

The CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Vol. 4—No. 5.

LONDON, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

FIVE CENTS A COPY
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

Our Philatelic Menagerie.

BY C. E. JENNY.

I HAVE already spoken of the birds we see on our stamps. I will now devote a short space to the animals.

On the carrier stamps of the U. S., and on the "Pony Express" we have man's noble companion, who, in those early times, was his chief assistant in carrying the mails in our Western Country. On the St. Louis local and on some of the California express company's stamps is found the bear, a relic of the days when west of the Mississippi meant wilderness, showing how rapidly has civilization progressed westward.

On the new stamps of the Straits Settlement a tiger is seen peering out of the jungle, an apt illustration of what the unwary traveler can expect in the more unsettled portions of this locality. Also, after long and careful consideration we have decided to call the face on the Afghanistan stamps, that of a tiger.

Bolivia and Peru display their most valuable beast of burden, the llama of the Andes. On the Cape of Good Hope stamps, by the side the figure of Commerce, is a ram. Wool is the principal export of this colony, not even being out valued by diamonds.

North Borneo and Persia display the royal beast, the lion.

Canada, which furnishes the world with valuable furs, shows us the beaver, and Newfoundland the seal, which has been the cause of so much dispute. Newfoundland also pictures the cod, the fishing for which is the principal industry of the mainland coast dwellers for thousands of miles, as well as of the inhabitants of the island.

On the stamps of Gwalior, one of the Indian native states, is seen the cobra half coiled, bringing to our mind Indian snake charmers and wonderful snake stories of that snaky land.

On the stamps of Tasmania can be seen that curious object, half bird, half beast, which puzzled and puzzles yet, naturalists. The platypus or duck-bill is a bird, but cannot fly, is a beast but cannot run, is not a fish, but can swim.

Liberia, the land of the free negro, shows us two bulky African inhabitants, the elephant and the hippopotamus.

The Jubilee set of New South Wales contains also a picture of the kangaroo, the pest of the farmers of that country.

This about completes the list of authentic animals, although there are many fabulous monsters such as the unicorn, winged lions, the Chinese dragon, and Neptune's sea-horses found in our menagerie.

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The Use and the Abuse OF THE Approval Sheet.

BY WILL H. PLANK.

THERE has probably been no greater boon for stamp collectors, or nothing to influence the formation of new collections than the approval sheet. Just who was the first to establish this system of selling stamps, or who originated it, I am unable to say. But, nevertheless, it has become such an important factor in the stamp trade that now nearly four-fifths of the stamps sold at retail are sold by the approval sheet. Its uses and advantages are many, and for the new collector, whose collection is small, it is undoubtedly the best way to add new specimens. He can see for himself what the stamp is like, and in what condition it is. If he has not the time to examine his sheets or the ready money to purchase the desirable stamps, he can keep the sheets from seven to ten days, according to the time the dealer allows. These are the privileges the dealer allows the collector, and as it is a great help and benefit it should in no way be abused.

The methods of obtaining and returning sheets regularly to a young mind is not only a lesson of honesty but teaches him good business habits and many a boy's future can be read by the manner and condition in which he returns his sheets. If he is careless or slovenly it can readily be told, and we all know that bad habits formed in youth, if not then overcome, generally pursue one always. Many a young mind has been guided from crooked channels into paths of truth and integrity by the honest lessons learned in stamp collecting.

While the average collector receives and returns sheet after sheet of stamps, he often does so from a sense of honor.

That all men and all collectors are not honest. We know full well, and so while the majority of collectors are honest in their dealings with their fellow collectors and dealers, there is a class of collectors who have not been taught, or forget their teachings, that honesty in all things is best, solicit stamps on approval and fail to make any returns whatsoever. To these I would ask you to pause and consider. What profit or pleasure can there be in a collection of stamps dishonestly obtained? In future years when you turn over the pages of your album and find stamps therein that have not been obtained by fair means, the feeling that will come over you will cause all of the pleasure you have spent to fade away. To think of dishonestly obtaining so small a thing as a postage stamp. Few, very few of the collectors who would keep a sheet of stamps would rob a bank or burglarize a house. Why? Because the latter

seems a much greater offense. But it is not. The principle is the same in both cases. No dishonest person ever rises above dishonesty.

Dealers are in many instances to blame for the dishonesty of some collectors. Many of them send out sheets broadcast throughout the land, unsolicited, others offer packets or stamps for every one who will write for their sheets. Or others will make false statements in advertising to obtain customers, all of these methods only injure themselves. If a collector finds that a dealer has cheated him he will reciprocate for "turn about is fair play." If dealers would have collectors act honest with them, they let do likewise. There are dishonest dealers as well as collectors.

But as the years go by the number of dishonest collectors and dealers will grow less, and let us hope, one and all, that sometime in the near future a dishonest philatelist will be as rare as a Brattleboro. Let us be honest in little things and the greater ones will take care of themselves.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

OHIO NOTES.

The Ohio Philatelic Society, which originated in the mind of P. M. Weiss, is no more.

The luckiest man in Cleveland, as regards stamps, is without doubt A. W. Hoffman. He is always making a "find."

The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, of Cleveland, is still in the swim and has over thirty members.

C. N. Stockwell, the secretary of the G. P. S. C., is at present residing in Painesville, a small town about thirty miles from Cleveland.

Ohio has twenty-eight A. P. A. members.

A branch of the Philatelic Sons of America will probably be organized in Cleveland in the near future.

V. J. Faith, of Alliance, Ohio, is an approval sheet fraud.

J. J. Overton, the vice president of the G. P. S. C., has a fine general collection of about nine thousand varieties which contain many rarities.

The stamp clerks at the Cleveland post office have the thirty-cent 1872 and 1888 issues for sale at fifty cents each.

H. W. Wilcox, the librarian of the Y. P. S. C., owns a full collection of United States stamps. Among them is a ten-cent 1847 out in half and used as two cents, on original cover.

Canadian Philatelic Weekly

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	To U.S. and Canada	To all other countries.
Six months, post-paid,	\$2 50	\$3 00
One year, post-paid,	4 00	4 50

We do not accept subscribers for less than six months.

L. M. STAEBLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

ADVERTISING RATES:

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.—50c. per word, each insertion.
DEALERS' DIRECTORY.—A two or three-line card, \$5.00 per year. Extra lines \$2.50 each.
ORDINARY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.—50c. per inch, each insertion. Contracts of 3, 6 and 12 months are entitled to discounts of 10, 15 and 20%, provided the entire number of insertions are paid for in advance at time of contract.

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Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,

143½ DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON,

CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1934.

EDITORIAL.

We have had news for our readers this week. This is the last number of *The Canadian Philatelic Weekly* that will appear. Application was made for second-class rates as soon as the first issue appeared. On January 9th, the Postmaster-General wrote us to the effect that the paper was not in the strictest sense of the term a newspaper, and that on these grounds he refused it the desired rate. A second application was made the following week, and although considerable influence was brought to bear upon the Postmaster-General by our friends in the overment, we were notified that he was unable to alter his decision. *The Canadian Philatelic Weekly* has received during its two months' existence the best of support, and already had a subscription list larger than that of many older journals, still, as our readers can readily understand, it would not be a matter of business to continue the paper unless free transmission were secured. It has been informed that should this application would be useless, and in the face of this we cannot but discontinue publication. All subscriptions have been refunded. We must thank our many

patrons for the liberal support that has been given us in this venture and regret greatly that we are compelled to discontinue. Special attention will be devoted to *The Canadian Philatelic* in future, and we hope to be able to make the latter journal fill the place of this.

Mr. L. D. Bruchart, son of the mayor of St. Cloud, Minn., is one of the most energetic of the Central Minnesota collectors.

We have received the catalogue of the first auction sale of Mr. B. L. Drew, of 122 Oxford street, Cambridge, Mass., which will be held at that place on March 15th, 1894. A very fine line of United States stamps are offered.

We had on hand for publication in this journal a large quantity of very interesting MSS., which will appear in *The Canadian Philatelist*, now that this paper is discontinued. A copy will be sent free upon application.

Mr. E. T. Parker will shortly hold an auction sale at his New York branch, in conjunction with the Mekeel Company. It will take place on March 12th, and a number of very desirable stamps are being offered. Catalogues may be obtained of the above firms.

Mr. Alton Brudaker, of Fargo, N. D., who recently declined the office of international secretary of the S. of P., has recently been appointed president of the National Amateur Press Association, to succeed J. L. Tomenson, of Chicago, resigned.

The latest aspirant to the philatelic honors is the *Bristol County Stamp News*. It is published at Taunton, Mass., by the Bristol County Philatelic Society and is edited by the members of the same. It is a bright and newsy little journal and should be a success.

In a recent issue we published some matter reflecting on the character of Mr. J. Bernstein, jr. Mr. Bernstein now informs us that a sworn statement of the facts are in the hands of the Post Office Department and that they have fully exonerated him from all blame in connection with this matter. We are glad to be able to again set Mr. Bernstein right.

We beg to be excused from collecting Russian local stamps, if only for the reason of the difficulty in pronouncing the names. Here are a few specimens taken from the chronical of *Timbre Poste*; Biejetsk, Bielozerak, Fatoje, Ksan, Ochansk, Orguyeff, Perejaslaw, and Wasil. If we lived in any of the above places we believe that we would either have to move, or our customers would be apt to give up in disgust.

We regret to again have occasion to refer to the fact that we cannot possibly accept advertisements unless payment is made in advance. During the past month we have been obliged to return a large number of contracts which were sent us by dealers who, although reliable enough, seem to be of the opinion that for the sake of their patronage we would depart from our established rules. We also are obliged to insist that all subscriptions be paid in advance, as we cannot under any circumstances go to the trouble of opening an account for such a small amount. We also discontinue the paper promptly upon expiration of the subscription, so that in order that no numbers may be missed it is advisable to renew about two weeks before your subscription expires, as we cannot supply back numbers except at our regular price of ten cents each.

The entire philatelic world seems to be in a state of doubt as to what the result of the speculation that is being carried on with Columbians will be. It is a fact that large quantities are being hoarded up, but demand for these stamps is increasing so rapidly that it seems as if even now there will be a shortage in the supply. The 1 and 2c. values will never in our opinion be worth much more than they are at present, for should the occasion demand it we believe there are enough of them to supply every person in the world with a specimen, or at any rate the greater part of them. With the other values however it is different as the demand is so much greater than the supply that it is quite natural that the price should advance. There have been many thousands of new collectors joined our ranks during the past year and it can be seen that an increased demand will arise from this source alone. Foreign dealers have been buying very large quantities, yet many of them report that they can scarcely supply their retail trade, let alone the heavy orders they receive from other dealers. It is well nigh impossible to obtain the dollar values in either used or unused condition at present, and we feel confident that within a year's time the prices will be double what they now are. Outside of the dollar values the speculators in these stamps are partial to the 3 and 6 cent values, it being thought that these denominations being comparatively little used would command good prices. We ourselves believe that the envelope stamps will rise in price even more rapidly than the adhesives, as the supply of the envelopes is small. A great difficulty has always been experienced in getting used specimens of the higher values that were not cancelled so heavily as to render them almost valueless, for a very large proportion of the dollar values are found cancelled very heavily. On the whole we believe that the real reason that the predictions are made that these stamps will fall greatly in price, is owing to the desire of some large speculators to frighten those who possess only a small quantity into selling them. On the whole it is our belief that so attractive is this set and so great is the demand for them, that there will be no decrease whatever in price. If you have a quantity of them laid by do not be in a hurry to sell.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

How to Mount Stamps Attractively.

BY FRANK C. BOWKER.

IN THE first place have an album that corresponds with the size of your collection. Do not get one of the large printed albums if you have a small collection, or a large number of illustrations offsets the appearance of the stamps.

Supposing, then, that you have purchased a small album in which there are not enough spaces for every stamp issued, and which contains no directions as to the spaces; do not arrange the stamps in sets as there is not enough room, and the spaces where the rarer stamps should be put would undoubtedly never be filled, and there would not be enough room for all of the issues. A much better and more satisfactory way would be to arrange them by color, regardless of date of issue. By gradually blending the gentler hues with the deep ones a most artistic page is made, and one that is very pleasing to the eye.

If, however, your collection numbers 1500 or 2000 varieties I would advise you to purchase one of the large printed albums, of which there are several good makes, Meekel's perhaps, being the best.

And now for the advanced collector. A blank album is most advisable. You can buy one or manufacture it yourself. Its beauty lies in the fact that the collector can arrange his stamps in any manner or design desired, and can devote as many pages to his country as he wishes. It is the only album for specialists, oddities or revenues.

If you desire to make your album yourself you can purchase, at any stationer's, suitable covers for about twenty-five cents. Paper suitable for a book can be bought at about forty cents per hundred sheets. You can rule with ink plates for the stamps, or not, as you please. A ruled border adds much to the appearance. Have each page as unlike the others as possible, and, if you use care and have an artistic taste you can make your album a thing of beauty, not only to the philatelist, but to outsiders as well. A pocket can easily be made from a sheet of paper, which, when stuck to the inside of the cover, will serve to keep entire envelopes in.

This is just one thing more which I wish to say, and although it may seem unimportant, is quite in the contrary. Don't use perforated hinges or any that are made of thick paper.

A Philatelic Possibility.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

WE ARE all dreamers. We all love to imagine things as true which very likely will never come to pass. And yet if there is a possibility that our fancies may not all be vain, our idle brain pictures are given an added charm, and may even be submitted to the public that it may pass judgment upon them. For some time I have thought in odd moments of a philatelic possibility, and I have tried to imagine what the result would be should that possibility become a fact. I have derived no little pleasure from a contemplation of my air castles, and thinking that perhaps my readers might be glad to share my delights with me, I have decided to give them the opportunity, through the agency of this article. Thought kindles thought. One imagination stimulates another, and if what I shall say causes a single reader of this magazine to direct his attention to new lines, these

paragraphs will not have been penned in vain.

Having been more or less connected with philatelic journalism for the last five or six years, it is but natural that I should direct my attention more to the publications connected with our hobby than to any of its other sub-branches. Having done this, and having watched with a great deal of interest the growth and advancement of our periodicals. I have been wondering if something better than we have yet had does not await us in our little world of press and paper, and if we shall not some day be surprised by the appearance of a magazine, the only motive for whose issue is love of philately and love of literature.

There exists in the United States to day an organization known as the "National Amateur Press Association" or the "Naps" as it is familiarly called by its members. It is not a large society, one hundred members being a rather liberal estimate of its size. Those who support it devote themselves to the association, and to the work which it fosters simply out of love for it. They have no prospect of pecuniary gain before them. They pay out hundreds of dollars and receive nothing back in the way of money. They devote hours of their spare time to the support of papers in a contributory way, and to the issuing of them, and they expect and receive nothing but the good will of their fellows. Men whose work commands good prices from the professional press write for amateur periodicals out of sheer love for the "dom" as they affectionately term their organization. For instance, Everard Jack Appleton, who works on a southern newspaper, and who writes for such high grade publications as the *Detroit Free Press* and the *New England Magazine*, also writes his pen free of charge that amateurdom's columns may be brightened. Men of wealth and culture issue papers costing them hundreds of dollars each year, and they do not receive back a penny as a pecuniary return. Freeman J. Spencer, of New Britain, Conn., President of the "Naps" recently circulated a magnificent number of the *Investigator*, which was printed on the heaviest of toned paper, embellished with original drawings in colors, and fully illustrated throughout, the pictures being prepared by the text by competent artists. This was given away. There are many men like Spencer, but I have chosen him as an example. So much for amateur journalism. Perhaps I have said more concerning it than I ought.

In Philately's kingdom we have men as wealthy as those in Amateur's ranks. They, too, spend thousands of dollars on a hobby, but it is spent in such a manner as to insure to their direct benefit. Every dollar invested is almost sure to pay ten per cent interest. Their expenditures are not unselfish ones as are those of Spencer and others of his class. Spencer has a hobby, but it is amateur journalism and to it he devotes his time, and for it he spends much of his money.

It is said that no man can serve two masters at once. If I mistake not the Bible is authority for this statement; and the Bible is generally right. But let us suppose that the masters are similar, so similar in fact as to be practically one master in aims and aspirations. Under such circumstances a man could certainly obey them both. Imagine, if you can, a wealthy individual who has an intense liking for Philately, and who also has a profound admiration for journalism, but who does not care to enter the world of letters professionally. He wishes to publish a magazine, regardless of expense, which shall express his own views and the views of Philately's highest authorities, and which shall be perfect typographically, and in a literary way. In short the Philatelic and the journalistic inclinations unite, and the result is such a magazine as we have never yet seen, but which, if issued, will mark the accomplishment of a long-to-be-remembered dream.

Philately has wealthy men who are enthusiasts. Amateurism has them. If we ever secure

the individual who combines in his nature a love for the two hobbies of which I have spoken in this article, the result will be gratifying and surprising. I know of no one now who could successfully carry out such an undertaking as I have outlined. Perhaps H. E. Deats could accomplish it more satisfactorily than any other American. He has the means and the lack of parsimoniousness in his disposition necessary, and if I mistake not he has actually issued an amateur publication at one time entitled the *Jerseyman*. That he would carry such task to success, all who are at all familiar with the World's Fair exhibition can testify.

There are two or three other Americans who are amateur journalists and philatelists. Also Brubaker, who published the bright and interesting *Ink Drops*, is one of them. F. S. George, editor of the *Northwest*, is another. Speaking of George, it is a singular fact that while he was issuing his monthly as an amateur paper it was brought out in a more expensive form than it is at present, when it is supposed to be paying its own way, partially at least. For various reasons, however, neither Brubaker nor George can issue as good a monthly as Deats is able to send out.

But here I am dreaming again. Who will dare say that my dream will not some day come true. In the meantime let us hope for its ultimate realization. Had I the funds I myself should try to make my fancies real, but alas, I do not possess the wherewith. I shall build my air castles as before, although I imagine that already some of my readers are quoting those lines of England's greatest poet, "Trice, I talk of dreams, which are the children of an idle brain, Begot of nothing but vain phantasy."

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

TERMS—Half cent per word each insertion, payable in advance. No exchange notice will be received for less than 25 cents. No display allowed.

COMPLETE set 3 special delivery stamps \$50. Mailed C in 1897 4c, carnine envelope \$15. Raynor Hubbell, 172 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—Latest specials including "Two Little Girls in Blue," "After the Fall," and forty others, also forty commutims and answers, only 10 cents, either, three for 25 cents. No postals answered. Chas. D. Hopkins, Manchester, N. H., U. S. A.

FOREIGN stamps priced at or below catalogue rates, and 50% discount allowed, sent on approval to responsible parties. I have several old U. S. and Department stamps for sale at 25% below catalogue price. Send for Bro. Dealers send for my wholesale price list of common U. S. stamps. Cheapest bound. Booklet stamp hinges, 10 cents per 1,000. Highest prices paid for old U. S. and Department stamps. Orders filled same day as received. Chas. W. Burdland, Stamp Dealer, 32 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

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F. E. HAMMER,

87 Sedgwick Street, - Chicago, Ill.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

"What Fools We Mortals Be."

BY W. A. WITHEROW.

AT the next meeting of the Smithtown Philatelic Club, which occurred two weeks later, all of the members were present, though Gauthier looked rather glum, and it was evident that he would have much rather remained at home.

Whether some of his stock in trade had disagreed with him or whether he cherished resentment for our treatment of him at the former meeting, we did not know; however, to be on the safe side, we all remained at a respectful distance, for if he should maliciously tread on our toes the result would be painful to the treasurer, and also to ourselves.

After the routine business was disposed of, it was proposed that someone should tell a story for our mutual entertainment and benefit, and finally McKeever was persuaded to start the ball rolling.

"I can't say that I've had much experience in the philatelic line myself, but I once had a mild sort of adventure, and it was caused through a postage stamp, too. I am or rather was a Fenian. I suppose you have all heard of them?" he said inquiringly, looking around the circle and seeing everyone excepting Gauthier, who was on the opposite side of the stove, for it was very cold, and it required our utmost exertions to keep the heater from freezing.

However, something could be seen extending on each side of the stove, which experience had taught us was the Frenchman, and McKeever was about to proceed, when Gauthier, although he could not be seen, was heard:

"Heard of the Fijians? well, I should remark, there're the fellows that eat folks, ain't they?" he cried in alarm, glancing down at his portly form.

McKeever looked disgusted and then angry.

"Begad, they wouldn't eat you, so close your face."

Then the broken thread of the narrative and the braided form of the Irishman were taken up from the floor, and after a time things were in their normal state.

"Yes; before I came over from old Ireland, I was a Fenian," with a scowl at Gauthier, "and it was a revolutionary movement, we did not hold our meetings in the opera house, but selected instead, a quiet and retired place in another part of the city, where we would not be disturbed."

"Perhaps you don't know it but I was not always a tailor, for years ago I was an expert wood carver, and when we were sure we could make old Ireland a republic, we made all the preparations for her white, and, of course, we didn't want to use English stamps to post our letters, so I got the job of carving out some designs for stamps of our own."

"Unbeknown to us, the authorities got to hear of the matter, and a raid was made on us one night, and I just escaped by the skin of my teeth. I happened to have one of the stamps in my pocket at the time, but I sold that to a prominent Irish agitator, many years ago as a souvenir?"

A dead silence succeeded the conclusion. After a time, Rogers, the restaurant man, said:

"Was the type the same as that illustrated in the June, 1893, *American Philatelist*?"

"The same," said the Irishman, bowing low.

"How old were you at that time?" inquired Rogers, musingly.

"I? Why, about twenty-five, more or less."

"If I am not mistaken," said Rogers

thoughtfully, "those stamps were supposed to have been issued in 1865. You surely are not fifty-five years old, McKeever?"

"I am not. I'm just turned thirty, but didn't I say about?"

"I have always noticed that McKeever was very precocious, but to think of him being an expert wood carver at one or two years of age!" laughed Rettinger, dealer in boots and shoes.

"You fellows can't take the word of a gentleman," snorted McKeever, and we adjourned.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

Advantages of Societies.

BY W. J. SABOURIN.

IT is my object in writing this article to endeavor to give a few reasons which will serve to encourage collectors to join our Philatelic Societies.

A young man who has never been a collector learns one day that there is money saving stamps, and also that it is an agreeable pastime. What shall he do?

If he is not known among the collectors in general, he should before going, however, find out what societies are the best, and make an application for membership as soon as possible. The name is submitted to the Society through the official organ, and if within a month no objection is received he is considered elected a member. He then should immediately forward his dues to the secretary, and he will then have no drawback in beginning his progress in the Philatelic world, that is if he deals squarely with his fellow-collectors and meets his obligations promptly.

Now, as to a few of the benefits which are derived from being a member of a society. It increases the opportunities and facilities for exchanging duplicates, and also increases the confidence of dealers to whom you apply for goods on approval, as they will far more readily forward to a member of a society than to one who is not such. It will also help, no doubt, in the undertaking to make up a nice collection in a very short time, and also win the esteem of friends who are working for the same purpose. If a member of the society becomes interested in his hobby, there is no reason why he should not succeed like many other collectors have done before him. A society is a reference, provided, as I have said before, he is square in all his dealings. Some one will say: "I can get all the reference I want from parties I buy from, and I do not wish to trouble myself about societies." The words of these people are out of place. Perhaps they may succeed but, however, so long as we are a society member, they will be honest with us and dishonest with another, and no one will know it. But if they belong to an association such methods will not answer, as perfect honesty is one of the greatest necessities to a collector who desires to maintain his membership.

If, on the other hand, a person begins to collect and has not sense enough to enter into any society, his time will be lost. He will make requests to dealers which will be refused, and after a short time, seeing that he cannot secure the confidence of the collecting world, he will in all probability drop his treasures, if he has any, and sell them at a ridiculous price. This is one gone out of our ranks. He is known by a few, and his name which would have been better on the membership list of some association, has entirely disappeared from the collecting fraternity.

If you wish to succeed do not hold back, but join some of the leading societies at once.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

Confederate Envelopes.

BY E. R. ALDRICH.

WHILE the collecting of different styles of envelopes, not bearing a franking impress, can hardly be classed as philately, yet it may frequently be used as a side ail the same as the study of cancellation and post-marks. In the study of no class of stamps can the study of the envelope be better employed than in the study of the labels, which were sent forth by our South

era brethren during their attempt to sever their connection with the federal government. During the first year or so of the war the envelopes in many cases were fine white envelopes with patriotic pictorial designs, such as the confederate flag, a belching cannon surmounted by an ensign, the flag or arms of the different seceding states, Davis' head surrounded by stars and flags. Later on the quality of paper became poorer and the pictorial envelopes scarcer, but at the same time the renewed patriotic spirit of the people are denoted by the more fervent out pouring of patriotism in the mottoes, of which the following is but a single sample:

"Bright banner of freedom with pride I unfurl thee:
E'er of my country with love I behold thee,
Gleaming above in freshness and youth,
Emblem of liberty, Symbol of truth,
For the flag of my country in triumph shall wave
O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave."

Another interesting relic of the same period was a cheap manilla envelope with a belching cannon in black with the motto "Run yankee or die." Of course at this period, as in fact at all times during the pictorial, envelopes of the opposite sections will be found used by their opponents, who have evidently become possessed of them by the fortunes of war. Of this class an exceedingly interesting specimen recently came into my possession, where an envelope bearing Davis' physiognomy had come into the hands of the Unionists and been surcharged "The greatest traitor of them all" in bold black caps.

As the iron-iron-like bands of fate slowly began compressing the confederacy, the poverty of the country is well illustrated by the "covers" we find used. Odd envelopes were carefully taken apart, turned and again put together and made a second time to do duty. Envelopes made from wall paper are not infrequently met with. Books were robbed of their fly-leaves, in fact stray paper of every kind has been utilized. Among other envelopes I recently met with one made from a copy of "general orders."

In the last few months of the war the means of postal communications were well nigh destroyed, and the few envelopes met with are sorry specimens indeed, in fact envelopes used as high as three times may be found. The names being scratched and rewritten so that the entire face of the envelope was practically illegible, and the back utilized for the address. These envelopes are really very rare and very, very seldom met with.

STAMP DEALERS' DIRECTORY

A two or three-line advertisement under this heading \$5.00 per year, payable in advance. Extra lines \$1.50 each.

BENSON, W. M. C. 303 Victoria St., London, Canada. Foreign exchange desired. Send 100 or more stamps of your country and receive same number of Canada and U. S. Fine approval sheets at 40% discount. Reference required. (59)

BOYD, L. B. 469 Colborne St., London, Canada. Foreign correspondence solicited. Send 50 or 100 stamps of your country and receive same number of Canadian. (52)