	3.45
MOZAMBIQUE	
1911, 2½ to 700 reis (15 stamps) . . .	3.45
1912, 2½ to 500 reis (11 stamps) . . .	2.45
ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLS.	
1911, 2½ to 700 reis (15 stamps) . . .	3.45
1912, 2½ to 300 reis (10 stamps) . . .	1.25
ZAMBEZIA	
1911, 2½ to 700 reis (15 stamps) . . .	3.45

Other Portuguese Colonials

(SURCHARGED "REPUBLICA")

AZORES	
1912, ¼c to 1 esc. (15 stamps)	3.75
MOZAMBIQUE CO.	
1911, 2½ to 700 reis (15 stamps) . . .	3.45
NYASSA	
1911, 2½ to 500 reis (12 stamps) . . .	2.50

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Collector's Advertisements

This important department is maintained for the benefit of our readers.

Suggestions for improvement in the service and usefulness are solicited.

The wide range of circulation will afford good results, by advertising special "wants" or offering stamps for sale or exchange.

Rate 15c per line.

Count 12 lines to the inch.

Remit cash with "Copy".

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo., offers its services to collectors who do not want to advertise in their own names, in this department.

The advertisement will only be designated by a number, and the cost of advertising will be liquidated by the commission where business results.

The Exchange operates upon a commission of 10% and insurance of 1%—Buys, sells and exchange stamps for collectors everywhere.

(No. 87461) Is interested in buying for cash fine singles, pairs or strips, both on and off cover of the first issues of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and early issues of Canada. Is a "bloater" in these lines and will buy duplicates. Write to the Exchange. Cut provisionals also wanted, but only on original covers.

Dr. W. L. Babcock, Sup't of The Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., wants Prince Edward Island stamps on covers, split provisionals, imperforates, pairs, strips, etc. Also any other good British North American blocks or adhesives on cover. Dr. Babcock is a collector, and would like to see anything choice in these lines on approval with lowest net prices.

An error in the printing plate of the 2p rose Prince Edward Island (Scott No. 5) made the value on one of the stamps read **TWC** instead of **TWO**. We have a mint strip of three showing the error in the middle and a normal variety at each side. An interesting thing, **\$7.50** net. The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

A client of ours who has lost his collection by fire which destroyed his residence, asks us to say that he has \$300.00 in cash from his insurance money that he wants to put into a stamp collection. The value must be in **stamps** (not albums) as he wishes to buy a collection that he can remount. As his proposition is **cash** (no auction sale commission or delay) he specifies that collections cataloging less than one thousand dollars will not be considered. He has no objection to paying somewhat more if the collection is a very good one. Write particulars of what you have for sale to the Exchange.

(No. 93325) Wants a cash offer for a very fine copy of the Inverted Medallion, \$1.00 Second Issue Revenue (No. 2942) pen mark cancellation. Write to The Stamp Exchange about the matter.

St. Louis Postmasters Stamps Wanted. To complete plates for a client the Exchange wants:

On Pelure (3rd condition) 5c No. 2

On Pelure " 10c No. 3

On Pelure " any pair.

On Bluish Lilac (2nd " 10c No. 1

and 3, or any pair. We also have a plate (No. 1) to sell.

(No. 61122) Wants the following:—Pairs, strips or blocks of U. S. 1851 issue of Postage Stamps. Pairs, strips and blocks of the First issue imperforate revenues. Inverted medallions of the Second and Third issue of U. S. Revenues and the Proprietary stamps of 1875. (Write to the exchange).

(No. 93483) Collects U. S. stamps with straight edges showing colored guide lines, buys duplicates, particularly wants commemoratives of all denominations.

A reader sends a bunch of original covers bearing the Italian 1911 Commemorative set 2, 5, 10 and 15c with the Exposition postmark very attractive. Price 25c. Order of the Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

(No. 90297) Wants all the better class of Match and Medicine stamps on approval, promises to buy liberally if prices are right.

If you happen to need 6c, 10c or 15c on experimental paper, write to The Stamp Exchange.

Collectors! Give this department a trial. It will pay!

I DESIRE TO EXCHANGE

Stamps with South American Collectors. I will exchange 50 or 100 stamps at one time with Collectors who have a collection of 2000 to 4000 stamps.

LOUIS E. GIESEY,

Lawrence, Kansas.

U. S. A.

The Daily Postal Bulletin issued from the office of The Postmaster General, being a "Daily Bulletin of Orders Affecting the Postal Service," contains from time to time many matters of interest and importance to stamp collectors which we report immediately.

The Stamp Exchange

Information for members and others who are interested.

ANJOUAN.

The unpaid series of Fr. Colonies, (5, 10, 15, 30, 50, 60c, 1fr). Seven values surcharged diagonally "ANJOUAN" in both black and violet ink are recognized by Kohl's Catalogue, although not priced, a note states that they are regarded to be of a local and speculative character. They are not in the Scott 1913, or Y. & T. 1913 catalogues.

A cancelled series, quite genuine and guaranteed, can be supplied to collectors who require them, price upon application.

ERITREA.

A member in the Italian Colony of Eritrea sends a small block of the 1903, 1c brown, Newspaper stamp with inverted surcharge (Scott's No. 55a) in mint condition. Members desiring to secure this stamp will be accommodated as long as the supply lasts.

The catalogue price \$1.25, will be charged in their exchange account.

FRENCH CHINA.

HOI HAO.

The stamps of Indo China overprinted "HOI HAO" also in Chinese characters in red (1901) are available in a complete series from 1c to 50c (11 values) in mint condition for \$3.75. Cash orders only.

ICELAND.

There are many minor varieties of surcharge, perforation, etc., on the provisional series of Iceland stamps, overprinted 1 GILDI—'02-'03 on the various denominations of the regular and official issues of Iceland 1876-1902.

The Scott catalogue devotes 35 numbers with 107 minor designations to this series while one thousand dollars would not cover the lot as prices go for the specialist.

We have a series of the 11 value of regular postal issue and 7 values of the officials in mint condition with the above provisional surcharge forming a complete collection of the issue, suitable for a simple and rational collection.

Just what most collectors want \$4.00 for the mint collection (cash orders only).

IVORY COAST.

The postage due stamps of Ivory Coast, overprinted in 1903 for use as postal packet stamps form a very interesting series

Our correspondent out there, tells us that Scott underprices the old 1 franc values, which he advises us to buy, if we can get at American quotations, because they are worth more.

The following are the ones referred to:

No. 52, 1 franc, rose on buff (1902).

No. 54, 1 franc, rose on buff (1903).

He sends us a nice mint block of the 50c (No. 53) with surcharge in red, these stamps as long as they last, will be available to Stamp Exchange members on exchange account at Scott's price \$5.00, or for cash orders at the special price of \$2.50. A few sets complete including twenty of the regular varieties are available, but we have too few to advertise. The three regular postage stamps, issued 1904 provisionally, surcharged with new values (5 on 30, 10 on 75, 15 on 1 fr.) are available to exchange members at 63c per series or 42c on cash orders, stamps fine mint condition.

MONTENEGRO.

The pictorial series of 1911 of Montenegro is one of the most popular sets of stamps on the market.

All the stamps of the Balkan States are in great demand. Lightly

cancelled series of the 12 values complete Montenegro, 1911, (priced unused \$3.49) are available for cash orders at \$1.65, which would be cheap for the two high values alone.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A member in this place has sent the Exchange some imperforate strips of 1898 2c vermilion in mint condition. This is not priced in Scott's catalogue, but Kohl's catalogue prices it at Marks 30.00. A superb horizontal strip of these in mint condition is available to members at \$20.00 in exchange account.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**Johore.**

The 50c provisional of 1903-4 with new value surcharged on the \$3.00 and \$5.00 stamps are good stamps to have. A correspondent over there has made it possible for our readers to secure mint copies at the present low price (i. e. \$1.00 for the 50 on \$3.00 and \$1.65 for 50 on \$5.00). Secure them before an advance.

Perak.

An agent remitted a block of the \$3.00 c. c. Elephant group on subscription account, we have a club in this vicinity, though Scott prices the stamp five dollars, we will sell mint copies for \$3.25 as long as they last.

Send Us An Order

And tell us about your collection so that we may send a selection on approval.

Eritrea **Net Prices**
1c (55a) inverted surcharged, mint.....\$.63

French China
Hoi Hao

Complete Series from 1c to 50c (11 stamps) red surcharge, mint..... 3.75

Iceland

Prov. 1 Gildi—'02, '03

11 var. regular issue; 7 var. officials, mint 4.00

Ivory Coast

Set three prov. (18, 19, 30) mint..... .42

50c (No. 52) mint, catalogued \$5.00 Scott 2.50

Montenegro

1911, complete 12 values, lightly cancelled..... 1.65

Newfoundland

Strip 3 imperforate 3c, (83a) mint, a choice thing..... 10.00

Straits Settlements**Johore**

50c on \$3.00 mint..... 1.00

50c on \$5.00 mint..... 1.65

Perak

\$3.00 C. C. mint..... 3.25

Remit with orders, as stock is limited. Immediate refunds if sold.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

WE WILL BUY OR SELL

Early Issues of all Countries and especially
Postmasters, Carriers, Locals and Revenues of
The United and Confederate States
 IN FINE CONDITION ONLY

WE ALSO SELL COLLECTIONS BY AUCTION

If you **buy**, you must get our catalogs. If you **sell**, you must get our terms. It will be to your advantage.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL

We can supply from the **Hawley** collection, **Great Britain and Colonies** in finest condition. Other collections, including the **Bruner** collection, give us an extensive stock of other countries.
 Send us a **Want List**.

Commercial references required if unknown to us.

NASSAU STAMP CO., Ltd.,

179 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

The World-Wide Emblem of Philately

Every Collector should wear and display this handsome charm.



Illustration Actual Size.

In size and design this choice Emblem is based on that most distinctive and popular of stamps, the **Triangular Cape of Good Hope**.

Intended for wear on watch-chain, lady's neck chain, etc.

If you knew the person next to you was a Philatelist would you not like to discuss your hobby?

This is the Emblem of Philatelic Freemasonry.

Be in the fashion and wear one.

PRICES:

Gold plated, enameled lettering, each. ... \$0.25
 Sterling silver, hall marked, enam. let., each. .85
 Solid gold, hall marked, enam. let., each. 5.00

Postage 2c extra, registering if desired, 4c.

Payment by dollar bills, Money Order or U. S. A. stamps.

W. S. LINCOLN, (Dept. M.)

2 Holles St., Oxford St. London, W. England.

The Oldest Established Stamp Dealer in the World

Lower Postage

The next International Postal Congress will be held at Madrid in 1914 instead of 1913. Among the chief propositions to be dealt with will be that reducing the international letter rate from 5 cents to 3 cents. As a number of the signatory states are willing to support this proposal it is not unlikely that it may be adopted and thus the day of Universal Penny Postage is steadily coming nearer. In this connection the following note, translated in No. 41 of the **Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society** from the **Frankfurter Zeitung**, will be of interest:

"Pourparlers are being held at present between representatives of Switzerland on one side and those of Germany and Austria on the other respecting the introduction of Penny Postage between Switzerland and Germany and between Switzerland and Austria. There is every hope that the necessary arrangements will soon be completed. The movement was started by Switzerland, whose actual receipts from foreign letters to the four adjoining countries (Germany, Austria, Italy and France) will in all probability exceed the calculated amount by nearly four millions of

francs this year. The loss resulting from the reduction of foreign postage from 2½d to 1d to each of the above-mentioned four adjoining countries is calculated at about half a million of francs at the most. Switzerland could therefore afford to approach all her four neighbors to consent to penny postage, but France and Italy could not as yet see their way to join the three other countries, as their consent would also necessitate the introduction of penny postage between themselves and Germany and Austria."

These individual postal treaties which are permitted by the rules of the Universal Postal Union and of which there is a number in force between ourselves and other countries are doing much to hasten the adoption of the universal 2 cent rate. One marked result of their increasing number has been the steady decrease of high value stamps in the foreign mails.

Speaking of specialized collections: No. 11 of **Friedl's Briefmarken-Offertenblatt** contains some details of a specialized collection of Austria-Hungary which has just been purchased by the publishers of that paper and which no doubt holds the record for size, since it consists of no less than two hundred and fifty volumes and weighs about 3,800 pounds! Come on, now, and don't hang back: who can do better? However, the fact of the case is that the collection owes its size largely to the attention paid by its former owner to the postmarks used on the stamps in question. Over in Europe, as our readers are aware, much attention is paid to this side-line which in this country is no doubt followed by very few collectors. Indeed, if we except the misguided enthusiasts (who threw that brick?) who devote themselves to precancel's. Nevertheless the time will come when we will wish that we had paid a little more attention at least to the early post-marks of our country—and then we will find that there is little material available.

Let Us Send You a Lot on Approval

Alaska 2c imperforate, center block, with colored crossed lines, postally used block of four, fine.....\$.75

Postal Savings (Official Mail)
1c purple, perf. 3 sides, fine.....\$.07
2c, 10c, and 2c env., 3 for.....\$.06

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

About Checks

The charge made by banks for collecting small personal checks drawn on banks in different parts of the country, is a hardship for those who receive many checks of this character.

The banks charge an average of 10c a piece, and where the checks are small and a very large number of them are received, this collection charge in the aggregate amounts to a considerable sum during the year and seems very unjust and exorbitant.

We hesitate sometimes, about calling a small matter of this kind to the personal attention of a customer, preferring to suffer the loss, but when we review the business of the year of 1912 and consider that this single item has cost us many hundreds of dollars, we think it an appropriate time to suggest that the small fee of 3c for a Money Order, which the remitter ought to pay, is more economical than the extravagant and outrageous banking charge of 10c on each individual check.

We hope that our correspondents will take this matter into consideration and if they really prefer to remit by check for the sake of safety or receipt it gives, we ask them to add 10c to the amount for collection.

Ask for a Selection on Approval

We have some nice things and we only do business by mail. So that you are as near the bargains as anybody.

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

STAMPS WE GIVE FREE!

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

7 Persia	04	40 Japan	05	10 Luxemburg	08
15 Chili	07	100 U. S.	20	10 Newfoundland	09
17 Mexico	09	10 Brazil	05	10 Wurttemberg	08
20 Africa	06	8 Iceland	05	5 Zanzibar	15
20 Asia	04	15 Swiss	04	10 India China	15
10 Capra	04	10 Bolivia	07	100 Australia	05
6 China	05	4 St. Lucia	07	100 Br. Colonies	19
10 Tunis	09	1000 Foreign	10	50 French	25
25 China	30	200 Foreign	10	1000 Mixed	13
50 Italy	19	300 Foreign	25	1000 Hinges	05
5 Cyprus	05	10 Ecuador	07	100 S. America	40
8 Hawaii	19	4 Borneo	10	10 Gold Coast	20
10 Persia	15	10 Peru	04	10 Nicaragua	08
10 Turkey	08	6 Fiji	15	20 New Zealand	10
20 "	07	5 Malia	08	10 Salvador	10
50 "	45	20 Russia	10	50 Australia	09
10 Chili	12	50 Spain	11	100 Zealand	05
4 Congo	05	4 Hayti	05	10 Roumania	05
80 Persia	29	4 Azores	05	25 Bulgaria	19
50 Persia	29	6 Marao	08	25 West Indies	15
10 Cuba	05	50 U. S.	08	50 Canada 1892	05
50 "	49	500 Foreign	50	50 Mauritius	04

Postage 2c. extra. Remit in Stamps, Bills or Money Order.

MAKIN STAMP CO. TORONTO, CANADA

MEXICO

Have recently purchased one the largest stocks of Mexican revenues in America, and will sell as follows:

1000 variety collection.....	\$100.00
600 " "	50.00
400 " "	10.00
100 " "	1.00
25 " "	.10

Mendoza Mexican Revenue Catalog.....30c

To introduce Mexican revenues and "Sunset—The Pacific Monthly" I will give a packet cataloging \$5.00 and a Mexican 50 cent Catalog for the price of the magazine \$1.50.

P. L. BURKHARD,

647 American Ave. Long Beach, Cal.

STAMPS WE GIVE FREE!

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

17 Tunis	25 1000 Foreign	1 99 1000 Mixed Canada	38
14 Sweden	03 1500 "	4 79 1000 " U. S.	60
50 Sweden	40 2000 "	7 42 1000 " Italy	27
10 Siam	25 2000 "	21 60 1000 " Swiss	42
20 Brazil	14 1000 "	49 00 1000 " Holland	42
100 Asia	60 Great Bargains	1000 " France	39
100 Africa	65 above	1000 " Br. Col's	25
10 Haiti	17 50 Persia	89 1000 " Denmark	47
15 India	04 100 Persia	1 80 1004 " Spain	52
40 Japan	05 125 Persia	2 75 1000 " Russia	48
100 U. S.	20 150 Persia	3 75 3 Seychells	08
50 Cuba	49 200 Persia	7 99 10 Mauritius	15
100 "	2 39 8 Liberia	19 15 Luxemburg	11
127 "	3 24 19 Hawaii	99 30 Newfoundland	1 00
25 Turkey	8 4 15 Finland	52 50 Australia	09
19 Liberia	1 00 5 Bermuda	08 50 French Col's	34
40 Liberia	5 00 7 Barbados	12 100 " "	1 00
25 Siam	7 4 15 Iceland	50 150 " "	1 00
100 U. S.	20 40 Uruguay	1 00 200 " "	4 00
50 Spain	11 40 Faraguay	1 00 100 Portugal Col's	1 40
10 Brazil	05 40 Haiti	1 00 150 British Col's	60
10 Peru	04 200 U. S.	1 39	
500 Foreign	59 1000 M'd Foreign	13	

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The Galvez Catalogue is standard in South and Central American countries as well as Spain, Portugal and their Colonies.

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The following U. S. Postmasters' Provisional stamps are omitted:

Alexandria 5c.

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Brattleboro 5c.

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St. Louis 5c, 10c and 20c.

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Speaking of French catalogues reminds us that Th. Lemaire the Paris dealer has issued the 1913 edition of his Illustrated Catalogue of the Postage Stamps and Telegraphs of the World in two parts, separating the stamps of the 19th and 20th century.

Do Not Send

We have to request our readers and correspondents to refrain from sending stamp collections or miscellaneous bulky lots of stamps to us, particularly by express, without previous correspondence.

We have mentioned this matter before, but continue to receive a great many shipments, which cause us more or less inconvenience.

We reside on a country place in St. Louis County, not reached by the Express Companies, and parcels have to be called for in the city offices, as a large percentage of them have to be returned at once it makes unnecessary work for our city messengers. Any stamp collection that is to be sent us for appraisal or valuation should be subject to correspondence in advance and under no circumstances should be sent without our express permission or request.

We are not buyers of ordinary stamps and unless a collection contains something really scarce and rare, we are not interested. We are always wanting stamps that are really scarce and rare or old collections, which are of unquestioned value and importance.

We are pleased to have correspondents bring matters of this kind to our attention but it should always be in advance of shipment.

A careful observance of this request will avoid trouble, expense, and possible delay.

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19 Liberia	1 00	5 Bermuda	08	50 French Col's	34	
40 Liberia	2 00	7 Barbados	12	100 "	1 00	
25 Siam	74	13 Iceland	50	150 "	1 80	
100 U. S.	20	40 Uruguay	1 00	200 "	4 00	
60 Spain	11	40 Paraguay	1 00	100 Portugal Col's	1 40	
10 Brazil	05	40 Haiti	1 00	150 British Col's	60	
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Sec. 5. Philippine Islands.

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*In this section "single issue" is to be interpreted liberally and is not intended to be restricted to one printing but to apply to all printings of a design (the plain border numerals of Hawaii for example) and to such groups as the Transvaal stamps of the First British Occupation, the V.

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Section 1. Any single issue printed from line-engraved plates.

Sec. 2. Any single issue of typographed stamps.

Sec. 3. Any single issue of type-set stamps.

Sec. 4. Any single issue printed from lithographic stones or any process not included in section 1, 2 and 3.

Sec. 5. Any single issue of surcharged stamps.

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Section 1. General collections.

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Devoted to
STAMP COLLECTING

Edited by
CHARLES HAVILAND MEKEEL

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The Philatelic Journal of America

VOLUME 23

MARCH 1913

NUMBER 9

Philatelic Results of the Balkan War

The philatelic results of the Balkan war are still increasing almost day by day. No. 24 of the *Journal des Philatelistes* is the first to inform us of a new Greek issue for the island of Mytilene. We quote as follows:

"The current Turkish stamps have received a Greek surcharge in three vertical lines, reading Helliniki Katochi Mytilinis, applied indifferently from top to bottom or from bottom to top. The following values have been surcharged, all in black: 2 paras, olive; 5 paras, yellow-brown; 10 paras, green; 10 paras, green (for the exterior); 20 paras, carmine; 20 paras, carmine (for the exterior); 1 piastre, blue; 1 piastre, blue (for the exterior); 2 piastres, greenish-black; 2 piastres, greenish-black (for the exterior); 2½ piastres, brownish-black; 5 piastres, lilac; 10 piastres, vermillion.

"The 20 and 50 piastres have not been used and of the 10 piastres only 90 specimens have been surcharged. The surcharge on one stamp in each sheet shows an error, the second-last letter of the third word being inverted.

"Besides these surcharges we have received four other provisionals, which we are told will be very rare, as only a very small number was printed and they were on sale for only one day. These are the Turkish 2 paras, 20 paras and 1 piastre stamps with a double surcharge, viz.: 1st, the above inscription Helliniki Katochi Mytilinis, and, second, a new value in Greek currency. They are the following:

"25 Lepta, horizontally in blue, on 2 paras, olive; the other surcharge vertically in black.

"50 Lepta, horizontally in blue on 20 paras carmine; the other surcharge vertically in black.

"1 Drachme, horizontally in black on 20 paras carmine (for the exterior, Turkish letter in blue); the other surcharge vertically in black.

"Didrachmon (2 Drachmai), horizontally in black on 1 piastre blue; the other surcharge vertically in black.

"All these Turkish stamps were used in Mytilene for only a few days. At present they have been replaced by the Greek stamps with the general surcharge Helliniki Dioikisis."

All of which reminds one considerably of the provisionals issued during the South African war, when about the very first thing on both sides, whenever a detachment had captured some outlying town, would be the surcharge of all stamps in the postoffice. The Greeks are certainly showing themselves good business men, but whether these surcharges are really necessary, is another question. War is surely deplorable, even from a philatelic standpoint.

Italy, which has just swamped us with the fourteen sets for the islands and for Lybia, is still not satisfied, for the same paper advises us that the remainders of the 1911 issue (fiftieth anniversary of the Kingdom of Italy) are to be surcharged *Valevole per le Stampe*—2 cmi. and used for printed matter. These four will be but a drop

in the bucket, but all the same there is getting to be too much of this sort of thing.

New Stamps of Egypt

Many of the European papers contain details of the proposed new set for Egypt; we may as well quote the following concise description from the *Journal des Philatelistes*:

"The Egyptian Government will issue in the month of March a new set of beautiful picture stamps which will contain the same values as the current set, but with the inscriptions in English and Arabic and a different design for each value. The 1 millieme stamp will show us a *dahabich* on the Nile. On the 2 milliemmes there will be represented a statue of the Egyptian goddess Hathor; on the 5 milliemmes, a Sphinx; on the 1 piastre the statue of Memnon; on the 2 piastres, the grand pylon of Karnak; on the 5 piastres the Citadel of Cairo. The subjects of other values comprise a scene in the Fayum, the dam at Assuan, the temple at Luxor and the statue of Ammon. Further, there will appear the first value of a new series for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: it is a 2 milliemmes green, whose design is similar to that of the current bi-colored issue, but whose size, in consequence of numerous complaints from business firms has been reduced. One of our correspondents tells us that this value will soon be followed by a 5 milliemmes and a new 1 piastre."

No. 14 of *The Postage Stamps* adds that the dam at Assuan will be shown on the 10 piastres stamp and that the entire set will consist of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 milliemmes and 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres adhesives; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 milliemmes and 1 and 2 piastre adhesives and 1 and 5 milliemmes letter cards. The order had been approved by the Egyptian Cabinet early in December and had already been placed in England; the issue was to take place early this year. Some of the other papers differ in the allotment of the designs to the various values, but as the list as given above is based on an official dispatch in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it is probably quite correct.

In connection herewith we quote the following somewhat amusing excursion into the regions of higher diplomacy from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, which in turn quotes from *The Near East*:

"The *National Zeitung*, one of Germany's most Pan-Germanic newspapers, has gone one better than its contemporaries in solving the riddle of

Egypt's status. In the journalist's mind, the thesis to be proven is that the issue of a new series of postage stamps in Egypt is equal to an Anglo-German *rapprochement*. The demonstration, along the lines of Euclid, is as follows: (1) Until this year there has been no attempt on the part of Great Britain to alter the well known face of Egypt's stamps. This year a change is to be introduced.

This change consists in altering the French words on the stamps into English words. (2) In 1904 Great Britain came to an understanding with France over Egypt. This was followed by an arrangement with Italy following on the Tripoli raid; it has been followed by an arrangement with Turkey this latter is now being followed by an arrangement with Germany. Together (1) and (2) result in (3): that if the French words on Egypt's stamps are being converted into English words, it proves that Germany has assented to Great Britain's suggestions, that the opportunity has been taken for a thorough understanding between both countries on all matters of dispute, resulting in a *rapprochement*. In other words: the issue of a new series of postage stamps in Egypt is equal to an Anglo-German *rapprochement*."

Q. E. D. Clear, isn't it? Now who will deny the educational value of philately when a mere stamp issue enables the philatelic Sherlock Holmes to penetrate into the innermost secrets of the European chancelleries? However looking aside we shall no doubt on the appearance of the new set read many a mournful article in the French papers on the decay of French prestige and the sad fact that once upon a time it was French influence that was paramount in Egypt and that France herself surrendered her predominance when she refused to co-operate with England against Arabi Pasha. It has been merely an act of international courtesy that England has so long retained French on the stamps of Egypt, since Egypt is now virtually a British protectorate.

Renew your subscription if it has expired

The Postage Stamps of Spain

By H. D. GRAYSON

Written for the Philatelic Journal of America

(Continued from page 158)

Spain was again a republic, largely because there was nothing else upon which the parties could agree, and the reader will please not infer from this that they agreed to any great extent under the republic, either, as may be gathered from the fact that within a year the new republic had three presidents, Pi y Margall, Salmeron and Castelar. But of this more later; for the moment the republic set out with the best intentions and in evidence thereof proceeded at the earliest possible moment to issue a new set of stamps emblematical of the republican form of government. The decree announcing the new set is dated June 26, 1873, and the actual date of issue is July 1, 1873, the old stamps remaining valid for postage for ten days longer. For the $\frac{1}{4}$ centimo value the old "design" was retained (I do not see how it could have been reduced to any simpler terms), but the royal crown was replaced by the mural crown. The ancient symbol of civic sovereignty. The error in the lettering " $\frac{1}{4}$ de cents de peseta" was retained without correction. For the other values a new design was selected; I do not know who was the designer, but it appears probable that it was an adaptation of the allegorical figure adopted for the republic which I have already described; still another variation of this figure is found on the "SELLO" revenue stamps of January 1st, 1874. The design was engraved by E. Julia, whose initials you can see in the lower right corner of the central design; other details of manufacture remain as before. The allegorical figure in this case leans upon a coat of arms, which is somewhat different from that found on the royal stamps. The arms used by the Bourbon Kings have already been described. The Republican governments replaced the repetition of Leon and Castile in the two lower quarters by the arms of Aragon and Navarra. This had already been done

by the Provisional Government in 1868, as shown by the telegraph stamps of 1869 which bear the arms so altered; the Republic retained the alteration. The arms of Aragon may be blazoned; or, per pale of gules four times. These four red vertical stripes are not really the arms of Aragon, but those of the City of Barcelona; when Count Raymond of Barcelona in 1145 married Petronila, heiress of Aragon, his arms became those of Aragon. The Spanish heraldic writers, ever on the alert for fanciful derivations, have endeavored to explain that the Spanish term for these bars: "barras largas," became the name of the city: Barcelona—needless to say that this etymology is a case of *lucus a non lucendo*. There is a legend to account for the origin of the red bars, to this effect: at the battle of Saucour, sometime in the Ninth Century, in which the Normans were defeated by Count Charles of Barcelona, this prince, desirous of acknowledging the bravery of one of his Knights named Geoffroy, who had fought until he was covered with blood from head to foot, dipped the four fingers of his right hand in the blood and drew them down the face of Geoffroy's silver shield, who adopted the four red stripes thus drawn as his armorial device. It is not impossible, to be sure, that the legend may have a basis of fact and the Barcelonians of today, many of whom are anarchists, attach a sinister meaning to their armorial device which is far from acceptable to the royal government—not to mention that the arms of Barcelona also stand for a larger movement which seeks a sort of autonomy for all of Catalonia.—The curious device in the arms of Navarra is connected with several explanations. According to one, the Saracen King Mohammed, surnamed "The Green" from the color of the green turban he wore as a descendant of the prophet, during a battle between Saracens and Christians on the plains of Tolosa, had fortified himself within a castle sur-

rounded by chains. After prodigies of valor had been performed by both assailants and defenders, the King of Navarra himself finally succeeded in reaching the rampart and in breaking the chains. Thereafter the arms of Navarra bore the chains with an emerald in the center to signify the defeat of Mohammed the Green. According to another explanation the figure is the ancient popular game of the Basque Provinces which is known as "lax Morellas" and is found in a modified form on the back of many a checker board in this country. This is one of the most ancient of all known games and is supposed to be of Phœnician origin, the center medallion standing for Tyre and the surrounding one for her colonies. I leave my readers to choose for themselves which explanation they prefer; in any case you will admit that a heraldic device which, in the one case, recalls the heroic days when the chivalry of Spain was all that saved Western Europe from being overrun by Islam, or, in the other case, takes us away back to the very dawn of history when the world was young and Spain lay on the very outermost rim of the known world—that such a device is certainly worthy of some respect—King Amadeo during his brief reign used the arms thus modified, except that he added to them as a shield of pretense the Cross of Savoy, the house from which he was descended. There are no postage stamps showing his arms, but they may be seen on the "SELLO" fiscal stamps of 1873.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ c stamp remained imperforate; the others were perforated 14. The 10c of this set was repeatedly counterfeited to the detriment of the postal revenues. The entire set was retired June 30, 1874, except that the $\frac{1}{4}$ c remained in use until October, 1877, when the mural crown was replaced by the royal crown, or possibly even until June, 1878, when all previous stamps in general were outlawed.

As already alluded to, the Republican government had a hard row to hoe, being between the devil in the shape of the Royalists and the deep sea in the shape of the Carlists, with various other little insurrections thrown in and a general stagnation of business and revenue on top of it all. What between carrying on the war against the Carlists and endeavoring to quell the various insurrections, especially that at Cartagena, where foreign war vessels had to interfere to restore Spanish ships to

the government, the Republican government had reached such depths of financial distress by the spring of 1874 that it found itself reduced to the ignominious necessity of farming out its entire stamp revenue to a company specially formed by capitalists for the purpose, for a lump sum per year in advance. This covered all revenues derived from stamps of every kind, postal, telegraph and fiscal, and the company derived its profits from everything it could collect above the lump sum paid in advance. The company was known as the Sociedad del Timbre and it is of some little interest to American philatelists because some of the revenue stamps used by it were engraved by the American Bank Note Company. The contract was drawn for four years and extended into the reign of Alfonso XII, being terminated June 30, 1878. Naturally the arrangement necessitated a new set of stamps all around, so as to enable the company to secure its revenues, and a new set of postage (and telegraph) stamps was issued on July 1, 1874, the date on which the contract went into effect; the old stamps could be exchanged for new ones until July 10th. The new set comprises the same values as the preceding one, except the $\frac{1}{4}$ c which was continued without change, as already noted above; I cannot say why this value was excepted or how the company secured compensation for those of this value then outstanding. The new design was also inscribed COMUNICACIONES, serving as it did both postal and telegraphic purposes. The die was engraved by E. Julia and the stamps were typographed at the National Stamp Factory. The die was originally intended for a *Derecho Judicial* (Court Fee) fiscal stamp for Puerto Rico, hence the figure of Justice. I have never been able to fancy the design; not only as Justice represented with open eyes, but the lady as depicted here has always appeared to me as though—with all due apologies be it said—she wore trousers. It may be that my untrained eye does not properly appreciate the artists' work, but in any case the Goddess of Justice wearing "pants" does not satisfy my sense of the appropriate.

The 10 centimos and the 4 and 10 pesetas values were promptly and very deceptively counterfeited; the 10 centimos especially was forged so extensively that only three months after its issue it had to be replaced by a new 10c stamp of changed design, which was issued on October 1,

1874. It was engraved by Luis Plañol and typographed as usual. There are a number of insignificant minor varieties arising from a broken letter s in CEN'IS; they are hardly worth notice. The stamp also occurs imperforate. The design very plainly shows the armorial bearings described above, although it is often so miserably printed that the lion of Leon is about the only thing clearly discernible. It does not appear as though this stamp would have afforded any greater security against forgery than the former one. This stamp was retired July 31, 1875.

Emilio Castelar had become president after Salmeron's resignation. The Cortes had conferred virtually dictatorial powers upon him during its recess and Castelar vigorously carried on operations against the Carlists and quelled the revolt at Cartagena. But when the Cortes reassembled, it refused to validate certain of his acts and he resigned in disgust on January 3, 1874. Marshal Serrano succeeded him as president, but had his hands full with the Carlists, while the Cortes had been forcibly dispersed by General Pavia. In short the republic had come so close to general anarchy that any change could hardly help being an improvement and the conviction began to spread that the return of the Bourbons would be the best solution. On December 29th, 1874, General Martinez Campos took matters into his own hands by proclaiming Isabella's son Alfonso as King at Murviedro near Valencia; his example was followed everywhere and when Alfonso XII landed at Barcelona January 10, 1875, he found the country ready to receive him. Serrano resigned the power into his hands and Spain had once more become a Monarchy.

The new ruler was not in a hurry to displace the republican stamps with those bearing his effigy, for it was not until August 1, 1875, that a new set appeared—like the foregoing under the auspices of the Sociedad del Timbre whose contract remained in force. The decree authorizing the issue is dated July 16, 1875; the old stamps remained valid for a month after August 1st, but the 4/4 centimos was exempted and remained in use until later, as already mentioned. The new set bears the profile of Alfonso XII to the right; the corners bear the Lion and Castle, while the middle of each vertical side shows the Bourbon lilies. The die was engraved by E. Julia, whose name is shown on the base of the neck of the bust; it is

true that very few stamps show it half way legibly. The stamps were printed, as usual, at the Government Stamp Factory. The Sociedad del Timbre, which naturally was quite anxious to prevent loss of its revenues by counterfeits, hit upon the plan of printing a control mark on the back of the stamps. As is well known to all collectors, this consists of a blue moire pattern (moire being what the ladies, I believe, call "watered" silk) on the back of each stamp, with a rectangle in the center of each pattern, containing a number. These run from 1 to 100, each stamp in the sheet having a figure of its own. Some years ago I was rather amused at seeing in a Spanish special catalogue a list quoting prices for the different numbers, varying largely, much as though they were similar to British plate numbers, while it is evident that they have nothing to do with the plate and that all the numbers are equally scarce or equally common, each sheet containing them all. At the top of each sheet, also on the back, there is an inscription in blue: SOCIEDAD DEL TIMBRE COMUNICACIONES. It is not quite plain in what way the blue control mark was to prevent forgery; if the stamps could be imitated, surely the primitive blue design on the back would not offer any serious obstacle to the counterfeiter. Accordingly it was not long before the 1, 4 and 10 pesetas stamps were forged quite extensively. It is small wonder, therefore, that the Sociedad del Timbre lost faith in the ability of the Government Stamp Factory to supply stamps which would defy the forger and thus stop the serious leak in its revenues, and that it therefore went outside of the country for the next issue. The stamps of the 1875 issue remained in use until June 1, 1876, when they were superseded by the new issue, but remained valid for postage until July 1, 1876; the 2c, however, which was not represented in the next set, remained in use until June 30, 1878. The new set was issued June 1, 1876. It was engraved in *taille douce* and printed by the well-known firm of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, who at that time were rather new in the stamp printing business, but later on became quite prominent in this line and have produced some very fine work (for some examples of it see the 1903 issue of Salvador, the 1906 pictorial issue of Roumania and the 1907 charity stamps of the same country, the 1899 issue of Mexico, the Queen's

Head issues of the Falkland Islands, the first issue of Rhodesia, the first issue of British East Africa, the 1882 high values of Queensland, and others of less importance). In the present case they did themselves proud and produced a very attractive set, very different indeed from the indifferently engraved and miserably printed Spanish issues. They are printed on paper which was water-marked a tower in outline, once for each stamp in the sheet. The set comprised the same values as before, but the 2c, as already mentioned, which remained in use until 1899 (October). The cost of these stamps was 160,000 pesetas, but it was worth it, for during the entire life of the set it was not forged once. Towards the end of 1877 the plates of this issue became considerably worn and it was found necessary to re-engrave some of them. This was done on the 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c and the 1, 4 and 10 pesetas. (They were the same plates, only re-engraved, not new plates, as Stanley Gibbons' catalogue describes it.) The re-engraving is not very prominent; it can be seen chiefly in the figures and the lettering which are more distinctly engraved, also in certain lines of the background, which have been irregularly cut. This re-engraving is rather remarkable from the fact that it was done on the entire plates, whereas it was supposed that hardened steel plates would resist cutting. However, the fact remains that it was so done, the plates being again softened for the purpose. Doubtless there were several plates of the more commonly used values and only the later plates were recut. The stamps of this issue were retired July 1st, 1878, but remained good for postage until the end of that month.

As early as January 6, 1875, even before Alfonso XII had entered Spain again, a decree of the self-constituted regency, signed by Canovas de Castillo, had ordered the replacement of the republican insignia by those of the monarchy, chief among these, of course, being the royal crown. However, the $\frac{1}{4}$ c de p. stamp was tacitly permitted, nevertheless, to circulate with the mural crown as before and it was not until the latter part of 1877 that it was replaced by a stamp bearing the royal crown, but otherwise of the same design. The die for this stamp is not identical with that of 1872; the crown, at least, differs in many details from that of 1872, chief among which is the conspicuous one that it is properly closed at the base, whereas that of 1872 lacks a line at

this point to complete the circle. The date of issue of this stamp is in dispute. No official notice was issued regarding the change in the crown as a trivial detail not worth an official decree. Duro, in the book to which I have already referred elsewhere, is of the opinion that it did not come into use until January, 1878, but other authorities think it more probable that it was issued earlier, probably as early as October, 1877. The stamps remained imperforate, as before.

As before stated, the set engraved in England was perfectly satisfactory in every respect except one, but that an important one: it was too expensive. From a motive of ill-advised economy, therefore, the government, the contract with the Sociedad del Timbre having expired, had recourse to the Fabrica Nacional de Sellos for a new stamp issue. This appeared on July 1, 1878. The die was engraved by E. Julia, whose name appears on the base of the neck; the stamps are typographed, and rather poorly at that; the perforation gauges 14, while the 2c also occurs imperforate. If you should happen to run across a 40c value of this type, printed in blue and inscribed at the top CORREOS Y TELEGR., you may know that it is an essay, made in 1879, when the change in the inscription was under consideration; it was never issued. As might have been anticipated, this set had hardly appeared before it was counterfeited; at least the department warned against forged 1 and 4 pesetas as early as September, 1878. The stamps of this issue were retired May 1, 1879, being superseded by the following issue.

Several reasons co-operated towards a new issue. In the first place it became desirable to adopt the Postal Union colors for the three values for which these colors had even then been adopted by silent agreement: 5c green, 10c red, 25c blue. These colors have now been fixed for these values by official action of the Postal Union Congress held at Washington; at that time they had not yet become binding—witness the fact that Spain herself in the issue of 1883 again forsook these colors. They really owe their origin to an arrangement proposed by Prussia in 1863 to the other members of the German Austrian Postal Union which fixed the color of the 1 silbergroschen and all stamps corresponding in value to this as red and that of the 2 silbergroschen as blue. From this proposal (which was duly accepted and

carried out) there grew the present world-wide uniformity of colors for the three values named. In the second place the 5 and 10c War Tax stamps were abolished by decree of February 27, 1879 (we shall see what rates these covered, later on); the tax itself remained as before, but it now was to be paid in postage stamps instead of War Tax stamps. (It is easily seen, is it not, how much easier it thus became to pay this tax?) The letter rates under this arrangement then were changed as follows: local letters, 10 centimos; inland letters, 25 centimos; letters to Cuba and Puerto Rico, 40 centimos; letters to the Philippines, 65c. The last named rate is the only one for which no special stamp was issued. For this issue a die was utilized which had been engraved by E. Julia for another new set of war tax stamps; these stamps had already been printed and they were destroyed as useless. The portrait is the same as on the preceding issue, but properly reversed. I have not thought it worth while to allude to all the scores, yes hundreds, of essays which have been made for Spain, but must make an exception here to mention the magnificent essays prepared for this issue by the American Bank Note Company. It is a pity they were not adopted by the department, presumably because they were too expensive. The stamps as issued were typographed at the National Stamp Factory and perforated 14, as usual. The date of issue is May 1, 1879; the stamps remained in use until October 1, 1889, a record run for a Spanish issue, as may be imagined in the case of so long-lived an issue, there are very numerous shades of all the commoner values.

The Carlist insurrection had been crushed by the summer of 1876. Relieved from this burden and from that of the Cuban insurrection, which was ended about 1879, the government was able to reduce taxation somewhat, and this included a reduction in the letter rates. By a royal decree dated December 30, 1881, these rates were fixed as follows: single letters locally, 10 centimos; inland letters, 15 centimos for every 15 grammes or fraction thereof; letters to Cuba and Puerto Rico, 30 centimos for every 15 grammes; to the Philippines, Fernando Poo, Annobon and Cerisco, 50 centimos for every 15 grammes; registration rate 75 centimos. These rates necessitated three new values: 15, 30 and 75 centimos; these appeared January 1, 1882. The dies were engraved by E. Julia and

the stamps were typographed as before. The same portrait is used as for the previous issue, but the inscription CORREOS Y TELEGFOS is now arranged in a semi-circle above the central medaillon. Of the 15c a variety is known on which the 1 has failed to print so that the value reads 5 centimos. All three values of this issue are exceptionally rich in shades. They remained current with those of the preceding set until October 1, 1889.

Had Alfonso XII lived, a new set with his portrait would have appeared, as it was all ready for issue when he died. Copies of it are occasionally met with; it shows the portrait of the King to the right, with mustache and side whiskers, the inscription COMUNICACIONES above. The ornamental frame is exactly the same as that afterwards used for the first issue of Alfonso XIII.

(To Be Continued.)



Advertising Label

A beautiful advertising label in six colors has been issued to bring the forthcoming International Philatelic Exhibition in New York before the collecting public.

Among the notable exhibits from abroad will be the collection of Russia, Poland and Livonia, which secured high honors in both London and Vienna, owned by a distinguished Russian collector, Von Polaneky, of Warsaw.

It is sincerely to be hoped that every stamp collector in America will endeavor to visit New York City October 27th to November 1st this year.

It is none too soon to plan, and we hope that the Exhibition may be well attended.



The Late Earl of Crawford

Although we recorded the death of the Earl of Crawford in our last issue, we had but the meagerest details from the cable dispatches.

Lord Crawford was the most prominent collector in Great Britain, and his death, upon January 31st, was a shock to the whole philatelic world.

His philatelic library is the most wonderful in existence. The nucleus of it was the philatelic library made by John K. Tiffany, which Lord Crawford paid \$10,000 for, after Mr. Tiffany's death. Numerous other philatelic libraries, including the celebrated Franckel collection of stamp literature were afterwards purchased.

An expert cataloguer has completed the work of listing and cataloguing his library and a gigantic volume has been the result. This was recently completed and we have mentioned the work before.

All of the stamp collections of Lord Crawford except those of Great Britain and the United States were sold to a London dealers last summer.

The two collections retained are probably the finest in the world. We have had occasion to speak of the

origin or at least the nucleus of his U. S. collection in times past. A \$30,000 lot of stamps having been purchased by Lord Crawford from a man who had had access to the archives, sample books, proof and trial sheets of the U. S. P. O. Department, as well as to those of the American Banknote Co. This afforded a showing that no one else could fairly compete with, and the Crawford Collection of U. S. Stamps will probably never have an equal in this country.

Lord Crawford was a natural born collector, with inclinations for science and letters. He collected scientifically many other things than stamps and philatelic literature. He was a patron of scientific achievement and interested in a wide range of human interests.

It has been said that the interest of King George, then Prince of Wales, in stamps and philately was an influence that first attracted Lord Crawford to the pursuit, and that his most active interest developed rather late in life, or within the past seventeen years.

Being a man of great wealth, he was able to indulge himself to the limit, in

Taille Douce High Values

All the British papers bring the news that the new Georgian 2 sh. 6 d. 5 sh., 10 sh., and £1 stamps of Great Britain are to be printed in *taille douce* under a new contract with Waterlow Brothers and Layton, London. Mr. A. E. Bawtree, the noted banknote expert, who recently patented a new process of reproduction for engravings, has now exploded a bomb-shell by a letter from him published in No. 17 of *The Postage Stamp*, in which he claims that his new process will reproduce line engraving so faithfully that no expert can tell the difference and that therefore all stamps and banknotes in the world engraved by the *taille douce* method will be at the mercy of the forger as soon as the new process becomes known. The letter is too long to be copied here, but if Mr. Bawtree's claims are well-founded—and the fact that he is a fellow of the Royal Photographic Society and that his process has been awarded a medal by that Society, gives him a claim to be heard—the consequences are simply appalling. Eminent exponents of the *taille douce* process, like Mr. James D. Heath of Perkins, Bacon & Co. and Mr. John Macdonald, are inclined to minimize Mr. Bawtree's claims in letters they have written to *The Postage Stamp*, and all true philatelists will wish that they may be right and that the noblest of the reproductive arts, intaglio engraving, may defy the forger in the future as it has in the past. However, the outlook is grave and it will be well if the British authorities make sure of the possibilities of the new process before the criminal classes get a chance to experiment with it.

Bavarian Mark Values

We have repeatedly referred to the manner in which the Bavarian government is disposing of the cancelled high value stamps. In connection therewith the Bavarian Post Office has now excited a storm of indignation among the German dealers—at least most of them—as we learn from No. 24 of the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*. The trouble arises from the circumstance that in the first place the Bavarian Post Office Department advertised publicly that beginning December 1st it would sell the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 mark Prince Regent stamps to all applicants at 10 marks per set (cancelled, of course, these stamps being used in departmental bookkeeping to represent the

receipts for postage paid in cash on large lots of circulars, etc.). Even this "riled" the stamp dealers, who expected to be favored a little as against the general ruck of collectors. But what roused the tempest properly was the fact that in the second place the Post Office Department secretly offered to sell the same set to Bavarian stamp dealers only for 8 marks 50 pfennig (instead of 10 mark), with the proviso that they should not be re-tailed for less than 10 marks 50 pfennig; these dealers were pledged to secrecy. Of course, the matter leaked out anyway and there arose a general howl from all the non-Bavarian stamp dealers in Germany. To a man up a tree it would appear as though the Department had not acted fairly in the matter and as though it had experienced some qualms of conscience over it, to judge from its endeavor to peek the deal secret. It seems rather a petty affair for the government of a rich and powerful state to engage in and if a postoffice department *does* feel as though it had to go into the stamp business it would probably be better to close the lot out *en bloc* to some wholesaler.

In the meanwhile we learn from No. 418 of *Der Philatelist* that these preference sales have been stopped.

New Greek Surcharges

The same number of the *B. B. Z.* gives a few details regarding the Greek surcharges for Lemnos. Nos. 7 and 20 on the sheets of all values have a wrong font o and No. 79 has o and No. 79 has a wrong font ε; No. 69 has a real misprint, an A instead of an Δ. There are three sizes of stamps in the current Greek issue, but the same form was used for surcharging all values, the only change being that the surcharges were spaced differently. Of each of the 1 epta values 20,000 were surcharged, of the 1 drachme 5,000, of the 2, 3, 5 and 10 drachmai, 2000 each and of the 25 drachmai only 1000.

In No. 1, still of the same paper, we get some more interesting statistics. Regarding the Italian surcharges for the various Aegean islands occupied by the Italians, we are told that for Rhodos there were surcharged 250,000 of each value, for each of the other islands about 100,000 of each value. Italy has evidently counted quite confidently on heavy sales to collectors, as these numbers are excessively large for the postal needs of these insignificant islands. As regards the 25 and 50 centesimi

surcharged EGEO locally at Rhodes, it was at first said that there were only 3,000 of the 25c and 2,000 of the 50c and on the strength of this the prices for these two provisionals went soaring to speculative heights. However, more and more kept coming and the price fell accordingly; it is now certain that there were 68,000 of the 25c and 50,000 of the 50c, so that there will be enough to go around.

Coming now to the Greek provisionals, it was at first reported that the issue made for Lemnos was to comprise 20,000 of each of the lepta values. It then developed that of the 20 lepta there were not that many available; the deficit—it is not known how many—was filled by surcharging some of the 20 lepta of 1901. The 5 lepta value was the first of the surcharges to be exhausted; when more were to be surcharged, the contractors were unable to furnish the current line-engraved stamps fast enough and the government therefore ordered a lithographic transfer of the 5 lepta to be made, from which the stamps are now being printed. The word LEMNOS on these is surcharged in red. The 2, 3 and 10 lepta have also appeared in a new printing in which the type varieties previously referred to have been rectified.

It is rumored that all the current Greek stamps are presently to be lithographed instead of printed from the line-engraved plates, the former process being much cheaper. In evidence of this proposed change the 10 and 25 lepta have also appeared lithographed and with the surcharge *Heliniki Dioikisis*.

Of the entire set with this surcharge there are two to three separate issues. The first issue had black surcharge only; the second had red surcharge only, even on the stamps printed in red. These were all used at Saloniki. It is supposed that no line-engraved 25 lepta were surcharged at all, at least all 25 lepta coming from there now are lithographed with red surcharge. The postage due stamps also exist with both black and red surcharge, at least some of them.

With regards to the issue for Samos with map of the island, it is now reported that these were officially issued, to be sure, but at the instigation of a certain stamp dealer from Athens of unsavory reputation, who personally furnished the stamps and was careful to retain duplicate plate from which he will in the future print enough stamps to satisfy all demands. The status of the new issue with head of Hermes is not yet quite clear; in

fact, there are two new sets: one consisting of 1 lepton gray, 5 lepta green, 10 lepta red, 25 lepta blue and 50 lepta brown-violet, and another consisting of the same values with a 1 drachme added, all surcharged HELLAS (in Greek letters).

It will be difficult for most collectors to get a clear idea of the issues due to the war and we shall endeavor to keep our readers fully posted on the developments in the Levant.

Costa Rican Degeneracy

The same paper has some interesting inside information regarding certain Costa Rica provisionals, which we condense in the following. When the Hamburg-American steamer "Prinz Joachim" stranded on the Cayman Islands in the fall of 1911 there was a large consignment of low value Costa Rican stamps on board, so as to have enough on hand for Christmas and New Year's. As the shipment was lost in the wreck and no new shipment could be received in time, the Postmaster-General, F. J. Alvarado ordered provisionals made from the postage and telegraph stamps on hand (the latter are not used any more). In Costa Rica the postoffice obtains its stamps through the Bank of Costa Rica, which controls all financial operations of the government. The bank accordingly surcharged 8,000 copies of the 1c green and black in red; but these were sold privately at a profit and none were sold at the postoffice windows. The surcharge on these is clear and the stars at either side are quite distinct. As the interested parties profited so well from this lot, another one was printed which was quite superfluous, as at the same time a large lot of 1c brown and black and 1c on 10c telegraph stamps were surcharged; the figures on this second lot are broader and more indistinct, and the stars are mere dots. Of the 1c on 5 and 10 colones there were printed 23,000 and 22,000 respectively; most of these were immediately sold in France. Of the 2c green and black a small lot was provided with a small red surcharge 1911 and sold privately.

The 2c surcharge on 5, 10, 50c, 1, 2, 5, 10 colones telegraph stamps was entirely unnecessary, there being about 80,000 of the unsurcharged 2c telegraph in stock at the time. Of the 2c on 5c and 2c on 10c there were printed 15,000 and 1,500 respectively; these were immediately sold in Paris. As these speculative provisionals aroused much indignation, the Postmaster General gave orders to recall

It would be absolutely absurd for the U. S. Government to buy the Express Company business. It would be as logical for a man to purchase his own property from a pickpocket. The express monopolists could never have been developed if it had not been for their success in Congress and in the Post Office Department at Washington in so hampering and restricting the Postal Service as to give the express companies this monopoly.

It is said that the Express Companies have extracted an annual profit of over one hundred and twenty-five million dollars a year on business which may now be undertaken by the Parcel Post.

About U. S. Stamps

Some of the stamp papers fill a good deal of space with specialized notes and articles on U. S. Stamps which to the novice may appear to be very new and important.

John K. Tiffany, many years ago, prepared a history of the U. S. Stamps* and later John N. Luff, of New York, produced an elaborate volume on the same subject.

It is very seldom that the articles mentioned are anything more than a rehash of information that is already properly presented, in either one of these two books. Both of these works should be in the library of every stamp collector that can afford them.

The Trowles Service

Trowles Bulletin Service, 951 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Canada. Is an organized service for the information of stamp dealers. The annual report (1912-13) is now ready; it contains much information of value to stamp dealers who are entitled to the confidential nature of its contents. It tells the names and habits of many individuals, who solicit stamps on approval and fail to make satisfactory settlements.

Substitutors, those who give fraudulent addresses, send bad checks, etc., etc., etc.

Every stamp dealer should take this matter up with Mr. Trowles, that has not already subscribed to the support of this excellent service.

* History of the Postage Stamps of the United States. By John K. Tiffany. 1887, First Edition, Full Cloth, 278 pages, \$3.75. Rare. 1893, Second Edition, Full Cloth, 320 pages, \$1.50, post free, to be had from our publishers.

Passing of Pierre Mahe

From the "Le Postillon" (Paris, France) of the 10th of February, we learn of the death of Pierre Mahe, the well known French philatelist upon whose advice and direction the famous Philip La Renotiere Ferrary has relied for many years.

Mr. Mahe was formerly a dealer and had established business in Paris, but many years ago he retired, devoting himself to the interests of his famous client who possesses the largest accumulation of stamps in the world, variously estimated in value in sums always running into millions of dollars.

Mr. Mahe, although an old man, has been an active and vigorous factor in the stamp world for many years and it will be interesting to know how his place will be filled.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of stamps have been purchased and added to the Renotiere Collection every year, and all of these have passed the careful scrutiny and been purchased by the advice and under the direction of Mr. Mahe, who we understand leaves a very large estate as the result of his lucrative connection with the most famous of stamp collectors.

Blue Tag Mail

We find that copies of our publication arrive at different points of destination in the United States from four days to two weeks later than letters mailed first class.

This is due to the false economy that is being exercised in the Post Office Department in the handling of periodical mail matter. Deliveries of mail could be expedited with intelligent supervision with very little additional cost to the Government and it would save a vast amount of trouble and annoyance to business interests.

To meet the conditions as they are, we have decided to close the advertising forms of the journal on the 20th of the month preceding the date of issue in order that the subscribers may be sure of receiving the publication even when sent second class, on or about the first of the month which it is dated.

We have to ask our correspondents and advertisers to have "copy" for the April number in our hands as early as possible, remembering that the last form closes March 20.

Notes

We have received the five installments of the "Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index" from W. R. Ricketts, of Forty Fort, Pa.

This tremendous work merits more attention than we are able to give it in the space now available but we shall in an early number give our readers an idea of what Mr. Ricketts is doing, together with a view of the scope of this meritorious work and an account of what he hopes to accomplish.

News comes that the \$1.00 denomination of the Parcel Post series is not to be continued, there being very little use for it.

Stamp collectors have hastened to provide themselves with Parcel Post Stamps in anticipation of withdrawals and changes which are always likely to occur with a new set of stamps.

The great spirit of enterprise that stimulates the British Guiana Philatelic Society is worthy of emulation by some of the other stamp societies of the world. This society, located at Georgetown, British Guiana, issues twice a year, in June and December, the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, a really representative publication of high class. In this journal is set forth a list of its officers and members and an account of its work.

The number before us for December, 1912, contains twenty-two pages with cover and is a very creditable piece of philatelic literature.

Someone has raised the question in regard to the Parcel Post Stamp bearing a view of the steamer and mail tender. It is asked what the mail tender is doing at the side of a steamer coming up the Hudson.

The boat must be going out because the sky line of the tall building is shown at the right. It seems as if someone has blundered or that the picture had been wrongly staged for the stamp.

An annoying typographical error in the advertisement of Jos. F. Negreen, 8 E. 23d St., New York City, occurred in our February number.

A block of four of the U. S. 1857 1c, which should have been priced at \$1.20 was wrongly printed in such a way that it appeared to be priced at 20c for the block of four stamps, which are catalogued at \$2.00.

Mr. Negreen writes us that he has been busy ever since, returning money for same. Some people are ordering wholesale quantities of the block at that rate.

Will also observe that Mr. Negreen's advertising in this publication has been very satisfactory and he has received more orders and inquiries than from any other publication which he has used this season.

A writer in *Truth* (London) makes the following observation with regard to the sale of postmarked postage stamps which is quite a business in some remote parts of the world, and will give an idea of the way some of the postmarked-to-order stamps come to exist. The writer says:

"Curious are the ways in which stamps are collected. A traveler tells me that a short time ago he was on a steamer which called at Port Amelia, Portuguese East Africa. While the vessel was there a post-office official came on board with local stamps for sale to the passengers. He brought with him the office cancelling punch, and with the assistance of the purser of the ship sheets of unused stamps were converted into stamps which had apparently passed through the Port Amelia Post Office on August 8, 1912. The incident may be illuminating to amateurs who buy stamps supposed to possess an added value through their use in that part of the world."

The Modern Woodmen of America, of Rock Island, Ill., have a mailometer machine in use,—such a one as employs the Mailometer No. 3 perforation in St. Louis and the Scher-mack No. 3 perforation in other cities.

The Rock Island people inform us that they have been able to adapt the regular Government part perf. vertically, $8\frac{1}{2}$, for use in this machine. They buy the Government coils of one thousand stamps which have to be re-wound (reversed), after which the coil works satisfactorily on this machine.

It is probable that the Post Office Department will adapt itself to the necessities of the case and prepare stamps properly wound for use on these machines after which the special perforations are likely to become a thing of the past.

**Forms for April P. J. of A.
close March 20th. Get your "Copy"
in earlier to secure the best position**

Collector's Advertisements

This important department is maintained for the benefit of our readers.

Suggestions for improvement in the service and usefulness are solicited.

The wide range of circulation will afford good results, by advertising special "wants" or offering stamps for sale or exchange.

Rate 15c per line.

Count 12 lines to the inch.

Remit cash with "Copy".

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo., offers its services to collectors who do not want to advertise in their own names, in this department.

The advertisement will only be designated by a number, and the cost of advertising will be liquidated by the commission where business results.

The Exchange operates upon a commission of 10% and insurance of 1%—Buys, sells and exchange stamps for collectors everywhere.

(No. 93397) Wants **rare** U. S. Revenues, M. and M. also **rare** cut square U. S. envelopes and the **rare** varieties of U. S. Newspaper and Periodical stamps.

These are stamps, that can be exchanged to advantage or sold for cash. Write to the Exchange if you have any of them.

A dealer who has never handled M. and M. stamps, employs this column to inquire for a **good collection of M. and M. stamps** that may be for sale. State **catalogue value** and **cash price** in making offer. Only **perfect** stamps to be considered. Make offers through The Stamp Exchange R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Stamp Exchange clients have asked us for the following special varieties of imperforate and part perforate Documentary Revenues in pairs or blocks which we list below, together with want lists of M. and M. Stamps. Only absolutely perfect copies will be considered and we should like to have propositions either for sale or exchange of any or all of them.

U. S. Doc. Rev. Imperforate in pairs or blocks only

2901	2806	2816	2818	2835
2836	2839	2841	2862	2864
2876	2878	2879	2882	2883
2885	2886	2887	2889	2892
2894	2895	2896	2898	2899

U. S. Doc. Rev. Part Perfs. in pairs or blocks only

2810	2812	2814	2815	2817
2825	2844	2846	2847	2848
2849	2854	2857	2861	2863
2864	2865	2868	2880	2893

Match Stamps

3103 silk	3113 old	3145 silk	3146a old	3148 old
3174 old	3194 pink	3200 silk	3217 wk.	3227 old
3229 wk.	3284 old			

Medicine Stamps

3330 wk.	3364 old	3384 silk	3334 old	3450 old
3453 old	3454 old	3461 old	3459 pink	3466 silk
3492 wk.	3498 wk.	3506 old	3515 pink	3519 old
3552 old	3553 wk.	3569 pink		

Address: Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Postmasters Stamps Wanted. To complete plates for a client the Exchange wants:

- On Pelure (3rd condition) 5c No. 2
- On Pelure " 10c No. 3
- On Pelure " any pair.
- On Bluish Lilac (2nd ") 10c No. 1
- On Green (1st or 2nd ") 10c No. 1

and 3, or any pair. We also have a plate (No. 1) to sell.

(No. 61122) Wants the following:—Pairs, strips or blocks of U. S. 1851 issue of Postage Stamps. Pairs, strips and blocks of the First issue imperforate revenues. Inverted medallions of the Second and Third issue of U. S. Revenues and the Proprietary stamps of 1875. (Write to the exchange).

(No. 93483) Collects U. S. stamps with straight edges showing colored guide lines, buys duplicates, particularly wants commemoratives of all denominations.

A client of ours who has lost his collection by fire which destroyed his residence, asks us to say that he has \$300.00 in cash from his insurance money that he wants to put into a stamp collection. The value must be in **stamps** (not albums) as he wishes to buy a collection that he can remount. As his proposition is **cash** (no auction sale commission or delay) he specifies that collections cataloging less than one thousand dollars will not be considered. He has no objection to paying somewhat more if the collection is a very good one. Write particulars of what you have for sale to the Exchange.

(No. 87461) Is interested in buying for cash fine singles, pairs or strips both on and off cover of the first issues of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and early issues of Canada. Is a "bloater" in these lines and will buy duplicates. Write to the Exchange. Cut provisionals also wanted, but only on original covers.

Dr. W. L. Babcock, Sup't of The Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., wants Prince Edward Island stamps on covers, split provisionals, imperforates, pairs, strips, etc. Also any other good British North American blocks or adhesives **on cover**. Dr. Babcock is a collector, and would like to see anything choice in these lines on approval with lowest net prices.

An error in the printing plate of the 2p rose Prince Edward Island (Scott No. 5) made the value on one of the stamps read **TWC** instead of **TWO**. We have a mint strip of three showing the error in the middle and a normal variety at each side. An interesting thing. **\$7.50 net**. The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

A reader sends a bunch of original covers bearing the Italian 1911 Commemorative set 2, 5, 10 and 15c with the Exposition postmark very attractive. Price 25c. Order of the Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

(No. 90297) Wants all the better class of Match and Medicine stamps on approval, promises to buy liberally if prices are right.

If you happen to need 6c, 10c or 15c on experimental paper, write to The Stamp Exchange.

The U. S. 2c 1908 part perforated vertically is much rarer than most people suppose, these stamps were coiled by the Government from the starred and unstarred plates. The stamps on the latter plate are all spaced 2mm. apart and from these most of the coils were made.

The starred plate has spacings both 2mm. and 3mm. Pairs with the 3mm. spacing are rare.

A client of the Exchange has a strip from which he can supply:—

Pair, 2mm.....	20c
" 3mm.....	50c
with line.....	40c

Strip showing both 2mm. and 3mm... 60c

These are **Special Net prices**. He wants the same stamp 2c 1908 part perforate horizontally and will exchange.

Send orders through the
STAMP EXCHANGE, R. F. D. 29 St. Louis, Mo.

Collectors! Give this department a trial. It will pay!

I DESIRE TO EXCHANGE

Stamps with South American Collectors. I will exchange 50 or 100 stamps at one time with Collectors who have a collection of 2000 to 4000 stamps.

LOUIS E. GIESEY,

Lawrence, Kansas.

U. S. A.

The opening of this Department in our publication has brought interested correspondence from a good many collectors who desire to sell certain stamps, although they do not wish to appear themselves as stamp dealers.

To meet this condition we will accept consignments of suitable stamps, particularly of the rare sorts, which we will advertise in this department under the supervision of the Stamp Exchange upon a commission of 10 per cent, or where the transactions are \$500.00 or over, 5 per cent.

Thus special facilities are afforded to collectors who have really rare stamps to dispose of, specialized collections of any country or colony and general collections will be handled on the same terms, but we must ask our correspondents to refrain from sending anything bulky or valuable to us without first receiving our permission to do so.

A client, confining himself to U. S. Stamps, offers a collection of 7,450 specimens, including no U. S. Stamps whatever, that has a total catalogue value of \$1,105.26.

The collection was not made with the intention of selling it. It includes numerous shades, used and unused stamps, so that the number of specimens given should not properly be described as varieties.

The catalogue value of all stamps valued at less than 10c omitted, is \$938.57. After all stamps valued at less than 25c are disregarded, the catalogue value is \$783.45. The catalogue value of the stamps in the collection that are catalogued at \$1.00 or over, is \$469.65.

The whole lot, 7,450 specimens, cataloguing \$1,105.26, is offered for \$325.00 net and is regarded as a bargain.

Address the owner, care of The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

We are just breaking up a sheet of each, of the following unused mint U. S. stamps.

If you want any of them, single, pairs, blocks or strips, order what you want, sending a remittance at 25 per cent discount, and well centered stamps will be selected:

Catalogue

	Price.
1890, 15c indigo	\$.50
1890, 39c black	1.00
1893, 8c (Sherman)	.20
1893, 3c Columbian	.08
1893, 4c Columbian	.10
1893, 8c Columbian	.18
1894, 1c ultramarine (246)	.16
1894-5, 3c purple (253 or 268)	.10
1894-5, 4c dark brown (254 or 269)	.11
1894-5, 5c chocolate (255 or 270)	.25
1894-5, 6c dull brown (256 or 271)	.25
1894-5, 10c green (258 or 273)	.35
1898, Spec. Delivery 10c orange	.20
1898, 1c I. R. (2993)	.05
1898, 2c I. R. (2994)	.05

The above lot is very cheap at 25 per cent discount from current quotations, as the stamps are all selected copies and in mint condition, and supplied in singles, pairs, strips and blocks of any size, as long as they last.

This is the last of a lot, sold for the Executor of an Estate. Our usual price is 10 per cent discount from catalogue for this class.

If you need plate-number blocks of any of the above varieties write for prices.

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

Complete set of U. S. Newspaper and Periodical Stamps (1c to \$100.00) as sold by the U. S. Government for \$5.00, are offered for \$3.50. A bargain.

A perfect mint copy of the U. S. 10c 1908 on the blue experimental paper, well centered, for \$8.50. (A stamp worth \$10.00.)

A 6c on blue experimental paper, mint condition, but close on one side, \$5.00 net. A good copy.

A pair of the 2c 1903 part perforated vertically from a P. O. coil, mint condition, \$3.00. (N. Y. price \$3.50.) A single copy, \$1.00.

A pair of the 10c 1908 part perforated vertically mint, \$5.00. (A pair worth \$7.50.)

Also some other Government part perforated pairs very reasonable. (These stamps are going up.)

The above items are for cash orders. The first remittance secures them. Remittances too late will be immediately returned.

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

A client has a mint block of four of the 10c and 15c on blue experimental paper (U. S. 1908). He wants a single copy of each variety for his collection and offers to trade the blocks for single copies, and some good exchange for the difference, or will sell for cash. Make your offers to the "Exchange."

For high-class trade, or a good cash offer, a client offers a copy of Hawaii 1853-13c dark red (No. 6), with light red cancellation on piece of original cover. Communicate with the "Exchange."

We wish to buy for a client the following varieties of U. S. Stamps, part perforated horizontally, issued in coils:

1908, 2c and 4c
also 1910, 1c and 2c vertically.

Will buy pairs, strips or a coil of each. What have you to offer?

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

All items on pages 232 and 233 of the February journal, except the Eritrea and Newfoundland, have been sold out.

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

We have a client for a Brattleboro and Millbury on original covers. If either of these stamps are available at any time, telegraph to the "Exchange."

We have some "Name Surcharges" on the Mexican issues of 1879-1883 that are very desirable. Collectors who go in for varieties of names or numbers may have the pick of a collection that has recently come to us from Mexico.

These stamps are going up.

The Stamp Exchange, R. F. D. 29, St. Louis, Mo.

A certain little advertisement with regard to U. S. Revenue, \$1.00, of the second issue, with inverted medallion (Cat. No. 2942) that appeared in this department, called forth considerable correspondence and, by the way, brought to light several of the stamps.

For the benefit of those who are interested we may say that there was quite a little "find" of these stamps made a few years ago, but they were all cancelled with a hole. Some of these were so skillfully mended that they passed muster and several of them are reposing in collections which cost their owners from sixty to seventy-five dollars each.

This stamp was formerly regarded as a hundred-dollar stamp, but it is really a little higher class, being quite as rare as the \$1.00 inverted of the third issue. One of our correspondents recently turned up four of them penmarked, not punched, the best of which finds a resting place in his own collection, the next best was sold for \$100.00, while two others brought \$75.00 apiece.

This item will answer a number of correspondents.

From Japan and China

We have received the first number of the *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*, under date of January, 1913, edited by H. A. Ramsden, F.R.N.S.

The publication is printed in both English and Japanese, and is a very interesting periodical.

The publishers have asked us to receive subscriptions, which we undertake to forward (\$2 per year). The journal consists of an English section and Japanese section, and is such as will be of interest to any of our readers.



5c Part Perforated 8½

The current 5c stamp is now issued part perforated 8½, both horizontally and vertically. Two varieties are thus added to the list of part perforated stamps furnished in coils.

The following is the circular from the department on the subject:

OFFICE OF THIRD ASST. P. M. GEN.,
WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1913

The Department is now prepared to supply 5 cent stamps in coils, perforated and arranged side-wise, at \$25.03 per coil of 500 and \$50.06 per coils of 1000.

To obtain a supply of these coils postmasters should make requisition as directed in the Annual Postal Guide. (See index "Stamps in coils.")

JAMES J. BRITT,
Third Asst. P. M. Gen.

Russian Set Withdrawn

"The awe and reverence in which the Russians, especially the small bureaucrats, hold the czar will cost the government a vast sum of money, for it has been found desirable to recall the entire issue of new postage stamps struck off to commemorate the tercentary celebration of the reign of the house of Romanoff.



New Dollar—Chinese Republic



Plates illustrating the new coin issues for China, as well as the series of commemorative postage stamps, are included in this number. We reproduce those of the dollar and two types, of which the series of stamps are composed.

"The stamps bore the portraits of the present czar and other czars, and the postmasters declared that they could not possibly commit the lese majesty necessary in thumping the obliterating stamp on the physiognomies of their exalted rulers, past and present."

Advs: RATE—15c PER LINE 12 LINES—1 INCH

Have your "Copy" for April P. J. of A. in our hands March 15th to secure best position. Forms close March 20th.

STAMPS. 105 China, etc., stamp dictionary & list 2c. Agts. 50%. A. Buillard & Co., Sts. A.3, Boston

25 different British Colonials to applicants for stamps on approval who send 2c postage Chas. Nickles, 122 Florida Ave., Washington, D.C.

IGNATZ STAUFFER Dealer in Postage Stamps 426 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Albino Envelope (unused)..... 04c
Parcels Post, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25..... 10c
U. S. Revs., 1st Issue, 50c cat..... 10c
25 diff. U. S. 1851 to date..... 10c
H. C. Upson, 75 Franklin St., Waterbury, Conn.

FREE—Stamp Collection—FREE

Big packet stamps (all different) hinges and album sent for names of 2 reliable collectors and 6c postage to all sending for my fine approval sheets. D. P. Hinman, 1034 Lowell St., New York

Unused Gov't Book Panes my specialty. Prices for panes of 6 with margin, 1902, 1c at 50c; 2c Flag at \$1.00; 2c Shield at 25c. Many shades and line varieties. Write me if interested. H. T. WILLCOX, Jewett City, Conn.

TRANSVAAL

1896, 1/2p 2s 6p, Nos. 142-150, unused..... \$1.40
Blocks of 4 same rate.

J. E. GUEST, Sta. A, Chattanooga, Tenn.

OLD COINS

10 Large U. S. Cts. (diff.), or 5 1/2 cents, 50c; Roman coins, 1800 years old, 5 diff., 40c; Foreign nickel coins, 100 duplicates, 60c; Foreign silver coin, dollar size, dated before 1650, \$1.25; 10 diff. old paper money, 25c; Calif. gold dollar, \$3.00; U. S. \$3 gold, V Fine, \$4.40. Premium list, 10c; Retail lists 23pp, and Roman coin for 5c stamps. Public Sale catalogs of Coins, Curios, etc., Free.
T. L. Elder, Dept. Y, 32 E. 23rd St., New York

70% DISCOUNT—I send selections of desirable stamps on approval at 70% discount from standard catalogue prices. Reference required.

J. Emory Renoll, Hanover, Penn.

Montenegro 1907

Postally Cancelled
or unused

FOR DEALERS ONLY

Correspondence with the Trade
Solicited.

MAURIZIO KOHN,

Sarajevo. Bosnia, Europe.

STAMPS WE GIVE FREE! 15 Canadian and Ten India stamps

all different free to all sending for our new price list, Postage Two Cents Extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets, Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different except those marked mixed. Agents Wanted 50%

17 Tunis	25	1000 Foreign	1 99	1000 Mixed Canada	28
14 Sweden	03	1500 "	4 79	1000 " U. S.	60
50 Sweden	40	2000 "	7 42	1000 " Italy	27
10 Siam	25	3000 "	24 60	1000 " Swiss	42
20 Brazil	14	4000 "	49 00	1000 " Holland	42
100 Asia	60	Great Bargains		1000 " France	39
100 Africa	65	above		1000 " Br. Col's	25
10 Haiti	17	50 Persia	89	1000 " Denmark	47
15 India	04	100 Persia	1 80	1000 " Spain	32
40 Japan	05	125 Persia	2 75	1000 " Russia	42
100 U. S.	20	150 Persia	3 75	2 Keychells	08
50 Cuba	49	200 Persia	7 99	10 Mauritius	15
100 "	2 39	8 Liberia	19	15 Luxembourg	11
127 "	3 24	19 Hawaii	99	30 Newfoundland	106
75 Turkey	84	15 Finland	12	50 Australia	09
19 Liberia	1 00	5 Bermuda	08	50 French Col's	34
40 Liberia	8 00	7 Barbados	12	100 "	1 00
25 Siam	74	15 Iceland	50	150 "	1 60
100 U. S.	20	40 Uruguay	1 00	200 "	4 00
50 Spain	11	40 Paraguay	1 00	100 Portugal Col's	1 40
10 Brazil	05	40 Haiti	1 00	150 British Col's	60
10 Peru	04	200 U. S.	1 39		
500 Foreign	59	10000'd Foreign	13		

Postage 2c. extra Remit in Stamps Bills or Money Order.
MARKS STAMP CO. TORONTO, CANADA

THE COLLECTORS' JOURNAL

(of Chicago)

Is now in its third volume and each issue contains articles by the leading philatelic writers. The magazine is handsomely printed and lavishly illustrated and well worth while.

A sample will be sent for 5c and we know you will subscribe regularly after seeing it.

H. L. LINDQUIST,

700 East 40th St., Chicago, Ill.

THE INTERESTS

of your collection and your pocket-book both, require that you should patronize our

MONTHLY AUCTIONS

The catalogs are free for the asking. We have pleased thousands and can please YOU, too.

B. L. DREW & CO.

7 Water St. Boston, Mass.
Established 1885.

8th YEAR

LARGEST BRITISH COLLECTORS PAPER

8th YEAR

THE COLLECTORS JOURNAL

52 Pages Each Issue

Price 2 cents

Contains news and pictures for Postage Stamp, Picture Postcard, Coin, Curio, Autograph, Book, China and Picture collectors.

Sale and Exchange advertisement from all parts of the world. Pages of them. Rate: two words for 1 cent. Display Advertisements: 60 cents per inch. All advertisements, 3 insertions price of two. Subscription: 5 cents for 2 issues. Specimen copy sent for return postage only. All post cards ignored.

PHILATELIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

ROTHERHAM,

LARGEST BRITISH COLLECTORS PAPER

ENGLAND



New Types from India

U. S. Stamps in Demand

The New York dealers all report that there has never been such a demand for U. S. Stamps as exists in that city today. Dealers in other parts of the country are having the same experience and everything really good, in the way of U. S. Stamps, is readily salable and eagerly snapped up.

It is fair to suppose that there will be some substantial advances in catalogue prices as the present market condition seems to justify same.

The story is told in New York of a collector who had written to sixty-two different dealers in different parts of the world in the endeavor to add interesting minor varieties to his already extensive collection of U. S. Stamps, and having failed to get anything of any importance.

The U. S. Stamps which are sold at any substantial discount from current catalogue must in every case be copies which are not in the best condition. All the staple varieties of U. S. Stamps are reasonably priced and the demand from collectors largely exceeds the available supply.

STAMPS WE GIVE FREE!

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

7 Persia	04	10 Japan	05	10 Luxemburg	08
15 Chili	07	100 U. S.	20	10 Newfoundland	09
17 Mexico	09	10 Brazil	05	19 Wurtemberg	08
20 Africa	06	3 Iceland	05	5 Zanzibar	15
20 Asia	04	15 Swiss	04	10 Indo-China	15
10 Capes	04	10 Bolivia	07	100 Australia	05
6 China	05	4 St. Lucia	07	100 Br. Colonies	19
10 Tunis	09	1000 Foreign	1.99	50 French	35
25 China	30	200 Foreign	10	1000 Mixed	12
40 Italy	19	300 Foreign	25	1000 Hinges	05
5 Cyprus	05	10 Ecuador	07	100 S. America	40
8 Hawaii	19	4 Borneo	10	10 Gold Coast	20
10 Crete	15	10 Persia	04	10 Nicaragua	08
10 Turkey	08	8 Fiji	15	20 New Zealand	10
20 "	07	5 Malta	06	10 Salvador	10
40 "	45	20 Russia	10	50 Australia	09
10 Chili	03	50 Spain	11	10 Queensland	05
4 Congo	05	4 Haiti	05	10 Roumania	05
20 Persia	29	4 Azores	05	25 Bulgaria	19
50 Persia	89	6 Mascos	08	25 West India	15
10 Cuba	05	50 P. N.	08	50 Canada 1892	05
50 "	49	500 Foreign	59	8 Mauritius	04

Postage 2c. extra. Remit in Stamps, Bills or Money Order.
NASSAU STAMP CO. TORONTO, CANADA

Nassau Stamp Co., Ltd.

32nd AUCTION SALE

Collection of the late Mr. H. S.
Van de Carr, of Passaic, N. J.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1913

Write for Catalogue

179 Broadway.

New York, N. Y.

U. 2 Approvals

are up-to-date, medium priced stamps, arranged by countries. 8 Turkish or 10 Mexican stamps for reference.

New Italian Surcharge; Set of 14 2 cent.....25c

or 5 cents a pair " " 5 cent.....40c

MRS. L. W. KELLOGG

West Hartford,

Conn.

UNUSED KINGS' HEADS

If you are a collector of unused 20th Century British Colonials, it will save you many dollars to get in communication with me. My prices are as low as is compatible with fine condition, and always lower than the general market quotations on the interesting, rapidly-rising stamps. Send me your want list—I can supply those you need and save you money. First-class reference, of course.

MAXWELL KRAUSE,

Lebanon,

Pa.

COLLECTIONS OF HALF CENTS

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THE UNITED STATES COIN CO., Inc.

Capital \$100,000

Dept. M., 200 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

36th Anniversary

The April number of this journal will be issued upon the 36th anniversary of the editor's entry as a stamp dealer. His first printed price list and advertisement in this line was issued April, 1877.

He reflects upon the fact that if there had been publications in those days that had circulations of the character and extent of this journal at the modest rate of 15c per line, his publicity problem would have been comparatively simple.

Advertising rates in boys' papers at that time, were high and returns were meager. The stamp dealer who is commencing in 1913 has a very easy means offered him in reaching the collectors of today.

Parcel Post Stamp

The 3c and 50c stamps of the Parcel Post series, as originally announced, have not, so far as we know, been issued.

It is understood that plates were approved and made for the 50c stamp with the title "Dairying," with milk cows grazing in the foreground, but the design was not in some way satisfactory and the stamps were not printed or issued. The 3c stamp never reached the point of approval. Work on it was also stopped on account of some unsatisfactory feature of the design. Probably both of these values will be issued later.

These values have been the cause of a good deal of correspondence from collectors who are anxious to complete their sets at once.

Seebecks

Collectors of experience and all dealers with the proper interest of stamp collecting at heart should warn new collectors to let the so-called "**Seebeck Sets**" alone. These stamps consist of the series issued from 1890 to 1898 in Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and several series from 1894 to 1896 of Ecuador. **This stuff is simply rubbish and absolutely worthless.**

Collectors who throw their money away on junk of this kind always regret it when they learn what it really is; therefore, the warning should be given in time to prevent loss and disappointment, which will always result in injury to the general stamp collecting pursuit. The best dealers do not handle this stuff at all, but many respond to a demand which they imagine exists for cheap and beautiful stamps.

These stamps were the result of a combination between a stamp dealer in New York, who went into the Bank Note and Engraving business and corrupted the Postal Officials of these countries, bringing about issues of stamps that were simply made for collectors and a disgrace to all concerned.

To cap the climax, they were reprinted and the whole business has been so thoroughly exposed that no self-respecting stamp dealer should have anything to do with them. It is a blot upon American Philately.

Fraud Comes to Grief

The case of Walter R. Lindsay, of Ardmore, Pa., was fully reported by the Trowles Service.

A member of the Philadelphia Stamp Club, Perrin E. Jordan by name, devised a fraudulent scheme to get stamps without paying for them. He used the name of Walter R. Lindsay, and an address at Ardmore, Pa., with a printed note head, "Walter R. Lindsay, Real Estate and Insurance," and gathered in five hundred or a thousand dollars' worth of stamps from stamp dealers on approval.

The Phil. Stamp News carried his advertisements as "Jordan & Co.," and this was his means of realizing upon the ill-gotten stock. But U. S. Post Office Inspectors nipped the scheme in the bud, and he was arrested and held for fraudulent use of the U. S. mails. Being only 19 years of age he may escape a serious penalty, it is to be hoped that he has been diverted from a criminal career. It should be a lesson to those whose inclinations lead them to devise schemes for dishonest or fraudulent purposes.

Any person, young or old, that solicits stamps on approval from a stamp dealer, with the intent to defraud the dealer of his property, is liable to come to grief and disgrace, as this Philadelphia boy has done.

Advertisers Notice

Forms close for our April journal, March 20th. "Copy" to secure good position ought to be in our hands by the 15th if possible.

We expect to mail the journal hereafter so that it will be in the hands of subscribers on or before the first of the month which it is dated.

any line in which he was interested.

As President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, he lent dignity to the pursuit and generously aided in many ways the cause of Philately.

A Letter

Mr. John B. Kaiser of Urbana, Ill., who is connected with the University of Illinois, and one of the subscribers to the journal, writes us, under date of February 17, that the news of the death of the Earl of Crawford in our last number came to him as quite a shock, as he had only recently received a letter from the Earl bearing his own signature.

Mr. Kaiser had written to him in regard to the catalogue of his philatelic library, and his reply had been as follows:

"I have your letter about the Bibliography of Philately, the seventh volume of the catalogue of my library. I have written to Mr. A. G. E. Phillips to send a copy for the University Library, which I trust may be of service.

"Since I issued this volume I have made many additions, as a good many old collections have been sold, and in each case I have been able to get from these old libraries any desiderata I wanted before the sale to the public.

"Very faithfully yours,

"CRAWFORD."

Mr. Kaiser further writes that this catalogue is the "Bibliography of the Writings Forming the Literature of Philately," covering 923 pages, and forms Vol. 7 of the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*. The catalogue is built upon the lines of that of the British Museum and lists not only separate writings and periodicals, but analyzes certain publications to the fullest. For example, all the articles on **Notes and Queries** about stamps and stamp collecting are noted separately. The other volumes of the catalogue of the library of the Earl show him to have been a true patron of letters as well as of philately.

British Illustrations

A writer in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* (London) observed that Somerset House had developed "nerves," having been affected by a postage stamp.

To understand this, the American reader must know that the Somerset House corresponds in England to the Stamp Issuing Department of the U. S. Postoffice, Washington, in this country, as it is from Somerset House that the postage stamps of Great Britain are issued.

The making of the Ideal Postage Stamp in the London Philatelic Exhibition is understood to have been the thing that worked the damage. Someone has said that Somerset House was jealous of the beautiful ideal postage stamp produced at the Exhibition, by those who had that novel project in hand.

The Board of Inland Revenue issued certain regulations and prohibitions with regard to the illustrating of stamps in the philatelic journals and catalogues of Great Britain. Soon after the Ideal Postage Stamp was produced and displayed, and these new regulations were made and have been attributed to jealousy or some kindred feeling that was aroused in connection with the matter.

On the 21st of January there was a meeting of the representatives of philatelic publications, authors, stamp dealers and others interested, held in London for the purpose of protesting against the terms of a circular that had been issued by the Board of Inland Revenue in October, which imposed various restrictions upon the making, using and keeping of printing blocks for the purpose of illustrating postage stamps.

A letter had been sent on the 5th of December to the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue, which had been signed by leading stamp dealers and publishers in London, suggesting certain modifications in the regulations, and on the 13th of January, response from the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue had been received which consented to certain modifications, particularly with regard to the publication of illustrations of new issues.

The result, however, was not altogether satisfactory and the meeting of January 21 decided that the Board of Inland Revenue should again be approached on certain points and a committee was appointed to draft a letter in interest of the philatelic publishers.



A New Type

U. S. Parcels Post

The introduction of Parcel Post to the United States on January 1, 1913, marked an important epoch in our Postal History. The privileges of Parcel Post which have been enjoyed by the more important nations of the world for many years, were denied the people of the United States, and it was not until last year that laws were passed which made the establishment of this important system a reality.

Many have been working against the introduction of this system. Great Express Companies have grown up and have accumulated millions upon millions of dollars of capital by performing the express service of the United States which was properly the work of the Post Office Department.

The political influences in Congress inspired by the Express Companies which were backed by the Railroad Interests, have steadily worked for years to deprive the people of the United States of rights and privileges which they were entitled to enjoy.

Thus in the establishment of the Parcel Post, we begin to break down a privileged class who have, largely through corrupt measures, deprived the people of rights that they were entitled to.

The Express Companies had able allies in those who for personal reasons, sought to retard the progress of the mail order business of the country. Many trade publications in interest of the small retailer, have deemed it in their interest to violently oppose the establishment of a Parcel Post system and in this way they have aided the pernicious and corrupt express monopolists who have grown fat on this business.

The Parcel Post system as established, is far from perfect. Many changes will necessarily follow. In a certain sense, it is experimental, but the experiment is one that is sure to be followed by a perfected system. The people of the country are now beginning to realize what the express monopoly meant.

The Postmaster General declares that the success of the Parcel Post is the greatest and most immediate that was ever scored by any new venture in this country and that the Bureau of Engraving has had to increase its

daily output of Parcel Post Stamps, from five million a day to ten million stamps a day to meet the unusual demand.

The use of special stamps for this service has been the subject of a good deal of criticism. It is presumed that the special stamps were used to facilitate the accounting that was necessary in connection with this new and special service. Many newspapers attack this distinctive stamp regulation and as an example, we read in the *Newark News*, the following:

"A postage stamp is simply the formal receipt which the Government gives for money paid in advance. A ten-cent postage stamp signifies only that the Government has received ten cents for the benefit of the Post Office Department. Its meaning is exactly the same, no matter to what class of mail matter it be affixed. Why, then, should the people be put to the unnecessary trouble of securing a distinctively colored stamp when they desire to use the Parcel Post

"If the idea is to simplify the book-keeping of the Department, one can only say that some ninety millions of people should hardly be put to inconvenience to assist one body of their employees in keeping books. If it is to identify the mail matter as for the Parcel Post, we submit that the sender can accomplish the same object more easily by simply marking 'Parcel Post' upon the package."

The exclusion of books from the Parcel Post is also a subject of comment. It is probable that books and all third class mail will be included in the Parcel Post and other changes made in the classification.

The Parcel Post has come to stay and the system will be improved and the difficulties modified until we have one of the most wonderful systems of intercommunication for the transfer of parcels in the world and the people of the United States will then wonder how they came to be deprived of such privileges for so many years.

There has been some talk of the United States buying the Express Companies and taking over their stock, and Postmaster General Hitchcock has been quoted as advocating such a movement.

all of them as far as still obtainable and about 40,000 colones face value of them are now in stock at the bank. What is to be done with them has not yet been decided, but any one familiar with Central American affairs will entertain little doubt that these provisionals will surely see the light of day again a little later.

Metallic Tax Stamps

The Year Book of the U. S. Revenue Society has been issued (Dec., 1912). It is the Sixth Annual Publication of the Society and besides the usual reports, list of members, etc., it carries an important essay on "Metallic Tax Stamps For Cotton," by Chas. A. Nast, of Denver, who is the President of the Society at this time. The work of Mr. Nast is liberally illustrated and will no doubt be much appreciated by those who are interested in this line. In the introduction the author says:

"In the study and classification of U. S. revenue stamps there has remained one section or division which has heretofore received only scant notice. I refer to the Metallic (brass) Tax Stamps used during and after the Civil war and which were issued especially for use upon raw cotton, as a war tax measure."

"The first serious study they received is found in a manuscript work prepared by John K. Tiffany in 1880, and which was unknown until the catalog of the philatelic library of Lord Crawford was published in 1911. Mr. Tiffany describes minutely five varieties on brass; the parchment type is referred to, but it had not been seen by the author."

"In 1888, Mr. E. B. Sterling published the fifth edition of his great catalog of U. S. Revenues, and by a strange coincidence in listing the brass stamps he had seen, catalogs these identical five varieties, but does not mention the parchment type. In both cases the types mentioned are well known and are included in this work."

"In 1889 Mac Lean's Stamp Collectors' Guide was published, and this contained the first list which can make any claim to comparative completeness. It was from the pen of Mr. H. E. Deats, and was based upon his own collection at the time. But this article is more of a running commentary than a check list."

"Many varieties have been discovered since, and these find in the present work their first recording."

"I have for the first time, in conformity with much newly discovered information arranged the various types with a view to chronological order, and numbered them. Besides this, for the first time also, we have etchings of the different types. These illustrations are calculated to lend no little interest to the subject matter, and the work itself."

"Like in every other branch of philately, if we study these stamps scientifically, and take up the matter of their issue, use, and history in all its ramifications, we are rewarded by an increased knowledge of the people of the period and the times; in short the effect is an educational one."

Sent on Approval

STAMPS Beginners and others should write for my price list. **Buy Collections.**

C. A. STEGMANN,

Wellston Station,

St. Louis, Mo.

Send \$1.00 to

Parker, Bethlehem, Pa. for an unused
113 Shanghai 20 cash on 80c green.

Invest 1c

in a postal card to Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.
for a copy of his priced-list.
Big dividends assured.

STAMPS WE GIVE FREE! 15 Canadian and 15 India stamps all different free to all sending for our new price list. Postage Two Cents Extra, when possible send us the names and addresses of two stamp collectors. Wholesale list for dealers free. We offer these sets, Great Bargains. Cheapest ever offered, no two stamps alike in any set all different. Good condition. Postage Two Cents Extra. Prices are Cheap. All different except those marked mixed. Agents Wanted 50%.

17 Tunis	25	1000 Foreign	1 99	1000 Mixed Canada	38	
14 Sweden	03	1500 "	4 79	1000 " U. S.	60	
50 Sweden	40	2000 "	7 42	1000 " Italy	27	
10 Siam	25	3000 "	24 60	1000 " Swiss	42	
20 Brazil	14	4000 "	49 00	1000 " Holland	42	
100 Asia	60	Great Bargains	1000 "	France	39	
100 Africa	65	above	1000 "	Ri. Col's	25	
10 Haiti	17	50 Persia	89	1000 "	Denmark	47
15 India	04	100 Persia	1 80	1004 "	Spain	52
40 Japan	05	125 Persia	2 75	1000 "	Russia	48
100 U. S.	20	150 Persia	3 75	2	Reynolds	08
50 Cuba	49	200 Persia	7 99	10	Mauritius	15
100 "	2 29	8 Liberia	19	15	Luxemburg	11
127 "	3 24	19 Hawaii	99	80	Newfoundland	1 00
75 Turkey	84	15 Finland	12	50	Australia	09
19 Liberia	1 00	5 Bermuda	08	50	French Col's	34
40 Liberia	1 00	7 Barbados	12	100	"	1 00
25 Siam	74	15 Iceland	50	150	"	1 00
100 U. S.	20	40 Uruguay	1 00	200	"	4 00
50 Spain	11	40 Paraguay	1 00	100	Portugal Col's	1 40
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500 Foreign	49	1000'd Foreign	13			

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500 Mixed Stamps including 200 Varieties

Consisting of postage and revenue stamps, cut square envelopes, Departments, Dues, Newspaper stamps, 1c Postal Savings Official.

A Bargain Lot. \$5.00

C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29,

St. Louis, Mo.

Index of our Advertisers

P. M. Wolsieffer of Chicago has sent us a Menu Card of the Chicago Philatelic Society's 1913 Annual Banquet, which was held at the Palmer House February 27.

The birthdays of both Washington and Lincoln are appropriately recognized by stamps bearing their portraits, which were mounted on the cards.

Mexico

The ever increasing interest in the stamps of Mexico, which are now being so actively sought by American collectors who have confined themselves to the collection of only the stamps of the United States and Dependencies, is a matter of general observation. What the future of Mexico will be no one can say, but the tide of affairs strongly indicate that a change for the better of that country is in order.

40 var. Cent. and South America, and 1000 Mixed Foreign for 25c. **D. L. Curran**, 66 Thorp Street Binghampton, N. Y.

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We are makers of Stamp Hinges of every description and can quote you very low prices on quantities. Let us know your wants in Hinges. Our Price list will interest you—Post Free. Send for Sample.

100,000 Medium Size, best quality for 7sh 6d

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MACK'S MONTHLY PHILATELIST

A 16 to 24 page Stamp and Post Card Monthly. Official Organ of the M. P. A., Minnesota Philatelic Society, Scranton Hobby Club and Post-Cardist Club. If you are a post card collector, a subscription will entitle you to membership in the P. C. Club.

Subscription, U. S. 35c. Foreign 50c.
Three months trial 10c.

AUG. W. MACK, Pub.,

2246 Boulevard Ave., Scranton, Pa

MEXICO

Have recently purchased one the largest stocks of Mexican revenues in America, and will sell as follows:

1000	variety	collection		\$10000
600	..	..		5000
400	..	..		1000
100	..	..		100
25	..	..		10

Mendoza Mexican Revenue Catalog.....30c

To introduce Mexican revenues and "Sunset—The Pacific Monthly" I will give a packet cataloging \$5.00 and a Mexican 50 cent Catalog for the price of the magazine \$150

P. L. BURKHARD,

647 American Ave. Long Beach, Cal.

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To Coin and Stamp Advertisers

Our index of advertisers is of modest proportions, there are at least ten times as many advertisers in this country who could be benefited by using our columns.

It will take a little time for the fact, that a really first class philatelic journal that is read by over ten thousand better class collectors, is catering to popular advertising at the nominal rate of 15c a line.

When this is fully realized the size of this journal will have to be doubled.

Our circulation is not one that has been gained by prize packets of stamps among the class of boy collectors, who collect stamps as they do cigarette pictures, tags, pictures, post cards and buttons.

Using would be a waste of money.

Notice that the boy who wants—"500 stamps and an album for 10c" and all such offers are ignored, that belongs to another kind of business all right in its way, but not for us.

Already our little advertisement has brought us over 5,000 new names of good people who collect and are willing to buy stamps.

Many of them, had never seen a stamp publication before, that appealed to them in any way.

Lots of these are people who have German, French or British albums and know nothing about stamp business in America.

One Swiss collector who has been in this country six years revived the collection of 9,000 varieties that he

STAMP COLLECTING

Stamp Collectors—We publish the most important periodical upon the subject of stamp collecting in America. Free sample copy. Tell us if you are interested in this fascinating pursuit, or if you seek information about the value of rare stamps and where to find them. Or perhaps both? We submit desirable stamps on approval to collectors and furnish information to sellers. Stamp Security Co. Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo.

They have their place in the stamp world as absorbers of cheap junk and "Seebecks", but there is an entirely different class of collectors represented in the people who are interested in this journal.

Besides the class of collectors who are familiar with "philatelic literature" and stamp societies, of which we have the largest and best classified list in the country, we are extending into new fields this season.

At a risk of boring you we shall tell you about some of our plans.

One thousand cold American dollars might seem like a good deal of money to pay out for one little advertisement, but that is what this one will cost.

It goes in many magazines, but only those of high class, such as are read by the most intelligent and more prosperous people.

Its circulation in modest form will run into hundreds of millions.

Without a "follow up system" and suitable printed matter such adver-

had in a German album.

A French salesman for a wine house has lived in this country three years and said he thought the Americans did not collect stamps.

Many of Western Canadian settlers in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are interested in stamps and have experiences in that line reaching back into the "Home Country." Some very good buyers and big collectors are developing in that new and prosperous region.

The most remarkable thing about our new development work, is the tremendous number of collectors that are discovered on the Pacific Coast.

All the way from the state of Washington down to San Diego, Calif., there are hundreds of good collectors.

In building up a circulation for the journal we are sparing neither money nor effort, and the results have been very satisfactory. Dealers who are wise, will avail themselves of our rates while they are so low.

The rate of 15c a line, cannot last long with the present rate of increase and progress.

Scores of the collectors that we have interested, and those whose interests have been revived recently are in the big buying class already.

A mining engineer who has not bought a stamp since 1903, has recently put \$1400.00 into 20th Century stamps, with our advertisers, since answering our little notice (re-produced above) and receiving our literature.

Any stamp dealer, who has stock, capital and intelligence and is not doing good business now, better wake up.

We have not the time or inclination to continually solicit advertising, but we have stated a few facts here that should appeal to the more intelligent dealers in the trade.

For ourselves we have enough and to spare, the publication of the journal for the extension of our own trade is quite unnecessary, and we only seek to build it up for the general good of Philately.

A Point of View

A reader whose name was recently published as a new member of a society and has since been a target for printed matter writes:

"I am impressed by the waste of good white paper and printer's ink in the raft of stamp papers, that have been sent me, largely amateur efforts.

If some way could be found to concentrate this waste of expense and energy into a really good stamp journal the cause of "philately might be really benefited.

"I regret that I ever allowed my name to be published as these things are in fact annoying."

Our correspondent has paid his subscription to the journal, and ordered several back volumes, or we might feel sensitive about his broad criticism.

He should not be too hard on the rising philatelic journalists, we have all had to tread the same path.

Many of the little papers serve the purposes of their publishers and if the cause of philately is not benefited or dignified, very little harm is done.

The dealing interests, are really responsible for the lack of good stamp journals, because the right mediums are not properly supported.

We have nothing to complain of because our liberal support comes from the collector, who after all, is the corner stone of the edifice. The dealers many of them are a petty and

inferior lot, distinguished neither for high intelligence or integrity, if the truth must be told.

There are many dealers, who are high class men, the peers of any, our remarks are rather those of pity and regret with regard to certain low standards that it must be admitted prevail in the stamp trade.

The gems to be found at Tiffany's establishment, are not dimmed by the glints of the diamonds in the shops of the "fence" in lower New York.

The pure gold of the Sub Treasury is none the less appreciated, because of the porch climbers' melting pot.

A little more discrimination and an effort upon the part of the better dealers in the trade would tend to elevate and dignify the pursuit.

Every movement and special interest, has its camp followers and parasites and those that attach themselves to this business are particularly, petty and puerile.

Forget the small fry, look outward, upward and onward. Stamp collecting is a refined and fascinating pursuit, there is that in it worthy of any mind, and as a recreation for the professional or business man it is unequaled.

Pardon us we must have gotten off the track, and forgotten what we started to preach about.

For Your Library

Volume 20 of the P. J. of A.

Complete 12 numbers, 326 pages, unbound and uncirculated, 75c, Post free in U. S. (25c extra abroad.)

Our stock has been reduced to complete volumes. Single numbers cannot be supplied

Volume 21 of the P. J. of A.

Complete 12 numbers, 336 pages, unbound and uncirculated, \$1.00, Post free in U. S. (25c extra abroad.)

No. 3 is out of print.

The other 11 numbers (a limited number) will be sent post free in U. S. for 50c.

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Complete 12 numbers, 400 pages, unbound and uncirculated, \$1.50, Post free in U. S. (25c extra abroad.)

Volume 23 of the P. J. of A.

Now in course of publication. Subscription \$1.00.

A Special Opportunity

30 Different Journals, from all the Volumes, 20, 21, 22, 23 (none complete, offered to clear stock at 30c. Post free in U. S.

Stamp Security Co.,
Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Each Month We Issue a Bargain List—Fresh Things— Reduced Prices—Real Bargains

The Bargain List is sent free to all customers who are on our List—Get your name on without delay, not failing to mention P. J. of A.

50 Different U. S. Postage Stamps.....	20c
100	90c
100 Different Cuba (Cat. \$5.00).....	\$1.85
75 Different Porto Rico (Cat. \$4.50).....	1.50
100 Different Ecuador (Cat. \$17.00).....	5.90
20 Different Soudan.....	1.00
45 Different Hayti (Cat. \$2.10).....	90c
50 Different Persia (Cat. \$2.60).....	98c

Many More in Our List.

A FEW SPECIALS

	Cat. price	Ours
Gold Coast 1904, 3p King.....	.12	.04
6p	..	.13
Congo 1908, 10frs No. 40 (rare)...	..	1.35
1910, 10frs green and black	..	.70
Surinam 1911, 1/2 on 1c*.....	.20	.06
1/2 on 2c.....	.50	.15
Surinam 1911, 20 on 30c.....	1.10	.35
very cheap for this...	..	..
Rio de Oro 1909, 1c to 50c* scarce	..	.95
1912, 1c to 50c*	..	.98
Zanzibar 1896, 4r lake and red*.....	2.50	1.20
5r brown and red*	3.00	1.45
Finland 1889, 10M brown and rose	1.75	.90
rare and cheap.....	..	..
Finland 1891, 7r black and yellow	7.50	3.65
superb copies.....	..	..
Johore 1896 \$1 fine pen can.....	..	.45
\$5 lilac and orange.....	..	1.75
New Zealand 1900, 5sh red	2.50	.98
fine copies	..	..
Cuba 1905, 50c black and gray	.25	.09
superb copies.....	..	..
Hawaii 1893, 12c lilac*.....	5.00	2.25
1864, 5c blue*.....	3.50	1.35
Samoa 1887, 2sh 6p*.....	1.50	.48
1892, 3p on 2p*.....	.30	.10
Canal Zone 1905, 2c No. 17.....	.15	.06
2c on 1p No. 27	.25	.09
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good stamps & cheap	..	..
Bavaria 1900, 3m gray	.40	.17
good stamp.....	..	..
Canada 1912, 20c King George... ..	..	.04
1903, 50c King Edw.	.20	.09
Argentina 1910 Jub. 1/2, 1.2, 3, 4, 5, 10,	..	.85
12, 20, 24, 30, 50, beauty set	..	..
Philippines 1899, 50c orange, no	3.50	1.40
wmk., a good stamp	..	..
Philippines 1801, 8c puce.....	.25	.10
1906, 30c green.....	.15	.07
Philippines 1906, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20c,	.36	.17
scarce low priced.....	..	..
Porto Rico 1890, 4m olive*	1.25	.48
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1908, 4a on 5a.....	.15	.05
8a No. 98*.....	2.00	.88
1909, 6s on 6a No. 107.....	.25	.10
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Borneo 1909, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20 on 18,	..	.78
24c.....	..	.35
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Mark Twain on Collecting

By L. PAUL MILLER

The craze for collecting something or other, is one of the passions of mankind, and exists to a greater or less degree in every individual of the species. In some it is fully developed, and very active, while in others it lies dormant, and never manifests itself to any appreciable extent. Collecting was a craze long before postage stamps were dreamed of, and it would doubtless be impossible to compress a complete list of all the things that have ever been the objects of collectors' enthusiasm, within the confines of a reasonably sized volume.

The living literature of the world contains comparatively few references to collecting in general, and even less mention is made of stamp collecting in particular. The reason for such a condition is that stamp collecting did not come into prominence until rather late in the nineteenth century, and there have not been enough of great writers since that time to give the hobby half a chance to break into literature.

Shakespeare, it is true, used words which are now philatelic terms, in what is now a philatelic sense. Not long ago, the writer published, in a weekly stamp paper, quotations from Shakespeare having philatelic meanings. Several of them will bear repetition, as follows:

"'Tis a common PROOF," (Julius Caesar, II, 1). "He has the STAMP of Marcius," (Coriolanus, I, 6). "Thus PLATED," (Richard II, I, 3). "'Tween man and man, they weigh not every STAMP," (Cymbeline, V, 4). "These may be COUNTERFEITS," (Othello, V, 1). "A most poor IS SUE," (Henry VII, I, 1). "This is a good BLOCK," (King Lear, II, 6). Needless to say, these are all cases in which our present day acceptation of the terms employed, differs entirely from that of Shakespeare's time.

There is a certain instance in literature, however, in which collecting is made the subject of a fragment of fiction, and which is of particular interest to philatelists. The author of this little gem of literature is no less a personage than our beloved Mark Twain. With his usual good-natured, bantering humor, he pokes fun at the collector, and hits the philatelist

along with the rest. Even we innocent stamp collectors could not escape that harmless, joking ridicule which was bestowed upon so many objects of the great humorist's mild criticism.

In a short story entitled, "The Canvasser's Tale," Mark Twain tells how a troublesome agent once engaged his attention, by relating a strange story, and the tale which follows is written in the first person, as told, presumably, by the canvasser.

This stranger says, that when he was a child, his parents died, and he was reared by a wealthy uncle who happened to be handy. He went to travel in foreign countries later, accompanied by his chamberlain and valet, and what interested him most in his wanderings, was the prevailing custom of collecting various things.

"In an evil hour," he says, "I tried to uplift my Uncle Ithuriel to a plane of sympathy with this exquisite employment, I wrote and told him of one gentleman's vast collection of shells, another's noble collection of meerschaum pipes, another's elevating and refining collection of undecipherable autographs, another's priceless collection of old china, another's enchanting collection of postage stamps—and so forth and so on."

The uncle forthwith began to look around for something to collect, and started with cow-bells. "He made a collection which filled five large salons, and comprehended all the different sorts of cow-bells that ever had been contrived, save one. That one, an antique, and the only specimen extant, was possessed by another collector. My uncle offered enormous sums for it, but the gentleman would not sell. Doubtless you know what necessarily resulted. A true collector attaches no value to a collection that is not complete."

The cow-bell collection was sold, and the uncle next tried brick-bats. But the same difficulty intervened, we are told, and "he sold his soul's idol to the retired brewer who possessed the missing brick." He then collected flint hatchets, until he discovered that other collectors were getting their supplies from the same factory that his were coming from. Next came

Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales, but no success. Finally, he decided in desperation, to make a collection of echoes. He purchased echoes of all kinds, located in all parts of the country, and even received large selections on approval, which he 'got at twenty per cent off, by taking the lot.'

Meanwhile, the nephew had fallen in love with an earl's daughter. He says, "The family were content, for it was known that I was sole heir to an uncle held to be worth five millions of dollars. However, none of us knew that my uncle had become a collector, at least in anything more than a small way, for aesthetic amusement."

Just then, a new echo was discovered, a veritable rarity. Also, it transpired that another echo collector was in the field. The two rushed to the spot, to purchase this superb specimen, but the echo was not all owned by one man. William Bolivar Jarvis owned the eastern part, and Harbison J. Blendso the western, and while Uncle Ithuriel was buying Jarvis's hill for three million dollars, the other collector was buying Blendso's hill for a like amount. Then there was trouble, and neither collector would give in. The property, we are told, is still tied up and unsalable.

A week before the nephew's wedding day, he got news of his uncle's death, and also a copy of the latter's will. He says, "The thought surcharges my heart even at this remote day." It was shown by the will, however, that uncle's worldly goods consisted exclusively of echoes, all of them mortgaged, and the relentless earl forthwith drove the heir thereto from his sight forever.

The tale was finished, and the canvasser then endeavored to sell Mark Twain some echoes. The latter purchased "two double-barrel echoes, in good condition," and the former threw another one in gratis, because it spoke only German, owing to its palate having gotten down, and was therefore unsalable.

That's all there is to it. The narrative is an intensely funny one throughout, and it can be appreciated particularly by an enthusiastic collector. It may be the opinion of many philatelists that the plot of the story is overdrawn, and that all collectors are not constituted like Uncle Ithuriel. Perhaps so, but the essence of humor lies mainly in exaggeration, after all. No matter what Mark Twain's ideas about collecting may have been, he had the right spirit, and he saw to

what lengths a collector's enthusiasm might lead him, under certain conditions.

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