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"1901:
J
Soott's 60th Catalorue with 100 var 58 c Album for dup holds 2048 stamps 19830 c 300 varieties stamps, no Canada 50 , Try our approval sheets, they are as good the other fellows. A reference required.
\#S zARNDT \& CO., 332 Park Ave.,

# Your Ad. 

Should be in our next No. It will pay you 1 inch 40c. 2 in. 70c. 3 in. $\$ 1.00$. Half page $\$ 1.50$. One page ( 12 in. ) $\$ 2.00$. 121 inch ads. or

## 62 inch ads. or

43 inch ads. or $2 \frac{1}{2}$ page ads. For \$2.00. Cash in advance. at above rates.

STARNAMAN BROS $;$ BERLIN; ONT.

Look At These Bargains.
5 var. Mexico 5c. 25 var foreign used 5 c 20 var South America 10c 5 var Central America 5 c 100 var foreign mounted $10 c$
25 var foreign unused 100
$4 \mathrm{c}, 8 \mathrm{c}, 10 \mathrm{c} 1893$ Columbian 10 c .
6 var Mexico 1874 cat 45c l(ic:
Chas. Manchester, Ean Claire, Wice.

## BARGAINS in U. 5.

Cat. My pricf.
1851 12c strip of 4

- $\$ 7.00$ \$. 2.25

1855 3c outer line mint state 12.50 4.2";
18615 c olive yel. correct shade
torn, but neatly repaired 12.50
13.00

Postuge due, 30 c brown 1.00 . 50
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Agriculture } 10 \mathrm{c}, \text { slightly damaged } \\ \text { but nice looking copy }\end{array} \quad 6.00 & 2.00\end{array}$
$\$ 10.001898$ Rev uncut, fair copy . 90
$\$ 20.001898$ " " fair copy 2.75 These, are samples, let me send you a selection $50 \%$. Kvery one ordering from nbove or sending for app selection will receive free if requested 2 U . S. cat at 40 c .

## We want your subscription

> AND ARE WILLING TO MAKE ANY REASONABLE OFFER TO ${ }^{\infty}$ SECURE IT $:: ~:: ~:: ~$ : $:$ :

For 25c we will enter your subscription for one year and give you your choice of any one of the following premiums.
(A) The Premium Budget advertised on page 7.
(B) 2000 "Perfect" Hingr hatter hiages made.
(C) An unused 8c Canada Jubilee stamp.
(D) 100 different foreigr. . . . avo it condition.
(E) 20 back numbers ofi^.........mer. (י?niled with next issue).

For. 650 we give the Advocate one year and Scott's 1901 catalogue pestpaid.
U. S. or CANADIAN 1 and 2c STAMPS ACCEPTED

## Starnaman Brothers.

## WRENTED

Five minutes of your time to read this ad also some of your spare cash for the bargains advertised here.

## PACKETS.

The Ontario oontains 10 var Ont law stamps cat over \$1.50 guaranteed only 20c

The Quebec nontains 10 var Que law stamps guaranteed to cat about $\$ 2$ only 25 c

The A i cok contains 20 var Can Revs. also Man. law stamps worth $\$ 2.50$ only 30c Bine stampalbum to hold 500 stamps 7e S.t V. S. doci rers 08 sat to 51,12 var 7 c $1 i$ set 4 U. S. doe revs' $98 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ to $\mathrm{S}_{1} 12$ " 50 c C?M, ?amk mote fine only Ge 3 sat Lahman '97, 4 var " Sc 1 " " 9 var " 20c 1 Guntemala 1886 le to 25 c 7 var " 15 c

SPECIAL Toanyone buying $\$ 1.00$ worth att one time from this ad we will give free 1 inch ad in the Advocate free also 1 inch free to list person answering this ad.

## Gotswold Stamp Co., Box C, Cotswold, Ont


$100,0002 \mathrm{c}$ purple, 3 c maple and fig. and 1 and $2 c$ the lot $\$ 32,00$ expressage extra. Fine mixture.
W. R: ADAMS 3 TORONTO, ONT,

## First Appearance.

No. 2100 diff stamps from 100 different countries
$\$ 1 .{ }^{-}$
No. 3
$10: 0$ different stamps for only $\mathbf{\$ 3 . 6 8}$. No. 415 diff stamps from G. Britain . 12 No. 5 contains 20 varieties Quebec law stamps cat over $\$ 2.00$ for only . 50 Canada
$1867-78 \frac{1}{5} \mathrm{c}$ to 15 inclusive emp. 1.85
$1892-9550 \mathrm{c}$ blue, 20 c red, 15 c grey .30
Free to all those sending for our approval sheets and enclosing 7 one cent stamps we will give a beautiful collection of stamps mounted in a little album, something that will surprixe you. None only those who send reference need apply.

Send for Price List which is free. Telephone Stamp Co., Waterford, Ont.

## Bargains

## Great Bargains.

 My 20th Century Packets. is money well invested and they can't be beat by anybody. We have only 100, and will go for $\$ 1.00$ each.REMEMBER-No two packets and no two stamps alike. All different made up from a 3300 collection. We guarantee every stamp and no complete sets will be broken. Every packet guaranteed to cat. $\$ 2.50$ and up. Many stamps cat $\$ 1, \$ 2$ and $\$ 3$ are going in these packets, so don't delay. State what country you prefer and get first choice. Buy one and you will send again.
Address all orders to


A Bargain. Philatelic Chronicle 1 year for 2īc. Phil. West 1 year for 20 en Every joth urcer fur the P. W. gets a sab to tho Philatelie Alvuate 1 year and the one writing the best hand before March 15 th prots Sontt's (joth cat free, providing I get at least 20 orders for it.
Everect Tate, Middeton, Anna Co., N. S.


解 good team is
givergy and the

## Fondatrlic mavocate

| I inch in both papers |  |  | 40 c . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | " " | " | 75 c. |
| $\pm \mathrm{arco}$ | " | " | 1.00. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | " | 1.50. |
| 1 " | " " | " | 2.50 |

giving a circulation of 0 orer 4.000 monthly.
Where cin you equal this offer?
1 year's sulscription to both papers 250 Address either

Starnaman Bros.,
Box 104, Berlin,

Ont.
or
Findlay I. Weaver, Boz 494, Berlin, Ont.

## Earn Pocket Money.

Send two cent stamped envelope for particulars. I send 20 different stamps with my reply. It's easy. Write now.

## Your name in directory 5 cents.

Herbert F. Butler, NEWTON CENTER, MASS

## Watches given away

 abor, $-\ldots 1$. Frec to our agents handling our anc upp sheets and packets. No betto: :" A ...srica at the price. Send for full patcausams and our 30 page price list.
$S \because^{?}$ ? ${ }^{s} 25 \mathrm{c}$ in silver for our special prue packet and see what you will get.

If you cannot make $\$ 1.00$ out of our surprise packet we will refund money and give 100 var choice stumps for your trouble. or

## ATLAS STAMP AMP POBLSHIIIG CO., London, Bnt., Canada.

SALE ONE EUNDRED MITLTONS A YEAB. R:PANS THE WGMDERFUL MEDIGINE. They relieve Distress from Dyspepsin, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating: are a perfect remedy for Dizziness. Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Tasto in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They Regulate the Bowels. They Cure Sick Headache. A Single One Gives Relief.


A case of bad health that $R \cdot I \cdot P \cdot \Lambda \cdot N \cdot S$ will not bene. fit. $\mathrm{R} \cdot 1 \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{S}, 10$ for 5 cents,
to sell a low be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low-priced medicine at a moderate profit.

Chey banish pain and prolong ilie.
One gives relief. Accent no Eubstituto.
Note the word R•T•P•A•N on the packet.
Send 5 cents to Ripans Chernical Co. No. 10 Spruce
8t., New Yorts, for 10 samples and 1.000 testimonial.

## EXCHAMCE

Wili give 50 varieties of U. S. postage only, no cut cards, envelopes, or revenues. Catalogue value about $\$ 1.00$ will exchange for 35 varieties from any other country.

Hiram E. Tuttle,
1017 frese str.,
OSAGE, TOWA.

WANTED Canadian stamps all issues, sead on approval with lowest cash price. Jubilee issue prefered reference given if wanted.
Address
 \& \& As Buch as 75 per cent off, ot $*$
An opportunity seldom offered. We place all Linds of stamps on app sheets: thus each customer receives some rare stamps not on $50 \tilde{x}$ sheets. Our dis. are $25,50,66{ }_{3}^{2}$ and $75 \%$. May we send you a general assortment on approval? Quick sales, small profits Standard Stamp \& Coin Co., Springfield, Ohio

## THE FRHUD REPORTER

Now running in the New York Plilatelist gives the names of all the latest "dead heats." The N. Y. Philatelist is the offioial journal of the Sons of Philatelia and the Empire State Philatelic Society. It is the best advertising medium published at popular ad rates. Has the largest circulation among the monthly papers. Subscriptions 250 per annum. Its reading matter is always up to the minute.
No free copies "Fre list is ontirely suspended."

The NEW YORK PHILATELIST,
106 East inth St., New York City.
The N. Y. P. is now in its fifth year.
A. Herbst, Editor and Publisher.

## AGENTS WANTED

To soll stampe from our approval shects at $50 \%$. We are breaking up a number of collections of from 1000 to 2500 var. State your specialty. Reference required. Printed matter rrase TELAPHONE STAMP CO.,
Waterford,
ON's.
Scott's Int. Album 1901 Edition.
Bound in boards $\$ 2.00$
Bound in cloth, gilt, $\quad 3.00$
1000 grocal $1:$ rice with each order. rurbage extría.
Order from $\cdots$ rid save duty charges. Ghas. Bailey, 85 Euclid Ave. Torento. Ont. Befer \%u che first 10 applying for - furensog $50 \%$ app sheets or books who states size of collection will be given a fine Liberisn stamp. To the next la stamp cat. at least 2c. Write to day. The one beving the most before Mar 1, 1901, will recive a stamp cataloguing 60 c
Eureka Stamp Co., 509 Eranklin, Des M oines, Ia

## FOR SALE <br> ONECNTNDMTN

712p. No. 9 Scott's $\mathbf{5 9 t h}$
Fine Specimen Price $\$ 10$.
J. A. ROY, 329 GERMANIA AVE.
D. P.A.425. SHENECTADY, N, A $A$

## Accounts For Sale

H. M, Lesh. 4918 Champlain Ave, Chicago $\$ 20.16$. Geo. W. Smith, 106 Reade St., N. Y. City \$34.09. Geo. C West, Aurora, Ill. $\$ 5.37$. W. Peter, Lisle, Ontario 80c. Have registered receipts in the first 2 cases Glad to hear from other dealers they have fuiled to settle with. A. R. BUTLER, 8 \& ESTS.3 WASHINGTON, D, C.

## FREE: FREE FREE!

A fine set of UNUSED Mexican stamps to all applicants for our fine sheets at $50 \%$. 500 rar $\$ 2.00$

500 mixed 20 c
H.J. CRAFI, Dept. A,

6020 Princeton Ave., Chicagro, Ill.

## TAKE A LOOK

at the following snaps. They are worth investigating.


Stamp Tongs Finest, nickel-plated, steel tongs on the market.
Price 35c each.
Perforation Gauge Difference in a stamp's perforation often means a difference; of several dollars in the value. Model gauges on finestinheavy.twhiten card board (8 ply check) price 10c each, 10 for $60 \mathrm{c}, 100-\$ 4.00$


STA MPS 80 different, genuinowith SMAMPS ulhum, only 8 cts. 1000 dif. ©!. Now 1901 LISi FREE. WE BUY OLD sTamips. New lllustrated luaying list, 10c Hencmand stame Co., St. Louis. Mo.
Dealers If you want to buy 50.100 . $200-300$ variety packets continentals. Mixtures, cheap sets or anything wholesale Write the Marks Stamp Co, Toronto, Ont, for quotations They are cheapest in America 54

## Our Grand

## Premium Budget.

The grandest premium ever offered.
We will send The Advocate one year and the complete budget postpaid for only

## 25 cents (silver or stamps)

Not 25c for each article mentioned, but 25 c dor the whole list.

Each budget contains.
21 popular songs, words and music.
23 portraits of Presidents of the U. S.
25 portraits of famous actresses
62 Tricks in parlor magic.
56 amusing experiments.
64 puzı!es.
20 Illustrated rebuses.
101 conundrums.
62 parlor games.
Several hundred jokes and witty sayings.
100 money making secrets.
100 cooking recipes.
22 toilet recipes.
200 selections for autograph album.
10 Model love letters.
Palmistry.
Dictionary of dreams.
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Charm for healing diseases.
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Magic age table.
17 complete stories.
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ORDER NOW. The supply is limited.
STARNAMAN BROS., Berlin, Ont.

## 45 cents

Send the above amount for $\Omega 1$ inch advertisement in both the Advncate and the Jubilee Philatelist.

## 35 cents

Secures a yeur's subscription to both Journals.

Unused Americen and Canadian stamps taken in payment. ii

## The JUBILEE PHIIATFLIST Box 416, Smiths Falls, Ont.

## For One Cent <br> and 2 c for postage

I will send 100 well mixell postage stamps circulars, sumples, etc. Send postage for ench lot.
GEO. E. MUELLER, BERLIN, ONT.

## For Collectors.


West Indies 50 " 75
British Colonies 40 " . 25
Coin Catalogue, 48 pages . 05
Canada Rev. Catalogue, Adams . 10 " " " Ketcheson . 25 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Revenue Album . 65
1000 Canada . 18
1000 Foreign . 18
1000 " about 80 var. 30
Stamp Hinges, English, $2 \overline{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{c}$ and .10
" " French 07
Stamp Albums from 10c to $\quad 3.50$
Japanese booklet of stamps .10
U. S. illustrated half tone plates, rare . 50

10 S . African .10
4 Labuan Jubilee . 25
2 Triangular Liberia . 15
WM.R. ADAMS,
TORONTO,

## CAMERA FREE!

Not quite, but almost. A $\$ 2.50$ Camera and full outfit, worth at least $\$ 1.00$ additional for only 75 c postpaid. We have 3,000 on hand and must sell them at once.

## Electric Top,

runs by its own electricity, worth 50c, FREE. Send 10 c to pry postage and pacling. Big List of Novelties Free.

## St. Louis Novelty Co., 924 Burlington Bldg.,

St. Lonis, Missouri.

## Selling Out

a fine stock of stamps at very lowest price No. 1. 20 different stamps Barbados, Br. Guiana, Grenada, St. Lucia, Leeward Islands, etc. for only

12c.
No. 2. contains 50 var of such stamps as Mexico, Jamaica, Canada, C. of G. H, Barbados and a few fine stamps for only 19 c .
No. 3. contains many of the above but also has some Trinidad, Natal, Japan, ete. another fine bargain for only 23c.

No. 4. The three above sets Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for only
Hinges 1000 Sc, $\quad 500032 \mathrm{c}, \quad 10,00060 \mathrm{c}$ Thos. L. Hosmer, 34157 St. Des Moines, lowa.


Use "Perfect" Hinges $(1000$ for 10 c .) Pricen given are postpaid. They are positiviely the Best made 3000 for $250 . \quad 10,000 \quad 65 \mathrm{c}$ 5000 for $40 \mathrm{c} . \quad 25,0001.60$ 100,000 only $\$ 5.50$
Staraman Bros. Berlih,

## 5 for 1.

## I am closing out my

 Stock of Stamps.Send me any amount from 10 cup , and I will send you a selection of stamps all diffcrent and cataloguing $\delta$ times the amount you remit. The largor your remittance the better your stamps.

50 varieties 10 c per 10 packs.
$100 \quad " \quad 25 \mathrm{c}$ per 10 "
Canadian collectors please send currency. Not Canadian stamps.

Contains the following 1, 2,3, Old issue. 1, 2, 3, 5 Maple leaf, $\frac{3}{2} \cdot 1-2 \cdot 3-5 \cdot 2$ Numoral, 2 black on 3 Nuneral, ditto maple leaf, 2 maps green \& lavender, 1 green postcard, 1 red ditto, 3 Jubilee, cut $s q$. onv $2 c$, also to each purchaser a foreign stamp cat not less than $4 c$ and further to introduce my goods I will give each patron a $4 \times 5$ photo Rocky Mountain seenery or Indian Chief Seguinabia 105 years old. Also list of photographs of our wonderfal western country, St . Iawronce to Pacific. Silver or abampa Postage 2c SId. 1. Wood,
3 Lemoine Terrace. Winnipeg, Man

##  MY 10th STSLE. What will you give?

Offers will be received for these stamps until FEBRURPY 25th. Best Cash Offer Received Before That Date 7akss 7 h? ip.

Lot No. Fore!gn Stamps, etc.

1. 15 Jamaica, lp, 1500 Llandovery Fialls
2. 1000 different stimpss, on sheets.
3. 6 stamps on corer (I Cim. surch. letter card, 2 Nfld le, 2 Nfid 2c, 1 U.S. env. je blue, Plimpton issue unused.)
4. 5 Newfl unused 5 e (Duke of York)
5. 13 different Russia.
6. 20 different Jumanese stamps mounted.
7. 500 different stiamys on sineets.
S. (6 enlarged fuc-simile ©c Caza. Imperial.
8. 50 Cam. Bill stamps 3, 6, 9c as:orted.
9. 100 different föreign stamps.
10. 1.50 " "
11. 300 " " "
12. 23 " Porto Rico, unused
13. 21 " mused stampı.
14. 2 arp. l;ooks, 112 stimps, value $\mathbf{S i n} .03$.
15. 3.3 cut sq. reg. envelope 3 N N. S. Wales
16. 20 If Tasmania error of color o: $\overline{5}$ different colors of paper,
17. 35 Ip und 35 Ip Queenshind.
18. 15 cut $s c_{1}$ reg. envolope 4 p N. S. Wales
19. $75 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ blwuk Now Zeuland.

## CANADA Stamps, used.

21. 100 3c Jublee
22. 20 8c four maple leaf
23. 25 5c " " "

Used Canada (continued).

## 34. $2 \overline{5}$ 5c before Jubilee

25. $25 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ numer:als.

26. $250 \% \mathrm{c}$ numerals, red
27. $255 \mathrm{c} / 1$ blue
28. $100 \%$ " purple
29. 100 le green mumerals
31.100 se red
30. $1003 \mathrm{3c}$ red four leaf
31. 50 2 c on 3 e numerals
32. 100 2e on 3c "

All stamps in lots 1 to 34 inclusive are ussd unless otherwise staterl

Unused シtarnps.
35. 1 U. S. 1579, le bluc, and 1 2ic Mexican earelope surcharge.l "Mabilitarlo"
36. Se Camadia Jubilee
37. (ic $n$ four mapl: iat.
38. nairse" " " "
39. pair $\overline{\text { Ex C Canada Jubilee }}$
40. 10 zc on 3 c Cataada surcharge + !eaf.
41. $102 \mathrm{c} 0: 3 \mathrm{a}$ " " nameral
42. U. S. carrent issue 9 le with plate no. $984,956,992,993,995,1001,100.5,1006$ 1007, and 62 c nos. S08, s09, S14, S16, 842, S78. Face value 2tc.

Postage to be paid by purchaser. Those who are successful will be notifie 1 and stanps will be sent as soon as remittance is received. Or if a deposit of half the amount of your offer is sent the stamps will be sent at close of sule or deposit returned if unsuccessful.
le or $2 s$ unused U. S. or Canada stamps taken in payment.
I have no atamps for sale except those I advertise.

## MARY E. BIEH, WATERLOO, ONT., CAN. 




## All Postfree. Price List Free.

## Wm. R. Adams,

 Stamp Depot.
## Toronto, <br> Ontario

解感free to overy applicant for our fine approval sheots at $50 \%$ commission.
SPECIAL. Set of 4 Mexico, catalog value $\$ 2.35$ duice $\$ 1.00$ postfrec. Perfect hinges 10c per 100, 3000 for sizc.
J. \& F, KREISSL, in2 4 So. Robey St., CHICAGO, ILIL.
GUAM $\begin{aligned} & \text { re, } 2 c \text { O. G. unused fine } \\ & \text { Two varieties, a bargain }\end{aligned}$ 6c * 1900 North Borneo, 4 c 'imonkey"' . 05
*2900 Labuan 2c "starg" 5c "Peacock". 08
*1900 French Congo 1-2.4-5-10-15c . 14

* 1900 Swiss Jub 5, 10, 25c new design .13
U. S. 50c Omaha

Harion Sidan Co * Unused. Postage Extra
OHIO.

## Beautiful Photographs

of Southern California (Orango ranch, Santa Barbara Mission, Ojai Valley, Conons Mountains, Valleys, etc.)

Only 10 c Each, 3 for 25c postpaid.
J. M. Chaudler;.'M Morthoff, Callf.

## Fittention!

Australian issues past and present, in lots of 10, 25 and 100 in exchange for Nowfuundlind, Nova Scotia, S. America.
$23 \%$ discount off Scoit's prices. Send along a good selection and receive mine, Fair dealing. ALIRRED VAIBANCKE, Beechworth. Victoria. Australas.

## ALL FOR 10 CENTS:

## 50 fine Trabing Stimps

Five fine banik sheets, printed .0:5
Ono packige Omega hinges . 05
50 good mixed foreign
.25
10 fine unosed stamps, rare . 25
All, post paip, for only 10c. lotal. .S.
Big Price lint free for the anling.
E. J. Boyer, 536 W. 6: St. C!icago, In.
 lopes (address below) and I will semd you four beantiful photogrables of Califormia that retall:: 14 ionts (arh Other mintinar wanted on amme basis of exchange. Send Simples. James M. Clamdler, Nordhoff, Ventma Co., Califormia Surprise Stanpy Packet.

Send us 2je in silver and ac postige, and reccive our grand Christmats Surpriso plat consisting of varicty packets, app. sheets. hinges, cards and fine packet of novelties, duplicates, etc. worth $\$ 1.00$.

Another Special Buryañ
25 entire posteards, all different, vecd and uansed, from many countries only 250., postpaid. Gmand siock of Cianda Revenues. Ageuts wanted.

30 PAGE LIST FREN.
ATLAS STAMP AND PUBLIS:ING CO: LONDON, ONTARIO GANADA
Be Independent. Start a mail order business at home. We show you how. American Novelty Co., 524 S. Robey, Chicago, I!1
Send a 2c stamp for 2.5 varicties of good stamps and our price list. TUNNRE CITX STAMP AND COIN CO..

## WANTED. Canadian.

We are aluays in the merket for the par chase of old Canadians, Beavers, ic Pinks 1868 issine, $1870-82,1893,1597$ Juhitecs, Maps, Surcharges, Numerals, Maple Leaves all values and in any gatatity.

Write us to-day, we will pay the highest possible prices. Spot carli or first class wholesale or retail exch:nge.

Reference, any well known dealer in Camada or United states. 54

> Marks Stamps Cut, $169=57$ Hcant St

T0MOMKに,

and destiny, scientificaliy :and
 ogy. The Seicmec or th. Stitus.
T. lie comvinced send äc for at tial renting, with yourname aldeens, sex, yen?,
 sible, am? pl:ce where you were born. $O$

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 Scientific American Astrologer 161 liaslit:gtan St., Hoboken, N. J.
## 

If you wish to receive all that you pay for-and good value at thatwhy you should place your sulscrip tion with the Era, When jou take a weekly stamp paper: you certainly camnot afford to collect, stamps without it.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES.
THE WEEKLY PHILATELIC ERA.
502-506 Cougress St., Portland, Me.

## Back Numbers OF

This paper.
For $\stackrel{0}{ } \mathrm{e}$ we will send
25 different back numbers
If there are any nu:nbers you specially desire let as know and we will send them if in stock.

Or we will give 2.5 diff. back numbers for 6Oc worth of stamps (our selection) from your sheets.
atalapers will be mailed with our next issue. If wanted at once add 10 c for postage.

STARNAMAN BROS., BOX 104, BERLIN, ONT.

## An English Offer.

For 36 c we will forward for the next 12 months
The British Colonia! and Philatelic Advertiser.
and any of the following premiums.

1. 2 blade Sheffield pocket knife value 36c
2. 50 "British Flar" approval sheets ruled to hold 60 stamps
.30c
3. A sth page ad 1 insertion . 75
4. The British: Colonial Directory of about 5000 collectors and dealers

36
Premiums monthly. Official organ of 9 societies.

## W, E, BARKER,

Hillsbro, Sheffield, England, MENIBER D. P.A.
Sheets of stamps sent on approval. Philatelic Journals wanted.

## FREE! FREE!

My new 16 page price list and an anused stamp from Tunis given free to every purchaser of anything advertised in this column. Newfoundland.

1887 le green - - - . 02
" 2c orange, fish - - . . 04
${ }^{7}$ 3c umber brown - - - . 03
$1895 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ black unused - - - . 02
${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 3e slate - - - . . 03
1897 2c Jubilee unnused - - . 06
" 3c Jubile - - . . . 02
1899 2c orange unused - - . 06
Straits Settlements.
1894-91 5c blue - . - . . 02
" 10c slate . . . . 03
" 240 green - - . . 05
" 32 c vermilion - - . .0.3
1892 lc on 8c orange unused - . 03
Porto Rico.
1881-98 12 var unused cat 29c . 10
Victoria.
1881-1900 10 var including postage
due, new issue, ete.
10c

## Japan

16 var including 1 yen, new issues etc price only 12

Scarce stamps.
U. S. 186920 horseman - - . 08
U. S. 1873 30c Cont Print. - . 25

Cook Islands ' 93 le brown unused only .le
Confederate States 2c red - - . is
Now So. Wales'89 8d lyre bird . 10

## Cheap Sets.

11 var Japan - - - . 05
4 " Persia - - - - . $0 \bar{i}$

4 " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Turkey - . - . 03
Bolivia 1894 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c - . 06
Now Zealand 98 f., 1, 2 d . - . 06
New Zealand $1900 \frac{1}{2}, 1,2 \mathrm{~d}$ - . . 06
LEOM V. CASS, MCGraw, N. I

## 1901 PRICE LIST

OF

## Postage Stamps of all Countries for Collectors, Collectors' Supplies. Etc.

## FOR SALE BY <br> 

## Approval Sheet Agents Wanted.

## 40 per cent commission from latest catalogue prices paid on all sales.

I want onorgetic boys and girls, and advance ${ }^{2}$ 'ooile tors as well, in all parts of the United States and Canada, to act as my agents and sell stamps from my approval sheets at above commission. All my approval sheets are $40 \%$ sheets, unless it be a few sheets made per special request of soms adrancel collector. My sheets aro cloan and contain an excellent variety of stamps and you will be able to always make good sales from any selection you have from me.
Write today for a trial selection if you have not aiready done so, enclosing good referances, and I will give with evory remittance of $\$ 1.00$ or over from the sheets, a packet of 200 varieties of stamps free, and 100 varieties with every remittance of $\$ .50$ from the above sheets.

## INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMI FOR 1901.

This album contains spaces for, all adbesive stamps issnert up to July 1st, 1900, and the general make up of the album resembles the 1899 edision in every particular, except that the envelopes and wrappers of the United States aro found in a special addendum at the back, together with the telegraph and revenue stamps.

The paper and typographical appearance of the album is superior to anything gotten out by the publishers in recent years, every plate being entirely new and fully revised and corrected. The prices and styles are as follows:

> Printed on both sides of the paper. Postfree.

No. 1. Bound in boards, hulf cloth........................ $\$ 1.50$.
No. 2. Bound th eloth, gilt, with plain cover $\cdots \cdots$........ 2.50 .
No. 3. Bound ia cloth, gilt, with blank pages for future issues 3.50.

## A. A. VAN WIE'S PRICE LIST CONTINUED.

## SCOTT'S BEST ALBUM. 1900 EDITION.

If a cheaper album than the above is wanted this is just the thing. The following are some of its grood points.
(1) It is printed on better paper thanany other cheap album published anywhero in the world.
(2) It is printed in the highest style of the art.
(3) It contains spaces for all regular government postago stamps issued up to date of publication.
(4) Includes the new issues for all the U. S. Colonies, war revenues up to and includ$i_{n g}$ the $\$ 1000$, last issue of Canada, Netherlands, Venezuela, New Foundland Brazil, \&e.
(5) Best, strongest, cheapest and easiest understood of any album published, being printed from same plates as the twenty-dollar book.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PRICES: No. } 1 \text { Bound in boards, half cloth. . . . . . } \$ 1.00 \\
& \text { No. } 2 \text { Bound in full cloth, gilt. . . . . . . } \$ 2.00
\end{aligned}
$$

## IMPERIAL ALBUM. Forirth Ediさion.

I ako carry in stock the Imperial lostage Stamp Album which is as good an allom as there is published for the money, and many collectors just begiming to collect, buy to start with. It is designed to hold from 3000 to 4000 stamps. The prices and styles are as follows:

> No. 1 Bound in boards, half cloth . . . . . . . . . . S . 25 No. 2 Bound in cloth. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

## 60th or 1901 Edition of

## STANDARD OOSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

There is a store of information in this catalogue for the collector and as a guide for the beginner or advanced collector, there is no better similar work published. The price is certainly nominal, considering the actual value of the work. In its general make up it corresponds exactly with the last edition of this work, the only change being in the addition of new issues and newly discovered varieties, as well as the correction of prices, which are NET, bringing them up to the present provailing standards. The enumera. tion established last year, with but few excoptions, has boen maintained. All stamps are finely illustrated and the work contains over 600 pages.

$$
\text { Price Post free............... \$. } 58
$$

## A. A. VAN WIE'S PRIOE LIST CONTINUED. SET5.

The folloring line of sets all centain only good specimens and will give you the value of your money every time. There are no daplicates in any one set.

| No. | 1. 10 |  | United States | \$ . 05 | No. 14. 20 |  | Canada | \$. 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $n$ | 2. 20 | " | " | . 10 | " 15. 10 | " | Chili | . 05 |
| " | 3. 30 | " | " | . 25 | " 16. 10 | " | Col. Republic | . 10 |
| $n$ | 4. 40 | " | " | . 40 | " 17. 10 | / | Cuba | . 12 |
| " | 5. 50 | " | " | . 45 | . 18. 10 | " | France | . 05 |
| " | 6. 60 | " | " | . 55 | " 19. 10 | " | Germany | . 05 |
| " | 7. 70 | " | " | . 75 | " 20. 10 | " | Great Britain | . 08 |
| " | 8. 10 | " | Arg. Republic | . 08 | " 21. 6 | " | Guatemula | . 07 |
| " | 9. 15 | " | " " | .15 | " 29. 10 | " | Italy | . 03 |
| " | 10. 12 | " | Austria | . 05 | " 23. 7 | " | Japan | . 03 |
| " | 11. 10 | " | Belgium | . 05 | " 24. 12 | " | Mexico | . 10 |
| " | 12. 15 | " | Brazil | . 20 | " 25. 10 | " | Netherlands | . 07 |
| " | 13. 10 | " | Canada | . 08 | " 26.7 | " | Peru | . 10 |

## FINE PACKETS OF STAMPS.

The following line of packets are put up under my own supervision and contain no rubbish of auy lind. Jour money back if not satisfied. Order by number.

Cheap Variety Packeto.

| 1. 50 varieties | .05 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. 100 | $\prime \prime$ | .08 |
| 3. 200 | $" \prime$ | .20 |
| 4. 300 | $\prime \prime$ | .00 |
| 5. 400 | $\prime \prime$ | 1.00 |
| 6. 500 | $" \prime$ | 1.25 |

Packet No. 7. 1000 varietics $\$ 4.00$
This packet contains 1000 varieties of stamps from all parts of the world and many desirable stamps will be found in it. The packet will catalogue at from $\$ 20.00$ to $\$ 25.00$. For a short time I will throw in 1000 Best Stamp Hinges free with each.

Packet No. 8. 2000 varieties $\$ 20.00$.
This packet coutains many desirable stamps from all parts of the world. Every stamp issuing country is represented in it. It contains no rubbish of any kind, such as envelopes or revenue stampe, nor does it contain any United States stamps.
Packet No. 9. 800 mixed etamps $\$ \mathbf{1 6}$.
This packet contains 500 mixed foreign stamps, not more than 28 of a kind and is reelly worth three or four times price meked.

Packet No. 10. 1000 mixed stamps $\$ \mathbf{\$ 5}$
This packet contains 1000 mixed stamps from many countries and does not contain more than 40 of any one kind. There are about 80 varieties in each packet.
Packet No. 11. 1000 mixed stamps $\$ .40$
This packet contains 1000 unixed stamps of a better grade than the above and does not contain over 25 of any one kind. There are over 100 varieties in this packet. Packet No. 12. 1000 mixed stamps $\$ 1.50$

This packet contains a mixture of stamps from such countries as Argentine Republic, Brazil, Camada, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, also a few United States cataloguing above two cents. This packet will catalogue at least $\$ 15.00$., and is a bargain.
Packet No. 13. 50 var United States 35c
This packet contains 50 varieties of stampe from the United States only.
Packet No. 14. 50 var Bo. America 45 c.
This packet contains 50 varieties stamps
from Bouth America only. .
Packet No. 15. 50 var. Africa, ete., b0c
This packet contains 50 varieties stamps from Afriea, Asia, and the West Indies ouly.

## A. A. VAN WIE'S PRICE LIST OONTINUED. <br> BLANK APPROVAL SHEETS.

Made of the same paper that my approval sheets are made of which I send out to my arents, with blank space left at the top for printing or stumping your name and address. The sheets have spaces to lood 25 stamps. PRICES, 12 sheets for 10 c . 30 sheets for $15 \mathrm{c}, 50$ shects for $20 \mathrm{c}, 100$ sheets for 30c. Special prices on large orders.

## DIE CUT GUMIIED HINGES.

For mounting in your album or on sheets. I am very particular in selecting my hinges, and only the very hest paper known for the purpose is used in their manufacture The hinges are the sume as those I use for my approval sheets. Some of the points in their favor are :

Gummed with the BEST gum, pure and without flavoring or acid.
Has the BES'T sticking qualities but will peel in the BEST manner when you wish.
Made of tho BEST onion skin paper in the BEST shape and size, cut with a die end sold at the BEST prices.

PRICES POS'TPAID.
500 for 6 c. 1000 for 10 c . 3000 for 9.5 c . 10,000 for 60 c .

## I BUY STAMPS

I am always in the market to buy any good stamps or collections of same. If you have a collection for sale, send it to me on approval and I will quote you my highest price. If you have stamps of any kind or quantity to offer, send me a sample of each kind mounted on a piece of paper so that I can quote my price under the stamps, and enclose two cents for return postage, such samples will be at once returned with my quotations on same. Please state whether cash or stamps in exchange is desired. I do not issue any buying list at present.

Orders for any goods from this list must, in all cases, be accompanied by the cash in full. All orders are accepted, no matter how small.

200 varieties of stamps given free with every remittance of $\$ 1.00$ or over for goods from this list.

## ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

## A. A. VanWie,

# 20th Century Number The Philatelic Advocate. 

A MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

## The Letter with the

## Foreign Stamp.

## What Happens to it on a TransAtlantic Liner.

BY SPECLAL PERMISSION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

IIMAGINE working twelve hours every day flipping lettere into cases of pigeon holes at the rate of 1,270 an hour with the unstable deck of a rolling steamship for a floor, and keeping this up six and seven days at a stretch. That's what the sixteen muil clerks comprising the United States Sea Post Service do for a living month in and month out.

Moreover, they have to work in what is practically an elevator shaft three stories high and fifteen feet square. Ventilation is supplied by blowers way down in the hold of the ship, which force the air up and out of the portholes on the third storey, or attic floor, of the floating post office. Elec. tric lights gleam night and day in every nook and corner of this elevator shaft, for it is hard enough to decipher many of the addresses on the foreign mail matter even in the light of years of experience and a luminous imagination, mach less in a dismal cabin "tween deeks.

The Sea Post Service, now in its tenth year, has proved such an advantage in expediting the foreign mails that the Post Office Department is contemplating the establishment of finating post offices on two more Atlantic steamship lines. Already five Hamburg-American, four North German Lloyd and three American liners are equipped with postal facilities, and the Cunarders and White Star ships are expected to be the next to carry expert sorters and address readers. In the winter season the Alaerican and North German Lloyd liners carry two mail clerks apiece. The men eat at the first cabin table or in the officers' mess, but room on a transatlantic liner is so much needed for high priced passenger and freight traffic that the allowance for the sea postal employes is rather grudgingly allotted.

Usually they are given a small room below the berth deck, lighted and ventilated by a couple of portholes, with low cailings and narrow berths. In this "attic" or sky parlor, as the clerks call it, the -eparation racks are placed. These resemble Brobdingnagian pigeon cotes. Each compartment is labelled "New York," "Boston," "Ohio," "Japan," \&c., when the vessel is bound thither, and "Hamburg," "Berlin," "London," "Norway-Sweden," "Russia," \&c., when bound for Europe.

On one side of the room is a "separation tahle" on which registered packages are sorted, a pair of small scales for weighing them and stamps for marking supplementary mail

One deck below, reached by a narrow companion way, are the newspaper racks, great iron gridirons, with big yawning canvas sacks suspended beneath. Into these pouches the third and fourth chass mail tatter is thrown with marvellous precision and rapidity. On the bulkhead wal! a railroad map is placed to guide the sorter if he is a bit uncertain where a particular package is to be thrown.
A trap door in the floor leads to the cellar of the floating post office, one deck lower. Here the bags of mail are first deposited when the ship leaves port. As fast as a dozen or so are emptied by men at the separation table and distributed in the cases another bunch is hauled up. Thus, hour after hour, in fair weather and foul, in summer and winter, the men who eam their bread and butter be facilitating the exchange of news, of business matters and messages of love or other expressions of the human emotions, toil and toil and toil.

When the Kaiser Friedrich was in port Mr. J. F. Burke, one of the original half do\%en postal clerks assigned to the Sea Post Service at its inception in 1S91, told something about the work he and his colleagues do. He said:-"we are like the farmers' wives. Our worl is never done. Still, the position of clerk in the ocean steamship mail service, or as it is usually called, in the sea post, is much sought after by employes of the postal system, because in this branch of the service we have a few days each month in Europe to travel, to
see sights or for quiet rest. The government maintains the sea post to assist the New York post oflice and to facilitate the despatch of mails transported on the fast American, North German Lloyd and Ham-burg-American ships. Here they are opened and distributed, and as only a small portion goes to the general l'ost Office a steamer may bring in between 500 and 600 bags of mail at any time, and no extra help be required in the Post Office to promptly and properly despatch both this and the regular domestic postal matter.
"Directly from the ship on its arrival at Quarantine a bag is sent to each station of the New York Post Office containing the proper mail for that section of the city, while the mail for all the States and larger cities is assort ed and delivered in the quickest and most practical manner-both letters and papers. A separation is made of Califormia, Texas and New York State mail, and registered mater is dealt with.
"The sea post constitutes an international exchange and distril.uting post office. On the Gierman ships where the German goveriment sends a post secretair and a schaffner, mails going to the Fatherland are treated the same as thase on the way to America. Hamburg city leing separated on the Hamburg-American liners. The German and American clerks co-operate in the work, and each man is accountable to his own government for the completing in distribution of mails going to that country to which the clerk belongs. Technically the American clerk is in charge going to Germany and the post secretair is responsible going the other way, in compliance with the international law, but this does not interfere with the responsibility for the completion of the work.
"On the American line ships practicully the same service is maintained by two Americuns on each ship, but no distributing is done going east. Under the terms of the subsidy which the American line receives one man must be carried. The work has so grown that extra compensation is allowed for another man's board. Clerks sailing from New York are not restricted to particul:r ships or lines.
A seat post clerk occupies a peculiar position in the fact that he is both postmaster and clerk, now perhaps distributing papers and now studying the meaning of some postal law on which he must decide. He eats beside millionares in the first saloon ; he assists sailors throw bags of mail to their places, he figures until his registry account balances, while his technical work consists of the rapid and accurate opening and distribution of letters, papers or registered matter. A seat post clerk's work is similar to that performed by different men in the following distinct departments of the New York Post Oltice:-Receiving foreign mails, despatching mails (foreign and domestic); distributing letters for America, distributing papers for America, assorting New York city letters and papers, handling registered mails."
"How much actual work is done on a trip?"
"Mr. Charles Butler, who sails on the Kaiser Wilhelm, has made up a table which show's that for the first five months of 1899 on the German ships going east an average of 58,368 letters, 220 sacks $o_{f}$ papers, and 847 registered articles were handled by four men, or an individual average of 14,592 letters, 50 -odd sacks of papers and 212 registered articles. In the same period the average mail worked on
the western voyage of the American liners in 17 trips was 92,400 letters, 72 sacks of papers, and 582 registered articles per man."
"Do you have any chance to mingle with the passengers or enjay the trip 'iuring your leisure?"
"No. Enforced idleness on ship is rare and no pleasure anyhow, especially after the novelty wears away. As a rule we prefer to work, for we camnot sleep because of the change in time, and we sulfer all the more when we must work hard on the return voyage the next week.:"
"It must be a very monotonons as well as a struiningroccupation, then?"
"It is, particularly in rough weather, when it is hard enough for passengers to keep their feet, let alone sorting letters on the jump, but there are amusiag things, too. Many of the letters from abroad are addressed ludicrously. For instance you ean't help smiling when you run across a postal card addressed:-

IPWICH AND FELD,
Boots and Shoes Carefully
Repaired on Short Notice.
1,401 Simith Ar,
Springfield, Ohio.
U. S. A. Amerika.
"The writer evideutly thinks the whole letter heading he received from Americi: is the proper address of his correspondent and gravely writes it all out. The puasie pictures, as we call the illegible and o ${ }^{3} \mathrm{a}$ cipherable mail matter, often contain material for jests, but there isn't much time for fun when a ton or so of mail is awaiting separation and your ship is nearing port. It is a case of hustle all the time in sea post service, just as in the railway. mail system.'

## TheJunior Dealer.

by arthur r. magill.

To collectors in general and more especially the younger members of the fraternity chere seems to be a great desire to enter into business as a stamp dealer.

The writer is at a loss to know from what source this desire arises, but would suggest that perhaps it is started by the collector acting as agent for some dealer who marks his stamps so that he can allow the collector a discount on what he sells or takes himself; another thing which tends to make the desire stronger is the fact that many oollectors have a number of duplicates which to them seem valuable enough to sell and make a handsome profit but are more apt to be a very unsaleable class of stamps which they have obtained in cheap packages, etc.

Again the general philatelic public have little or no idea of how dealers obtain their stamps and what a large stock of stamps is necessary in order to earry on a first class business.
In starting in business, the would be dealor, generally, goes to work and secures some blank approval sheets on which he mounts his duplicates. Next he has a stock of letter paper and envelopes printed and inserts a small advertisement in some paper.

All this has cost him something and as he has no experience in advertising, his advertisement generally finds its way into a paper that has low rates and claims an -normous circulation.

Then too he may not understand the proper writing of an advertisement and the result is that he receives few, if any, answers.

One of the hardest things which the new dealer has to contend with is the fraud. There is a certain class of frauds who make it their business to keep watch for the new dealers. These fellows are smart enough to know that the dealers have very little chance to make trouble for them and they know enough to keep away from large and established dealers and to prey only upon those who they know are inexperienced. Beside they know thet the older dealern are careful and can sometimes read between the lines of the letters of applications for stampe.

Now let us suppose that the new dealer has got far enough along to find that his stock is running low and he at once begins to look around for means of replenishing it, and generally finds numerous advertisements in the papers offering "Dealers' stocks" at prices which make them look tempting. The result generally is that he sends for one and in many cases is disappointed. The reason for this is very simple, it is simply that if there was any great demand for the stamps of which these stocks consist, the dealers would not be slow in selling them out at retail, thus it will be readily seen these atocks must contain what the dealer could not dispose of himself.

Another thing that causes trouble for the new dealer is the fact that his custom. ers soon begin to call for special stamps which they desire in order to complete sets, etc., and which he has not got, as he must purchase them from another dealer he has to put the price higher and. and soon he finds that his customers have left him because he could not supply their wants, or because they found that it was cheaper to patronize the larger dealers and
get their stamps first hand.
Large dealers generally obtain thoir stamps directly from the country in which they are issued and used, the most oommon plan being to exohange with various doalers in various countries, they sending the stamps of their country and you sending those of yours so that each of you have been able to get desirable stamps in exchange for those which have cost you little or nothing.
This buanch of the stamp business can not be built up in a day and so you see the new dealer soon feels the effect of having to pay the dealers prices a very little below retail.
Now I have told you of some of the troubles which the new dealer has to contend with I will give you an idea of what he might have done. First of all he would have joined a "good" Philatelic Association. Care must be taken in the selection as there are many associations which it would be of no use to join.

Noxt he should send to the exchange department and obtain blank book: and fill them with the best stamps that he has on hand.

When this is done he should return thom to the superintendent who will circulate them among the members who have sont in books; at the same time sending books of the other members to the collector who is allowed to take the same value from them as has been taken from his book loss a small fee for expenses.

Thus he disposes of his duplicates and increases his collection at a very small cost. . Of course he does not have the excitement of dealing in stampe, but he would soon have found that that was more of a burdea than a pleasure.

And now I would say to the readers that if they take a bit of advice that is good, they will leave stamp dealing alone, and be content to increase their collections by exchangihg and not go chasing after that pot of gold which is supposed to lie at the other end of the raiabow of the stamp busines.

## A Few Minor Varisties.

 BY EDGAR S. BRIGATMAN.Before I enter upon any discussion of my subject, I would like to make'a brief reference to an article of mine which appeared in the now defunct Buckeye Philatelist wherein I made a comment on an apparen. tly, inexplicable surcharge on the one anna, 1881-82 stamp of India. Miss Swift hau very kindly informed me that it is a device similar to the perforated initials on Engliah stamps, employed by large mercantile houses, to prevent their clerks using the stamps belonging to the firm for private correspondence.

Quite often I run across some "lapsi naturee," while looking over odd lots of duplicates. and I will give a partial list of my recent finds of nncatalogued minor vareties which it han been my good fortune to find. The first of which I will speak is from Porto Rico, the one-half $m$. de p. rose of the 1862 issue. In my specimen of the stamp, the " $m$ " and " I " of "Mila" are both defective; about one-third of the "I's is gone and a fraction of the " $M$ " is miss. ing, and between the two letters, though touching noither, is an oval spot of color, three quarters of a millimetre long, by one quarter wide.

It may be of some interest to the reader to learn how I obtained possossion of the
next variety that I shall describe. A few days since, a little gir! accosted me, asking if I would buy any stamps from her. $\mathrm{Of}^{\mathrm{f}}$ course I would if they were worth it, and so out comes her album which I looked through. As is usual in such cases, the market value of the lot was possibly fifteen cents, but, since she pleaded so hard, I bought a few. After she had left, I examined the collection and found a ten ore, Norway of the 1S83-S4 issue which is lifferent from the crdinary. In the " 10 " after "Postfrim," the " 0 " in the common type is broad, comparatively, at the top and bottom. In the variety it is much more narrow. This variety is hard to describe, but when once seen it is readily recognizedThe only stamp, which I have as yet seen, bearing this peculiarity, is of a dull red color.
While the next stamps I will treat, are not stricily minor varieties, they are so closely allied to them as to merit consideration in this article. A beginner and often a more experienced collector, is easily led into thinking that he has an albino of the envelopes of some countries, when he really has not. In my collection, there are several siamps which have been taken, by my friends, for genuine albinos, but which are not the real thing. The Mexican envelopes of 187483 are of this sort. It happens thus: when a stamp of this country was embossed on an envelope, the design struck through both layers of the envelope so that there would be an impression of the design, of course without ink, on the inside of the envelope. Then it would be a very easy matter for some evildisposed person to cut this out square, and palm it off as an albino. One of this pature from Mexico can be detected as fol-
lows : in a rea' albino, the stamp would be on very smooti-surfaced paper; on the other the paper is rough and very distinctly laid. This may be understood when it is remembered that the outside of an envelope must be written on, while the inside is of inferior quality. Look at both sides of a Mexican envelope of the issue of 157483 and my meauing will be better illus. trated than it could be by words. Another country which offers a like opportunity for fake albinos is Wurtemberg.

As a last variety for this time, I will mention the stamp of a country which has aforetime behaved quite well, and has been almost free of "minors" but has now fallen from its high estate. The offender is St . Vincent, the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp of the 1883 -ss issue. In the " S " in " St " the top is usually curved, but in the variety $I$ found, it was straight.

## Trials of a Manuscript.

DY PAUY, PASTNOR.
A drawer in the author's table was opened, and a manuscript came tumbling in. It was a dirty travel-stained manuscript, frayed at the edges, and full of pin holes.
"Well, you look as though you had had a pretty hard time of it!" exclaimed a clean, fresh manuscript, which lay, all unfolded, near the dirty intruder.
"Dear me, I should say so !"' sighed the travelled manuscript. 'I have had no rest, night or day, for the past six months. I must have travelled at least ten thousand miles, and I have been handled by as many as forty or fifty different pairs of hands Oh ! I do hope I can rest a littlo while now." .
"Rest!" exclaimed the fresh manuscript. "Why I should just enjoy traveling uround the country as you have bcen doing. What a sp!endid time you must have had! And now you are glad to be stuffed into this Gark, close.smelling old drawer.' '
"Yes, I am !" cried the returned manuscript, curling up gratefully in a corner. "And you will be, too, when you have gone through what I have. Never mind ! Your turn will come pretty soon. I see the drawer is getting cmpty:"
"Oh ! - hope I shall soon have the chance to see the world," exclaimed the fresh manuscript, "Tell me what I must go through with, anci what I shall see, if you are not too tired."
"W'ell, in the first place," said the re turned manusoript, "you won't see much of anything. You will be taken out of the drawer, your back will be broken in two places, you will be doubled up as I am, with a hateful, sticky stamp over your face, and stuffed into a tight envelope, which will be sealed, so that you can get neither air nor light. Then your destination will be written on the envelope, and you will be dropped into a dark iron box on a lamp post. By and by the mail collector, will come along, unlock the box and take you out. lou may get a glimpse of sunlight through your envelope as you pass from the letter box to the carrier's pouch, but soon you will be in utter darkness again, crowded with several hundred other letters into so small a space that you will ache all over. The karmith, too, will begin to affect the gum on the stamp so that it will stick to your face in the most exasperating manner, and you cm't shake it off.' '
"What is the stamp for anyway?' asked the unsophisticated manuscript curiously. It had never been out of the drawer in its life you see.
"Oh! that is to bring you back ngain if you aren't wanted," answered the other. "Lake everybody else that travels, you must have the means with you for getting home agrain, you know.'
'And suppose you don't have to come home? Suppose the editor wants youwhat becomes of the stamp then?"
"The editor tikes it. Every editor of any importance has a large number of detached stamps in his possession, so that, the post office people say, he fays very little revenue to Uncle Sam for postal privilegres. But a certain portion of the stamp remains with you always, as you can see by looking at my fice. Onc editor spent fifteen minutes trying to tike a stamp away from me, although he knew that i would have to come home argain, but he succeeded in getting oniy a little corner off. Finally he doulled me up wrong side out, and sent me back just as I was. That was the time I got so dirty.
" But I must not go ahead so fast. I was just telling you how you were to be started out in the world. The mail carrrier will take you in his pouch to the post office, and there you will go into the hands of the mailing clerk. A most dreadful experience will then happen to you. All of a sudden, when you are least expecting it, you will receive a stinging blow, the scar of which you will probably carry through life. If you look at my back closely you will see several of these cruel marks. The blow is given by a steel machine, and is called 'post-mark-' ing.' A round dic with letters and
figures on it stamps your envelope with the name of the place from which you start, and the exact time and date of your departure. Once in a great while, I have heard, it is possible to read this impression, but generally it is illegible and is only intended to amuse the mailing clerk and torture you. Before you have recovered from the pain and shock of this blow, you are sent flying through the air into a compartment where you have a little time to nurse your wounds before you go into the mail-bag. The mail-bag is a great leather affair, that holds more than a hushel of letters, and is closed and locked tightly before leaving the postoffice, so that, as far as seeing the world is concerned, you might as well be lying pencefully at home in this dark drawer.
"Pretty soon the mail-bag is tossed into a waggon, and you are rattled aray to the mail.car. Iou get fairly started, and are enjoying the motion as much as jour sore back will permit, when the bag is opened, and you feel yourself grasped and hurled through the air again into a compartment in the side of the car. Then you are rudely stuffed into another mailbag, and here you stay until you reach your journey's end in the city to which you are directed. Then you are given to a mail carrier, who hurries you off with a lot of other letters, just as heary and possibly unerp9id, as you are, to the editor's sanctum.
" Now there is a difference in editors. If you are sent to the editor of a prominent magazine, you will be treated in the following manner: The editor will open you and glance hurriedly at the saperscripsion of your author. Ho will then torn you immediately inte a largo basket and
others after you. When the basket is full it will be removed into another room, where a busy young fellow, surrounded on every hand by pens, ink, paper and envelopes, will rapidly tear off the accompanying stamp, and stuff each manuscript into an envelope. In each envelope he will also put a beautifully worded imitation type-writer circular, stating so politely that you aren't wanted, and couldn't possibly be wanted. Then he will address you to your unfortunate author.
"But if you should happen to be sent to a daily or weekly publication, the editor will probably read you, or at least enaugh of you to know whether you suit his purposes or not. If he does not want you, he will scribble a word or two with a blue peneil on an old scrap of paper'Declined with thanks,' or 'Too long, or 'Overcrowded,' and send you on your way again. If he does want you, as I have said, he will pocket your traveling companion and impale you heartlessly on a long spize of steel. This is called 'putting a manuscript on file,' but it is said to be worse than putting you on hot coals. Fortunately, I have never suffered this infliction myself.
"When you come home for the first time, your author is generally very much disappointed, and feels a little hard toward you. You can see it in his eye. But if he is an old hand at the business he transfers you immediately to 2 now envelope and addresses you to some other editor and away you go, to endure the camo tortures over again. So it goes, timeaftor time. During all those trips your feelings will be most eruelly outraged. Some editors will laugh you in the face. Others will toss you from them so contemptu-
ously that you will skim half across the floor. Others will take note of your frayed condition and certain ear-marks on your pages, and exclaim, 'sha!' as though they were very knowing and you very simple and contemptible. If it should happen that for any reason you were not accompanied by a stamp, you would be almost certain of being immediately destroyed, for there is nothing an editor déspises like a manuscript which is not adorned with a vignette of the Father of bis Country. You may be sure that you will be roughly handled under any circumstances. You are nothing but a sort of beggar at the best. The editor did not invite you to come, and he would have preferred, undoubtedly, to have you stay at home. You are trespassing on his good nature all the time, and can't help feeling it. Of course it isn't your fault that you came. Yoa couldn't help yourself, and yet you have all the uncomfortable experiences to bear while your author sits at home and busies his brain over another unfortunate creation. Don't you begin to wish you had not been born a manuscript, my friend?"
"Not a bit of it" exclaimed the sanguine young manuscript. "I am just aching to see these curious creatures you call editors. I flatter myself I shall make a more favorable impression.'

Just then the drawer opened, and the author took out the freshly written manuscript. "Good-bye?" it cried, exultingly. "You won't see me again."
. "Good-bye," rustled the frayed old manuscript. "If you aren't back in two weeks I'll eat my heading."-Arthutr's Home Mragazine.

## United States

## Adhesive Postago Stamps.

BY ARTHUR R. BUTLER.

When the collector of United States issues glances over the pages of his album there are a number of questions suggested by certuin of the stamps, the necessity at one time for a 7 cent value, the reason why the newspaper and periodical leaves are so blank, and various other matters. The reports of the Postoffice Department and other offieial documents contains a number of items and figures which cannot appear in the standard catalogue for lack of space. The catalogue can be but an outline of the various issues, the official reports contain the information, but it is buried in annual volumes of 700 pages each from 1847 to the present time: "replies to correspondents" give it in a scattered form, but the cost of trouble and referring to it are considerable. The magnificent monographs on United States issues are beyond the reach of the majority of collectors. Probably, as these reports are open to anyone choosing to take the time to consult them, all the points mentioned in the following article have been given at one time and another, but the collecting them in one flace may be of interest to at least the beginner, if not to the more advanced collector.

Prior to July l, 1894, the stamps were printed by various private companies under four-year contracts, the National, Continental and American Companies doing most of the work. The endeavor of each company to keep its work distinct from the work of the others and the necessary re-engraving of plates caused the bewildering series of stamps from 1870 to 1879,
which are almost impossible to tell until comparison with a known specimen has been made. The three varieties of paper in this issue cause trouble, also. More or less friction had occurred with these private companies, and in 1894 the Postmaster General accepted the bid of the Bucau of Engraving and Printing under the Treasury Department. For ten years before a bid from this Burenu had been submitted, always at a lower rate than those of the private companies, but for some reason, possibly financial, it had not been considered. The saving under this contract with the Bureau during the first four years was about $\$ 275.000$, and at the end of that period the contract was renewed. It now seems likely that Uncle Sam will print his stamps, as he does his money without help from outside parties. Under this system the stamps are issued direct to the postmasters throughout the country from the Bureau, and a consequent safety ensues not possible under the old system. During the year ended June 30, 1900, the issues were as follows :-

Ordinary postage stamps $3,95 \mathrm{~S}, 143,660$ valued at $\$ 75,625,739$. Stamp Books $2,263,040$ valued at $\$ 330,648$. Special Delivery stamps $6,940,650$ valued at $\$ 694,065$ Postage Due stamps $20,969,410$ valued at $\$ 531,265$.

While catalogues have evolved almost numberless varieties from the straight issues, the department ignores all these and gives in its list only the authorized issues, and nothing appears about the issues for postal purposes that is not fully covered in the catalogue until the issue of 1870 . At this time the changes in the rates of postage, both domentic and thoso set by the U. P. U. convention at Borne necessi-
tated several changes in the stamps. The 7 cent stamp was issued in March 1871 to meet the demand occasioned by a reduced rate of foreign postage under the postal treaty with the North German Coafederation. The 5 cent Taylor was issued for the new letter rate of postage under the U. P. U. convention of 1874 , and this reduction of foreign rates rendered the 7, 12 and 24 cent values unnesessary, and they were discontinued. In 1893 the registry fee was reduced from 10 to 8 cents and on March 21 of that.year an 8 cent stamp of the 1890 design was put out, and on March 1 the same value for the Columbian series. In 1894 when the Bureau began the printing of stamps, the 50 and 90 cent values were dropped and 30 and 100 cent values were started.

There have been three departures from the regular series of adhesive stamps, in 1869, 1893 (Columbian) and 1898 (Omaha or Trans-Mississippi). The 1869 issue was a radical departure from anything previ. ously issued, and has never been imitated since, in shape, size, coloring or design, the number issued of each denomination were lc....24,988,100, 12c....4,088,875

2c...114,058,000 15c....2,360,740
3с...530,346.800 240......414,325
6c......6,363,700 30c......513,180
100.....5,770,130 90c.......77,650

The Columbian series of 1893 was issued partly to commemorate the discovery of America and partly as a speculation on the part of the then Postmaster-General who believed that colleotors would buy the stamps in such amounta as to net the department a handsome profit. They were placed on sale January 1, 1893 and issued until 1898 and some offices still have a sup. ply, though they are supposed to have
been called in. The over issue of the stamps rather defeated the object of the Department, collectors could get plenty of used stamps and did not take the unused ones. The number issued was

| lc......449,195,550 | B0c........ 243,750 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2c....1,464,588,750 | \$1..........55,050 |
| 3c.......11,501,250 | \$2..........45,550 |
| 4c.......19,181,550 | \$3.......... 27,650 |
| 5c.......35,248,250 | \$4 ......... 26,350 |
| 6c........4,707,550 | \$5........... 27,350 |
| 8c.......10,656,550 |  |
| 10c.......16,516,950 | 2,014,216,300 |
| 15c.... ...1,576,950 | Delivered to |
| 30c......... 617,200 | dept. as proof |

Orange Special Delivery 5,090,500
When the time came for the issuing of the third series of this kind, the government limited the issue to the close of the year 1898 and the Omaba or Trans-Mississippi stamps were of fewer denominations and fewer in number, and command a better price in consequence. The number issued was
lc. .70,993,400
2c.159,720,800
4c...4, 924,500
5c...7,694,1S0
8c. . . $2,927,200$
The coming Buffalo or Pan-American issue will have the denominatious $1,2,4$, 5,8 , and ten cents, and will probably be issued only during 1901.
The Columbian issue replaced the current issue during 1893, while the Omahar and Buffalo stamps are issued concurrently with the current issuo, 80 that the number used is not so greab.
There have been threo material reductions in Domestic postal rates. The first took effect on July l, 1St5. The rates
prior to this time were
"For every letter compnsed of a single sheet of paper conveyed not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents: over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 c : over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles, $12 \frac{1}{3}$ cents: over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles, 183 cents: and for all distances over 400 miles, 25 cents: and for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double these rates, and in proportion for additional pieces of paper." (How about the dealer who sent 1000 mixed continentals for 10 cents?)

At this time the reduction was made to 5 cents for any distance under 300 miles and to 10 cents for any distance over. 300 miles for single letters: additional matter to be charged in proportion.

On March 3, 18 an to take effect July 1, $18 \Xi 1$ rates for single letters were reduced to postage prepaid 3c, collect 5 c , for distances not exeeeding 3000 miles: for any greater distance double these rates.

On October 1, 1883 a uniform rate of 2 cents per ounco for domestic letters was established.
It will be 1 oted that in adjusting the stamps in each case to the new conditions the aim has been to keep the face of Washington on the unit stamp, the one in most common use. Up to 1851 he appears on 5 cent, from 1851 to 1883 on the 3 cent and and since then on the 2 cent of the regular issuc.

There are two classes of stamps the use of which has been wholly abandoned: the official or department stamps, replaced by the so-called "penalty clause" on May l, 1879, for example

Postoffice Department Official Basiness

Penalty for Private Use $\$ 300$.
and the newspaper and periodical stamps.
The official stamps were first issued under an act of Congress of March 1873 when the franking privilege, which had been grossly abused, was curtailed: to the departments on may 24 , for use after July 1 of that ycur. By an act of July 5, 1884 they were, after 11 years use, declared obsolete and the stock in hand destroyed (so the official reports say). However, large numbers of them were kept as surios by clerks in the departments, and even jet large numbers of them are in department files on old envelopes and papers. An old report of the Bureau of Education which came to me wrapped for mailing, contained an envelope for asknowledging its receipt franked with a 3c Interior. The numbers of each denomination issued were:
agriculture.

| 5 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2c. . . . . . . 230,150 | 15c. . . . . . . 54, 5 50 |
| 3c. . . . . . . 435,050 | 24c. . . . . . . 60,255 |
| 6c. . . . . . . . 120,000 | 30c. . . . . . . . 82,265 |
| 100. . . . . . . 95, 296 |  |
| E.E |  |
| c.......... . 6,800 | 6c.......... 5,500 |
| 2c........... 9,100 |  |

3c
23,त̄00
INTERIOR.
1c........ 394, 500 12c......... 359,850
2c....... 1,414,000 15с.........257,100
3с. . . . . . 5,255,300 24c. . . . . . . . 134, 126
6c....... 1,722,600 30c..........138,300

JUSTICE
1c....... 25,000 12c........ 25,800
2c........ 26,900 15с. ... .. 12,800
3c....... 182,000 24c......... 12,800
6c....... 84,000 30c........ 8,600
10c...... $20,500 \quad 90 c . . . .$. . 3,200 Navy.
1c....... 106,800 12c......... 61,300
2c....... 201,300 1ธс......... 37,500
30.... , 580,700 240........ 26,000

6c....... 234,800 300........ 29,600
7c....... 16,000 90c......... 11,270
10 c 55,210

| P. 0. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 c | 1,114,250 | 12c...... . 299,780 |
| 2 c | 894,600 | 15c..... . 109,280 |
| 3c. | 6,479,700 | 24c....... 87,625 |
| 6 c . | 3,306,800 | 30c..... . 133,255 |
| 10 c | 182,450 | 90c....... . 65,200 |
| State. |  |  |
| 1c. | 31,800 | 24c........ 13,800 |
| 2 c . | 41,800 | 30c. . . . . . . 20,100 |
| 3c. | 109,200 | 90c........ 6,043 |
| 6 c . | 82,100 | \$2.......... 3,508 |
| 7 c . | 37,800 | \$5.......... 363 |
| 10 c | 64,900 | \$10......... 363 |
| 12c | 20,800 | \$20......... 363 |
| 15 c . | 22,800 |  |


| treasury |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1c. . . . . . $2,900,000$ | 12c...... 78 |
| 2c.... . $2,485,500$ | 150...... 663,000 |
| 3с. . . . . . $11,250,000$ | 24c...... 100,000 |
| 6c. . . . . . 4, 105,000 | 30c...... 456,590 |
| 7c...... 220,000 | 90c...... 312,500 |
| 10c...... 291,500 |  |
| War |  |
| lc....... 3,391,320 | 12c...... 792,070 |
| 2c....... 1, 867,160 | 15с...... 284,960 |
| 3c. . . . . . 5,393,137 | 24c...... 201,025 |
| 6c. . . . . . 3, 3,584,813 | 30c...... 336,641 |
| 7c....... 55,728 | 90c...... . 48,172 |
| 10c..... 342,152 |  |

They were printed by the Continental and American Companies, and the whole value of those issued is stated as $\$ 8,049$, 609.09. It is curious to note that only $\$ 1800$ worth was issued to the Executive Office during the eleven years, in three lots of $\$ 600$ each, the last lot during the year ending June 30, 1877: no wonder they are rare. It might also be noted that but 363 each of the State Department $\$ 5, \$ 10$ and $\$ 20$ values were put out. The main design was the same as that on the corresponding value of the 1870 issue, except that for the Postoffice Department which, on account of the danger of confusion in postoffices where the ordinary stamps were for sale, the vignette was replaced by heavy numerals of value.

So far as the newspaper and periodical
stamps are concerned, it is difficult to understand who so cumbrous a system as that under which they were used was ever adopted. The object was the propayment of publisher's matter in bulk. In September 1865, three values (5, 10 and 25 cent) were issued, printed by the National Bank Company. These were discontinued in 1869, the law under which they were used having been repealed. In Januai'y 1875, prepayment of postage at pound rates on second class matter went into effect, and a new series of these stamps was designed, the denominations of which are familiar to all collectors. The rates were two cents per pound for newspapers and three cents per pound for periodicals. May 1, 1879 the postage on newspapers and periodicals was made uniform at two cents per pound. July 1, 1885 the rate on second class matter was reduced to one cent per pound. Under the law of 1879 the three cent rate having been discontinued, the 3 and 9 cent stamps were dropped: with the change of 1855 a one cent stamp was issued and the three cent stamp was revived, but the nine cent was not brought out again, and the rarity of this value is thus accounted for. The stamps were to be affixed to the stub of the receipt given by the postmaster to the publisher for the payment made, and sent in to the department as a voucher; at present the stub, with the signature of the publisher, is sent in for comparison, dispensing with the stamp altogether, the public was not supposed to obtain possession of the stamps under any circumstances but they have always been obtainable by collectors-at a price.
They are the only series of stampsissued by the United States that require an explanation of the ceutral design (the Omaha
and Columbian series having labels descriptive of the picture). The 2 to 10 cent val. ues show an emblematic figure of America, from the statue by Crawford on the dome of the Capitol at Washington; 12 to 96 cent, Astraea, the goddess of Justice; \$1.92 and $\$ 3.00$, the goddess of Victory; $\$ 6.00$ the muse of history; $\$ 9$ the goddess of wisdom; $\$ 12$ the goddess of the fireside; $\$ 24$ the goddess of peace; $\$ 36$ an emblematic figure of Commerce; $\$ 48$ the goddess of youth and $\$ 60$ a viguctte of an Indian maiden. The far better custom of giving a portait of a famous American-or, as in the 1809 scries, national emblems-was abandoned on the very stamps which by reason of their size, $15-16$ by $1 \frac{3}{s}$ inches, would have afforded the engraver an opportunity to display his skill in portrait work.
But they are a handsome series of stamps and upon their retirement in sume 1898 the lostmaster-General decided to sell 50,000 set: at $\$ 5$ each as souvenirs for collectors. In making up these sets it was found necessary to reprint the higher values, as of the originals only the following numbers were in suitable condition to send out

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
\$ 5 \text { value....155 } & \$ 50 \ldots 16,245 \\
\$ 10 \text { value.11,640 } & \$ 100 \ldots 7,685
\end{array}
$$

$\$ 20$ value. . 8,780
The reprints can be distinguished by the whiteness of the paper and gum. Up to June 30, 1899, 23,435 of the sets had been sold : statatistics have not been completed showing the sales for the last half of 1899 nor the number turned in by postmasters for destruction since January 1900.

Of all Periodical stamps, exclusive of the 50,000 sets the total value issued was $\$ 44$, $123,016.88$, but their scarcity is due to the prohibition of the llepartment against
their sale to the public.
Postage stamps have occasionally been used to supply a want in the revenue service of the Treasury Department. In 1898 the one and two cent ordinary and the $\$ 5$ periodical were surcharged for Internal Revenue use Under the War Tariff act. Unofficially, many uses have been made of them, for due stamps, revenue stamps, and split as provisional postage stamps of smaller denominations, but these were not specificaily authorized by the department, and were therefore not official though they may have passed muster.

Stamp books, letter sheets, and colonal provisionals are all of too recent issue not to be familiar. It is interesting that the former are a source of direct profit to Uncle Sam, the profit to June 7 th on them was $\$ 15,973.56$, due to the fact that while each book sells for one cent over and above the value of the stamps contained therein, the $\mathrm{r}^{-\quad \text { 'ost lout }!\text { cent to manufacture. }}$

The notes given above answer but a few 6. .... ateresting questions that wise in tha. ind of the collector as he scans his beloved "engravings" but space forbids further discomrse. The Standard Catalog will give the skelcton, the rest can be filled in only by the study of years, as the United States has been and is, one of the most prolific of stamp-issuing countries.

## The Congo Free State and <br> Its Stamps.

by hendy a. Chapman.

Are stamp collectors generally aware of the extent of territory covercl by this dependency of Belgium in Africa? At first thought, it seems almost incredible, but it
is a fart that the Congo Free State is more than three times as large as Texas, covering more space than any four countries of Europe in the aggregate, barring Russia. i. e., over 850,000 square miles.

The Congo Free State comprises most of the basin of the Congo river which is navifor 450 miles. A narrow strip of its territory reaches to the west coast, where a regular steamer service connects it with Europe, and it is included in the Universal Postal Union. The name was given to it in 1885, when it was placed under the sovereignty of King Leopold II, the somewhat unpopular ruler of Belgium, brother of the unfortunate Carlotta, whose husband Maximilian, was deluded into the ideathat he had a cinch on the Mexican Empire, and met an ignominious death. Leopold is also the father of the unfortunate Louise whose husband, Prince Philip of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, brutally whipped her publicly for protesting against his nefarious and licentious methods. Leopold bequeathed all his rights in the Congo Free State to Belgium, and she has the privilege of amexing it in 1901. In the customary routine of events, this may happen next year, when, of course, a new issue of stamps might be brought out as a sort of celebration of the event.

If a person takes up stamp collecting on the specializing plan, country by country, and desires beauty and comparative cheapness at the same time, he might do worse than to commence with this country of the Dark Continent. Barely \$20 suffices to acquire the regular adhesives, which can mostly be obtained in either used or unused condition. The five values of 1886 contain a profile likeness of King Leopold, while those of $188 \%-94$ bear a front view of him
with long black beard. In 1894 six handsome stamps of different designs were brought out in which scenery is a predominant feature, and the elephant and native African are not forgotten. The 5 centime stamp of 1894 (Scott's No. 14), in pale blue and blact: which was changed to red brown and black in 1895, has been classed as about the handsomest stamp of all, but its change this year to the U. P. U. colors (green and black) rather injures its beauty. The 10 centime red brown of 1894 was changed to pale blue and black in 1895 , and this year to the U. P. U. colors (car. mine and black) being a handsome stamp all the time. The 25 centime, yellow orange and black of 1S94, was a beautiful stamp, with its cataract, but is handsomer this year in its change to blue and black. The 50 centime green and black of 1894, I believe has been improved this year, but I have not seen it. The 1 franc lilac and black of 1874 shows the Afrioan elephant apparently charging on a hostile negro who seeks his destruction by means of the assegai. The 5 franc stamp of 1894 comes in carmine and black, and shows the warlike Hottentot (or some other tot) in an airy costume, without even a shirt waist to cover his nakeduess. In 1596 a 15 centime value appeared, i. e. the much talked of "man or monkey" stamp, yellow and black, which although generally conceded to be a man, gave rise to much discussion and the status of the "critter" was never settled very satisfactorily. The 10 centime stamp of 1896, in blue and black, is of a different design than others, "Etat Independent du Congo" appearing in a sort of rainbow arch over a water scene, with the natives propelling a long canoe. In 1898 two high values appeared, the $3 \frac{1}{2}$ franc red
and black, and the 10 franc yellow green and black, both rich in scenery and the latter showing a steam craft of some sort. All these stamps, from 1894 to 1900, are vertical, while the rest are horizontal. The 10 centime of 1895 has been seen with the black center inverted, and is probably uncollectable because scarce.

The postal packet stamps are expensive. They are five in number, all apparently having been originally intended for 5 franc stamps, but changed by surcharging to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ francs. The first, in IS87, shows a profile of the king in red purple. The surcharge is in blue, and varieties have been seen with inverted and double surcharges. Another 5 franc stamp of the same year, appeared in the same color, with the same surcharge, also with an inverted variety, the king's likeness being a front view. In 1888 and 1893 three of these 5 franc stamps appeared with a slightly altered fronl $\therefore_{\text {. }}$. portrait of the king. The first one of 1888 was in violet with a black sumcharge, und this also came with an inverted surchi...e. The same stamp appeared that year surcharged in blue. In 1893 it appeared in gray with black surcharge. If a person doesn't care for the issues bearing the king's "fizog," he can have the handsome scenic issues entire of this country for a $\$ 10$ bill-nearly.

## The Model Collector.

by R. F. WRIGLEY.
To my mind the ideal collector will collect such stamps which prepay postage only. To him labels denoting that document, beer, medicine or tobacco taxes have been paid will have no interest; he will find
no charm in telephone or (elegraph franks, or labels used to seal post office packages.

First, and most important of all, our model will not be a dealer in any sense of the word, but celleat for the pleasure in it only. Of course ho will accumulate duplieates, all collector do, and he will dispose of them by exchanging with other collectors or the use of the exchange departments in his local and national societies, the proper and best outlet for his surplus stamps.

He will, of course, be a member of a couple of good societies, one local and the other national. He will attend all meetings and conventions possible; the good times he will have and make will amply repay him. He will patronize the departments as much as he aan and he will not keep exchange lots several weeks.

He will not be unduly anxious for office, but if so preferred by his fellow members he will in all ways promote the interests of his society, not for private gain or personal vanity but all for the good of his association. He will do all this anyway, but with the larger field of an officer, he will work harder of course.

He will be a subscriber to the best philatelic magazines, all of them that he can afford; in fact, when an interesting idea oscurs to him he will present it as pleasingly as he can to his fellow philatelists. Naturally, he will encourage his younger collecting friends by advice, and a few duplicates placed where they will be appreciated, and will always be ready to give the benefit of his experience and knowledge (for a model collector will have much of the latter) to those less favored.

His standard of ethics will be very high. It seems to require an effort to refrain from "doing" another collector and rejoicing about it afterwards as "good basiness." The true collectors will not cheat-that is the only word for it-young or ignorant collectore do so merely because they do
not know the value of the property.
In the care of his collection our Model , will be extremely carefnl. It will be clean and neatly mounted, preferrably in blank albums.

Lastly be will be charitable to his fellow collectors, have patience with their mistakes and refrain from the backbiting so common in stamp publications and circles.

I will leave him here. I should like to meet a half a dozen such people with all of the above qualities combined, but ss erery person has his own way of believing and acting I fear that I shall be unsuccessful; however, I trust that every one means well in his own way.

## Kisses By Mail.

A young postmaster of a village postoffice was hard at work when a gentle tap was heard upon the door and in stepped a bashful maiden of sixteen, with a money order, which she desired cashed. She handed it to the official with a bashful smile, who after closely examining it, handed her the money it called for. At the same time he asked her if she had read what was written on the margin of the order.
"No, I have not," she replied, "for I can not make it out. Will you please read it for me?"

The young postmaster read as follows: "I send you $\$ 3$ and a dozen kisses."

Glancing at the bashful girl, he said: "Now, I have paid you the money and I suppose you want the kisses."
"Yes," she said, "If he has sent me any kisses I want them too."

It is hardly necessary to say that the rest of the order was promptly paid, undin a scientific manner at that, and eminently satisfactory to the maiden.

After she arrived home she remarked to her mother: "Eh, mothsr, but this postoffice system of ours is a great thing, developing more and more every year, and each new feature added seems to be the best. Jimmy sent me a dozen lisses along with the money order, and the postmaster gave me twenty. It beats the special dolivery syatem all hollow."

## Breaking a 4000 Collection

and the purchasers of these stamps will get the benefit. I am breaking my general collection as I intend to go into specializing extensively. I am sorry to part with it, but it seems that my destiny is with specialists. All stamps are very fine and rare ones as well as commoner ones will go at leas than half catalogue. Tho albums ( 2 fine volumes) will also go. First column gives No. in lot; next cat. val. und last column my price.

| 1. Argentine Republic | 40 | 2.02 | . 95 |  | New Zealand | 28 | 1.78 | . 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Austria \& A. Levant | 86 | 2.62 | 1.25 |  | Nicaragua | 13 | 70 | 30 |
| 3. Lombardy \& Venice | 8 | . 26 | . 12 |  | Norway (fine) | 33 | 1.00 | 50 |
| 4. Bivaria | 36 | 1.12 | . 50 |  | Paraguay | 10 | . 5 5 | 42 |
| 5. Belgium | $\varepsilon 1$ | 4.14 | 2.00 |  | Persia | 10 | . 32 | 15 |
| 6. Bolivia | 17 | . 70 | . 32 |  | Puru | -34 | 2.47 | 1.20 |
| 7. Bosnia | 9 | .25) | . 12 |  | Portugal | 24 | 1.30 | . 65 |
| S. Brazil | 24 | . 94 | . 45 |  | Portugal (India) | 11 | . 34 | 15 |
| 9. Cape of Good Hope | 24 | . 90 | . 13 |  | i'russia | 8 | . 40 | 20 |
| 10. Canada | 45 | 1.62 | . 80 |  | Queensland | 23 | . 75 | . 30 |
| 11. Chili | 23 | . 91 | . 45 |  | Roman States | 4 | . 32 | 15 |
| 12. Columbian Rep. | 17 | 2.66 | 1.30 |  | " " Usetsreprin | t 14 | - | 30 |
| 13. Demmarl | 21 | . 42 | . 20 |  | Ruoumania (fine) | 42 | 1.30 | . 60 |
| 14. Ecuador | 22 | 1.29 | . 60 |  | Samoia | 4 | . 43 | . 20 |
| 15. Egypt | 16 | . 40 | . 19 |  | " set of reprints | 7 | - | . 20 |
| 16. Finland | 13 | . 28 | . 13 |  | Salvador | 10 | . 82 | 40 |
| 17. France (unpaid) | 18 | . 81 | . 40 |  | Servia | 17 | . 62 | . 30 |
| 1S. Ciermany | 50 | 2.16 | 1.05 |  | Suntil African Rep. fine | 30 | 2.82 | 1.50 |
| 19. Great Britain | 86 | 6.41 | 3.20 |  | South Australia | 11 | . 77 | . 35 |
| 20. Creece | 28 | . 77 | . 35 |  | Smain | 53 | 2.48 | 1.20 |
| 21. Honduras env unused | 38 | ¢..... | -' |  | swortroll | 42 | . 98 | . 45 |
| 29. Hungary | 36 | . 97 | . 47 |  | Switzerland | 50 | 226 | 1.13 |
| 23. India proper | 30 | i.., |  |  | '?, | 15 | 1.68 | . 80 |
| 2.4. Italy (almost complete) | 73 | 2.69 | 130 |  | Turkev | 17 | 1.28 | . 60 |
| 2j. Japar | $4!$ |  |  |  | V." ? | 20 | . 77 | . 35 |
| 26. Mexico | 45 | 2.37 | 1.15 | 53. | Victoria | 36 | 3.11 | 1.50 |
| 27. Natal | 9 | . 44 | . 20 | 56. | Wurtemburg | 18 | . 63 | 30 |
| 25. Netherlands (fine) | 42 | 2.80 | 1.40 |  | United States Rev. | 25 | 1.69 | 80 |
| 29. New South Wales | 18 | . 86 | . 40 | Set | Gold Coast 6d is \& 2318 | 854 |  | 40 |

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No. 58 catalogues $\$ 2.71$ My price $\$ .67$

Set Orange River Col $\frac{1}{d}$, 1djand 2d
sur V. R. I. unused
Set British N Borneo '971 to 24e comp. 50
" Nyasss $18952 \frac{1}{2}$ R to 300 R, 12 var. 1.40

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W. R. Adams, Toronto, Canada Who Wants a U. S. Adhesive 1861 - $\overline{1}$ ic rose embossed over the entire stamp. Fine specimens user, price $\$ 10.00$ cash. Also lst issue of Japan 500 m yellow green prico $\$ 7.00$ perfect specimen. Also many other fine U. S. and foroign adhesives from 1850 to 1901. Stamps sold for cash and exchanged at from 25 to $60 \%$ off Scott's 60th cat. Chas. H. Nye. L Box 54 . Cincinnatz, Ohio

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +American Boy | Per line § | . 50 | \$. 46 |
| Forward | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | . 50 | . 46 |
| Golden Days | " | . 75 | . 67 |
| Golden Hours ( 1.1 times) | " " | . 50 | . 45 |
| Star Monthly | " " | . 50 | . 46 |
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| * Adrooate | Per inch | .40 | . 35 |
| *Commercial Mo | " * | . 50 | . 30 |
| * Energy | " | . 25 | . 15 |
| * Bxchango | " | .20 | .15 |
| * Montrexl Phil. | " " | . 0 | . 43 |
| * Phil. Chronicle | " " | 1.00 | 25 |
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In all of the ahove with Commercial aronthly and Exciange. $\mathfrak{z}$ tirres for $\$ 6.00$

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In all the following-Adhesive, Advorate, Allegheny Philntelict, Commercial Monthly, Energy, Exchauge, Montreal Phil. N. i. Phil. Phil Bulletin, Phil Chroniclo. Ferforator, Virginim Phil. sud Iouth's Reaim. Ihia list of thirteen leadiug stamp magaziaes covers the whole plilateicic field of North America. The publisher's rate is about \$8. Uurs is only $\$ 3.25$ per inch. Threo times for $\$ 9.50$ Special rates ou six and Twelre months -Write for them mentioning which combination you desire and eaclostamp. Estimates on any margazine publishod on receipt of stamp.

Cash with order is every case.
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## Bids close Feb＇y 3rd．

＊means unused．Bid Eariy．Fraud bidders published．

24，＊Leiter cards 2c on 3c ..... 5
25．20c red Canad： ..... i）
20．＊id Linglish Army official（ned） ..... 10
27．＊3 Z ..... 100
2s．＊ic Honduras ..... $2:$
29．＊ic N Newfoundland ..... 40
30．2c U．S．Colmmbians ..... 10（0）
31．ご ．＂skuin old ..... 51：0
32．Cape of Goor Hope assd ..... 16：）
33．Natal assl． ..... 10.0
34．Russia fine assorted ..... 100
35．Nev：Ziealand＂ ..... 100
3ti．Sct of 50 var fine dustralia
3．＇． 2 sets 3.7 var time Australia
35． 2 sheets of unused fine foreign ..... 511
3）！． 50 prevforation gauses and mill scales．
40． 10 sheets of used forcign stamps
cat from $2 \overline{5} \mathrm{c}$ to $\overline{7} \overline{5} \mathrm{c}$ per sheet
41． 1000 fine freeirn stimps fine for aj）．
42．2010 l：i arme official stamps
43．15i0）slighty danared foreigu＝tampufor approval sheets

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## Scott＇s 1901 Catalogue 60th Fedition <br> PRICE 5Sc POSTFREE

To every person ordering Scott＇s 60th catalogue from me，I shall give free of oharge， 1 perforation gauge and millimetre s calc．Also a nice set of stamps．

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With our next number, Energy becones one of the best illastrated stamp papers in America. fave you suburibed!


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| 1 page | \$ 2.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
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| 2 | . 15 |

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## F. I. WEAVER, Publisher, <br> Box 49편,

## Evolution of the Dealer.

BY FINDHAY I. WFAVER.
Behold a boy in kuee pants. He becomes a collector through his playmates being collectors. After being shown the folly of amasing vast quantities of one and two cent stamps and calling the aggregation his "collection" he stalts on the right way and collects in a civilized manner. He gets sight of a stamp piper and sees 1000 foreign stamps offered for $18 c$. He decides to invest. Not having the wherewith:al, he sets out on a bone-collecting expedition, and after some exciting times with fierce dogs in back yards, he gets enough bones together to exchange for the amount required to buy the stamps and sets out for the joint of the village "boane-jack." He comes away with the coin jingling merrily in his pocket, finds it very hard to pass the confectionery windows but at length gets home and begins his letter to the de.ler. He draws the letters in each word and sends it away.

The stamps arrive in due time and the lad is all excitement. On finding that the stamps are not all different his ardor is somewhat checked, but he survives the shock and remains true to philatelia.

Next, the dealers instinct touches him. Happy thought! He can take what stamps he needs for his collection and sell the rest for more than he paid for the lot. He acts on this thought and accomplishes his object. This first success leads him on and soon the monetary part of the pursuit eclipses his love for the hobby. He sacrifices his collection to it, and is no longer a stamp collector, but a stamp parasite, While in this stage he does. more harm than good to philately.

This is the dealer so-called, who spreads abroud the common continentals on approval sheets asking ridicuously high prices for them. He finds out that the dealer's path is not all strewn with roses. His customers stay with him loug enough to find out what kind of a dealer he is and then desert him. Soon the whole stamp business becomes nauseous to him. He becomes an outcast and takes his stand with the sneering ones who attempt to make fun of stamp collecting, fail miserably in the attempt and make laughing stocks of themstlves. The erstwhile deciple of philatelia mas remain vutside her gates for years, but eventually his old stamp collecting instiact is awakened. Perchance a commemorative stamp has caused the transformation. He collerts again and is more enthusiastic than ever. Again he becomes a dealer lut this time his mature mind points him the right way to go about establishing a stamp busincss. He goes into it and makes a success of the venture.

No doubt many who have read this call it nonsense, but take a look into the matter for yourself and you wil? be surprised to find how much of the foreroing is true of the average dealer. If the reader is a dealer of the latter variety, he probably has been through the mill and knows all about it.

## United States Minutes.

CONDUCTED In CSQNA.
Those who are railing at the precancelled stamp as a speculative affair, and to be shunned, might turn their attention for a few minutes to the J. Ellwood Lee Co., and its "'stiekers." An advertisement
from the company's "authorized agent" states that there are 6000 sets complete of these stamps, 5 values, all that there will ever be, that the law will be repealed, and that the price from January 1, 1901 is $\$ 1.50$ per set.
The cost of a die at the Treasury Department is about $\$ 100.00,5$ of them total $\$ 500$ : the 6000 sets at 9 cents a set cost the company $\$ 570$. The whole thing therefore stands them in \$1070; and the difference hetween that and 39,000 shows the protit on this private issue $\$ 7,930$.
Two questions are suggested by the above figures, is that firm placing these stamps on its preparations, or is it using the regular private proprietary issue? If the accredited agent and the company make an equal divvy on the $\$ 7930$, what's the use of putting the stamps on preparations, thereby curtailing the sale of the complete sets:
The possible profits of an issue made for collectors only seem so large, that so long as too many firme don't lend themselves to the business the opportunities are great.

But don't talk about speculation, and Scebeeks, and then dishurse for these.
THAT THE War Revenue Tax will probably be rapealed this session so far as regards proprietary proparations does not affect the above item.

DEEW \& Comiany hold two auctions this month, one of United States stamps, a complete collection, in fine condition, and the other foreign, selections from Special Countries.

THE COLLECTION of proofs is a line of itself, and it is not for the specialist in these that $I$ append a few prices that may bs useful. In my own collection, a blank space is not pleasant, but there are bome
stamps that it may be many years before Ifget them, and others that are unattainable. So, these spaces pending the arrival of their rightful occupier, are filled with a proof or a "specimen." The field of proofs is a large one, the field of "specimens" larger and that of "essays" and "attempts" limitless." The prices given below are ones that are pretty sure to be successful in getting card pronfs at auctions in the United States. (India proofs run from three to six times these). Only the more common ones are given. though proofs exist of nearly all the regular and private proprictary issues.

| Issul | Values | No. in set. Price |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 1847 | 5,10 | 2 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| $1851-57$ | 1 to 90 c | 8 | 1.50 |
| $1861-63$ | 1 to 90 c | 10 | 1.50 |
|  | Premier gravures 132 | 2.60 |  |
| 1869 | 1 to 90 c | 10 | 2.00 |
| 1870 | 1 to 90 c | 11 | 1.50 |
| $1882-58$ | $5-2-4-2 \cdot 3-1-4-5-30-90$ | 10 | 1.75 |
| 1890 | 1 to 90 c | 11 | 1.50 |
| 1893 | 1 to $\$ 5$ | 16 | 5.00 |
| 1894 | lc to $\$ 5$ | 13 | 3.25 |

$1898 \quad$ Omahal to \$2 in 2 cols $9 \quad 11.00$ Issue No. in set. Price

| Agriculture | 9 | .99 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Executive | 5 | 1.25 |


| Interior | 10 | 1.50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Justice $\quad 11 \quad 2.00$
Nary 111.25
Postoffice $10 \quad 1.25$

| Sexte | 15 | 4.75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Treasury 111.50
War 111.00

1865 Periodicals 3 1.25
1875 " $24 \quad 6.00$
Sperial Delivery 1885, '88, '93 3 . 50
Unpaid (any set) $\quad 7 \quad 1.25$
Eagle \& Franklin carrier stamps 2 . 75

The grouping in sets seems to be almost invariable, and it is necessary to get the set and trade off the ones not, wanter. Only a few of the many are above noted, but the others are not usually neoded by the stamp collector, as the stamps themselves can be procured. A dealer is now advertising the 'inverted". 156i values in eard proofs blooks of four, but as these are probably a "made-to-order" error and cost about $\$ 50$ jer l or $\$ 200$ per block, they cannot be regarded as elegible 'spacefillers."

PRECANCELLED STAMPS, despite the fact that they are easy to m:mufacture and are really only post marks, are somewhat fascinating, an!l several papersin the United States and quite ia number of collectors give space in their colums and albums, for these "side line" attractions. Several lists have appeared, uotally in the Pithatedic, Bulletin and the Philatelic Chronicle, and the list given below is compiled from these with the adllition of cuite a number of other specimens that have come within the writer's observation. Bar cancellations siving no clue as they do to the city of issue are not noted. The general form of cancellation consists of the name of the city and usually the state, with a bar above and below, placed either vertically or horizontally on the stamp.

| Akron, Ohio | 1898 | 1 cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashland, Ohio | 1898 | 1 |
| Attica, Ind. | 1898 | 1 " |
| Battle Creek, Mich | 1898 | $1 \times$ |
|  | 1885 | 3 |
| Boston, Mass. | 1890 | 1 |
|  | 1895 | 1 " |
| (also inverted) | 1898 | 1 " |
| (Roxbury Cross Sta) | 1893 | 1 " |
| (also inverted) | 1895 | 2 |
|  | 1895 | 3 |
|  | 1895 |  |


|  | 1895 | 5 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 1899 | 5 | $\prime \prime$ |
| Burlington, Vt. | 1887 | 1 | $\prime \prime$ |
| (also with double print) | 1898 | $1 "$ |  |

Chattanooga, Tenn. Circular surcharge

| Fighland Park Sta | 1598 | 1 cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Elmo Station | 1898 | 1 " |
|  | 1895 | 3 " |
| Danbury, Conn | 1898 | 1 " |
| Dayton, Ohio | 1898 | 1 " |
| Decorah, Iowa | 1598 | 1 " |
| Dixon, Ill. | 1898 | 1 " |
| Evansville, Ind | 1898 | 1 " |

also "Evansville, Indiana"
Frauklin Grove, In. 1898
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1898
FIolyoke, Mass. 1898
Indianapolis, Ind. 1898
La Crosse, Wis. 1898
Lincoln, Neb. 1895
a!so wiih blue surcharge 1898
1895
1895
Lowell, Mass. 1898
also error "owell L, Mass 1895
Lym, Mass. 1898
1895
1595
1899
1899
1899
1895
1899
1899
Postage Due 1, 2, 10c 1895
Milwaukee, Wis. 1895 also without upper bar.

1898
1895
1895
1899
Minneapolis, Minn. 1898
also with blue, brown and
diagonally printed surch.
1895
also with diag printed surch.
1895
1889
1899

| Noline, Mll. | 1893 | 1 | " |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895 | 2 | " |
| Sew Maven, Conn. | 1899 | 4 |  |
| Piovidence, R. I, also red surcharge | 1898 | 1 | " |
| Preine, Wis. | 1898 | 1 | " |
|  | 1895 | 2 | " |
|  | 1595 | 3 | " |
|  | 1599 | $\bar{\square}$ |  |
|  | 189.5 | 8 | " |
| Rochester, N. Y | 1598 | 1 |  |
|  | 1895 | 2 | " |
| St. Alluans, V̌t. | 1598 | 1 |  |
| Satut Joseph, Wis. | 1899 | 4 | " |
| St. Patul limn. also blue surcharge also without "Mim" | 1898 | 1 | " |
|  | 1899 | 6 | / |
| Salem, Mass. | Is98 | 1 | " |
|  | 1595 | 3 | " |
| South (lastonbury, Comm | 1508 | 1 |  |
| Titusville, Pa. | 1598 | 1 | " |

The Philatelic West and Camera Neus for November had a "debate" on the question of postmark eollecting; whether all the postmark or only the dater should be saved. All the postmark seems to get the decision, but the exposition and fair cancellations, and in large sities the station name could be added as a further reason for this side of the question. If the dater only is saverl, these are sut off.

A parcels post convention has been concluded with Venezuela.

REPRESENTATIVE PAYNE has introduced a hill in Congress amending the War Revenue Act (by the time this is printed it may be law). Stamp duties are materially reduced on commercial documents, while those on proprietary medicines are taken off entirely, the only charge under Schedule B being on wines.
J. M. BARTELS CO., of Washington, hetd a successful auction in Docember; as it is the first that has been held there for
several yars the interest and attendance was good. Prices ran well, the U. S. Colonials going at especially good figures, over catalogue in several cases. A Porto Rico No 7 unused brought $\$ 6.50$, a record.

## A Stamp's Beauty.

hy E. V. CAMPION.

During the past few years many new postage stamps have been placed before the collector and the majority of them have been so finely engraved as to win has admiration.

Wilhile these stamps reflect credit on the country where they are issued, do they always please the collector? Let us see. Take the young collector, place an approval sheet before him containing some beautifully engraved Central American stamps and ulso some rare United States and Canadian varietics, mark no value on the sheet and notice the stamps he will select. The bright colored stamps fascinate him and they are removed while the rare varieties are left.

Place the same sheet before the experienced collector he has no desire for the showy stamps as his choice will show. These "Seebecks" (as they are called) are striking in appearance and often lure the the young collector into purchasing them, but aside from their outward showing they are worth only a few cents compared with the old issues of other countries.

The one good quality about these Central American stamps is that they can be had cheap, and the experienced collector who invests in them does not grudge the money as they help to fill the blank spaces in his album, aud we often see the foregoing beautiful stamps arranged in a
blank album with such taste as to make them the feature of the collection from an artistic point of view.

I do not contend that all the highly colored stamps are low valued, take the Canadian Jubilecs, the Cabots, and Omahas, which are par-excellence in regard to design, engraving, etc. These are the stamps the collector is sure to invest in. Why? Because they are instructive and have been issued by a Government to celehrate some great event, or in the remembrance of some occurence which has taken place in the past, and the collector who purchases them places them in his album as a souvenir of these events.
In regard to the values of the above stamps, let us take the Canadian Jubilees for instance. They can now be obtained at reasonable prices and the collector is willing to invest in them not only for their beauty, but for the interesting and instructive facts comnected with then. The same can be said about the Omahas and Cabots. Can this be said about the Central American stamps? Look over their history. The most of them are engraved in New York and sold there, hardly any unused specimens were ever in the country they were prepared for.
This is the reason the collector is unwill. ing to collect them and of the numerous complaints lodged ngainst them. So we see that the beautiful stamps are not always the ones that the collector is striv. ing to obtain. His desire is to purchase the old issues which were postally used. Where can we find an experienced collector who will accept an unused stamp of pretty design in preference to an old stamp of the same country? why does he like the old issues? Maybe they are more valuable
some collectors are apt to answer. The true collector never thinks of their value. It is partly because he finds more beauty in the old issues than in the present ones, and another reason is that he wants to learn more about the history of the past and where can he learn better than by the postage stamp:

The old stamps of United States, Canada and other old issues of North America are favorites with the collector and some of them are very beautiful notuithstanding the fact that most of them are printed in one color. Place one of the above varieties along side of the present bright colored stamps. A great contrast is noticed, the latter stamps appear to have a polished appearance while the former with their soft rich colors are by far the more beautiful.

The countries of today are certainly to be complimented upon the magnificent stamps which they are turning out. We find hundreds of tine stamps which help to make the collector's albure a thing of beauty and also a portrait gallery containing photos of the Monarchs and Presidents of the different countries of the world. In the foregoing $I$ have endeavored to give a few facts about "A Stamp"; Beauty" but no doubt there are other reasons for the fact that the collector leans towards the old issues which perhaps could be explained by a more competent person than myself.

## PORTO RICO

## Counterfeits and Reprints of the Sur= charged Issues of 1898.

13Y JOHN N. LUFF.
Philatelists are well aware that, during - the war between this country (U. S.) and

Spain, it was found necessary to issue, in the island of Puerto Rico, provisional stamps for postal and fiscal needs. These were made by surcharging such postage stamp; of obsolete issues as were on hand. For postal purposes the stamps were surcharged in three lines "Habilatado-para -189s y 90 ". For revenue purposes the surcharge was "Tapuesto-de Gunrra" in two lines with, on certain values, an additional line " 2 ctrs." or " 5 ctvs." These reveme stamps were intended to pay a special war tax on letters. This tax was either two or five centavos. When the surcharge was applied to postage stamps of either of these values, the surcharge of two lines was employed. When stamps of other values were to be overprinted, the surcharge bearing the new value in a third line was necessarily used.
The various surcharges were made by means of rubber hand-stamps and the colors were such as are commonly employed for such stamping, vie: purple violet and rose. The "Habilatado" surcharge was at first applied by means of a large stamp that made ten impressions at a time.
Thus we have 10 varietjes of the imprint but the differences are so minute that it is difficult to distinguish them. Subsequently , for convenience, this hand stamp was - cut in two parts and the surcharging done in rows of five. To the use of these large hand stamps is due the fact that the surcharge often appears on the side margins of the sheets and the spaces between the panels of stamps. The "Impuesto" surcharge in two lines was also stamped in rows of ten. I have not been able to detect any marked varieties in this overprint. The companion surcharge, with the now value in a third line, was stamped in rows of five
and the differences between the varieties are very slight.

Ordinarily the "Impuesto do guerra" stamps pay only a fiscal tax and are not recoguized by collectors of postage stamps. But in the case of this particular issue an exception must be made. The reason for this is giveir in the Journal for January 1S09, as follows: "Between the time of the signing of the protocol which ended hostilities, on August 12th, and the final transfer of the island, on October 17th, to the sovereignty of the United States, Porto Rico stamps of all kinds were accepted in full payment of pestage and the sumarges referred to (i. e. the "Impuestos" were included among those so accepted, many of them were used during that period, on letters to all parts of the world, and they must now be recognized as worthy of a place in the stamp collections."

As might be expected, some varieties of these surcharges have proved to be scarce. At the same time there are in certain hands, large stocks of the same values without surcharge. The temptation to convert the one the other is obvious. Recent develop. ments show that the temptation has proved too great for weak human nature to resist.

I was lately shown a quantity of these surcharges but was at once struck by certain peculiarieties. Deciding to investigate them, I consulted Mr. J. M. Andreini, and found that sterling philatelist at work on the samo line. Thereupon we combined our efforts and thus I am enabled to lay before you the following result. There are at this time being offered in the market, by parties in Perto Rico, two lots of stamps bearing fraudulent surcharges. The first lot is not eapecially dangerous to anyone who is at all familair with the genuine stamps or
who uses ordinary care. The second lot is a much more serious affair as it consists of many genuine varieties, mixed with dangerous counterfeits and, what I believe to be, reprints. As the vendor of this lot holds a large quantity of unsurcharged remainders he is able to offer his prochucts in sheets as well as singly.

I shall not attempt to describe minutely the differences between the gemnine and the fraudulent surchareres, as to do so might enable the forgers. to correct their mistakes and make something still more difficult to detect. But I shall describe the counterfeits in a generul way.

The stamps of the first lot are, so far as I have seen, offerel singly, that is lis say, as detached specimens and not in sheets. The majority of them are cancelled. Not only have the surcharges been applied to used stamps, often of impossible dates, but unused stamps have been obliterated with fraudulent postmarks. I base the latter conclusion on the fuct that, in one large selection which I have seen, the cancellations were all of certain dates, many of the stamps retained their gum, and irregularities in the perforation showed them to hate belonged to the same sheets. The readers will remember that gonuinely ca::celled copies of these stamps can only bear dutes from June 8th to October 17th, 1898, inclusive. Many of the surcharges are printed in ink which is too red while others closely resemble the corre.t rose shade. The impression of these surcharges is usually too clear and sharp. The manufacturer has been liberal in providing inverted and doublo surcharges. I have before me the following varieties and think it probable that others exist.

Those marked * have forged cancella-
tions.
"Habilitado para 1898 y 99 "
Red or rose surcharge
" $\frac{1}{2}$ m violet
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$ red brown
1 m violet brown
2 m salmon
4 m blue green
lc claret
2c orange brown
3c dark blue
3c claret brown
4c slate blue
de brown
ic yellow green
50 blue green
5e dark blue

- 6 c violet
${ }^{3} 20 \mathrm{c}$ olive gray
"Impuesto de guerrn"
Red or rose surcharge
*je on trm red brown Purple surcharge
*20 on 2m ycllow green
Violet surcharge
*5c on lm violet brown
As I bave said, the second lot is much more dangerous and is offered under conditions which tend to disurm suspicion. Leaving aside the test for genuineness, which we do not think adiviable to purblish, the surcharges may be clescribed as irregularly placed and often in too bright colors. The latter point is not, however, a cortain test. The forger evidently had no unused stock of the 3c dark blue and therefore selected for his purpose used copies which showed only a small portion of the cancellation mark. But in an'y large lot few tell-tale dates can usually be found. The 5c green has also been decorated with a variety of surcharge
hitherto mknown, viz: "rmpersta-dis (avera-2ce de peso", in three lines of Roman capitals printed in either black or red. This is internal evidence that this variety is entirely fratudulent. In making these articles the collectors of varieties have been remembered, ind inverted, double and sideways surcharges have been provided for their delectation.
The list of these frauds is as follows :
"Habilitado para 1898 y 99"
Rose surcharge.
${ }_{2}^{2} \mathrm{~m}$ violet
2m salmon
3c dark blue
(be orange
Sc rose
tue claret
"Impuesta de guerra De de peso"
Black surcharge
2 c on $\overline{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{blue}$ green
Red surcharge
$2 \in$ on 5 c blue green
The 3 c blue and 8 c rose exist with genuine surcharge and Mr. Andreini has a copy of the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$ violet on which the overprint, though somewhat blurred, appears to answer all tests. I doubt that any others of this list were ever officially and correctly aurcharged.
But the most dangerous items of this lot are, what I believe to be, reprints. In Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for October 25th. 1900, Mr. Andreini states that Mr. Fontanals-the purchaser of the remainders of the surcharged stamps and of the band-stamps by which the work was done-told him that one of the surcharg. ing dies had "unaccountably disappeared."

I have before me certain impressions of the "Impuesto" surcharge in three lines
which, beyond any question, are not originals. The surcharge is identical with the first variety of the row of tive and I behere that to have been the one which was lost or stolen and that these impressions were made foom it. The list is as follows:

Surcharged "Inpuesta de Guerra" and new value

Purple surcharge.
2c on 2 m salmon
Rose surcharge.
je on $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$ red brown
5 c on Im blue
je on 5c yellow green
I have seen undoubted originals of the fc on 2 m salmon but I believe the others of the above list to be ontirely fancy articles. There is, however, a genuine surcharge in violet of 5 c on lm blue.

In viow of these unpleasant discoveries, lam inclined to doubt the genuineness of certain cther varieties of these surcharges which have been chronicled but which I have not seen. If any of my readers can loan me copies of the following the favor will be appreciated.
"Habilitado para 1898 y $99 "$ Rose surcharge.
4 c lilac rose
"Impuesta de Guerra"
Purple surcharge.
2c iliac rose
5 c yellow green
Rose surcharge
2c on 2 m salmon
2c on 5 c yellow green Black Surcharge
2 c on 2 m salmon
3 c on 10 c rose
4 c on 20 c rose
5 c on 5 c blue green.

- American Journal of Philately.


## (The detilatelic Alworate.

With which is consolidated The Phuilatelic ifessenger, i'he Ontario Philatclist, and the Stamp Reporter. Dficial organ Dominion Philatelic Ass'n

Our Motto. "Bis dat qui cito dat."

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If this number appears on your wrapper it signifies that your subscription has expired. Please renew.
We veish our readers
a happy axd prosperous New Century. .

## Editorial Opinions.

Our Fifth Holiday Number.

With this number we present our readers with the fifth Holiday Number of the Advoc.rre. For reasons apparent to all we called it our "20th Century Number." When we look back at our former special numbers, we are not disappointed; true there is a large difference in the number of pages, butat that time we were unable to print any more on account of our printing establishment not heing efual to the oceasion. However, time has changed things, obviously for the better and we hope our readers will be satisfied with sur feeble attempt to celebrate the incoming of a new century.

Since we began publishing our magrazino we have always aimed to better the cause of philately in every respect, our prinmple desire being to bring all the collectors pussible into the ranks of every-day philately. As most persons know, there are a large number of collectors who prefer to remain unknown to the phitatelic: world at large ; so numerous are they, that perhaps, some readers will he astounded to have us dechare tunu wore are moic collectors who
 bers to anv stamp papci -probahly do not know:... fany-man there......to collect publicly. This has been proven conclusively to as time and again, even in our own town we have made the acquaintance of many who we never imagined vere collectnrs. These persons become the most enthusiastic after they once see the actual joys and henefits of philately. If
any of our readers who by chance make the acquaintance of persons who are ignorant concerniug the advaneement of phlately, will hand them an Advocate, do a little talking and use some persuasion, this class of collectors will gradually be brought to the front. It is just possible that there over twenty five collectors of this class, in every town or city of 10,000 or more inhabitints, and if this should prove to be the case, there is a large field open to philatelic publishers and dealers. One way to secure the names of such persons, is by issuing special numbers so attractive in appearance that collectors will show them to their friends and they will at once be interested. If a person is shown a poorly printed, or a very small number of a magarine, it inefficiently shows the true cause and aim of philately. A large and attractive special number of any stamp magazine is sure to add many new recruits to philately.

A little carefulness in linging your stamps, will save many unnecessary words and trouble later on.

We give this paper one year and 2000 "Perfect" Hinges as a premium for only 2.) cents.

The Dominion Philatelic Assooiation is gradually nearing the top of the list of philatelic associations, particulary so far as numerical strength is concerned: and -among the members there is no laxity of enthusiasm. It is evidently the object of the greater part of the members to mak. the D. P. A. the leading society on this continent. The ohoosing of our Quebec president for a second term, has no doubt
incensed the members in the lower province to a high pitch of enthusiusm, and to - make them still more yealous in their desire, the members saw fit to unanimously elect Montreal, Quebec the convention seat for the first year in the century. In spite of the good work there is room for more members, and every one should use the departments as they are solely intended for the use of every member in the association.

If you are looking for an unused 8 cent Canadian Jubilee, don't hesitate, but send - 3 cents for a year's subscription and we send the stamp free.
;
Success, a prominent New York magarine is authority for the statement that George Washington never saw a postage stamp or an envelope.

$$
* \quad * \quad * \quad *
$$

We trust the readers of the Advocitr: will forgive us for the frequent appearance of smail paragraphs extolling the good qualities of this issue. It is with a certain degree of pardonable pride that we do so, for it is not every month, one has the pleasure of secing a respectable sized stamp magazine. It is our ambition to issue a 50 page monthly magarine devoted to philately, but prosent conditions and the support of philatelists does not allow it.

It is easier to make your collecticn neat when you first start, than to change it, afterwards.

A good ad in a good paper is sure to bring golden returns. Did you notice the
ads in this issue? It will pay you to read them if you desire to purchase any good stamps.

It is not an idle boast when we say that wo were the first of the stamp publishers to demand cash in adrance from everybody and abide by our decision. We have tried the plan for over a year and have met with splendid success. True there have been some who felt very indignant at us claiming eash with copy and also declaring that we were the first to question their reliability. To these we would respectfully state that we do not question their financial standing in the least, but we treat all alike, not granting any more concessions to a man who has a large capital than to the man with a small capital. It is not wholly our loss if they do not place their advertisements in the Anvocate. What is their loss is other people's gain, and if they prefer to lose a large amount of trade by refasing to pay cash (or unused current issue 1 and 2 cent Canadian or United States' stamps) it is their lookout. Merely because such and such a publisher allows payment on receipt of bill is no reuson why we should do so. At prese:it we feel comparatively safe in saying that we are the only stamp mag:izine publishers in Camadn or United States who demind and get cash in advance for advertising. Quic: number claim they do so, but when ir temating offer is made by a large and : waable firm to pay on receipt $\&$ marked copy and bill, they succumb to the ineritable, but the $\Delta$ drocate treats all alike, and the sensible doalers and collectors think the better of it for so doing.

If you want one hundred varictivs 0 :
stamps send $2 \overline{5}$ c for a year's subscription and we'll send you the stamps by raturn mail free.

It is possible that some of our readers may get more copies of this number than they need. If you receive more than one and wish to do a good turn for philately, and also for the Advocate, hand it to a friend with an invitation to subscribe. We thank all in advance who do so.

Advertising stamps is vastly different from almost any other class of advertising. It is not always necessary to have a large convincing headline-although it is decidedly better to have one-because earnest stamp collectors begin on the inside cover and read every word to see if there is some particular stamp they desire. They read every ad clear through to the buck cover, for fear there may be something they especially desire-and there usually is. When they find what they want the next thing in mind is the price and condition. But, price first, because, nowadays, above all things a dealer must be very particular to ! we nice clean specimens, no perforations missing, not ton heavily cancelled, no slight tears, etc. If the stamp is not in $\because$ : cia.!ition it is sure to be returued, and justiy so, for is is generally understood ...iat unless otherwise stated, the stamp is $\therefore$ :- soul condition. In the case of the younger collectors replying to ads, they are only following in the footsteps of their elders, the price being their favorite point in view, and packets, not single stamps, their quest.

Some of the members of the D. P. A. aro

they pay their dues they are entitled to a a premium. When a member pays his dues he is entitled to the official organ and all the benefits of the association. Some of the members who wish a premium, send 25 cents with their dues and have the Anocarrs sent to a friend, and the premium to themelves, and it is a good idea. We give any premium advertised on first page.

First impressions are the best. nemember the: when you start, nact '. 'ey and make the size of your ad accordingly.

Philately is certainly progressing very satisfactorily, especially in the last year. Most of the readers of the Aerocate have probably noticed that the penchant of the majurity of daily newspajers is to help anything along which is growing and to push anything down which is failing. The progressing daily new spapers are gradually adding stamp departments to their Saturday or Sunday editions. Most of these are managed by persons who do not know mich about stamps but they soon become interested, and it is therefore an addition to our ranks. People who have collected in years gone by, see these departments; are at once interested, and that old desire to collect is at once awakened and they again spend all they can afford and sometimes more for a desired specimen to fillan cmpty space.

We have taken considerable trouble to make all the advertisements in this issue attractive. Some could not be made so attractive as others, but we assure our readers that there are grod offers in nearly
every ad in this issue. If the ad does not appear worthy of reading you better read it, it may contain some stamp you are looking for.

We invite our readers to peruse the Trade Notes in this issue. They will assist in finding the ads you want.

We have received Scott's 60th satalogue and it is truly worth the price 58 cents. It contains more pages and illustrations than ever and tae price remains the same. The original announcements stated that it would appear Nov. 15th, but it appeared in N. Y. City just before Christmas. Although it may not be true it is surmised that there will be no catalogue issued this year, but whether this will be confirmed is not known. In fact it is quite likely that the Scott Co., do noi know at this eurly date whether a catalogue will be issued in 1901. We offer this paper and the catalog for only 65 cents postfree, or the catalogue alone 5Sc post free. We have completed arrangements whereby our customers in the United States can secure catalogues from us without paying duty. Canadians also receive it duty free.

## The D. P. A. How to use it.

 For Members and Non Members.It is impossible to collect stamps intelligently without the assistance and co operation of others. Some collectors go into philately in a blundering manner, buying everything that comes along, and very often at ridiculously high prices. The result is that they yre soon disgusted with our hobby.

The Dominion Philatenc assoctation was organized in 1894 with the object of assisting its members to acquire a knowledge of philately and to give them an opportunity to buy and sell stamps.
the benefits.
The benfits of a membership are innumcrable; among them being the use of the the various departments, the mombers receive the official organ free each month, this alone is worth 25 e a year. Members meet in convention once a year to transact business and study their stamps.
the mepartments.
The use of the Departments is confined to members only. Each department is under the management of a capable man. the alction deprakrmest
This furnishes an excellent means of disposing of your duplicates. All stamps should be sent to the Auction Manager with all postage prepsid. They will be advertised in the official organ free and sold to the highest bidder. A commission of $10 \%$ is charged on sales for the maintenance of the Dept. For auction rules etc. address R. S. Mason, Hamilton, Canada. the sales departinett
is under the management of W. Russell Brown, Fort William, Ont. Members desiring to sell stamps must purchase a sales book. Put your stamps in the book marked at your lowest net price. The book will be placed on circuit and when sold the amount will be sent to you. Books cost 5 c or 6 for 25 c . A commission of $10 \%$ is deducted from sales to pay expenses of selling and $1 \%$ of the total value of the book is retained for an Insurance Fund to pay for stamps lost or stolen while in the Dept.

If you want to buy good stamps write Mr. Browa and ask to he placed on a cir-
cuit. Members say that the D. P. A. books contain the finest lots of good stamps at low prices that they have ever seen.

If you are under 21 years of age you must send a copy of following signed by your parents or guardian:

I agree to become responsible for all goods secured by (fill in your name here) from the D. P. A. Sales Dept.
. Signature of parent or guardian

This is necessary as the laws of some states and provinces do not hold parents responsible without their consent.
cownterfeit detector
For a fee of 2 c per stump Mr. C. Bailey, will examine any doubtful stamps and report on their genuineness.
the attorney
Mr. J. A. Wainwright, Northampton, Mass. collects bad delts for a commission of $10_{c}^{c /}$ : minimum fee 50 c . No charge if account is not collected except postage actuclly expended.

THE MMRAIEY
The D. P. A. owns a library of philatelic magazines any of which may be borrowed on payment of postage F. I. Weaver, Berlin, Ont. is Librarian.
the tristeen
are always reudy to investigate all legitimate grievances arising out of membership but it must be distinctly understood that they are not bad debt collectors. W. A. Starnaman, Chairman, Berlin, Ont.
ofrichal organ
The Philateric Advocite, Berlin, Ont., is the official organ. Members have free use of its columns in which to express their views on matters of philatelic interest

It is a 12 to 64 page monthly. Members receive a copy free each month. cost of MEMBERSHIP
Considering all the benefits the cost is very little. The fee is 10 c for initiation and 25c a year dues. Any persen of good character may become a nutmber by furnishing two references.

For application blanlis and any other information address

STARNAMAN BROS., Berlin, Ont.

## New Zealand.

The first universal penny postage stamp has been printed, and will be ready for issue by New Zealand on the first day of the new century. The scheme was put through so expeditiously in New Zealand that very little time was left for the production of the stamp on this side. Sir Edward Poynter, the presidest of the Royal Academy, was to have designed the new stamp, but ill health prevented him from doing so at once, and there was no time for delay. The designing and printing of the stamp were, therefore, entrusted to Nessrs Waterlow and Sons, Limited. They have produced, if not a very striking stamp, at all events a thoronghly graceful and artistic one.

The stanp is carmine, the molow solanted by the Postal Union for all paray stamps. On the shore stiands New $\because$..il and graceful fomalc firure. clad in classic fiowing robes, her haiv su. .... ... i..c fresh breeze that is blowing over the Southe:n Scas, orer which she is garing. In the Leckground, faintly outlined, is seen Mount Egrmoni's snowy, tapering peak. With her right hand New Zenland points across the sea, on which s stenmer is conveying her tidings of goodwill to all the nations of the
earth. Hor left hand pointing earthward grasps a eaduceus, Morcury's winged rod entwined by twe serpents, the symbol of swift eommuication and commerce. Thus is indicated the despatch of her mails by land and sea. The globe behind her typifies the wold-wide extent of her correspondence. In a ribbon above are the words "New Zealand," in one below "Universal Postage." The value, "one penny" appears in a broad band at the foot. The stamp is bordered by ornamental scrolls, while each top corner is occupied by a circle enclosing a six-pointed star. Altogether the designer must be congratulated on his work.Sy!̣lney Daily 'Telegraph.

## Econony in Collecting.

liy H. E. TUTTLE.

I may be taken to task by the "brethren" for suggesting such a thing as economy in the making of a collecting of stamps. Many writers contend that we should never count the money we put into our collection, but spend it as freely and as indiscriminately as though we were at a county fair where we put a sum of money into our pocket and spend it on everything in sight as long as it lasts. That is to say we are merely to spend it for pleasure, without any expectation of ever getting anylhing book. They go so far as to say that any other course would be the ruin of philaich, and that philately is is being injured today by the many who insist on looking upon the commercial side. The editor of the Mretropolitan says that indications are that those interested in stamps as a matter of speculation are in the majority by several thousand.

I hold just tho opposite view, I can de-
rive just as much pleasure in making my colleotion by studying to buy only such stamps as will either hold their own or enhance in value, as I could to buy everything that comes along not already in my collection, or to spend all my money on some special section to the exclusion of partu of other sections that may some day repay many times their cost. There is a satisfaction to me in knowing that sometime should I desire or be obliged to part with my collection, that I reillize as much and perhaps more than the original cost to me.
I have noticed that when the large collections have been broken up in recent years, the catalogues have specially commended some particular feature of the collection such as "superb condition" "varieties," etc., making the point that the collector had been fortunate in collecting largely the stamps that had advanced in price most rapidly. One cataloguer states that it is very gratifying to his patron that many stamps that cost him 25 c to $\$ 1.00$ will sell at from $\$ 10.00$ to $\$ 50.00$. "For instance he paid 75 c for his $\$ 2.00$ State and many similar prices." The other side is illustrated by Mr. J. W. Scott in speakof M. J. J. Casey and collectors of that day. He says: "In their pursuit of a collection they spent their pocket money, not their capital, therefore the saleable value of there album was a subject seldom thought of and more rarely discussed." The fallacy of the latter view may be seen in the sale of Mr. Casey's magnificent library, where many of the volumes sold for less than the actual cost of binding. Had Mr. Casey looked at the commercial side in making this library it might have been made to net a handsome profit.

I wish to call interested collector's attention to just a few catalogue comparisons, hundreds of such may readily be found. In the 1895 catalogue the 50 c Argentine, 1888 issue was quoted 25 c ; in the 1900 catalogue at 15 c ; the 189050 c in 1895 at 20 c , in 1900 at 8 c . The 1 and 2 gulden stamps of Austria catalogued in 1595 at 12 c and 30 c , in 1900 at 5 c and 18c. The 50c 1891 8 c in 1895 and 3 c 1900.

A little inquiry on the part of collectors would iacare disclosed just this sort of thing. A stam ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 'nt is liable to be in use for a number of years is liable to be cheap especialiy i.. cuuntries where much mail matter is sent. The current catalogue and one or two representative stamp papers are necessary to economy in collecting.


JOHN MARDON Jr., BOSTON, MASS. Philately, music and photography are Mr. Mardon's three hobbies. He has been a collector ever since he knew what a stamp was. Light years ago he sold a collection which would be worth considerable today. His present collection numbers

## 3800.

Mr. Mardon is one of the few collectors who collect for the pleasure there is in it. He has given many stamps to beginners and says he never regretted it when he saw the interest taken in it by the boys.
He is a member of the D. P. A., the Press Mandolin and Guitar Club, and is Preasurer of the popular Press Cycling Club, of Boston.

He believes in teaching philately in the public schools as an aid to education.

## Reminiscences.

hiy J. h. kimplal.
It is now quite a long time since $\leq$ first began to follow the hobby which we all like, namely, that of stamp collecting, and my thoughts often wander back to those early days of boyhood and my delight over each new specimen which I procured. It was a cousin from the old country who first gave mo a start on this pleasant pursuit, and I always feel a debt of gratitude towards her, for I have ever found much pleasure in following up this interesting hobby, and although I do not have the time to give to it that I once had, still I think 1 will always enjoy it. I have obtained from philately much information and I consider it a greutheip in the stiu. of geography and bistory, which any hoy or girl camot but find it they follow it up with care.

For a number of years 1 did not make Tery rapid progress, but about ten or seven years ago I began in earnest to try and build up my collection. There were at that time, a number of boys in our town whom I knew to be beginners and the idea sccurred to me that we might have a little
club of our own, and that much pleasure might be got by forming a stamp society. I broached the scheme to several of the boys who were quite taken with it and the result was the formation of a genuine philtelic society.
My object in writing this article is es. pecially for the younger members of our society, as I think in many places where there are a number of young collectors, mutual help might be given and the cause generally strengthened.

Well we succeeded in starting our little society with about half a dozen members, but it was not long before the the number doubled as the idea began to spread.
i Our society consisted of three officers, a President, Vice Pres. and Secy-Treas., the latter office being assigned to myself. We held our meetings monthly at the homes of the different members in the evening. A fee of 5 cents was charged when joining. Ialways arranged to have a good assoitment of sheets ready for each meeting most of which were procured from two Belleville dealers.

There are few boys but what have spending money, and the boys of our club were not of that few for they always tried to have a few cents to invest it each meeting. Then in addition we had some home upen which weat the duplicates which the boys would have and for which ...ny out eredit at catalogue prico. They .7... $\cdot .$. id cataloguc price fow what they took trom the sheets. Then the stamps of common varieties Canada I managed to dispose of, they being allowed tull value. In this way we managed quite successfuly and had always a small fund on haid. Finding that we had a little surplus after (Continued on page 65.)

## BRIEFLY.

Our other buelness arrangements have inareased so muol of late as to compel is to give up the stamp business. To reduce stock cuickly wo have made an all round cut of $33 \%$ from our previously low prices. lou gob the benefit. The prices speak for themselves. We don't want your order unloss we cun save you money. They will not last long at those pricea.

NO TRASH
Cut post carde, reprints, tolegraphs, or revs in these packets and sets, only genuine stamps.

|  |  | orld jver |  | price | 4 e |
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| 100 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | Europe | " | " | 6 c |
| 150 | " | ${ }^{*}$ | " | " | 12 c |
| 200 | * | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " | " | 20 c |
| 12 | " | Asia \& Africa | " | " | 3 c |
| 30 | " | » | " | " | sc |
| 50 | " |  | * | " | 150 |
| 30 | " | Britsh Colonies | S | " | 5 c |
| 50 | ${ }^{4}$ | " | " | " | 140 |
| 100 | ; |  |  |  | 3 c c |

Catalogue. My price
7 var. Canada 1869.93 lic
3 " " Jubilee 9c
6 " " mapl leaf 12c
7 " " numerals 9c
4 " " sur \& map 9c
28 » " 5 2 c
20 " Australia 20 c
10 " Argentino l2c
12 c
47 c
$\begin{array}{lll}40 & \text { Austria } & 47 \mathrm{c} \\ 15 & \text { Bolivia } & 4 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$
17 " Bavaria 29c
6 Costa Rica 15 c
3 c
3 c
3 c
2 c
3 c
14 c
7 c
6 c
14 c
15 c
9 c
6 c
Catalogue. My price

| 14 var: | Ceylon ${ }^{\text {0.je }}$ | 24 e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 " | Egypt 17c | อัc |
| 30 | Ecuador 24e | 9 c |
| 50 * | France Sl. 11 | 37 c |
| 20 | Fr. Colnuies 7le | 27 c |
| 14 | Finland gle | 10 c |
| 10 | Thurn 太 Taxis, irle | 17 c |
| 27 " | Germsny 4ide | 12 c |
| 15 " | Hundrary 3is | 15 c |
| 8 | Honduras 1596 420 | 19 c |
| 30 | trreeco 4? | 1 ic |
| 60 " | Ituly \$ $\$ 1.13$ | 47 c |
| $22 *$ | India 66c | $\underline{94}$ |
| 20 " | Japan 33c | 14 e |
| 9 | North Borneo 3le | 12 c |
| 20 * | Norway 970 | 13 c |
| '25 | Netherland 333c | 13 c |
| 25 | Porto Rico \$ \$1.04 | 3 ¢ |
| 10 " | Peru (new) 42c | 14 c |
| 15 " | Philippino 4j̄ | 18 c |
| 25 | Roumania 40̄c | 17 c |
| 22 | Switzerland 49c | 20 c |
| 35 | Sweden 48c | 20 c |
| 10 | Survia 23c | 8 c |
| 6 | Tunis 16c | Ge |
| $7 \times$ | Turkey 10c | 3c |
| $15 \mathrm{\prime}$ | Urugury a 47 c | 19 c |
| 16. | Sp:ain (prior 1870 6ãc | 22 c |
| 14 " | Venezuela 42c | 15c |
| 40 N | Portugal 83c | 32\% |
| 14 " | Wurtemberg 17c | 7 c |
| $25 \quad 1$ | Portuguese Cols 56c | - 20 c |
| 231 | Cuba 72c | 15c |

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| 5c | " (localiprint. 15 | .35 | .75 |
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| 4 page ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | " | 1.00. |
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$\$ 4.00$ for 590 and 5 c for postage． One years sub．to Advocate．．．．．．．．．\＄． 24 ＂＂＂＂P．W．\＆C．N．．．．． 5 ＂＂$"$＂the Col．Comp．．．．． 20
One 20 word ex．notice in same．．．．．．． 20
15 ver．unused stamps cat ．．．．．．．．．． 25
1 West Union Tel． 1897 red cat．．．． 15
1 packet of foreign Rev．fine，worth ． 30
1 packet of U．S．Rev．old issuo only ． 25
300 mixed stamps．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10
1000 Omega Hinges．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10
Mixed stamps cat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 30
50 stamps no le ones．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1.50 Total $\overline{4.00}$
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U．S．and foreign against good ref．



3

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If you send 25 c for this paper one year． STARNAMAN BROS．，Berlin，Ont．
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For they are the best stamp hinges made． Use＂Perfect＂Hinges （ 1000 for 10 c ．）Prices given are postpaid． They are positively the BEST made 3000 for 250 a $10,000 \quad 65 \mathrm{c}$ 5000 for 40 c ．$\quad 25,000 \quad 1.60$ 100,000 only $\$ 5.50$
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Ont．
Say! Mr. Dealer, I have access to the largest stock of Canadian stamps on earth. What? You smile. But 'tis a fact. I have been dealing the past 15 years (since 1885) and during that perion have bought over 10 million stamps, have had thousands of buyers, good fellows too and have satisfied them all.
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Terms cash in advance. Remittance per Money Order or bills. Small lots are cleaned and bunched; large lots are cleaned and packed in envelopes. Postage free on all lots. Address all orders plainly. Register all valuable matter. Estab. 1885. D. ${ }^{〔}$ P. A. 4. S. of P. Charles Bailey, 85 Euclid.Ave., Toronto, Ont. Specialty: Wholesale job lots.

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We supply many of the leading dealers with "Perfect" Hinges and Approval Sheets. The hinges are made in the United States by a well known firm.

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The best made neatly put up in waterproof envclopes, each containing 1000 hinges.

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## Blank Ápproval Sheets

Each sheet ruled to hold 25 stamps without any printed instructions at top.


Printed instructions at top with space for name.
25 sheets 10 c . $\quad 500$ sheets $\$ 1.00$
$50 \quad " \quad 15 \mathrm{c} . \quad 1000 \quad \pi \quad 1.50$
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With Your Name Printed at Top. 50 sheets $25 \mathrm{c} . \quad 1000$ sheets $\$ 2.00$
100 " 40c. 2000 " 3.25
500 * $\$ 1.50$
All Goods Sent Prepaid.

## STARNAIAAN BROTHERS,

(Continued from page 56. ) a time we decided that when a member had been with us six mon? 2 s , he would receive some special star. premium. Miy Canada $1 i$, was thus obtained. Our little club lasted for upwards of a year during whish time I think we all received much help and profit. I wonder how many are still following up this hobby.
One noble lad has passed over to the great beyond; another is a soldier in the army of Uncle Sam away in the far off Philippines (perhaps finding some rare stamps occasionally). One is a scrvant of the church striving to lead men in the rectitude. Others are following their various pursuits in this and othor lands, and no doubt they sometimes think of our pleasant gatherings of the vamishing past.

## Dominion Philatelic Tissociation.

Organized Sept. 1, 1894. OFFICERS.
President-E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, Que. Vice" -T. S. Futcher, Victoria, 13. C. " "US-E. L. Shove, Unionville, N. Y. Secretary-Treas.-G.W.Starnaman, Berlin, Ont.
Count. Det.-Chas. Bailey, 85 Euclid Avc., Toronto, Ont.
Ex. Supt-W. R. Brown, Fort William. Ont Auc. Migr.-R. S. Mason, Hamilton, Ont. Att'y-J. A: Wuinwright, Northanptou, Mass.
Librarian-F. I. Weaver, Berlin, Ont.
Trustees-W. A. Starnaman, Borlin, Ont. Chairman;H.A. Chapman, RockyHill. Cónn.; A. R. Butlor, Washington, D.C Ad. \& Sub. Agt.-G. Hicks, Toronto, Ont. Official Organ-Tis Philatelic Advocate

## President's Message

To Members
Dominion Philatelic Association
Re Change in Constitution. In accordance with the desires of a large number $\bar{\varepsilon}$ the members of the association, as expressed in a petition, asking for a change ir the constitution, respecting the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the association, yoe are requested to fill in your vote on the paper sent for that purpose and to returis the same to the undorsigned with as little delay as possible.
Re commitice to reecive suggestiors as to changes in the constitution:

At the last annual convention of the association it was decided to appoint a committee of three to receive suggestions as to changes in the constitution. Members'desiring to suggest proposed changes are reguested to address themselves to any of the undermentioned members, who are herewith appointed for that purpose.
IV. A. Starnaman, F. I. Weaver, Geo. W. Starnaman.

Wishing all members the compliments of the season and continued prosperity for the D. P. A.

Yours very truly, ERNEST F. WURTELE, President J. P. A.
Cozant. Detector's Report. Mr. President
and Fellow Members of the D. P. A.
I beg, herewith, to remind the members that thoy race now and always were at liberty to use my services as official Counterfeit Detector of the association. But there are seemingly rery few members who avail themselves of this $b$ inefit. Since my olection to office, only one member has requested my opinion on some doubtful
stamps.
Now I did not assume this office for the sake of having my name and address appear on the Honor Roli.
I want to assist you. Have you any stamps in your collection that you are doubtful as to their genuineness: Have you bogus surcharges? Have you any cancelled to order stufl? In short have you any diseased stamps of any kind, send them along; your entire collection if you like and I shall be glad to pass expert opinion and mark each stamp. A nominal fee of 2 e each, is requested to cover cost of stationery and return postage etc.

Remember I don't want to make any money through you.

Wishing :all a happy and prosperous New Year, and success to the D. P. A. Faithfully Yours, CHAS. BAILEX, Counterfeit Detcetor.

## Final Report of Ex-Exch. Superintendent

Fellow Members:-
The Trustees having pronounced the Holmes' account uncollectable I have paid off the clalms against the Dept., using $\$ 16.42$ from the general fund of the society and $\$ 7.51$ from the Insurazce fund.

The items and amounts are follows: H. S. Vanderburgh, Lithgow, N. Y. $\$ 2.88$ F. P. Clappison, Hamilton, Ont. 14.63
F. B. Filsinger, Waterloo, Ont. 2.93
A. A. Van Wie, Schenectady, N. Y. . 09
B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island, Ill. 3.40

Total $\$ 23.93$
There is due me for postage expended to date 42c.

## Fraternally

ERWIN L. SHOVE.

## Report of Sales Supt.

 Fellow Members:-The majority of you are benefitting very much from the silles de. partment. I have only about forty names on my list which is a very poor showing out of a large society like ours.

Members should consider that they can buy stamps as cheap and in most cases cheaper than from dealers.

Read rules in the Handbook carefully, and sellers kindly remember that stamps will not be placed on sale if not in the reg. ulation books of the department.
W. RUSSELL BROWN, Supt.

## : Auction Mgrs Report.

Dear Brothers;
"Season's Greetings." Every one whether a member or not, collector or dealer, should take a look at this month's sale on page 81.
R.S. MASON.

## Secretary's Report.

New Mearers.
j55. G. S. Dickenson, Worcester, Mass.
559. C. S. Dube, Riviere du Loup Sta, Que.
560. Thos. L. Hosmer, Des Moines Iowa.
561. W. R. Wraldron, Woburn, Mass.
562. A. Harold Brown, Toronto, Ont.
563. W. 1). Simpson, Anderson, S. C.
564. Chas. A. Bodell, Eust Orange, N. J.
565. J. Douglas Pettigrew, Norwood, Ont.
566. Thos. 1. Manson, Ingersoll, Ont.
567. Abraham Drolet Jr., Quebec, Que.
568. Geo. Guevara, Valparaiso, Chili.
569. Jno. H. Jost, Halifax, N. S.
570. S. J. McGaughy, Pembrole, Ont.
571. Edgar Fortier, Quebec, Que.

The above will roceive their membership card and Handbook on recoipt of dues to Jan. lst 1902 amounting to 25 c .

## appliamtions.

D. C. Evans, 7739 N 25 th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Age l0. Refs Henry A. Chapman, Goo. W. Stamaman.

Fred Billings, 101 N Second Ave., Marshalltown, Iowa. Stamp dealer. (ieo. W. Starnaman, C. A. Billings.
Elmer Smith, Colusi, Ill. Age 30, stamp dealer. Joe. S. Cnpper, Roy Smith.
Fenry Mueller, 1350 lst Ave., New York City. 35, clerk. Starnaman Bros. Carton May.
R. L. Hillery, llis E lst Ave., Columbus, Ohio 16, student. B. M. Billing. sley, L. R. Dogget,
F. W. Seavey, 49 Marianna St., Lymn, Mass. 1S, stenographer. A. R. Magill, Percival Parrish.
J. Edmund Renaud, Joliette, Que. 60. gentleman. J. If. Lavalle, G. A. Carter.
Romolus Corti, $76 t$ So. Sth St., Philadelphia, Penn. 1S, barber. Starnaman Bros. Dr. A. Palonnes.
O. B. Douglas, 138 Horton St., London, Ont. 25, clerk. Starnaman Bros. A. F. Wicks.
John Culbertson, Box 347, Descronto, Ont. 15, drug clerk. Harold W. Woodall, Wm. G. Egar,
John W. Boud, 2019 Mister St., Philadelphia, Pa. 17, clerk. Henry A. Chapman, Cecil Rawson.
Fred Beatty; Box 7, Pembroke, Ont. 16, student. Gordion L. Cockburn, Henry G. Thorpe.

Leon des Rivierres, 33 Ave St. Genevieve, Cap. Que. 13, student. Arthur Pouliot, E. des Rivicrres.
Daniel C. Crawford, S 22 Brush St., Oakland, Calif. 19, band sawyer. R. F. Wrigley, G. E. Davenport.

Geo. F. Dold, 2607 , 39th St., Chicago, Ill. 18, printer. Herbeat Gile, W. Russell Brown.

Geo. W. Mardell, H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt, B. C. 20, leading stoker.

Thos. S. Futcher, Fred R. Allatt.
W. C. White, Box 187, Lewiston, Me. 30, bookkeeper and stamp dealer. Starnaaman Bros., Wm. P. Leonard.

Herman Foth, Carlstadt. N. J. 52, merchant. Julius Hincke, E. F. Sickenberger, M. D.

Wm. F. J. Grimmond, 99 Wilson Ave., Toronto, Ont. 17, tinsmith. Hiram E. Tuitle, Starnaman Bros.
John R. MeCleister, Box 71, Pt. Edward, Ont. 20, student. (ieo W. Starnaman, Jas. Slaughter.
F. H. Wade, Fremantle, Wrest Australia, 18, clerk. Thos. S. Futcher, J. Wi. Hug.al

Norman R. W. Bassett, Oshuwa, OLit. 20, Jeweler's apprentice. Starnaman Bros Feld Bros.

The above will be admitted to membership, Fel. 15th providing no objection filed with the Secy before that date. chavide of admenss.
493. F. A. Brereton, $2 \bar{J}$ Adminal Road, 'íoronto, Ont.
15. Raymond S. Baker, 22 St. Mary St., Toronto, Ont.
162. M. N. McGeary, Box 2ll, Ellwood City, Pa.
443. R. A. Swanke, 1720 Main St., Marinette, Wis.
meinstimed.
512. H. R. McCabe, Toronto, Ont.

> Resignations.
473. Albert is. Paulsen, Cat-kill, N. I.
343. Robert S. Inay, Victoria, B. C.
315. Ed. C. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass.
377. H. Gough, Nanaimo, B. C.

In this number it will be seen that there is a change desired in the constitution, and it is specially: requested that all members send then votes, is the question is relative to the future success of our association. Send your ballots to Ernest F. Wurtele,

Quebec, Que. Sond ballots immediately, but they must reach Quaboc not later than Yarch 10th.
I extend my wishes for a happy New Jeur to all the members and thank those mo extended me their best wishes.


## PAY YOUR 1901 DUES

If you have not jet paid your dues for flis year send $2 \overline{5} \mathrm{c}$ to the Secretary-Treaszer at once and your dues will then be pid until Jan. 1st 1902. It is quite likely fiat a supplement to the handbook will be maed in April, and Messrs Starnaman Fos. will issue another handbook if the mambers promise support by advertising. pad up membersinif.
Bid up last report................... 396
Pid up since........................ 14
Beinstated................................ 1
Wisigned............................... 4
Tital paid up................... 407
Financial Statement.
France on hand last report....... $\$ 31.16$
Freeived for duez, etc............. 10.82
41.98

3zid Official Organ ............... 5.16
s postage...................... 1.23
fationery for Exchange Supt.... . 75
30 official handbooks............. 3.00
Isancd Insurance Fund of D. P. A. Exchange Department...... 16.42
Blance on hand.................. $\frac{15.43}{4108}$
For application blanks and full informaFina address the Secrotary-Treasurer GEO. W. STARNAMAN, Berlid, Ont.

JOIN THE P. P.A.

## Two Cent Postage.

The following is a list of the enuntries of the Brisish Empire between which a postage rate on letters of one penny or two cents, per half ounce is in force.

Aden, Ascension, Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bormuda, British Central Afeica, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British India, British North Borneo Co's Territory (including Colony of Labuan), Canada, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast Colony, Horg Kong, Jamaica, Johore, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Newfoundland, Niger Coast Protectorate, Niger Co's Territories, Orange River Colony, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, St. Helena, Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks Islands, United Kingdom, Uganda. Windward Islands, Zamzibar, New Zealand.

## A Century of Philately.

DY GHORGE W. STARNAMAN.
"One Hundred Years Ago" is at present one of the greatest and most used phrase taken as the subject of the leading article in the majority of our magazines and newspapers, reviewing the past; the history of the past; the wonderful, nay marvellous achievements of the people and the remarkable advancement of the world, scientifcally and otherwise.

If anybody would have mentioned postage stamps at the beginning of the 19th eentury, people would have looked upon such a person in a bewildered manner not knowing the meaning of either, and perhaps caring less.

When the first rogular issue of postage
stamps was agreed upon and printed, they were intended for use only to prepay postage on letters, parcels, ete. But as the world progressed, men of high situation began to see that stamps could be used for purposes other than for postage exclrsively, and today in many instanees, the issues are only intended as a scheme of speculation on the part of the originators.

It is hard to say whether the present century will be so propitious for new issues of stamps, as the one just passed. Now, to mention a machine which will do away with postage stamps, is met with a shrug of the shoulders and a significant shake of the head, and some practical men refuse to recognize it, but if the present machine is a failure, it is possible that in the brains of one of the young men in this great world, there is an unknown, unre-vealed-even to the young man-scheme whereby postage stamps will be discarded. Whether such an event would, or whether it would not stimulate more people to collect, remains to be seen. It is quite easily seen that should there be anything invented which would take the place of postage stamps there would immediately be a tremendous rush for stamps; by non-collectors to keep as remembrances of by-gone days; by dealers and speculative parties for expected gain; by real collectors as philatelic treasures.

Philatelic magazines in the very early days of philately were unknown, but as time passed and morn countries began issuing stamps, the more clear-headed people of that period saw something in them both interesting and instructing, and that they were not mistaken is plainly in evidence. It is quite possible that very few persons saved stamps in anticipation
of their future value. This is distinctly proven by the fact that the stamps were laid by, only to be discovered by too inquisitive children. But to return to the first notable aid to the future developemon of our hobby-the magazine. As soon as it was seen that, there were many people collerting, or at that time merely saving, stamps, some enterprising person brought out a philatelic magazine which should herald the pleasures and aims of philately far and near.

It is a disputed question as to whether the stamp journals of the earlier days were of more interest and of more value to the philatelist than those of today. It is indeed true that some of them were a great deal more instructing, for those days one could write intelligently on the issues of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and B. N. A and not be confronted in twenty difierent places with the fact that the substance of his article appeared in such a paper five or ten years ago. For my own part I believe it would be an excellent plan to reprint articles from some of the older magazines. The younger class of collectors, not necessarily boys, but tiose rangin age from eighteen to thirty years, have not all had the opportunity of procuring the older magazines, and if they, by good fortune, procured some they would barely have time to read them if they took ten or twelve stamp papers, not mentioning the number of the great daily papers and monthly magazines. If the articles were in the papers of today they.would be read with interest, but, as was hinted at before, some persons claim that it would be mere folly to repriat such articles. 顾Perhaps it would, but I am inclined to think that even these wiser heads would find some in-
teresting little points in the articles which they failed to notice in their earlier philatelic days.

No one knows what there is in store for philatelist- of the new century. It is impossille to onceive. If stampis are to be superrederl in onme unknown power, they will be more valualle: if they are not there are sure to he many new issues. And if the promation and the financial condition of the world increase they have in the past few years, philately will be a grand pursuit. If seventy-five million people use many hillions of stamps, can you imarine what three humdred millions use.

When philately begran to be known throughout the world, many people were under the impression that it was merely the idlic fancies of young children, but when it was noisel about in the news. papers, that ecrtain firms employed 18 to. 32 hands in their stamp business and paid fabulors prices for stamp collections, and apparently greater prices for single stamps the people as a whole were interested, and they were not slow to see that there was more in phiately than they really thought.

Those who studied it soon found out that to gain kiowledge of stamps required months of careful studs, and was often the cause of lowering the pile laid by for future days.

## Gifce Building

## Mail Service.

. The large amount of mail, matter which arrives at the New York post office every day addressed to the tall businees blocks in Broadway and Park Row has caased the cication of what the postmen call "skyscrapcr" mail routes. They are consider ed chuite a "cinch" for the winter, and the
men who have been assigned to them are congratulating themselves that their work will be indoors. As many as three carriers have beon assigned to some of the larger buildings, where the population is greater than that of many small towns and the mail matter received much greater in proportion. The Empire Building and the American Tract Society Building have at least threc thousand occupants each, and have forces of mail carriers larger than for towns of that population. The daily inhal. . itants of the Equitable Building number three thousand one hundred souls, and three carriers working eight hours a day are required to handle the mail, which reaches the enormous average of eighteen thousand pieces a day. The outgoing mail is larger, if anything, than the incoming mail. Ivery forty-five minutes throughout the day mail wagons run over from the post oftice and take up seventy-five pounds of mail matter addressed to every part of the world.

## Foreign Mail Service.

Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign mails, gives many interesting facts in his annual report. To hegin with, the people of the United States expended \$4, 318, 94 , for postage on foreign mail matter It would seem that this branch of the service pays the department well as the aggregate cost of handling the foreign mail during the fiscal year just ended was only $\$ 2,158,033$.

The report further embraces some interesting statistics relative to the mail service of various foreign nations. It shows that the United States has the largest number of postoffices and employees while the Congo has the fewest. Switzerland has
the largest number of postoffices in proportion to area, there being an office every four miles. In proportion to population South Australia leads, with one to every 856, and Congo last, with one to every two million. The United States, with service on 174,679 miles of railroad, ranks first in the length of mail routes, Siam being last. Hungary ranks first in parcels received and Germany in parcels dispatched. Great Britain has the greatest surplus of postal earnings, and the United States the greatest deficiency.

## New Zealand in 27 Days

Mails from Auckland, New Zealand, will shortly be delivered in London in twentyseven days, and from Sydney, New South Wales, in thirty to thirty-one days-a reduction upon the present timing of five days. This result is made possible by the enterprise of the Oceanic Steamship Company, the first to take advantage of the United States subsidy for fast mailsteamers. On November 1 three sister ships 425 feet long, 8,000 horse-power and 6,000 tons burden, built by Cramps, of Philadelphia, will be put into commission between San Francisco and Sydney, touching at Honolulu, Samor and Auckland. The vessels can be iurned into armored cruisers at thirty-six hours' notice.

## Registration Stamps

The question is sometimes asked, "What is the need oi a 70 stamp in Canada?" The principal use would be for registration. While there are no firms in Canada which send out as many registered parcels as the one in the following clipping from Printers' $I n k$, still there those who register enough parcels to find it considerable trouble to
lick two stamps instead of onc.
This clipping shows the extent of the registration business of one firm in England
J. G. Graves, a large advertiser in the jewelly mail order business at Shetfick!, has been waging a battle royal with the Sheffield postoffice. Mr. Graves advertises in all parts of the kingdom, and the orders for his goods come in by letter and the goods are dispatched in retum either by registered letter packet post or else by registered parcel post. This distinction is all important in connection with the present incident. Registered letter packets weighing the maximum of $100 \%$. cost $-\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., which, alded to the registration fee of $2 d$., amounts to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ per packel. The minimum cost of a registered parcel is $\overline{\mathrm{d}}$., i. e., 3 d postage and 2 d registration. Mr. Graves has daily occasion to send a large number of each. In the ease of the registered parcels the postal authorities grant to firms carrying on such enormous businesses as Mr. Graves', and for their own convenience the right to have their parcels fetched by parcel postmen, but no such arrangement has been made for fetching the registered letter packets, however numerous they may be. In order to make the work of the postal authorities as light as possible, MIr. Graves has been in the habit of keeping books at his establishment similar to those used by the postal authorieties at the reg. istration counter for parcels and letter packets In these the various packets have been duly entered up and made ready for being dealt with at once by the sorting clerk after being run over and checked when they arrived at the postoffice, thus saving a large amount of clerieal labor at the postoffice. In order, however, to take these packages to the office, Mr Graves has
had to employ a man who was so fully employed that it was not possible for him to do anything else. Mr. Graves felt-and was undoubtedly justified in so doing-that as he was paying clerieal postal labor in his own office in writing out and and filling up receipt forms at his premises and thus saving the cost and labor at the postofice, the least the authorities could do was to allow their parcel postmen to tuke his registered letter packets as well as parcels. For the last three gears Mr. Graves has persistently made a claim to have his registeeed letter packets fetched by postimen, but without result, and he crentually communicated his intention of no longer assisting the authorities. He would claim the privilege of being dealt with as a privato individual, and would fiood the office with letter packets, which would have to be registored singly by the clerks in charge. Some ide: of what the threat meant can bo gathered from tho fact that during the months of September and October the total number of letters, parcels and packets dispatcheal through the post was not less than 500,000 . Between 4.30 p. m. and 5 p . m., a few days since, a cab was dispatched containing three gentlemen with something like fifty letter packets to be duly registered. When the clerk in charge at the counter had nicely commenced to deal with this little dose other employees walked in, some with one packet, others with more than one, all to be registered, until over a hundred mon awaited attention in order to "register some 200 letter packets.
The next day Mr. Graves went one better. He chartered a large number of cabs, posted upon which were red and white bills bearing legends reading:' Down
with red tape," "Why should Sheffield wait?" "Reasonable duties for Shefield portmon," "Grant proper facilities for Shetiold trade." In addition, every rehicle bore a conspicuous notice reading : "J. G. Giraves' lostel Packet, Department." As the procession passed through the street much interest was occasioned.

Arrived at the postofice, the staffwhich had been largely augmented-was kept busily at work for nearly an hour, and cluring that time no registration was possible to private individuals.

The Lord Mayor has now called a truce, reatiily assented to by Mr. Graves.


LEON V. CASS, McGRAW, N. Y. Was born July 5, 1881 and began collecting at the age of 13 . At present he is
interested in relies and curios. He has done considcrable writing for the philattelic press, some of his articles have ap. peared in the Abvocate.
During 1899-1900, Mr. Cass pululished the Bi-Monthly Collector and is now pub). lishing the Yankee Collertor. ITe is a member of the C. l'. S., S. of P. and S. 1). P. A. He has no stamp collection at present but is devoting his time to dealing.

## EDITORIALS.

A Few Last Thoughts.

The Philatclic Rerord is the name of Mr. A. R. Marill's new paper. The first number is above the average of newcomers. If a better quality of paper was usel it would improve it. Mr. Magill announced in his ad in November Auvucate that we would print his paper but on account of being rushed with this number we were unable to do so.

The Blackhawk Co., Philatelic League was organized at Waterloo, Iowa, on Dec. 13th. J. A. Cook, President; G. Ellis, Vice Pres.; Ralph Bartoo, Secy-Treas.

No one is to old too collect stamps or join a society. The age of an applicant to the $S$. of $P$. is given as 99 years.

Parties having dealings with H. C. Kendall, Emmettsburg, Iowa, should see that they get cash in advance.

We frequently receive complaints from subscribers claiming that they have not received their Advocites for a couple of months. These letters are usually written under a new address and we have never been notified of the change. The postal laws provide that second chass matter shall not he forwarded or returned to the office of publication so the paper remains at the old address to be treated as dead matier. Always notify us promptly of change of address or if your paper is not addresed properly. Give both old and new address when writing.

If you get two copies of this issue please hand one to a friend

Peblishers thinking of discontinuing their papers should get our terms for filling unexpired sulscriptions. Let us know how many sulscribers you have, how long they have to rum, etc and we will make you an ofer. All corresfondence strictly confidential.

We have a few copies left of this issue which we will send postpaid for 10 cente each or 3 for 2 jac .

We regret very much that we are a little late in appeaning but the large amount of extra work made it impossible to appear as carly in the month as usual. We expected to mail the issue on the lith of Jamary, but owing to a breakdown of our engine we were compelled to run our presses by foot power which put us back considerably. We trust the delay will be overlooked when you receive this isstue as it is the largest monthly stamp paper issued in the past six
years, and (with one exception) the largent ever issued in America and probably in the world.

*     * 

We want agents in every' town and city to secure subscriptions. We will send five yearly subscriptions to five different addresses, with premium to each for \$1.00. Or you can have all the premiums sent to one address if you wish.

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\text { * } \quad * \quad *
$$

We have received several requests from persons wishing us to write to collectors to whom they have sent stamps but have received no reply. We cannot pay any attention to these letters in future unless stamps are enclosed for postugre. We do not make a business of collecting accounts but if ne make a collection we charge $10 \%$ for our trouble. We do not collect for 1 . P. A. members. They should write to the Attorney;

On Jec. 29th lan 2the Camala numeral was placed on sale. The colur is olive. green.

## Death of Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria is dead and King Edward VII reigns. At 6.30 o'clock p. m. Jany 22 there passed away at Osborne the Gracious Sovereign once happily described as the cueenliest of women and the most womanly of Queens. In Europe she was honored as the wisest and most statesmanlike of Sovereigns, to the United States she was a friend in its dsrkest hour of the civil war, and throughout her worldwide empire none names her but to praise. Like wildfire the sews spread throughout the British Empire church bells began to toll and flags floated
at half mast. Everything betokened the nation's sorrow. Our U. S. Correspondent writes that the flags at Washington, D. C. are at half mast.

Queen Victoria lived longer and reigned longer than any other British Sovereign.

This sad occurrence will make great changes in philately. The current stamps of nealy every British Colony hear the Queen's portrait. It is probable that new stamps will be issued shortly by all these colonies bearing the portrait of King Edward VII.
-Stamps and Coinage.
A special from Ottawa says:
It is thought probuble that a new issue will be made of stamps bearing the lineage of King Edward. There is no precedent, howerer, to guide the Canadian authorities in a matter of this kird. The late Queen succeeded to the throne in 1837 , but it was not until 1840 that the first postage stamp, was adop' d. Prior to the latter date, and, indeed, until a much later period, a certain fixed sum was paid for the carriage of at letter, and the amount was stamped by the postmaster on the envelopes. The likelihood is that a new issue of stamps will be made almost immediately, but that they will not come into general use vntil the bulk of the stamps at present in stock have been disposed of. A new coinage issue for Canada may also be required, but it is not yet possible to say what action will be taken in this regard, as the point has not yet been considered by the authorities.

Dealers are requested to note that we only acknoweldge price lists sent by clealers who advertise in the Apvocate.

Mention Advocate when answering ads.

## - Among the Magazines.

The YOUTH'S COMPANION is now in its sevent-fifth year of continuous publica tion. The constant aim of the Companion is to carry into the home reading that shall be helpful as well as entertainingreading that shall contribute to the pure happiness of all the family. There will not be an issue from now until 1902 that will not be crowded with good stories and articles of rare interest and value. Diplomatists, Explorer:, Sailors, Trappers, Indian Fighters, Story-Writers and SelfMade Men and Women in Many Vocations besides the most popular writers of fietion, will write for the Companion.

Illustrated announcement of the volume for 1901 will be sent free to any address, with sample copies of the paper. Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

The PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW, published by the Poole Publishing Company, Toronto, Can., contains a large amount of interesting matter in its issue of November 29 in recently received. On the front page of the cover is an excellent picture of the Rev. D. C. Hossack, M. A., L. L. B., editor. There is also an illustrated article on the work of Rev. Wm. Meikle, who has been stated pastor of Cooke's Church, Toronto, during the vacancy; also on Rev. A. B. Winchester, minister-elect of Knox Church, Toronto; on Rev. J. A. MacLeod, late principal of the Regina Industrial School. The number contains an excellent reproduction of the central figures of those about the Moderator's desk at the FPistori-
cal Moment when the Covenant of Union was signed uniting the two Scottish ehurches. The news of the churches is exceptionally well arranged.

## A Chance

## For Canadian Talent

With a view to encourage the development of a literary spirit in Camada, The Ladies' Mayazine, 'Toronto, is uffering cash prizes for the best stories by Canadian writers. The competition is well planned, and further particulars are given in the January number of the Magazine. A photagraphic competition is also announced, and cash prizes offered. The December number appeared in a handsomely tinted cover and its contents were of real interest to family readers, admirably printed and profusely illustrated. Ten cents a copy. The Hugh C. MacLean Company, Toronto, Can.

SHELDON'S NEW BOOK.
A new book by Charles M. Sheldon, the famous author of "In His Steps," never fails $t \mathrm{c}$ excite the interest of thousands of readers. "Born to Serve" is the title of the latest book by Hir. Sheldon, and the advanced sheets indicate a very strong book indeed, one of thrilling interest to the thoughtful reader, one in which with a master's hand many of the cankers of social life, of domestic unhappiness, of the broader woman problem, of social reform at the vitals of society-are laid bare, with cultured delicacy, but none the less with (Continued on page 77.)

graphic, unflinchimg truth. The Canadian rights have been secured by The Poole, Publishing Company, Toronto, but as the story will not appear in book form for some time the publishers will run it as a serial in the Presbyterian Review, beginning with the issue of the 3rd inst., thus enabling the readers of that paper to have this most interesting work in advance.

## Surcess.

If you want to know how to make the most of your opportunities, how to make stepping-stones of obstacles, how best to utilize your encrey and ambition, how to choose an occupation, how to find your place in life and how to keep it, in short how to succeed, no matter what your age, sex, occupation or position in life may be, the best magazine in the world for you to read and re-read is Success. Each issue averages 60 pages ( $10 \times 14$ ). Sample Copy 10c. McGraw-Marden Co., 142 Washington Sq., N. Y. City.

## Ladies' Home Journal.

Theodosia Burr's remarkable lite story is capitally told by an admiring writer in the February Ladies' Home Journal. Such extremes of joy and soriuw as were the rot of "The Beautiful Daughter of Aaron Burr" come to few women. The story of the famous hymn, "Nearer, My Gud, to Thee," and a cluse view of its brilliant author, are united in "A Woman to Whom Fame Came After Death." How we get and keep the correct time is explained in "The Clock by Which We Set All Our Watches" and "The Buffaloes of Goodnight Ranch," is a record of the only herd of

North American bison owned by a woman. Lovers of "Cranford"-and they are legion --will be delighted with the dramatic ;version in the February Journal. Through Edward Bok representative men and women journalists emphatically settle the oft-disputed question, "Is the Newspaper Office the Place for a Girl!", There seems to be but one opinion among those who should know most on the sulject. "The Problem of The Boy," "Why One Man Succeeds and Kis Brother Fails," and "The Trying Time Between Mother and
 Architecture, the fashions, culinary masters, and themes interesting to women are amply treated. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year ten cents a copy.

## Errors and Corrections.

In a large issue like this it is almost impossible to keep out a few errors.

Please note the following:
In Chas. Farr's ad page 3S, sale closes Fehy 25th iastead of Feby 3rd.

Wherever $40 \%$ commission is stated read $50 \%$ in A. A. Yan Wies' ad, pages 13 to 16

Since the article on page 29 wats in print information has been received which cails for the following change, second column, first paragraph, strike off all of paragrayh after woid "gum" and subsitute "Tlie number of sets sold was 26,987 : the others have been turned into the Department at Washington, and while not yet de-troyed, they will probably be."

Wm. F. J. Grimmond's D P. A. application page 67, shouil be Lundon, Ont.

First word in second column on page 50, for incensed read incited.

## United States Minutes.

$$
\text { CONDCCIED l, } 2 \text { USONA. }
$$

THERE ARE 76,68S postoffices in the United States,

THEE POSTMASTER General, in his anmual report, recommends that Congress mise the limit of indemnity for a loss in fate registered mail frona sill to $\$ 200$. It is cmions that while the honcry ai ioxita employes is the subject of -atcomians from all comsected with the surrice, yet a fee of $S$ cents is charged on a maximum risk of $\$ 10$ extending over an werage of 3 days. This insurance reduced to an annual rate would be a premium of over $\$ \mathbf{S}$ on a $\$ 10$ policy! Canadian rates are high enough, and it is to be hoped that Congress will make a $\overline{5}$ cent rate for us.

WHAT IS there to prevent the owner of $:$ private proprietary dic, if the 1898 revenue tax is taken off, from continuing to order his stamps for sale to collectors?

WIII SOME one rise and explain what the D. P. A. has done to Messrs Brodstone and Muirhead, to $c$ ! 1 forth the philippics now appearing from these gentlemen?

THE BIIL, to revise and codify the laws relating to the Postoffice and Postal Service, introduced by Mr. Loud on January 9 , is the outcome of the work of a comcommittee of postal experts, and is a very complete dosument. The sections relating to second class matter are framed with a view of preventing that abuse of pound rate privileges which ciuses the yearly deficit of the postal service and which the Postmaster General in his annual reports, and Mr. Loud in former Congresses has endeavored to secure legislation uprevent.

IF THE "collcctor" who is trking as his line the gathering together of government
"franked" or "penalty" envelopes were only aware of the way in which "varieties" in endless array, of this stationery are created, he would undoubtedly conclude that the field was too large to be worth covering. I will discuss the question from the point of view of the person whocollects his stationery entire, and pays attention to the same differences in style that wouht constitute a varicty in a regular postare stamp.

The onfial stationery of the United States consists of adhesives, envelopes, cards and wrappers. The statutes which authorize its use are extremely broad, not defining the style or languinge of the printing, but merely requiring that the name of the office or department, or the individual Congressman's name, shall appear together with a statement of the penalty for its misuse. Under this the phrases used to constitute this information are almost limitless. The most common form of this stationery is the envelope; and most of the envelopes are supplied by contract, in 59 standard sizes, the printing on each varies according to the office for which they are required, so here at once are a number of varieties 59 different sizes (not counting knife variations) lettered for about 35 offices and departments and for each Member of Congress (and this does not include the many case where a Bureau or a department uses its own frank.)

The adhesive labels (for putting on large packages) the envelopes not of standard sizes, the cards and the wrappers, are printed at the Goverament Printing Office and the number of varieties is only limited by the number of fonts of type in use in that office:" And as rubber stamp "franks" are used in many offices, a further number
of these varicties would cume in. And each Presidential postoflice has a separate frank.

A complete collection of entires of U. S. government stationery would comprise over 100,000 varieties. But a complete collection could never be gotten, as each time a new supply is ordered, or a new font of type is secured, a new variety results.

These are only collected from the utter ignorance on the part of the collector as to the methods by which they are made, and although the collectcr of government stationery for official use is referred to rather frequently in philatelic journals, I have yet to see a specific account of any such collertion which commends this alleged branch of philately.

WHILE THE ordinary postage stamp cosis the gorernment bul five cents a thonsand to print, the Pan American series will cost 20 cenis per thonsamel.

BCRLNG THE ycar minded June : 0 , loיlo, Now Xork expended si.foper caphat in the use of the mails, white Sonth Carolina, at the other end of the list expended but 37 cents per capita.

## The Postal Service.

Of all the links that serve to bind the Empire together, the one that is the strongest, and yet is given the least thought, is the postal service. The points which mark the developement of the postal service are intoresting. With dates they are:

1838-Moncy Order Department estab. lishod.

1s40-Inland penny postage.
1848-Book post instituted.
1561-Post-office Savings Bauks created
1863-Inland pattern poot established.

1s:0)-Telegraph transferred to the State 1sio-luetcards introduced.
1s7a-Half ounce limit raised to one ounce.

1580-Postal orders introduced.
1880-Sixpenny telegram.s introduced.
1880-Telephoning decided to be a postal monopoly.

1883-Parecl post established.
Since that time other improvements have been acheived, such as postcards to the colonies, parcel post to France, reduction of postage to the Colonies to Itd., reduction of transcontinental subsidies from $t 100,000$ to about $\pm 337,500$ a year, open envelopes for book post, telegraphic money orders, trausmission of private postcards, concession of free re-direction, reduction of of cable rates to India and Australia, State purchase of cables to the continent, establishment of express post.

## A. Letter

FHON THF: 1). ․ .I. SHEY-THEAS.
Fellow Nemijers:
In this issue of the durocate will be found a ballot on which you are to mark your decision whether the offices of Secretary and Treasurer shall be divided or be one office.

At last convention, in order to create an office for : candiclate supposed to be defeated the office was divided. Themain reason given for the change was that it was too much work for one person to hold both offices. As I have held both offices for nearly thres years, I am qualified to speak from experience. During that time I have devoted considerathe lime and work to the society. If the offices are separated it will make me so
much extra work that even if the members desired it, 1 could not aceej)t the office of Sccretary for another term.
In addition to making more work (making extrat reports, etc.) it would me:m extra expense to the socicty. The receipts each month run from $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 20.00$ or more. This wonld have to be remitted to the Treanarer at a cost of from te to Sc each month or say 7 ae for 12 months for express orders or registration. The principal expenditures are for official organ ant Scy"s postage, this wouk mean the return of the money with be a month for wrders or $7:{ }^{2} \mathrm{c}$ a yeur. A large proportion of the money is in stam?s so that letters would cost double pontage or te each way, or Se a montl! fer postuge.
These three amounts elone mean a useless expenditure of neary $\$ \mathbf{\$ 3} .50$ of the society's funds which coshd be ued to better adivantage, and there woud he other extra expenses. . Then there is the risk of loes in the mails. S. When I took charge of the money there was about $\$ 10.00$ on hand; by careful manarement, 1 lanc increased the smount to over $\$ 31.00$, although the oticial organ's fee was rased to lise per year. The necessity of having money on hand is seen by the recatit Ifolmes'sexperience when the general fund was called on t., loan the Insurance Fund sic to pay losses.

I earuestly request all memhers to mark an $X$ after Yes ond their ballot and send at once to Cipit. Wurtcle.
lours:respectfully,
Geo. W. Starnam:m.
Secy-Treis.
If number 53 :upears on your wrapper, p,'ease renew and don't forget a premium.

## Errors in Surcharges.

MY JOHN PBAT\%.
There are so many collectors interested in collecting all minor varieties that for the benefit of these T herewith give a short list of some errors in surcharge.
The common 1890-91 2c on 50 c claret, newzuper stamp of Italy, exists with the surcharge inverted. They are very scarce howerer, I doubt if there are a do\%en collections in the U. S. or Camada which contain them. Scott does not catalogue it, although several of the other values are listel in that condition.

The U. S. surcharges for Cuba, 2c red and we blue, adhegives, have been found without the words of value " 2 c " and "50 de Peso" printed on the stamps, the name only, "Cuba," being on the stamps. They are, no doubt, really genuine errors, caused by an over-sight of the printer.

The $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ de leso for Cula, wists in sereral distinct shades, vermillion, red, carmine. The last is very searce. The 2 se value is reqarded by many as an error as there was no use for a 2 g c stamp, in fict, bad not been for sceveral years, as that value issued by Spain for Cuba had no longer been printed for Cuba prior to the Americar occupation. Scott's last catalogrue lists this stamp but it is not designetelan error, as it should be, for such it is.
The so-called errors in surcharges, that is the inverted surcharges on the Egypt 1 and 2 m surchirged "Soudan" now turn out to be rank forgeries. So collectors should not huy these.

I hive the 1S92, le black on blue of "Diego Saure"," with the lower part of the " U " cut off, making it read, in capitals, "SI IARES," making "U" double "I."

## 24th AUCTION <br> OF THE <br> Dominion Philatelic Association

Any one may bid.
Successful bidders will be notified when it is expected they will remit, upon receipt of which lots will be forwarded.

## Sale Closes February 2 Sith.

Rules free.
Lot No. * means unused
243. Nova Scotia 2c
2.52. Scott's 59 th Cat.
2.54. S0 Imperials . 75
250. 250 purple numerals .25
259.125 surcharges
900. five 6 c leaf . 41

26i2. 20 surcharges $\cdot 20$
263. U.S. New Orl'ns, repaired cat $\$ 0 \frac{1}{2} .50$
-64. "L L C Playing card cat. $\$ 2.75$
265. "env 6c lst iss, diag laid [] cat $\$ 3.25$
266. Straits 2c, 1 SS 3 . 20

267 . Jamaica lsh (off center) .15
26 s . U. S. 7c 'Treas. (close) 7 i'
269. St. Christopher $1 p$ lilao, pen canc -75
270. U. S. 15c, 1573
.15
273. English Gov. Parc. 2, 4, 6, 9d. . 34
275. U. S. 1S69, le, 2c 25
976. 25 *assorted . 20
275.50 English army official .15
279. 100 Argentine, 2 var.
293. 50 assorted Roumania
.15
254. 50 " Sweden .15

2s5. 50 " Switzerland .15
287. 50 " India 15
290. Canada new 1c, 2 c env. .03
291. $n 2 \mathrm{c}$ on 3 c letter card .07
292. " 2 c on 3 c cur. 10
293. $\pi 1868$ ten 3c 12
290. Set 6 var Pereak (pretty) 12
304. Canada *50c blue gray 0. g cat $\$ 1.35$
305. " ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{c}$ Jubile $\quad$. 18
306. 42 British Guiana and Barbadoes . 35

Bill liberally.

310. 200 mixed India, Chili, Ligypt ete .40
311. Canada S0 à numerals ..... 20
312. " $102 \mathrm{2c}$ register ..... 08
313. " 10 5c " ..... 08
314. Spain 50 well asst ..... 10
315. Portugal 50 well asst. .....  15
316. Canada 10 je beavers ..... 23
317. " 100 third iss. bill asst .....  35
318. " 1000 le green numeral ..... 25
$319 . \quad$ " 20 º leaf ..... 30
3:20. France 50 well assorted ..... 19
3:21. Barbidoes 20 lp .....  10
3:22. " sct $\overline{2}$ var. ..... 04
323. Canada $20 \mathrm{5c}$ leaf .....  30
324. " $2 \overline{5}$ maps ..... 15
325. " 25 surcharges ..... 25
326. U. S. 3c Prop. ..... 06
3i27. " $\$ 2$ mortgage (fine) ..... 06
323. " $\$ 55$ Chart. party (fair) ..... 07
329. 350 Austria revenues
330. 750 Spain 2 var
331. 45 German Revs
332. 233 stamis $^{2}$ in app bl, cat. $\$ \mathrm{~S} .14(50(\mathrm{~h})$333. Canada 665 numeral ic
334. " 3000 " 2 c purple
335. " 420 Ic red numeral
336. " $700 \mathrm{3c}$ red "
337. " 30 2c on 3 c
338. " 265 le four leaf
340. Canada $2353 \mathrm{3c}$ four leaf

341 . 169 maj .
342 Newfoundhand 100 asst.
343. U. S. 4002 cc Columbian
344.20 *Sweden
345. 200 obsolete Argentine
346. Camada lst issue Bill set 8 var .15
347.1 " " " 00 . $2 \overline{3}$

345 . " 2nd " " set 8 var . 15
349. " " " " 50 . 25

350 . " 3rd " " set 15 var . 15
3.51. 10 filled approval sheets cat $\$ 2.50 .50$
352. 500 mixed foreign .10
3.33 .1000 " " 18
3.54. 25 Portugal Jubilee 15
3.in. :50 Wurtemburg .15
: $:$ \%t. 100 "Cuba cat. $\mathrm{i} ; 3.00$. 50
3.37. 10 Canada 50e hue
1.60

35s. Ju Canada 3 c Jubilee
. 25
::59. 50 1 Kong Kong cat. $\$ 1.00$. 25
:ie0, 50 pocket stamp cases sell 10c ea.

| 361. | Canada 600 | c numerals |  | 1.90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 362. | 5005 c | c |  | 1.50 |
| 363. | 1510 |  |  | . 30 |
| '364. | United States | 400 4c 189 | soak | .15) |
| 365. | " | 5005 c | " | . 15 |
| 366. | " | 500 lc |  |  |
| 367. | " | 1000 10c" | " | . 40 |
| 368. | " | 50002 c |  |  |
| 369. | " | 1002 c dues |  | . 10 |
| 370. | " | 5002 c gree |  | . 20 |
| 371. | " | 5002 c brow |  | . 25 |
| 372. |  | Collection of | bout |  |
|  | 350 varieti | ies cat about | \$12 |  |
| 373. | 240 So. Africa | 13 var |  | . 50 |
| 334. | 625 Australian | 20 var |  | . 85 |
| $37 \overline{5}$. | 150 Great Brit | tain 15 var |  | . 25 |
| 376. | 160 India |  |  | . 35 |
| 377. | 100 Perforation Guages, 7 to 17 (and Millimetre scale) on tough 8 ply check. Retail value $\$ 10$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |350 varicties cat about $\$ 12$

373. 240 So. Africa 13 var85
$37 \overline{5} .150$ Great Britain 15 var .....  25377. 100 Perforation Guages, 7 to 17(and Millimetre scale) on tough8 ply check. Retail value $\$ 10^{\circ}$

# R. S. MASOH, \#wien HAMITON, CANADA. 

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Send for some fine stamps on approval at $50 \%$ dis. of 59 th cat. prices. Price List free.

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 2002 Prairie Ave., Milwaukee, Wis,First Mail Auction Sale.
A Cliance to get stamps at your own price CANADA.
Lot No. 1. 1003 c Jubilee
" 2. 100 lo maple leaf
${ }^{\prime}$ 3. 100 sc
" 4. 100 5c "
" $\quad 5.100 \mathrm{lc}$ numerals
" 6. 200 2c " purple
" 7. $1003 \mathrm{c}{ }^{\prime \prime}$
" 8.1002 emap
" 9.1000 le 186J-72
" 10. 5002 c "
" 11. $10003 \mathrm{c}{ }^{\prime \prime}$
" 12. 100 8c 1892-93
United States.
Lot No. 13. 5002 c Columbian
" 14. $5002 \mathrm{c} \quad "$
" 15. $100 \mathrm{le}{ }^{\prime \prime}$
" 16. 10002 c 1590
" 17. 1000 2c 1894
" 18.10010 c 1890
" 19. $100 \$ 1$ Rev. 1598.
" $20.100 \$ 1$
Bid by lot. Bidding closes Feb. 20th and the successful bidders notified immediately ufter. Stamps are all in good condition and free from paper, in bunches of 100 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Look out for my sale next month.
W. A. Hatch, Bellows Falls, Vt.


## Canadian stamp buttons free.

Send the names of two collectors and 2 c for postage. Only one to each. Try some of these bargains and your money back if not satistied.

| 121898 War Revs $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ c to 1.00 | . 05 | 1000 mixed foreign stamps | . 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 121898 Prop " ${ }^{\frac{1}{8} \times 5 \mathrm{c}}$ | . 15 | 15 c U. S. Columbian | . 10 |
| 4 Foochow Picture stamps | . 06 | 30c | . 20 |
| 2 Liberia 1900 | . 07 | 50c | . 29 |
| 7 Netherlands 1899 | . 05 | le to 10c " | . 12 |
| 9 Hungary 1900 | .05 | 50c U. S. Omaha | . 19 |
| 9 Labuan 1897, "Picture" | . 39 | \$1.00 U. S. Omaha | . 75 |
| 9 North Borneo 1897 "Picture, |  | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| 5 Cuba 1899, very pretty | . 15 | 10 to 10c | . 12 |
| 100 diff English 1d, plate nos. | . 50 | 30c 1888 Puce | . 25 |
| 10 U. S. old Revs. | . 05 | 50c 1895 | . 08 |
| 5 Mexico 1899, 1 to 10c | . 04 | 1.00 " | . 30 |

200 all different 17 c .
Wholesale Department.
10 sets 3 Chili Telegraph 15c. 100 sets $\$ 1.00$
10 " 6 Sardinia 15 c .100 " 1.00

10 " 10 Roman States 15 c .100 " 1.50
10 " Netherlands 1899 30c. 100 " 2.00
100 Russia asstd 10c. 100 Italy asst. . 45
100 Belgium S. S. 10c. 100 old U. S. revs. 25 50 Fine Blank Approval Sheets 10r. 100 . 19 50 " " " " Books \$1.00. 1001.25 1000 Omega Hinges 8c 5000 30c. Wholesale List Free to Dealers. Standard Catalogue 1901 Edition. . 58 International Albums " " " 1.50 Imperial Album holds 3500 . 30 Bargain List of 500 Sets and Packets. WE BUY STAMPS.
Send $\varrho c$ for buying list of U. S. and Cenadian stamps. Postage Qc Extra On All Orders.

## TOLEDO STAMP CO.,

## Mekeel's Weekly StampNews. TIIS FINEST WEEEKLY STAMX IAPER PEBLISHED, EFGULAR PIEICE 50 CENTS I'ER YEAR $\quad$ NND TIXE <br> Philatelic Advocate

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

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TIIF ABOVE OFFER WILI BRING YOU ALI, THE PHILATELIC NEWS AND INFORMATION YOU WILL ABSOLUTELY NEED. D. P. A. MEMDERS AND SUBSCRIBERSWHO WISH TO SUBSCRIBE TO MELEELS CAN ILAVE THEIR SUBSCKIPTION EXTENDED TO TII: ADVOCATE OR WE WILL SEND IT ONE OF YOUR PHILATELIO FRIENDS.

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## STARNAMAN BROS. DERLIN, ONT.

## Clear Postmarked and Fine Specimen.

Single Used. Pairs Same. O. C. Single: Pair Used.
1861, 5c green

| .60 | .35 | .75 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1.10 | .60 | 1.25 |
| .75 | .40 | 1.00 |
| .90 | .50 | 1.10 |
| - | 1.75 | - |
| .25 | .15 | .35 |
| .35 | .20 | .40 |
| - | .15 | - |
| - | .10 | - |
| - | 1.50 | - |

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"Fine." Best Grade, Postmarked Plainlı, "Medium" Good Pencancelled. "Good" Blot Cancels.

## PREMIUM.

New Confederate Bills (Money). \$5.00 Bill with $\$ 5.00$ order; $\$ 10.00$ Bill with $\$ 10.00$ order.

Remember when you look over above prices that I have the other two Grades for you, and can furnish lower and still a lower, if you want them.

## W. D. SIMPSON,

Anoerson,
U. S. A.

## 10 CTS. 10 c bargains 10 c

## CANADIAN

and other stamps, etc.
Any packet for $10 c$ postfrec. No.

1. 203 z Canada numeral
2. 200 lc " "
3. 300 2c " " red
4. $122 \geqslant 2 \mathrm{e} /{ }^{2}$ " purple
5. 132 c on $3 \mathrm{c} \quad "$
(6. 105 c
6. 100 3c Canada 4 leaf
7. 3 5c " 4 leaf
8. 2 Sc " 4 leaf
9. 15 2c " Imperial
10. 25 3c " Jubilee
11. 13 different Ruasia
12. 12 " unused foreign
13. 100 " foreign
14. 1000 "Perfect" Hinges
15. 25 blank approval sheets
16. Directory of 1300 Canadian Collectors.

One lot 10c, 3 for $25 \mathrm{c}, \quad 13$ for $\$ 1.00$, or the 17 lots postfree for 1.25 .
Dnused 1 and 20 U. S. or Canada stamps accepted.
See my ad on page 9 .
MARY E, BISH,
Waterloo,
Ont.
10 c bargains 10 c

## F good team is

Energy and the

## Philatelic Advocate

| 1 inch in both papers |  |  | 40c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 " | $\pi \quad \pi$ | " | 75 c. |
| $\ddagger$ pare | " | " | 1.00. |
| 4 | " " | " | 1.50. |
| 1 " | " " | " | 2.50. |

giving a circulation of over 4500 monthly.
Where can you equal this offer?
1 year's subscription to both papers 25 c Address either

Starnaman Bros.,
Box 104, Berlin,

Ont. ; $\quad$ or

Findlay I. Weaver,
Box 494, Berlin, Ont.
1000 all different all on appro. ral sheets, fine condition. Best offer before Feby. 20th takes it.
W. E. Wing, Box 48, Berlin, Ont.
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and catalogue FREE to all. 100 Indo China etc. 5 c.
Agents wanted 50 per cent
1000 linges already bent for use, something new 10 c .500 games, trioks, etc and REALMI 3 mos. big paper for collectors 10c A. Bullard \& Co, Sta. A, Boston, Mass.

## Daisy Camera

take pioture $2 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$

## Price 25 cents

Postage and packing 10c extra. daigy Camera mfg. CO.. 118 DUKE ST• RAMILTON. ONT.

60 diff. U. S. cat. 80 c price 14 c . Appr. sheets 60\% dis. Enclose postage. Auction Sales monthly, catalog free. OMAHA STAMP CO., 216 N 16, Omaha, Neb.

EXCHANGE: Stamps from my approval sheets for used Can. and Nfld., or $50 \%$ dis. for cash. 40 var. stamps free to all answering (send reference). P. F. Dowling, Souris, Man.

SEND 10c or more and receive fine stamps that catalogue 5 time the amount sent. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1851 five cent brown cat. $\$ 14$ for $\$ 12$. W. H. Newton, 613 Main Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

## Packets

We have only stamps of the better class in our packets, and this fact alone ought to convince you that your collection can be improved.

Remit 10 c or any amount up to $\$ 5.00$. and receive good value in return. We want your trade, here is our offer.

## THE SHIPPING CITY STAMP CO., <br> COR- LINCOLN AND ACADEMY STS., BATH, MAINE, U.S.A.

PPINTING FOR EVERYBODY.
No. 1. Blank Approval Sheets with name at top $\$ .40$ 2. " " " without " " " 25 250. 250.
$\$ .80$
.55 Good White........... . . 5 Better " ........... . 35 Colored . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
Manilla .... .......... . 25
" Packet $\because$
8. Letter Heads, size $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches ruled...)

|  | Letter | z |  |  | ruled.. | . 50 | 1.00 | 1.75 | 2.75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Note H | "s, size |  |  | unruled |  |  | 1.75 | 2.75 |
|  | Note H | ds, size |  | " | rul | . 35 | . 75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
|  | Memo He | ds, bond | aper |  | " | . 35 | . 75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 13. | Bill Head | s, 6 or 8 | e. |  |  | . 35 | . 75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 14. | " | 14 line |  |  |  | . 40 | . 80 | 1.45 | 2.40 |
| 15. | Statemen | s. |  |  |  | . 35 | . 76 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 16. | Business | ards, $3 \times 4$ | les |  |  | . 35 | . 75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
|  | Shipping | Tags. |  |  |  | . 35 | . 65 | 1.00 | 1.65 |
| 18. | Circulars, | 3×4, 100 | word |  |  |  | . 20 | . 30 | . 45 |
| 19. | " | $3 \times 5,130$ | $\mu$ |  |  |  | . 30 | . 40 | . 60 |
| 20. | " | $4 \times 6,200$ | " |  |  |  | . 40 | . 50 | . 65 |

We send goods postpaid to Canada or U. S. at above prices. Numbers refer to numbers on samples which will be sent free. Unused 1 and 2c U. S. or Canadian stamps accepted. Cash must accompany all orders.

STARNAMAN BROS., BERLIN, ONT.

## Errings of Ye Editor.

M J. STDNEY DAATON.

When one looks through the columns of many-not all, mind-- of our philatelic journals, he is surprised to note that there is a lot of matter within the covers that should not be allowed there. Of course, opinions differ ; one editor may think diffently to another. All editors, however, who are at all fair minded, must see that such things as mjust critiscisms and arguments which can never be satisfactor-
of philatelic journalism. This is one of the most ungentlemanly and unprofessional things an editor can do. It either shows his jealousy that another paper should enter the field to compete against him, or his seltishness in not trying to assist a brother editor-and one with a new paper also.

This is one thing editors should refrain from. They should not unjustly criticise and look down upon new papers that have just made their appearance. On the contrary they should in every way try to help

ily deoided, are, at least, injurious to the paper and minteresting to its readers. And yet we notice, also, that it is not only from the pens of correspondents that all unjust critiscisms, etc., come. No: the editor often lowers himself to make an uncalled for attack on some brocher editor or some nther innocent member of his cirale of acquaintances.

For instance: a favorite "hobby" with many editors is to discourage, to the utmost of their ability, any new coatemporary that throws its lot into the ocean
them. They should give them 2 good word and wish them success; they should send two copies of their paper for exchange as if acknowledging the new contemporary and therefore considering it worthy of exchange.
Then again we often notice in journals, discussions on $\boldsymbol{n}$ certain subject carried or by two scribes of different opinion. These two lone persons take it upon their narrow shoulders to decide a point on which the whole philatelic world is divided. Now it is silly in the extreme to allow such dis.
cussions to go on, month after month, through the columns of a paper, when the editor must see that the subject cannot be brought to a satisfactory close. In a case like this it is the editor's duty to his subscribers to put a stop to it for it is uninteresting to them and could be used up by other matter with good information of interest to all philatelists.

When a little poetry appears on the pages of any of our journals some editors make this a point of attack also. They denounce it as not helpful to our science;

One can see that all editors do not realize the full seriousness of their position. They do not regard it in the full essence of its importance. They regard the position lightly instead of making themselves; the stern rulers of all under them; the strict overseer of the welfare of the paper.

The editor should be careful how he wields his own pen and also how his correspondents wield theirs. The editor's position is a serious one and he should regard it as such. He should not unjustly criticise others but should set a good example

## Foreign Subscriptions.

As may be noticed on the first editorial page, the foreign subscription price is only 25 cents. We have decided to change this and hereafter the price is 35 cents. Foreign subscribers please remit in low values of the present issue stamps of their country. Premiums given to foreign subscribers also.

The Publishers.
that it does not contain any information for the collector and is, for these reasons, worthless and should not have a place in a paper. This is another grand mistake of "ye editor." Collectors are not always searching for the overflowing spring of knowledge. We do not pick up a stamp journal and expeot to find, on every page, some marvellous article to increase our store of philatelic knowledge. No, poetry has as much right in the colums of our philatelic papers as it has in any other paper.
to all under him. In this way he will raise the standard of his own paper and other editors would always have a good word to say for it.

There is still lots of room for improvement in our philatelic press. Changes for the good are being affected as time wears on, yet it is not by any means perfect. Every editor should endeavor to improve his paper as much as possible.

Don't overlook the premiums all over the paper.

## Ad. Notes.

Geo. A. Holland, page 57 is giving up business. If low prices count for anything his stock should soon be sold out.

Those who are looking for Canadian and Newfoundland stamps at wholesale should look up Charles Bailey's ad on page 62.

Those looking for unused stamps will find what they are after on page 97 . W. F. VanMalder's sale is principally unused stamps. He offers used stamps also.

## pages 1 and 7.

J. D. Hubel is one of the many who have tested the pulling cqualities of the Anvo. cate and found it satisfactory. This month his ad will be found on the inside front cover.
H. W. Campbell has "Something you Want" in V. R. I. and other stamps on the same page.
R. S. Mason wouldn't miss an ad in a


It takes four pages for A. A. VanWie, to tell of all the good things he has for sale. He keeps a full line of albums, catalogues, hinges and supplies. He buys and selis stamp's on sheets and in packets. Please note the ads on pages 13, 14, 15 and 16. Wherever discount is guoted $40 \%$ read $50 \%$.

Advertisers always patronize the paper that has the largest circulation, and in order to increase our circulation wo make some very liberal offers to subscribers on
special number of the Advocate for a good deal. Ou page 6 he illustrates a couple of his specialties. His $3 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{bc}$ and 10 c sets are good things. The "Model" hinge is pushing its way to the front.

The successful lady dealers of America can be counted on the fingers of one hand. For nearly two years Miss Mary E. Bish has advertised in this paper exclusively. She deals principally in Canadian stamps. This month's sale will be found on page 9. On page 88 , she has a list of 10 c bargains
that are worth investigating.
The back cover contains one of the most attractive ads in this issue. Mr. Simpson, has two other page ads. If you are looking for bargains in Confederate stamps don't pays these ads. See pages 58 and 87.

On page 3 J. R. Croft offers Canada stamps at bargain day prices and says "Money refunded if not satisfactory."

Chas. C. DeSelms is "giving away valu-
out some very tempting offers.
Scott's 60th catalogue and this paper one year for 65 cents. Full particulars on page 60.

It is not often that dealers actually give goods away, but Mr. A. C. Roussel comes as near to it as possible. Every purchaser of 50 c worth from his ad on page 64, who sends 14c extra for postage will be given free a Canadian Revenue albun, size $10 x$

able stamps." See his ad on page 10.
Leon V. Cass takes balf of pacge 12, to offer a grand assostinent of stamps.
> "Energy" promises lig things for the 20th Century. Look up the ad on page 39.

Chas. Farr, has an Auction on page 38. Take special notice that bids close Feb'y 25th instead of Feb'y 3rd, as printed.

On page page 40, Chas. S. Osgood holds

13 inches handsomoly bound in cloth. The regular price of these albums is 8 है. We have had the pleasure of inspecting one of them and find that it is well worth the price usked.

The 24th Auction of the D. P. A. occupies pages 81 and 82 . Any one can bid on this sale but only mombers can offer lots.

Findlay I. Weaver has a sale on page 99. He has also opened a subscription agency and is offering subs to the leading
magazines at reduced rates.
H. A. Chapman tells how to save $\$ 1.45$ on page 100 . It is a grood way to save money. Try it and be convineed.

On pages 101 to 104 will be found the "Bargain Page." These pages teem with offers of exchange and goods for sale. Anyone who misses reading these offers has missed one of the best things in this issue.
a specialist and offers his 4000 collection at a sacrifice on page 33.

Back numbers of this paper make very interesting reading. For 25 c we give 25 different including some of the early issues. See page 12.

Some advertisers like to choose their own type when sending copy for ads. Unless a person has had experience with type this is a difficult matter to do. The International Stamp Trading Co. set up(on paper)


Letters often go astray on account of misdirection which would be returned to the writer if his name and address was on the outside. Printed stationery looks businesslike and costs but very little more than the blank paper. See Starnaman Bros. ad an page 88.

Arthur R. Butler has established a reputation for honest dealing. His offers on the inside back cover should not be missed.

Fred B. Filuinger has decided to become
both of their ads on pages 34 and 35, and they make two attractive pages. This firm makes a specialty of approval sheets for collectors having less than 1000 varieties.

Sid. J. Wood gives a photo of Rocky Mountain scenery or an Indian Chief 105 years old to each purchaser of his packet advertised on page 8.

Dealers who wish to do a lot of advertising should read the St. Louis Advertising Agency's ad on page 37. They offer reduc-
ed rates on all magazines.
Wholesule rates on "Perfect" hinges and blank Approval Sheets are given on page 63 by Starnaman Bros.

The Kolona Stamp Co's bargains will be found on page 84.

The bargains offered by the Fair Stamp Co. on page 83 are equal to any in this issue.
see what it is. We give the Advocate, the Adhesive and Mekeels (regular \$1.00). for 70c.

## Canadian Surcharges.

Ottawa, 12th December, 1900
Sir:-
I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8 th instant, requesting information as to whether any stamps other than the four maple leaves and numerals were surcharged 2 c , and, if

## SPEGIAL PREMIUM OFFER

To secure the subscriptions and trial advertisements of the majority of dealers, we offer an inch ad and one years's subscription for only 45 cents, or a 2 inch ad and subscription for 75 cents. To foreign dealers the price is 1 inch and subscription 55 cents, 2 inches 85 cents, in unused lowest value, present issue stamps of your country. Send today as this is one of our greatest offers.

The Publishers.

The Toledo Stamp Co. gives a Canadian stamp button free to any person sending the names of two collectors and 2 c for postage. As usual their offers of stamps are away down in price. See all about it on page 85.

Combination offers are all the rage, but you seldom find an offer like we make on pages 86 and 98. Mekeel's Weekly is known the world over, and the Adhesive is rapidly coming to the front. You have a sample of this paper before you and can
there were, the date of issue of such stamps.

In reply, I am to say that the only stamps that have been surcharged were the remnant of 3 cent stamps of the maple leaf and numeral issue in the possession of the Department on the lst July, 1899.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant, E. P. STANTON, Superintendent.
We have been asked several times whether any of the stamps of the issue
before the Jubilees were surcharged, and to be sure, we wrote to the department and received the foreroing communicacation.

## Notes from Great Britain.

BY J. KENNEDY.

There has been added to the Leicester collection of postage stamps in the National Museum in Kildare Street, Dublin, Ireland, one of the rarest known stamps. It is the four pence blue of the first issue of

New Zealand is now enjoying Imperial penny postage with England. Tbis means a loss in her revenue of something like $£ 8,000$. Bravo! New Zealand.

The stamps of Orange River Colony are rumning out very fast (Transvaal will soon follow suit) and wise collectors should buy while there is yet time, some of these stamps are selling at very high prices.in England.

Fred B. Filsinger would like to receive offers on albums advertised on page 3.

## A GRAND COMBINATION $* * *$

We offer SUCCESS the great American monthly for young men, and the Phimatelic Advocate, the great monthly for all philatelists, Tise two one year for only $\$ 1.00$ Remit by Express Order, Money or 1 and 2c stamps. Send immediately in order to secure the next number of SUCCESS.

Staraaman Bros, Berlin, Ont.

Western Australia with the swan in the centre, invorted. There are very fow known, and this was the gem of the Duke of Leicester's collection. It was not in the collection when handed over to Mr. Joynt for arrangement by the late Duke's trustees; but it has just recently returned from London by the authorities of the British Musem to whom it had been sent in error along with some manuscripts. It is now safely placed in its proper position in the collection, and will always remain an objoct of great interest to philatelists.

40 DIFFERIENT postage stamps used dan unused including V. R. I, Transvaal, Orange River Colony on Cape, Shanghai, etc., only 16 cents. Joe Kennedy, Mail Office, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.

## 500 Mixed Stamps * *

 from Honduras, Egypt, Transvaal, Bolivia Ecuador, Japan, Hawaii, China eto., no envelopes [], no postal cards [], but we have thrown in our higher priced damaged stamps. A splendid bargain for 12 cents postpaid. We shall use U. S. stamps surcharged Philippines in mailing.E. Spinony \& Co.,

235 Bush St., San Francisco, California.

## 1st Auction Sale

## By

W. F. VAN MALDER,


Halifax,

## Canada.

Member D. P. A. 8. S. of P. 1374

All bids must be in by Feby 2 eth 1901. Bid by lot number. Highest bidder will be notified and will beexpected to remit at once, otherwise stamps will go to next highest bidder. Postage extra on all lots. All unused unless otherwise stated.

## Canada.

Number
Lot. in lot.

1. 2 entire sheets ( 200 stamps $) 2 \mathrm{c}$ on 3 c numeral.
2. 1 entire shect ( 100 stamps) 2 c on 3 c maple leaf.
3. 80-2c map lavender, plate 1.
4. $60-2 \mathrm{c}$ " green " 5.
5. 35-lc Jubilee
6. $70-2 \mathrm{c}$
7. 6-3c Jubilee
8. 1-6c Jubilee
9. $90-\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ black four leaves
10. 6-6c brown
11. 12-Sc orange
12. block of 42 register orange
13. Set Jubilee ${ }_{2}^{2} \mathrm{c}$ to $\$ 1.00$
14. Set maple leaf $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ to 10 c
15. Set numeral $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ to 10

Number
Lot. in lot.
16. 300 entire Jubileo post cards
17. 20 " 2e on 3e maple lf letter card
18. 100 " le carmine " post cards

TVoraz Seoted.
19. 5-5c blue used on cover:
20. 1-6d green used splendid copy.

Newfommalaxa
21. 1 set Cabot issue complete

Jamaica
22. 1 entire sheet ( 120 stamps) 1p. carmine wmkd C. A.

United States 1847.
23. 1-5c brown used orig cover tine copy.
24. 1-10c black " " "
20. 1 set news japer stamps, le to $\$ 100$, unused no gum

Good
Stamps
Cheap
Approval sheets
to responsible
persons.

## China 1878

1 cand green $\quad .70$
$3 \pi$ vermillion .35

5 n yellow 25
1886.

1 cand green . 06
3 manue .07
5 " olive yellow . 15
Transvaal 1882 Prov'l.
Canada *e black 150s .....  12
" 1c jink 1859 ..... $.6+$
" 5 c vermillion 1559 .....  01
" 3c red 1868 ..... 04
Priiippine Islands.
1881 prov'l 8 c green on 2 c carm. is0
$1881 " 8 \mathrm{c}$ on $2 \frac{2}{5}$ ..... 25
Porto Rico *5c bistre 1878 ..... 90
" *3e brown 1881 ..... 35
" $\quad{ }^{*} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6-8$ per set. 35
St. Pierre Miqueion
Prov'l 1885 5e on 40 ..... 25
Newfoundland.*20 green perf 18663o blue " 1873
35
${ }^{*} \frac{1}{2}$ p on $3 p$ red 1885 ..... 28
*itp on $1 /-$ ..... 1.00
*2o green roul 1876
"3o blue35
5c blue . $n$ ..... 20${ }^{*}$ la dull pink 1880 very rare
85

# THE ADHESIVE 

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Philippines 1899 on U. S. used
1 cont . 02

| 2 | 7 | .02 |
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Ad lhesive, with either Virginia Phil- atelist, Philatelic Bulletin, Niont- real Philatelist, Jubilee Philatelist or Philatelic Chronicle, for. ..... 37
Any of these (not Adhesive) in Com- bination for. ..... 17
Adhesive, with cither Philatelic Ad- vocate, Philatelic West, Philatel- ic Record, or Allegheny Philatelist. 32 Any of these (not Adhesive) in com- bination for ..... 12
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Complete nile of Adhesive, Vol. I,indexed, unbound65
The same, handsomely bound in pur- ple cloth, gilt title. ..... $\$ 1.35$
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ADS. in this column cost Ic a word, three insertions of same ad (once each month) for price of two.
TRX: James Bros., Waterford, Ont., for stamp albums in exchange for Can. stamps used and unused.

59
FIVE unused stamps free to everyono sending gond reference for selection of stamps on approval at 50 per cent. Thos. R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.
$250-3 \times 5$ circulars of 60 words printed and sent postpaid for 20c. Cochrane Printing House, 1518 Hamilton St. Houston, J'ex
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BELGIUM 25 all different, or 200 mixed, prepaid for 12c. 50 var. United States, same price., E. L. Shove, Unionville, N. Y.
EXCHANGE wanted in the current stamps of British Colonies and South America for curent U. S.-used or unused Park Postage Stamp Co., 3300 Jefferson Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANT to exchange small Russian copper coins for any coins, except English, German U. S. or Indian. Or will sell them for 10 c each. Peinrich Enas, Rosenort, Man, s

THE Quaker City Philatelist, fearless champion of the fuith, 2 (le a year. (6. G. Frajer, L'Origual, Ont., agent for Canada. Subscribe.

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Fine stamps on approvol: $t, 50 \%$ discount and peckets, 100 different for 10 c , and 100 mixed for 5 e and 1000 mixed for 25 c . Geo. A. Schmidt, Box 405, Berlin, Ont. Send reference.
Eric E. Alins, stamp dealer, Stawell, Victoria desircs exchange with collectors in Canada, West Indies and America. Agents also wanted.

STAMPS 500 mixed 5 cents. Chas. Wrigley, 167 W . Richmond St., Toronto. Stamps 300 varieties for 25 cents. Chas. Wrigley, 167 W . Riclmond St., Toronto. Stamps 100 varietie. 2c. Chas. Wrigley, 167 W. Richmond St., Toronto, Ont.

1000 MIXED foreign 25 varicties unused 1000 hinges and album all for 50 c. A bargain. Everybody send for my approval sheets. Thos. L. Hosmor, 3415, 7 St. Des Moines, Iowa.

SEND your Exchange and Want list, also philatelio papers, magazines, etc. R. G. Snow, Fort Valley, Ga. U. S. A. s

500 mixed stamps, over 130 varieties 10 c H. B. Stanwood, Box 321, Ellsworth, Me. a

IF you can find a larger and better paper than this for eise a year, you letter withscribe to it. If not send your suld to us.

CANADA. Ëc Beater each te, fer 10-anc. le diaple leaf :re per lu0, to. 00 per 1000. 2e Math, lavender, unnsed be eath. Postage extria. E. (i. Brisley, I Miple Grove, Toronto, Cist.
$s$
TINTE :atan? on :pptoral at $50 \%$ dis. Present free io evary apulicant. Chas. Farr, Brotiville, Ont.

SCO~JYs 1901 satalorue with one perforation gatare and mill. scale and the set of stamys ise fust iree. Chas. inar. Brockville, Ont.
A PACKEI of ifre stamps for five cents snd list of bargans free. B. H. Yayion, 50 Eargle St., Alljany, N. 5.

FREF, f yar entire Canadian past curds
 Postage extad. Pustuge extra. (iond busintes reference required. E. (i. Brisleg. z Maple (ircere, Toronto, Ont.

I HATIE Bo.bulo ec ret! Camadian that I Grocer, $\bar{t} \boldsymbol{Z} 0$ Ellice Ave. Wrost, Winnipeg, Man.
s
5 FINE packet albums $7 \mathrm{c}, 2000$ hinges 10e, stamps frec. J. P. Royce, 29 Pd\%ards St., Springfield, Duss.

HOOJERS cupuons, something new and original, send postal for samples. $F$. I. Houper, Box 2 , Stit. 1, Baltimore, Md.

YOU can buy a pare ad in the Anvocute for \$2.00. If you use bargain notices son can have 20 bargain notices of 4 lines aseh. Starnaman Bros., Berlin, Ont.

ONE hurdred well mixed stamps free, if 2e postage is sent. Wilson, Stamp Dealer, 1216 Poplar St., i'hiladelphis, Pa.

I WOULD like to exchange with collectors everywhere. Basis Scotts. Frank Johnson, 23 10th St., Fargo, N, Dak. $s$

1000 VARIETIES Foreign stampe for 15c, you can benefit yourself and your coljection by this offer. Plan free. Writo to day. L. L. Thompson, Mieaford, Ont. 55

CIRCULAR Mailers! Attention. I will mail your circulars to good names at the rate of 10 c per $100,80 \mathrm{c}$ per $1000, \$ 3.00$ per 5000. Terms Cash with circulars, address Wm. H. Wilkerson, 660 Nichol's Ave., Anacostia, D. C.

212 good foreign (few U. S.) stamps cat. 1 to lue for 10 c . Send at once. Johm Pelt\%, Arlington, Minn. its
I WISII to exchange postage stamps, your sclection for a grood strcis book or alibum 1900, please send prices.

Exchange wanted send yours and receive mine basis Scott's Guth edition or ©9th Ed. as desired. Martin H. Bittl, 104 Bediord Ave., Brooklyn, N. X., U. S. A.

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PACIETS 100 diff Sc , postage 2 c , Afrents wanted $50 \%$ com. refercaces. W. ISight, 133 Elmwood Ave., Iondon, Ont.

CAMERA and foreirn stamps wanted in exhaiage for books, story papers, magic lantern, and novelties. Breo Lallierre, Box (i2), Jiais, Ont.

WANTEI. Camada Jubilee, maple leaves, Guam and Hawaiin stamps, for cash or exelatage for United States, Canand:, South Americai and foreign. Alex. Laing, 233 Liherty St., Schenectady, N. Y

STAMPS! Coins! Curios! Bought, Sold, or exchanged. Inquivies answered but send pestage. Address. R. G. Snow, Fort Vailey, Ga.


CAMERA for sale or in exchange for stamps, also air rifle, "New King." Write for particulars, J. Broughton, Inchbury St, Hamilton, Ont.

BARGAINS in Brifish Colonies, 25 var. $5 \mathrm{c}, 40$ varietics $10 \mathrm{c}, 100 \mathrm{mixed} 1 \mathrm{j} \mathrm{c}$, postage extra. Canadians want for cash or exchange. Wm. A. Richardson, Box 494, Peterboro, Ont.

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LARGEST agitation in Ontario, etc. Photographs of Canadian oil tields, fincly mounted, price 5 c each, 3 for 10c or 6 for 2 me , all different. L. S. Williams Box 274 Petrolea, Ont.
FREE. To every beginner sending for our shcets with reference we will give 1 year's sub. to P. W. \& C. N. if you send 10c for 1000 Omega Hinges. Govener Stamp Co., 101 N. Sec. Are,, Mirshalltown, Ia.
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300 mixed foreign and 1 years sub to $P$. W. \& C. N. 20c. Frisd Billings, Marshalltown, Iowa.

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EXCHAN(xE desired in Br. Colonies and foreign countries. Cash paid for desirable stamps, coins and eurios. R. Q. Snow, Fort Valley, Ga.

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35 YAR. U. S. 120. 1.00 var. Foreign 15c. 1000 mixel $2 . \pi \mathrm{c}$. Chas. FI. Hayden Jr., Lonck Box S7, Northampton, Mass. D. 1. A. 198.
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WHOLESALE Aproval sheet $2 ;$ cat. from 4nc up for 10 c . 50 var good stamps from Argentine, Portugal, Grecce 15 c, nost extra. Tumuel City Stamp \& Coin Cc., Box 33s, Sarnia, Ont.

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SET of 35 var. fine Australian Istamps 20c, 50 var fine Australian stamps 40 c post free. Chas. Farr, Brockville, Ont.

100 var. foreign $10 c^{2} .50$ var $\tilde{u}$. justage extra. Fdgar li. Niebel, Norwood, Onto

A subscription to the Anvocare will tell you a lot about stamp collecting. Only 25 c . See premiums on first parge.

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ANY one who sends me searee stamps shall receive equal value in scaree South Ameriean stamps. George Guevara, Str. esmeralda 65, Valparaio, Chili, S. A.

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FINE line of stamps in splendid condition will be sent on approval at 50 per cent also : premium. G. N. Crawford, Box 11S, Moorefield, Ont.

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SURE to pleael 25 varieties choiec used and unused pestage stamps cat. about 50c only 10c: 200 mixol stamps stamps, splendid value only 5e. Postage 2c. H. R. Mc Kenzie, Box 148, Earlin, N. H.

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500 mixed $1 \mathrm{Sc}, 300$ Canada 2 c red sc , 75 different Sc, 15 Jojan 10c, 14 Cubal5c. Pluck and Lack exchanged for stamps. Postage extra. Ernst Hammer, 2 Gillespie St., Schenectady, N. Y.

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PHII ATELISTS attention. Exchange Australians for Newfound, Canada, Nova Scotia. Basis Scott's. Australian Stamp Agency, A. Walbancke, Becchworth, Victoria, Australis.
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SID Wood buys, sells and exchanges birds stamps, coins, curiosities, rare books Winnipeer, Man.

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A. STEIBEI, 16 R. Dupont des Loges, Paris, France, offors 50-100-200 french and french colonial atamps for same value of Canadian or Newfoundland.

Wanted-Young folks to do writing for mo at home. Bend fo stamps for particalars. Clinton Barbank, Box 58, Danville, Que.

# Graw ke: fow Ghistmas 

ind after.
BRITISH COLONIAL.
Barbadoes 1593 *交 on 1 p env ..... 04
Br "̈ 1593 * ${ }^{\frac{2}{2}}$ on 1 p wrapper ..... 03
Br. Honduras $1 \mathrm{SSS}{ }^{*} 10 \mathrm{c}$ on 4 p violet ..... 14
$" \quad \prime \prime$ *2c on lprose ..... 04
" $1591^{*}$ (ic bl on loc violet ..... 12
" 1591*(ic red on 10c " ..... 12
" 1585 *3c on 3 p brown .....  0.7
Ceylon, 1583 te lilac rose ..... 03
Br. S Africa 1S9t 1sh gre and ult. .....  3
Esypt 18s.4 * 10 pat green .....  12
" 18st zpigres .....  11
Grenaddil ISST *! .....  $1: 2$
Latman, le97, 1 lose, f var. ..... 17
Strait Settlements, ISSt ole green .....  10
$\therefore$ Ujong isat 1 on de green .....  $1: 3$
Suaw li 1892, 1 on 3e brown ..... 103
U S. and COLONIES.
Porto Rico 1 S94 ${ }^{*} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$, and 4 m .....  0.4
" 1 S91 *ic yel gr- ..... 0.7
Philippines $1 S 94$ ko hrown ..... 01
Hawaii 1S!3 -2 env black sur ..... 10
Wat: 1) ept set (except 7c) 10 var ..... $\$ 1.20$
Interior lept 10c .....
1sss 30c or-br ..... 2.)
South \& Central Amprica
02
Hayti 1S90 Ee red hrown10:
" 1S96 5e slategreen .....  02
Honduras 19 ss " 1 : ind 20 ..... (1)?
0.1.$)$
" 1890 * $1,2,5,10 \mathrm{c}$ .....
10.4 .....
10.4 .....  17
" $1502{ }^{*} 1, \stackrel{2}{2}, 5,2 \mathrm{~m}$
". $\quad \operatorname{sis} 9{ }^{*} 1,2,5 \mathrm{c}$
". $\quad \operatorname{sis} 9{ }^{*} 1,2,5 \mathrm{c}$17
Nicaragua 18691 and 2 perf. .....  11
" 187 (i) : and 2 roul
" 187 (i) : and 2 roul .....  11
Venc\%ucla $15 S 7$ eje orange roul. ..... 04
*Unused. Postage 2 cents.
APPROVAL BOOKS.
35 and 50 ! from last standard catalog.Send grod ruferences for a sulection.
Pre-Cancelled Stanps.
Are stamps sarcharged with names of citiesin United States. I want the-e and willsice good exchange fur them.
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I want to cx-hume selceisions of coment iswe of your comatry. Send me 20 to 200 and Ioll reciprosate. Ruferences the publishers.

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1 cut. mine with cancellins makl, stamp and all, and have a gool se corion of small


## Buttons and Tags.

I have had turned wer to me for sale. a collection made in 1896 of 180 :all different hiof cle huttons price SS.sy eash or grood


Also collectiom, made in 1.sso, of it. yar. ieties tromaceo tars and aboat, Btio cluphicate Price \$1.(a) eash or stamps to
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