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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

VOLUME XVIII.

ANNUAL NUMBER, 1904.

Printed for the Association by
CONAWAY-PORTER PTG. CO.
MUSCATINE, IOWA.

OFFICERS OF THE

American Philatelic Association,

1904-1905.

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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves according to the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act relating to Corporations other than those for pecuniary profit," approved March 3, 1870, under the following Articles of Incorporation:

I. The name of the corporation shall be The American Philatelic Society. Its principal office shall be in the city of Minneapolis, county of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota.

II. The purpose for which this corporation is established is to assist its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately, to cultivate a feeling of friendship among philatelists, and enable them to affiliate with members of similar societies in other countries, and, in furtherance of these objects, to assist its members in acquiring and disposing of stamps of various kinds through its several departments.

III. Any person may become a member of the society by filing with its General Secretary an application in the form prescribed from time to time, signed by at least two members, and accompanied by one dollar for a certificate of stock and the amount of the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year (ending August 31st), the whole to be refunded if admission is refused; and if the applicant has not attained the age of 21 years, he must accompany his application with a guarantee from some responsible person that the guarantor will be responsible for the proper fulfillment of the applicant's promises and obligations to the society, in case the applicant is admitted. The General Secretary shall cause the name and address of each applicant, his references, and guarantor to be published in the next number of the Official Circular sent to members, and, if no objection shall be received by the Board of Vice-Presidents within one month after such publication, the applicant shall be considered elected. In case any objection is filed with the Board of Vice-Presidents, they shall notify the General Secretary thereof and proceed to investigate the case and accept or reject the applicant in their discretion.

IV. The capital stock shall consist of ten thousand shares of a par value of one dollar each. No member shall be allowed to purchase or hold more than one share of said stock. The annual dues shall be two dollars, or such sum as may be prescribed in the By-Laws.

V. The corporation shall be managed by and under the care of the Board of Directors, to be elected at such times and in such manner as the By-Laws shall prescribe. The first Board of Directors shall hold their respective offices until the first day of September, 1897, and shall consist of the following: F. F. Olney, of Providence, R. I.; W. C. Van Derlip, J. L. Kilbon, and George L. Toppan, of Boston, Mass.; Joe F. Beard, of Muscatine, Iowa; H. B. Phillips, of San Francisco, Cal.; E. Doeblin, of Allegheny, Pa.; N. W. Chandler, of Collinsville, Ill.; and G. D. Mekeel, of St. Louis, Mo.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1897.

ALBERT W. BATCHELDER,
E. M. CARPENTER,
Witnesses as to
W. C. VAN DERLIP, J. L. KILBON, AND GEO. L. TOPPAN.

MAXIL D. ROBB,
SAM E. ROBB,
Witnesses as to
E. S. STEBBINS, W. R. YOUNG, AND GEO. W. ACHARD.

WILLARD C. VAN DERLIP, [SEAL.]
Boston, Mass.
JOHN LUTHER KILBON, [SEAL.]
Boston, Mass.
GEO. L. TOPPAN, [SEAL.]
Boston, Mass.
EDW. S. STEBBINS, [SEAL.]
Minneapolis, Minn.
W. R. YOUNG, [SEAL.]
Minneapolis, Minn.
GEO. W. ACHARD, [SEAL.]
Minneapolis, Minn.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, }

On this 5th day of May, A. D. 1897, personally appeared W. C. Van Derlip, J. L. Kilbon, and Geo. L. Toppan, to me known to be the signers and sealers of the foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

JAMES A. LOWELL,
Notary Public, Suffolk County, Mass.

[Notarial Seal.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN, }

On this third day of April, A. D. 1897, personally appeared E. S. Stebbins, W. R. Young, and Geo. W. Achard, to me known to be the persons who executed and signed and sealed the foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

MAXIL D. ROBB,
Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.

[Notarial Seal.]

265,739.

OFFICE OF FRANK C. METCALF, Register of Deeds.
County of Hennepin, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 1:45 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book 72 of Miscellaneous, pages 478, 479, 480.

FRANK C. METCALF,
Register of Deeds.

By FRANK J. PETERSON, *Deputy.*

Filed for record in this office June 30, A. D. 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ALBERT BERG, *Secretary of State.*

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

We, Frank F. Olney, President, and Joe F. Beard, Secretary, do hereby certify that at the annual convention of this Society, held in the city of Boston, County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of August, 1897, a motion was duly made, seconded, and carried, amending the Articles of Incorporation filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, 1897, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The name of this corporation shall be The American Philatelic Association. Its principal office shall be in the city of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of said corporation, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1897.

FRANK F. OLNEY,
President.

JOE F. BEARD,
Secretary.

Filed for record in this office December 31, A. D. 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT BERG,
Secretary of State.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

As Adopted at the Seventh Annual Convention, August 15, 16, 17, 1892, and Amended at Subsequent Conventions, including Amendments Adopted at the Nineteenth Annual Convention, August, 1904.

ARTICLE I.—*Capital Stock.*

SECTION 1. Every certificate of stock issued by this Association shall be for a single share only, and shall be subject to the following terms and conditions, which shall be expressed upon its face: That the holder thereof has agreed with the Association and has accepted the said certificate with the understanding that it can be issued or transferred only to a person who has been duly elected a member of the Association in the manner provided by its By-Laws, and who is not the holder of any other share or certificate of its capital stock. That no transfer of said stock, or the certificate thereof, shall be valid unless made upon the books of the Association and signed by the member transferring the same, or his lawful attorney, and attested by the Secretary, and upon return of the outstanding certificate, which shall be cancelled and filed by the Secretary. That the holder is liable for the payment to the Association of the annual dues provided for by the By-Laws, until the said stock and certificate is surrendered to the Association, and is not entitled to vote said stock so long as he is in any manner indebted to the Association. That the Association has a first lien on the said stock and all increments thereof for all indebtedness of the holder to the Association and that no transfer thereof shall be permitted so long as the holder is so indebted to the Association; and that the possession of said certificate shall not be regarded as evidence of the ownership of the holder, or his right to participate as a stockholder, unless it appears upon the books of the Association that all said conditions have been duly complied with. That the ownership of said stock shall at all times be subject to the provisions of the By-Laws.

SEC. 2. Every certificate of stock shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and sealed with the corporate seal of the Association, and shall be duly numbered and entered in the stock book to be kept by the Secretary for that purpose. A charge of twenty-five cents shall be made for a duplicate certificate in case of loss.

ARTICLE II.—*Membership.*

SECTION 1. Any person may become a member of this Association by filing with its General Secretary an application in the form prescribed from time to time, signed by at least two members of the Association, and if the applicant is a resident of any locality where there is a resident Vice-President, his application must be approved by said officer, whose signature shall be in addition to those of the two references. Said application must be accompanied by the sum of one dollar, for a certificate of stock, and the amount of the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year (ending August 31st), the whole to be refunded if admission is refused; and if the applicant has not attained the age of twenty-one years he must accompany his application with a bond signed by some responsible person obligating himself for the proper fulfillment of the applicant's promises and obligations to the Association, in case the applicant is admitted. The General Secretary shall cause the name and address of each applicant, his reference, and bondsmen, to be published in the next Official Journal sent to members, and if no objection to his admission shall be received by the Board of Vice-Presidents within one month after such publication, the applicant shall be considered elected. In case the Board of Vice-Presidents shall receive any objections to the admission of any applicant, they shall notify the General Secretary thereof, and proceed to investigate the case, and accept or reject the applicant, in their discretion, and shall certify their decision to the General Secretary, who shall thereupon proceed accordingly.

SEC. 2. As it is important to the well-being and prosperity of this Association that all members thereof should be persons of good repute, every person apply-

ing for admission thereto agrees to become subject to such rules of discipline as may be provided by the By-Laws from time to time. All charges of improper conduct on the part of any member of the Association shall be addressed in writing, accompanied by affidavit of the truth of the charges, and all obtainable proof, to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who shall investigate and determine the same under such rules as they may prescribe; and they may, in their judgment, suspend or expel such member and require him to surrender his stock, if he be a stockholder, and their action shall be final and binding on all parties. Should the Board of Vice-Presidents deem it advisable, they may, however, certify the case for consideration to the next convention of the Association, and such convention shall have the same powers in the case as the Board of Vice-Presidents.

SEC. 3. The dues of all stockholders shall be one dollar and twenty cents per annum, payable annually in advance, on the first day of September, when the fiscal year shall commence. New members shall pay dues for the remainder of the year only, computed from the beginning of the month to which they shall have been elected. No other assessment or dues shall be exacted of any stockholder, except by the amendment of this section of the By-Laws in convention or other general meeting.

SEC. 4. In case any member fails to pay the annual dues or accounts due the Association or the Sales Department within thirty days from the time the same are due, the Treasurer shall notify such delinquent member, and unless such dues or debts are paid, or the stockholder presents his resignation and surrenders his certificate of stock within thirty days thereafter, and pays amounts due, the Treasurer shall notify the Secretary, by whom his name shall be stricken from the rolls, and his stock shall be declared forfeited to the Association, and his name shall be omitted from the Year Book. The Secretary shall notify the Sales Superintendent to debar from the privileges of that Department any member whose name shall have been dropped from the rolls. Any stockholder whose name shall have been stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, or debt to the Association or Sales Department, may on payment to the Treasurer (who shall notify the Secretary) of all amounts due, be reinstated and have his stock reissued to him.

All applications for reinstatement shall be published in the Official Journal, and treated in the same manner as is provided for an ordinary application for membership.

SEC. 5. Any stockholder in good standing may at any time tender his resignation to the Secretary, and surrender his stock certificate to the Association. All resignations received by the Secretary shall be published in the next Official Journal, and if no objections are received within one month of the date of the publication, they shall be duly accepted by him, to take effect from the date of their receipt, but no stockholder will be permitted to resign while indebted to the Association. In case the Secretary is in doubt as to the advisability of accepting the resignation of any stockholder, he shall refer the matter to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who shall have power to decide the case, and, if they deem advisable, to prescribe conditions on which the resignation shall be accepted.

SEC. 6. No stockholder of the Association who has not attained the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to any office.

ARTICLE III.—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association, to be designated as the Annual Convention, shall be held each year at such date and such place, within or without the state of Minnesota, as may have been selected by the last preceding Annual Convention, and the publication in the Official Journal of the proceedings of the convention, naming such time and place, shall be deemed sufficient notice of such meeting; but the President shall also cause a call for the Annual Convention, stating the time and locality of the convening thereof, to be published in the number of the Official Journal issued prior, not less than sixty days, to the holding of such convention.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the stockholders of this Association may be called by the Board of Directors, or by one hundred stockholders of this Association. Notice thereof shall be mailed to each stockholder, at his last known address, at least sixty days before the date fixed for holding said meeting, and a copy of such notice shall be published in the Official Journal, at least one month before the time of holding such meeting.

SEC. 3. If in the opinion of the Board of Directors it should be advisable at any time, or in case one hundred stockholders so request, the President shall call for a general vote of the shareholders upon any desired question. Notice that such call has been issued shall be given in the Official Journal, at least one month before the date when the vote is to be counted. The vote should be in the form designated by the President, with the assent of the Board of Vice-Presidents. The call and the form shall each state the time and place at which the count is to take place, and a copy of each shall be mailed to every person appearing upon the books of the

Association as entitled to vote as a stockholder thirty days before the vote is to be counted. The vote shall be signed by the stockholder and sent to the Board of Vice-Presidents; and no vote shall be counted unless in the form prescribed at the date when the call was mailed. Any stockholder shall have the right to be present and witness the count. The result shall be certified by the Vice-Presidents to the President, who shall announce the result in the next number of the Official Journal. A majority of the votes cast shall determine the question submitted, but the By-Laws can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. All stockholders of the Association who are present at any of its meetings shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings; but only those not indebted to the Association shall be entitled to vote in person, or by proxy, at any annual convention, at any called meeting, or upon any question submitted to a general vote.

SEC. 5. A quorum for the transaction of business at any convention or special meeting shall consist of one-half the stockholders there represented in person or by proxy; hut the By-Laws can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. No director of this Association shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other stockholder of this Association.

SEC. 7. At all meetings of the Association, all questions of order and parliamentary law shall be determined by reference to Roberts' Rules of Order.

SEC. 8. At all meetings of the Association, all reports of officers and committees and all resolutions must he presented in writing.

SEC. 9. At the annual convention, the President shall appoint the following standing committees:

A Committee on Finance;
A Committee on Library;
A Committee on Sales Department;
A Committee on Official Journal;
A Committee on Branch Societies;
A Committee on Resolutions;
each to consist of three members.

A Committee on By-Laws, to consist of the President, who shall be chairman of the committee, and four other members.

The following shall be the order of business:

FIRST SESSION.

1. Call to Order.
2. Reading of Call.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reading of Minutes of last Convention.
5. President's Address.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Reports of Officers.
8. Reports of Permanent Committees.
9. Communications.
10. Assigned Matters.
11. New business.

SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS.

1. Call to Order.
2. Supplementary Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Communications.
4. Assigned Matters.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. New Business.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.

SEC. 10. At all special meetings of the Association, the President shall appoint such of the foregoing committees as are necessary, and the foregoing Order of Business shall be followed so far as the necessities of the occasion will permit.

ARTICLE IV.—*Directors.*

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors of this Association shall be designated as the Board of Directors, and shall consist of nine members, who shall all be citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. Each Director shall be a stockholder of the Association, and shall hold his office until the close of the next annual convention, and until his successor shall have qualified. At least five of their number shall be collectors and not dealers by profession. And at least seven of their number shall be residents of different states. Three of the Directors shall serve as a Board of Vice-Presidents and must reside within a radius of thirty miles, and in case of the three Vice-Presidents being from the same state or locality as another Director, the Vice-Presidents will take precedence over the other candidate, even though he have a greater number of votes.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the annual election of Directors. they shall choose from their number a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and International Secretary, and appoint such officers and committees as are required by the By-Laws to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. The Board of Directors may meet at such times as they from time to time determine. or whenever called together by the President by a notice addressed to each Director at his last known address, by mail or by telegraph, a sufficient time beforehand to enable him to reach the place of meeting. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The objects of this Association requiring that its Directors shall be residents of different states, in order to

facilitate the transaction of business and provide for a rapid decision of questions requiring the action of the Board of Directors of this Association, the stockholders direct that instead of convening in a meeting, the following proceedings may be had: Whenever any member of the Board shall desire to submit any matter for their action, he shall reduce the same to writing in the form of a motion, and mail a copy thereof, upon a separate sheet of paper, to each member of the Board. Any comments or observations he may desire to make thereon must be on a different sheet. Upon the reception of such motion each member shall write upon the bottom or back thereof his decision for or against the same, or any correction or amendment thereof he may wish to make, and forward the same by return mail to the President, who shall, in case any amendment shall be offered, forthwith mail, or cause to be mailed, a copy of the motion as amended to each member of the Board, who shall return the same by return mail, with his vote for or against the same, or the expression of his preference for the original motion. The President shall, upon receiving the ballots of the other members, certify to the Secretary the result, accompanying the certificate with the original ballots. The Secretary shall file the same and record the vote, notifying the other members of the Board of the result.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Association and all its officers; may make rules for the conduct of business in the several departments not inconsistent with these By-Laws; may require special reports from any officer from time to time; may remove any officer appointed by them, as provided by statute, fill any vacancy in their own number arising from any cause except removal by stockholders, as provided by statute, and generally manage and control the business of the Association, as provided by law.

ARTICLE V.—*Duties of Directors.*

SECTION 1. *President.*—The President, in addition to the general duties of his office, shall perside at all meetings of the Association, appoint all committees, sign all certificates of stock and all warrants on the Treasurer for moneys required by the Association, as well as contracts, deeds, bonds, notes, and other obligations entered into by the Association. Prior to each annual convention he shall issue the call therefor, as provided for in Article III, Section 1; shall appoint a committee of five members on Credentials, and a Committee of Arrangements to provide suitable rooms and make other preparations for holding said meeting, the expenses incurred by such committee in the performance of their duties to be defrayed from the general fund of the Association. At each annual convention he shall address the Association on such matters of interest as he shall determine.

SEC. 2. *Vice-Presidents.*—The three Directors elected as Vice-Presidents shall select one of their number to act as First Vice-President, who shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the absence, death, or inability of the President. He shall preside over the Board of Vice-Presidents, which shall decide all questions arising as to the admission of applicants for membership as provided in Article II, Section 1; all questions of discipline, as provided in Article II, Sections 2, 4, and 5, and all disputes and difficulties between members or officers of the Association, and their decision of all such matters shall be final, subject to the provisos of Article II, Section 2. They shall see that proper notices of all elections, meetings, nominations, forms, etc., are sent to members as provided in these By-Laws, and they shall approve the form of ballot to be used at all elections.

The Board of Vice-Presidents from time to time, and at least every three months, shall make report of their proceedings to the General Secretary for publication in the Official Journal, and shall make a full report of their proceedings to the annual convention.

They shall keep a minute book of all proceedings and a file of correspondence, which they shall turn over to their successors when qualified.

All expenses for postage, stationery, telegrams, and registry fees shall be certified by the First Vice-President, and be paid from the general fund.

They shall elect one of their number to act as Secretary, who shall have charge of their records and keep their minutes.

SEC. 3. *Secretary.*—The Secretary, in addition to the ordinary duties of his office, shall keep a true record of all proceedings of the Association and Board of Directors, conduct all correspondence, have the custody of and preserve all documents, have custody of the corporate seal of the Association, seal all documents required to be sealed therewith, keep proper books of issue and transfer of stock certificates, issue all stock certificates, membership cards, and receipts, countersign, register, and attest all documents signed by the President. He shall, under the supervision of the President, edit the official matter published in the Official Journal; *provided*, that if there shall be a disagreement between the President and Secretary as to the advisability of the publication of any matter, said matter shall be submitted to the Board of Directors. He shall also receive all applications for membership, make publication thereof in the Official

Journal, and conduct all correspondence in reference thereto, as provided in Article II, Section 1, and notify applicants of their election. He shall furnish a copy of the Charter and By-Laws and the list of members of the Association to each member in good standing. He shall receive all resignations and applications for reinstatement, etc., as provided in Article II, Sections 4 and 5, and perform all such other duties as are incident to his office. He shall pay all funds collected by him from any source to the Treasurer each month. He shall prepare and present to each annual convention, and to any special meeting, when so required by the Board of Directors, or the stockholders calling the same, the general report of the condition of the Association, required by law to be made by the Directors. He shall cause to be published in each number of the Official Journal, in addition to the list of applicants, resignations, etc., of members, a report of all proceedings of the Board of Directors, or of the Association, since his last published report. He shall at all times be subject to the direction of the President or Directors in the performance of his duties. He shall be paid all transportation expenses to and from the convention, and $5.00 per day during the session.

SEC. 4. *Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Association. He shall collect all dues and make monthly reports of his receipts and disbursements, showing balance of cash on hand, to the Secretary, and publish it in the Official Journal. He shall pay out no money except on warrants regularly drawn on him by the President and General Secretary, and shall present to the annual convention a complete financial statement of the transactions of his department for the year, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall deposit all moneys in some bank, to be designated by the Board of Directors, to the account of the Association, and shall give bond to the Association in the sum of not less than $2,000. Said bond to be obtained of some surety company at the expense of the Association, to be approved by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 5. *International Secretary.*— The International Secretary shall conduct all correspondence for the Association or the Board of Directors, with individuals or societies in foreign countries. He shall, whenever called on to do so, assist the General Secretary or any other officer of the Association, in their correspondence concerning the business of the Association and their several departments. He shall perform all the duties of the Secretary whenever the latter is absent or temporarily unable to perform his duties. He shall present to the Annual Convention a full report of the proceedings of his department for the year.

He shall report regularly to the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* the changes in membership so long as this Association continues interested in its publication. He shall, so far as possible, report to the Board of Vice-Presidents any publication in foreign journals of items affecting the welfare of this Association or its individual members.

SEC. 6. In case of death or resignation of any member of the Board of Directors the Board shall fill the vacancy, and all vacancies caused by the removal of a Director shall be filled by election, as provided by the statutes of the state of Minnesota.

ARTICLE VI.—*Elections.*

SECTION 1. All elections of Directors shall be conducted under the supervision of the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of five stockholders. The ballot shall be signed by the stockholder voting and delivered to the Committee on Credentials, and may be sent to the Committee in any manner desired by the stockholder, and at any time before the closing of the polls for that election. At all such elections a plurality of votes cast shall elect, except as provided in Article IV, Section 2, in regard to Vice-Presidents, but no vote shall be counted that shall not have been received before the closing of the polls, nor shall any stockholder be permitted to vote in any other than the prescribed form, or by proxy, or to change his vote after it has once been received by the committee.

SEC. 2. The polls for the annual election shall close at noon of the day preceding the day appointed for the opening of the Annual Convention, and at all special elections at such time as shall be named in the call for the election.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall cause blank forms for the ballot and proper envelopes for enclosing the same to be mailed to the last known address of each stockholder entitled to vote at least sixty days before the date fixed for closing the polls, and the form of the ballot shall be designated in all published notices of the election.

SEC. 4. The special elections to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors, provided for by the statutes of the state of Minnesota, in case of the removal of a Director by the stockholders, or in case of the want of a quorum of qualified Directors, shall be conducted as far as possible in the same manner as other elections; but in case the election is called by the stockholders, they may prescribe and send out the form of ballot, necessary envelopes for enclosing the same, and notice of the

election, which shall, however, as far as possible, conform to the ordinary forms in use in the Association.

SEC. 5. All special elections of officers to be elected by the stockholders shall be conducted in the same manner as other elections, but shall be called by the President, and notice thereof shall be mailed to the last known address of each stockholder entitled to vote, at least sixty days prior to the date fixed for the counting of the vote, and shall be accompanied by the form of the ballot to be used, proper envelopes for enclosing the same, and shall designate the time and place of holding the election, the persons who are to act as Committee on Credentials, and such other information as shall facilitate the sending of the vote to the committee.

SEC. 6. Prior to every annual or special election, nominations for the office or offices to be filled may be sent by any member of the Association to the Secretary, and all such nominations received by him shall be published in the number of the Official Journal nearest to sixty days prior to the date for closing the polls.

SEC. 7. Cumulative voting shall be illegal at any election.

ARTICLE VII.—*Officers and Standing Committees.*

SEC. 1. In addition to the nine Directors, the officers of the Association shall be:

A Sales Superintendent;
An Examiner of Sales Books;
An Attorney;
A Librarian;
An Assistant Librarian;
A Counterfeit Detector, and resident Vice-Presidents, and Auction Purchasing Agents, to such number and in such places as the Board of Directors may appoint.

SEC. 2. In addition to the officers as named in Section 1 of this Article there shall be the following Permanent Committees:

A Special Library Committee;
An Expert Committee;
A Committee on Philatelic Literature;
A Committee on Philatelic Index;
A Membership Committee; and
An Obituary Committee.

SEC. 3. All of the officers and Permanent Committees mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall be appointed and subject to removal by the Board of Directors, as provided for by the laws of Minnesota, and shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Annual Convention and to the Board of Directors or any special meeting of the Association, when called upon to do so. Their terms shall expire when their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. In case any such officer is temporarily prevented by sickness or other cause from performing his duties, the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, appoint a substitute to act during such incapacity. No expense shall be incurred by any officer or standing committee appointed by the Board of Directors, except for postal and express charges, until the same is authorized by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. *Sales Superintendent.*—

(*a.*) The Sales Superintendent shall conduct the Sales Department in accordance with the provisions of this section and of the sections of Article VIII of these By-Laws.

(*b.*) He shall give bond to the Association in the sum of $10,000, for the strict and faithful performance of his duties and proper rendering of true accounts for all moneys, stamps, or other property received by him, whether for the Association or individual owners; and until he has notice from the Secretary of the Association that the bond tendered by him, within a reasonable time after his appointment, has been approved and accepted by the Board of Directors, he shall not ask or advertise for, or receive from the preceding Superintendent or from individual members, any stamps or other philatelic property for his department.

(*c*). The Sales Superintendent shall, on the first days of October, January, and April, respectively, make to the Board of Vice-Presidents a quarterly report of the affairs of his department, including a full and accurate balance sheet or such bookkeeping entries as shall satisfy said Board, taken from his books upon the last day of the preceding month; and not less than twenty nor more than thirty days prior to the opening day of the Annual Convention he shall make to said Board an annual report, covering the transactions of the department for the year past, and including similar balance sheet or entries. Said reports shall be audited by said Board, who may at any time make or cause to be made by themselves, or a committee, or agent appointed by them, such examination as they may deem expedient of said Sales Superintendent's books and accounts and of the affairs of his department, and shall cause such an examination to be made in connection with the auditing of the annual report, and shall submit said annual report with the report of such examination and their recommendations on said report and examination to the Annual Convention. The approval of the Sales Superintendent's reports by the said Board shall not be construed as an admission by the Association of the accuracy of said reports or as a release by the Association of either said Superintendent or the surety on his official bond from liability to the Association or any member thereof for any breach of duty on his part.

(*d*). The Board of Vice-Presidents may for cause suspend the Sales Superintendent and require him to deliver and turn over all accounts, books, and other property of said department, together with all stamps then in possession of said department, to them or to such person as they may designate as Sales Superintendent *pro tempore*, who shall exercise all powers of Sales Superintendent until the Board of Directors shall take further action in the matter.

(*e*). The Association shall provide account books for the Sales Superintendent, such account books and the correspondence of the department shall be and remain the property of the Association, and shall at all times be open to the examination of the Board of Vice-Presidents and their representatives duly authorized. Except for the purchase of such books the Sales Superintendent shall pay all expenses of the department.

(*f*). Upon retiring from office the Sales Superintendent shall turn over to his successor all stamps in his hands as such Superintendent, together with all books of account, official correspondence, papers, instruments, moneys, and evidences of indebtedness belonging to the department, and the business of the department shall thereafter be conducted by the new Sales Superintendent. All sums due the department shall be collected by the new Sales Superintendent, who shall pay therefrom to his predecessor such commissions as the latter may have earned thereon, also the requisite payments to the Insurance Fund, and all balances due from the department to members at the time of his assuming the office. Upon a change of Superintendent the Board of Vice-Presidents shall give notice to all parties interested, by publication in the Official Journal, calling on them to file with the Board a statement of their claims against the department within thirty days, so that the outgoing Superintendent's accounts may be properly audited and he be given an honorable release. The Board of Vice-Presidents shall also cause an examination to be made of his books and accounts, and upon the expiration of the period of thirty days from publication of the above prescribed notice shall send to each member who has not filed accounts and whose name appears on the Superintendent's books a statement of his account, and in default of acknowledgment within thirty days thereafter, such account shall be deemed correct.

(*g*). The Sales Superintendent shall assess a charge of one-half of one per cent upon the net cash value of all books of stamps sent him for circulation in the department, immediately upon their arriving in his hands; and shall remit monthly the sum so assessed to the Treasurer of the Association, who shall keep it in a special account, known as the Insurance Fund. For the first month of any new Superintendent's incumbency he may remit this sum out of the first payments for purchases made to him; but thereafter, for the term of his holding of the office, he shall remit it out of the commission he has collected for himself for the preceding month. The Superintendent shall receive all claims for payment desired by owners out of the Insurance Fund, for whatever cause, and shall submit the facts and papers of every case to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who, if they approve, shall certify the case to the Secretary of the Association, who shall thereupon draw a warrant upon the Treasurer against the Insurance Fund, in the regular manner pursued for payments from other funds. If at any time the Insurance Fund becomes insufficient to meet any such warrant so drawn against it, the sum shall be paid the owner out of the General Fund of the Association, and shall subsequently be transferred to that fund from the Insurance Fund, so soon as the assessments duly collected shall suffice.

(*h*). After calculating the Insurance Fund assessment the Superintendent shall remove from books sent him for circulation all stamps which are clearly and obviously counterfeits or non-governmental reprints, submit to the Examiner of Sales Books all books sent in for circulation, and return all stamps removed by him or by the Examiner of Sales Books, as provided in the next section, at once to the owner of the book from which they came, stating the price at which they were marked, and the value to which the book has been reduced by their removal; and he shall place the words "Specimen Removed," with at least one of his initials, in the space thus left vacant.

(*i*). The Superintendent shall furnish to members of the Association control stamps, and, at a cost not exceeding five cents each, books for holding stamps to be circulated in his department, of such form as may be approved by the Board of Vice-Presidents; *provided*, that they be printed on one side of the leaf only, contain spaces for ten ordinary adhesive stamps on a page, have successive numerals not less than an inch in height on the reverse or unused side of each leaf, and contain no advertisements, save of the Association or its Sales Department.

(*j*). He may refuse to circulate any stamps not mounted in the books so provided by him, or books containing an excessive amount of display, notes, or remarks by the owner; or any books for any reason previously approved by the Board of Vice-Presidents. Whenever a book shall have been in circulation for the period of three months he shall render a quarterly report to the owner of such book until it shall be retired.

(*k*). When all the preceding duties shall have been satisfactorily performed, as occasion demands, or no charge or notice to the contrary be in the hands of the Board of Vice-Presidents, the Superintendent shall be allowed to retain for himself a commission of ten per cent out of the amounts remitted to the selling owners upon the sales then settled for, made through the regular circuits of the department, and already paid for by cash to him, not including settlements out of the Insurance Fund for theft or other losses of all or any part of a circuit. He shall also receive a salary of $25.00 per annum.

SEC. 5. *Examiner of Sales Books.*—The Examiner of Sales Books shall pass upon the genuineness of all stamps, etc., that may be sent to the Sales Superintendent before such stamps, etc., are put upon the exchange circuits.

He shall remove from all books all stamps which he considers counterfeit or reprint, with the exception of reprints sold by the governments originally issuing the stamps they represent and receivable for postage at the time of their sale by that government, and return them to the Sales Superintendent, together with the number of the book from which they came, the name of the owner of such book, and the price at which they were marked; and shall place the words "Specimen Removed," with at least one of his initials, in the space thus left vacant.

SEC. 6. *Attorney.*—The Attorney shall endeavor to collect and settle any claims that may be sent him by members of this Association against any persons whatsoever, or to recover any stamps, etc., that they are unable to secure the return of. It shall also be his duty, when so ordered by the Board of Directors, to see that proper steps are taken and the proper authorities notified to secure the prosecution of any manufacturer of or dealer in forged stamps, etc.

He may charge for his services all actual disbursements for postage, stationery, etc., and ten per cent of all amounts recovered; *provided*, that in case of collections made for the Association he shall charge only actual disbursements without commission.

SEC. 7. *Librarian.*—The Librarian shall keep a list of all works, etc., in his possession, and a record of the same.

SEC. 8. *Assistant Librarian.*—It shall be the duty of the Assistant Librarian to preserve and properly care for the records of the Association as received from retiring officers or boards, and he shall further receive all gifts to the Association of printed matter, and attend to binding the same, and shall at proper times forward the same to the Librarian for permanent care.

SEC. 9. *Special Library Committee.*—This committee, upon receipt of postal notice giving the name of the book desired to be taken from the library, shall advise the member of the cost of carriage, upon receipt of which the book shall be forwarded. They shall also keep a record of all books passing through their hands.

SEC. 10. *Counterfeit Detector.*—The Counterfeit Detector shall, when called upon to do so, pronounce upon the genuineness of the specimens sent him by members, charging therefor five cents for each specimen if five or more stamps are submitted at one time, but if less than five stamps are submitted at one time the charge shall be twenty-five cents. Postage or expenses of carriage must in all cases be defrayed by owners.

He shall not be required to pass upon the genuineness of any surcharge or stamps which can be plated. He shall also have the right to refuse to pass on such stamps as in his opinion should go to the Expert Committee.

SEC. 11. *Expert Committee.*—It shall be the duty of this committee to pronounce upon the authenticity of any stamp submitted for their opinion. They shall return to the sender a certificate of their findings in each case, the same to bear a photograph of the stamp in question and to be signed by all members of the committee. For the examination of each stamp the committee shall receive the sum of one dollar. This amount must accompany each stamp so submitted.

SEC. 12. *Resident Vice-Presidents.*—A Resident Vice-President shall be appointed for any locality upon the request of ten or more members of the Association residing therein, and for such foreign states and countries as the Board of Directors may deem advisable. Each Resident Vice-President shall exercise a general supervision over the section in which he resides. He shall examine the case of all applicants for membership in his vicinity, and shall advise the Board of Vice-Presidents of any reason that may exist for rejecting the application, or any conduct on the part of any member in his vicinity that might render such person unworthy of membership in the Association, and make an annual report to the convention.

SEC. 13. *Auction Purchasing Agents.*—The Auction Purchasing Agents shall, in person or by proxy, attend all auction sales of stamps held in their respective vicinities, and shall purchase for members at a commission not to exceed five per cent, and subject to such rules and regulations as each may prescribe, such stamps as these members request them to purchase for their account.

SEC. 14. *Committee on Philatelic Literature.*— It shall be the duty of this committee to report, through the columns of the Official Journal, upon all new catalogues, handbooks, manuals, and papers that are brought out during the year; to summarize the same in their annual report for publication in the Year Book, and to make such deductions or suggestions in relation thereto as may, in their judgment, seem to be warranted or called for.

SEC. 15. *Committee on Philatelic Index.*—It shall be the duty of this committee to compile and prepare for publication an idex of philatelic literature.

SEC. 16. *Membership Committee.*—The Membership Committee shall prepare and disseminate literature calculated to impress upon the philatelic public the many advantages to be derived from affiliation with the Association. They shall also investigate the standing of applicants when so requested by the Secretary.

SEC. 17. *Obituary Committee.*—It shall be the duty of this committee to secure during the year such facts about deceased members as will be of general interest, to publish them in the Official Journal from time to time, and to bring them together in their annual report in the form of a summary for publication in the Year Book of the Association.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. Every member of the Association whose dues are paid for the current year is entitled to participate in the privileges of the Sales Department until he becomes a debtor of the Association or any of its departments of more than two weeks standing, or is suspended by the Board of Vice-Presidents in accordance with the provisions of Article II, Section 2, of these By-Laws, or has been dropped from circuit lists by the Sales Superintendent for non-payment of fines, as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

SEC. 2. A member who desires to be placed on circuit lists must make application to the Sales Superintendent, stating his wish, and he will be irrevocably taken thereby to promise and pledge himself to abide for so long as he participates by all the rules for the conduct of this department now contained in these By-Laws in this Article, or Article VII, Section 4, or elsewhere, and any which may hereafter be made, by amendment to these By-Laws, or by the Superintendent for matters properly within his discretion. Every member who receives books on circuit agrees to give a written receipt for them to the preceding member from whom they are received, and to take a like written receipt from the member next on circuit to whom he delivers them; to pay a fine of ten cents per day for each day a circuit is kept by him over three days, not counting Sundays or legal holidays, which fines shall be collected by the Superintendent and paid over by him to the Treasurer for the Insurance Fund; to account for every space from which he removes stamps by placing therein an adhesive control stamp furnished by the Superintendent, and properly canceled, or by writing his full name in ink in the space from which the stamp has been removed, or by placing therein any other mark previously approved in writing by the Superintendent; and immediately upon forwarding a circuit to send to the Superintendent a report sheet containing a memorandum of the total value of all the stamps taken from each book, together with a remittance for the exact value of all the stamps reported upon each time, regardless of whether or not he, as an owner, has at the same time stamps circulating in the department, or any other consideration of debt due or claimed by him from the Association. Every member agrees by his participation in the department to pay the Association the full priced value of any circuit traced to him, for which he can show no written receipt from any other member; and the value of any stamps found by the Superintendent to be missing from books which have passed through the hands of said member, either by reason of the disappearance of any stamp from a space not accounted for, or the loss of an entire page out of a book, or several pages, if he has not immediately upon receipt of the damaged book notified the member preceding him on circuit, and adjusted the matter with him. The Superintendent shall suspend from participation in the department any member for non-payment of fines, or failure to make reports promptly, or to accompany them with the requisite remittances, or upon notification from the Treasurer that said member has been a debtor to the Association for more than two weeks, or at the request of the Board of Vice-Presidents, and any member so suspended shall be restored to the privileges of participation again only by a vote of the Board of Vice-Presidents, certified to the Superintendent in writing before being acted on by him.

SEC. 3. A member who desires to circulate stamps in the department must send them to the Superintendent mounted in proper books furnished for the purpose, with his name on the cover, the price visible near each specimeu, and the total value of the book in the place provided on its cover. Counterfeits, nongovernmental reprints, bulky entires, and books excessively written in will not be circulated, and the Superintendent may further refuse circulation in accordance

with the provisions of Article VII, Section 4, of these By-Laws. Every owner participating agrees to make cash remittances for any stamps he may buy, during the time his stamps are in the department, exactly like any other purchasing member of the Association, and to submit to the assessments for the Insurance Fund and Superintendent's commission, when made strictly in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. Claims for losses shall be made to the Superintendent, and payment accepted by warrant on the Treasurer, as provided in Article VII, Section 4, of these By-Laws. Claims for payment for substituted stamps shall always be accompanied by the stamps found in the books in place of those lost, and such stamps shall become the property of the Association, to be sold for the benefit of the Insurance Fund upon payment of the claim made by the owner.

ARTICLE IX.—*Official Journal.*

SECTION 1. The Official Journal of the Association for the ensuing year shall be selected at each annual convention of the Association.

The Official Journal shall be sent to all members regularly, and the Association shall pay the publishers such a sum for each member as may be agreed upon at each Annual Convention, this amount to come from the general fund.

The publishers shall pay postage on all copies mailed to members in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

ARTICLE X.—*Annual Publication.*

SECTION 1. The *American Philatelist* shall be published annually in November, and shall contain a copy of the Charter and the By-Laws as last amended, a list of all active members, arranged alphabetically and by residence, a full report of the last Annual Convention, the rules of all departments which may not be included in the general By-Laws, a list of all branch societies and affiliated societies, a list of the names and addresses of all officers of the Association, and of the publishers of the Official Journal. The *American Philatelist* shall be edited by the General Secretary and approved by the President before publication. Advertisements of responsible firms may be accepted by the Secretary upon terms satisfactory and profitable to the Association, and the proceeds turned into the general fund. One copy shall be mailed free to each member of the Association and ten copies to each Director, and ten copies to the Assistant Librarian. Copies to the public or extra copies for members will be sold by the Secretary at twenty-five cents per copy, and the proceeds turned into the treasury. All copies on hand after one year from date of issue shall be turned over to the Assistant Librarian. The expense of publishing it shall be paid from the general fund.

ARTICLE XI.—*Branch Societies.*

SECTION 1. Whenever ten or more stockholders resident in the same locality, or twenty-five stockholders resident in the same state, shall notify the Board of Directors that they have associated themselves together as a branch society, adopted a name and rules for their government, and have selected one of their number as a Resident or State Vice-President, and shall have submitted a copy of their rules and list of members to the Board of Directors, the Board, if satisfied that the formation of such branch would be advantageous to the Association, and that said rules are not inconsistent with the Charter and By-Laws of the Association, shall issue a charter or certificate under the seal of the corporation, to said stockholders that they have become a Branch or State Society, as the case may be, and shall appoint the member selected a Resident or State Vice-President, as the case may be. Such local and state branches shall be numbered in regular order in separate series, and each society shall be known by its number, in addition to the name selected by it; *provided*, that the name of a State Branch shall include the name of the state for which it is chartered. Any existing local society having the requisite number of stockholders among its members may become a branch society upon the same conditions.

SEC. 2. Branch societies so organized shall admit to membership only persons who are stockholders of the Association or who shall have made application for admission as such.

The Resident and State Vice-Presidents shall make to the Board of Directors, from time to time, and to each Annual Convention, suggesstions as to any matters that they may consider advisable for official consideration, and shall file with the Secretary of the Association a report of each of their meetings.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of each Branch Society shall send to the Treasurer on the first of July each year a complete list of the members in good standing upon that date.

SEC. 4. Any Branch Society so organized may from time to time, if it so elect, subscribe for, acquire, and hold, in the name of such branch, one share of the capital stock of this Association for every ten stockholders who are members of such branch, and not already included in the number who may have acquired stock in the name of some other Branch Society, and shall vote the same by proxy, duly instructed, or through their Resident Vice-President.

ARTICLE XII.—*Property.*

SECTION 1. All officers shall, at the expiration of their terms of office, deliver to their successors all books, papers, moneys, and other property in their possession belonging to the Association, and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations until this requirement be complied with.

SEC. 2. The records of the Board of Vice-Presidents and of the Board of Directors shall be turned over to the Assistant Librarian for safe keeping after two years have elapsed from the final adjustment of the subject of such records. These records shall be obtainable from the Assistant Librarian at any time that reference to them is necessary, upon written request of the Board in which they originated.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Amendments.*

SECTION 1. The By-Laws of this Association may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders voting on such alteration or amendment, and providing that such two-thirds shall constitute a third of all the members of the Association entitled to vote. Amendments may be made at the Annual Convention, any special meeting, or by a general vote, as provided for in Article III, Section 3, and the action of the Annual Convention or special meeting in amending the By-Laws shall be final, if such proposed amendments shall have been published in the Official Journal at least thirty days prior to the date of such convention or meeting. But any amendment to the By-Laws adopted by any convention or special meeting which was not so published, and any Rules or By-Laws passed by the Board of Directors shall be submitted to a general vote, as provided by Article III, Section 3, in case one hundred stockholders entitled to vote shall so request of the President within sixty days from the publication of the same in the Official Journal.



NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

American Philatelic Association

Pursuant to the following call, the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association was held at Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, August 9, 10, and 11, 1904:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 12, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Association:

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of this Association for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may legally be brought before it, will be convened in the city of Pittsburg, State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1904, and on the succeeding days, until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following gentlemen to serve as the Committee on Credentials: Mr. George W. Rode, of Pittsburg, Chairman; Mr. L. C. Hassler, of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. William C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. W. F. Gregory, of New York, N. Y.

I also appoint the following gentlemen as the Committee on Arrangements: Mr. E. Doehlin, Chairman, Mr. H. E. Wilson, Mr. George Feick, all of Pittsburg, Pa.

Due notice will be given as to the location of the convention hall and of the hour for the assembling of the convention.

It is the earnest request of your President that the members make a special effort to attend, and as some of the members have promised papers on philatelic subjects, the convention will be more than of usual interest.

ALEX. HOLLAND, *President.*

The following stockholders were present:

W. G. Kirchenbower, of Penusylvania.
T. L. Hazzard, of Pennsylvania.
George Feick, of Pennsylvania.
Thomas R. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.
Fred H. Williams, of Pennsylvania.
Charles Steigerwalt, of Pennsylvania.
George F. Duck, of Pennsylvania.
Adam E. Daum, of Pennsylvania.
W. A. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania.
E. Doehlin, of Pennsylvania.
W. S. Coe, of Pennsylvania.
A. G. Burgoyne, of Pennsylvania.
R. D. Maynard, of Pennsylvania.
J. Hull Wilson, of Pennsylvania.
J. C. Miller, of Pennsylvania.
Isaiah Rudy, of Pennsylvania.
H. E. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.
Ignatz Stauffer, of Pennsylvania.
L. C. Hassler, of Kentucky.
P. M. Wolsieffer, of Illinois.
C. E. Severn, of Illinois.
F. N. Massoth, of Illinois.
S. E. Moisant, of Illinois.
D. T. Eaton, of Iowa.
A. C. Stewart, of Ohio.
Joseph Warden, of Ohio.
W. H. Barnum, of Ohio.
H. C. Crowell, of Ohio.
W. H. Schaffner, of Ohio.
Edward de Z. Kelley, of Massachusetts.
William C. Stone, of Massachusetts.
C. F. Rothfuchs, of Massachusetts.
F. H. Burt, of Massachusetts.
W. H. Colson, of Massachusetts.
W. O. Wylie, of Massachusetts.
H. W. Legg, of Massachusetts.
H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.
W. L. Downing, of Minnesota.
Eben S. Martin, of Minnesota.

There were also in attendance the following visitors:

Mrs. L. C. Hassler.
Mrs. E. Doeblin.
Mrs. D. T. Eaton.
Mrs. H. E. Wilson.
Mrs. George Feick.
Mrs. Joseph Warden.
Mrs. Neilson.
Mrs. W. A. Hemphill.
August Bucholtz.
Thomas F. Best.
E. Arlo Eaton.
Miss Hazel Cohen.
Gilbert Burgoyne.
Mrs. W. S. Coe.
Mrs. A. G. Burgoyne.
Mrs. Jennie Wood.
Mrs. A. E. Daum.
Mrs. A. C. Stewart.
Mrs. W. L. Downing.
Mrs. W. G. Kirchenbower.
Mrs. August Bucholtz.
Mrs. M. J. Cohen.
Reuben Doeblin.
Miss Martha Doeblin.
Miss Florence Burgoyne.

PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST SESSION—Tuesday, August 9, 1904.

The Association met in the lecture hall of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, at 10 A. M., with the First Vice-President, Frank H. Burt, in the chair.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: In the absence of the President it becomes my duty to call to order the nineteenth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association, which it is an honor and a privilege to do, especially in this grand structure, commemorative of the material and intellectual progress of this wonderful city.

The Secretary will read the call for the convention.

The Secretary read the call for the convention, elsewhere printed.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Doeblin will extend to the Association the welcome on behalf of the Twin-City Philatelic Society, whose guests we are. (Applause.)

MR. DOEBLIN: Ladies and gentlemen, I gave you my welcome yesterday, and Mr. Burgoyne will have the honor of addressing the welcome to you. Mr. Burgoyne, please. (Applause.)

MR. BURGOYNE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, Mr. Doeblin has a pleasant habit of shifting occasionally the heaviest burdens to other shoulders than his own. However, it would hardly be proper to speak of this as a burden, because I am sure every member of the local association feels only too happy to exercise the privilege of welcoming a body like this to Pittsburg under such auspicious circumstances. There was a time when Pittsburg offered little to attract conventions of this character. Our city has a reputation of being a smokey one and a sordid one, a hive of manufacturers, with very little of beauty and of grace. Time has changed all that. We have, I may say, a new city. It has advanced not alone in wealth, but in taste, culture, and refinement. Naturally, where these things develop we find the cultivation of philately developing with them hand in hand. It has been so in Pittsburg. Pittsburg is now a strong city philatelically. We have a very large number of stamp collectors, enthusiastic in all that pertains to the pursuit. On behalf of these collectors I beg to extend a welcome to the convention, the visit of which we appreciate very deeply. It is our hope that the members while they are here will enjoy themselves thoroughly, and that as far as it is in our power to make it pleasant for them their visit shall be a thoroughly enjoyable one. I bid you a most cordial welcome to Pittsburg. (Applause.)

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Association, I thank you for your cordial welcome.

We will now listen to the address of the President, which in his absence will be read by one whom we anticipate is our President to be—Mr. Deats. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(Read by H. E. Deats.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 30, 1904.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is with a deep feeling of regret that I find it impossible to be with you at this the nineteenth annual convention of our Association, but, unfortunately, business circumstances make it necessary that I remain here for some months to come.

Having been so busy for the past few months, the important happenings in the philatelic world have escaped my notice, so you must pardon the brevity of my address and depend upon your presiding officer for the items of importance to our Association which you should know.

The past year has been one of general business depression, and our Association has not grown as we would all like to see it, but with the national Presidential election over, business should pick up, and under the leadership of my good friend and associate, I firmly believe our Association will materially advance in strength and greatness. The thanks of this Association are due to the officers who have served with me during the past year, for the able and efficient manner in which they have transacted the business of this Association. The Board of Vice-Presidents have had many troublesome and important matters to settle, and they have done their work with a promptness and dispatch which should meet with your favor.

The centennial anniversary of the acquisition of new territory by this government is now being celebrated in St. Louis, and in commemoration thereof the government issued a series of stamps, fortunately for philatelists, however, the series consists of only five low values, so that it is within the means of all. The new republic of Panama has given the collectors of new issues a busy time since last November, and the multiplication of varieties, and the manner of their issue does not reflect credit on the postoffice department of our sister republic. Aside from these new issues and a two-cent stamp of new design for our every day use, and a few more kings' heads for the colonies of Great Britain, there have not been such vast quantities of these useless pieces of paper put upon the market as was the case a year ago.

The conflict in the far East has created a demand for the stamps of the countries involved, and undoubtedly we may expect some new issues from this source ere long. The scandal in Great Britain, concerning the official stamps, may be the means of removing this class of stamps from future use and thereby reduce the number of new issues which for the past few years has been deplorably large.

In conclusion, I pledge my support to the incoming administration, wishing them and the Association all success, thanking you for the support you have given me, and trusting that the members will have a pleasant convention, as I know they will, enjoying the hospitality of our Pittsburg brothers, with God's blessing, I remain

Respectfully yours,

ALEX. HOLLAND.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: As the President's address contains no recommendations, it will be placed on file. Report of the Committee on Credentials.

MR. STONE: Mr. President, the committee is not ready as yet to render a full report. We have the report of the election of officers, which is the most important, and which I will give you.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 9, 1904.

The Committee on Credentials herewith presents its report on the result of the election for the choice of Directors for the coming year:

Whole number of ballots cast	154
Necessary for a choice	78
D. T. Eaton, of Iowa, had	153
H. E. Deats, of New Jersey, had	153
W. O. Wylie, of Massachusetts, had	152
E. Doehlin, of Pennsylvania, had	150
C. L. Annan, of Minnesota, had	149
F. H. Burt, of Massachusetts, had	144
Gordon Ireland, of Massachusetts, had	139
W. E. Loy, of California, had	134
J. S. Rich, of New York, had	125

And the above nine persons are hereby declared to be elected.

Scattering votes were received as follows:

F. W. Coning, 17; Alex. Holland, 12; M. H. Lombard, 9; H. B. Phillips, 10; P. M. Wolsieffer, 9; W. C. Stone, 5; J. J. Oesch, 5; C. E. Severn, 5; J. M. Bartels, 4; W. F. Gregory, 4; J. N. Luff, 3; A. W. Batchelder, 2; E. R. Aldrich, 2; E. S. Martin, 2; H. W. Wolseley, 2; G. W. Rode, 1; H. D. Watson, 1; G. H. Worthington, 1; H. G. Smith, 1; H. W. Legg, 1; E. H. Anderson, 1. Four ballots were rejected, one of them being unsigned, and the other three not filled out, although signed.

Your committee desires to call attention to the very small vote cast, and to advise that in the future the names of all candidates be printed on the ballots, after the method of the so-called Australian ballot, believing that it will result in a larger amount of interest in the election.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. STONE.
P. M. WOLSIEFFER.
L. C. HASSLER.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Stone, when will the committee be ready to report on credentials?

MR. STONE: Tomorrow morning. I will say that the committee were delayed through failing to receive the certified list of members, which was sent to the late Mr. Rode, and only reached us at a late hour, so that we were unable to complete our work.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: In the absence of objection, the convention will proceed with the routine business without waiting for the report.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF GEORGE W. RODE.

MR. BURGOYNE: Mr. Chairman, I have an announcement to make. It is my painful duty to announce the death of Mr. George W. Rode, which occurred at his residence in Wilkinsburg, a suburb of Pittsburg, last Saturday week, July 30th. Mr. Rode was a member of the American Philatelic Association, and a very active one. He was also a member of the Twin-City Philatelic Society, and of other societies. He was a man of great energy and enthusiasm, so much so that the position requiring all the hard work, the position of Secretary, naturally devolved upon him in every association to which he belonged in Pittsburg. He was Secretary of Pittsburg Branch, No. 5, of the American Philatelic Association; he was Secretary of the Twin-City Philatelic Society; he was Secretary of the Pittsburg Philatelic Club, and he was Secretary of the local committee which was charged with the duty of preparing for the entertainment of this convention. In the latter capacity he was working very hard and rendering splendid service at the time when he was stricken down. One week before his death he came into my office on business pertaining to the entertainment of this convention. He was ailing at the time, but he was working—that was characteristic of the man—working to the last. There is a committee which has charge of the obituaries of the deceased members of the Association, and which, in the course of its duties, would probably deal with this particular case, but it seems to me under the peculiar circumstances that it would be fitting for the chair to designate a special committee to take action on Mr. Rode's death and report at this convention. I move, Mr. Chairman, that a special committee be appointed to prepare a minute on the death of George W. Rode, and report the same to the convention.

MR. DOEBLIN: I second the motion.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: You hear the motion, which the chair feels is most fitting, providing for placing on record the expression of our sorrow at the death of one who was our personal friend.

The motion was put to vote, and carried, and the chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Burgoyne, Severn, and Hassler.

RECORDS OF LAST CONVENTION,

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The next item in the order of business is the roll call, which of necessity will be omitted. The committees will be appointed later in the session. The next in order is the reading of the records of the last convention.

MR. STONE: I move that the records as printed in the Year Book be accepted as our records.

The motion was carried.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

MR. WYLIE: Mr. President, in the absence of the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Ireland, I will read the report which he has prepared.

BOSTON, MASS., June 27, 1904.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

GENTLEMEN:—The sixth Board of Vice-Presidents of your Association, as elected by you at the eighteenth convention, August 11, 1903, organized upon the day of the election with the same First Vice-President and Secretary as for the preceding year. We have held during the year ten meetings, customarily upon the third Tuesday of

each month; and beside the two cases received unsettled from the preceding Board, have had submitted to us eight separate charges against five members of the Association, and one non-member. One of the left over cases was terminated by the action of the last convention, on August 13th; the subjects of the other and one of the new complaints were expelled by this Board from membership in the Association after repeated failure to meet what seemed to us just claims for debts upon them; the subjects of two other complaints were dropped for non-payment of dues, one while the Board was still considering his case, the other by its direction, since under the circumstances such seemed the readiest way of dealing with his offense. One member, against whom we have had three successive complaints of delay in settling accounts, has paid two in full, and made arrangements, by personal paper, to pay the other and much larger account; one claim was against a member whom we believe to be making sincere endeavors to pay all his debts, and whose case calls for sympathy rather than discipline, so long as he continues in his present spirit. The remaining case we had no efficient jurisdiction over, because the delinquent was not a member of this Association, of which we have since had reason to be glad, when he was reported to have left his home for unknown parts with considerable philatelic property which other persons had imagined they owned. In this unpleasant, if fairly important, branch of our duties, we are glad to be able to call your attention this year to encouraging signs: The number of cases is less by more than twenty-five per cent than the number reported upon by the previous Board, and of the debtors this year, we feel that nearly every one has been negligent from the start, rather than intentionally dishonest.

The membership roll is now, we think, almost absolutely free from persons who would wilfully employ any but the most prompt and satisfactory business methods. This happy result has no doubt been accomplished by greater care on the part of members in scrutinizing the applicants, but it has been aided in no small degree by the watchfulness of the various officers coming in contact with the routine of applications. As an instance of this attention to the interests of the Association, we may mention that the General Secretary once during the past year wrote us of a man whom we had only heard unofficially had some intention presently of applying for membership, with the result that after investigation we wrote Mr. Eaton that we should feel obliged to reject the person's application should he apply. The collection of the promissory notes of which we have spoken, the case of the small payments by the poor debtor, and one other matter of which we have presently to speak, must be turned over by us as unfinished business to the newly elected Board. During the year our Secretary has written one hundred and fifty-seven letters, and the total expense of the Board to you has been $6.29. We have made, through the Official Journal, two quarterly reports, as required by the By-Laws, and a special report which took the place of the third quarter, this being the fourth, upon the matter of foreign proxies referred to us by the last convention, finding in effect that proxies from members outside of the United States do not have to be authenticated before a United States Consul to be valid at conventions of this Association.

There is one matter which we have undertaken during the past year which is likely to be of so much importance to the Association before it is ended that we feel called upon to give to the members a history of it, somewhat at length. On January 26, 1903, Superintendent Oesch sent out for circulation in Chicago a package of eight sales books, denominated Circuit 26, three of the names in order, to whom the books were to go, being Mr. P. J. Flanders, Mr. William F. E. Gurley, and Mr. Reginald Robinson. Superintendent Oesch received in due course a report in the usual form from Mr. Flanders that the circuit had been forwarded to the next in order, and Mr. Flanders now holds Mr. Gurley's receipt for the circuit. Mr. Gurley claims to have forwarded the circuit to Mr. Robinson, but has no receipt, so far as has been yet produced, from him for it. In this situation, under the By-Laws of the Sales Department, in which Mr. Gurley was participating, Article VIII, Section 2, it is clear that Mr. Gurley is responsible for this circuit, the cash value of which, at the time he received it, was $194.98. Fruitless demands having been made by Superintendent Oesch on Mr. Gurley for this amount, Mr. Oesch finally, in December, 1903, turned the matter over to this Board as a complaint against a member of the Association. On December 5, 1903, Mr. Gurley was published as dropped from membership in the Association for non-payment of dues; and accordingly, on January 25, 1904, we asked Attorney Watson to proceed to collect this claim for the Association, as he would perform the duties of his office for any member of the Association against a non-member. We had nothing more to do with the matter until March 18th. On that date we learned that part of a valuable collection of stamps belonging to Mr. Gurley was likely to come within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for purposes of exhibition; and as we were aware of the somewhat peculiar advantages of Massachusetts attachment laws against debtors whose goods come within the jurisdiction, wherever they may themselves be domiciled, we ventured to acquaint Mr. Watson with the facts. In reply, on March 21st, he informed us that he had been unable to get word from Mr. Gurley, and advised that

we ourselves should proceed at once, retaining any local attorney, as we had all the facts and necessary power. Although we had not had any intention or desire to substitute ourselves in this way, we recognized the probable advantages a plaintiff on the ground would have, and proceeded to institute such legal proceedings as seemed to us wise, and most likely to bring about a satisfactory payment of the Association's debt. The result is a case entitled The American Philatelic Association *vs.* Gurley, at present entered on the Massachusetts Superior Court calendar, not likely to be reached, because of the extreme congestion of causes in our state, before two years, but with the defendant under a sufficient bond to appear and answer when trial is reached. Each side has retained counsel in the Commonwealth, and we have had an offer of settlement of some twenty-five per cent of the amount of the debt, which we have refused. Because of the time which is likely to elapse, and the election of other Boards of Vice-Presidents to intervene, before this case is reached and settled, we have deemed it wise that all the members should now be acquainted with the facts.

This Board has not infrequently in its operations had occasion to notice the inadequacy of various portions of the By-Laws of the Association for the purposes for which they are intended, and has more than once called attention in reports to alterations it thought desirable. We accordingly submit, in the form of an appendix to this report, a schedule of changes which we should like to see enacted at this time, with the request that they be referred to the Committee on By-Laws for action and report. Many of the recommended changes are matters of grammar or consistency only, as you will see before they are voted upon; but several include change of substance, and to those we desire briefly to call your attention here. We have recast the whole of the three heterogeneous and mixed portions of the By-Laws now relating to the Sales Department, and increased, as we believe, their simplicity and efficiency.

In Article VII, Section 4, paragraphs *c*, *d*, *e*, and *f*, we have provided for certain radical changes in the administration of the Sales Department. If these provisions are adopted the department will be a continuing one, as much so as that of the Treasurer of the Association, and will not have to be liquidated with every change of Superintendent. Heretofore the incoming Superintendent has found his department utterly without property to do business with, and a delay has resulted in opening transactions with members. Furthermore, we have defined more exactly the powers of the Board of Vice-Presidents with relation to the department, providing that they shall have full authority to suspend the Superintendent for cause and appoint a Superintendent *pro tempore*, and making more full provisions as to the reports of the Superintendent and the auditing of the same. If these provisions are adopted, the retiring Superintendent will turn over his stock on hand, with all his accounts, to his successor, and ample provision is made as to the protection of the Association and its members by the old Superintendent's bond. We feel that the welfare of the Association imperatively demands that the head of this important department should at all times be responsible to those officers of the Association who, it is specially provided, are to reside near the same locality so as to be able to meet frequently for personal conference, and who should, in times of emergency, be fully authorized to act speedily and effectively to protect the Association's interests.

We recommend that the fine per day for retaining circuits beyond the prescribed time be changed from two cents per book to ten cents per circuit.

The only other place in which we have intended to alter the present rules is as to the Superintendent's commission on lost or stolen circuits. As the section reads at present, he may collect his regular ten per cent commission on all sales, and this has been construed in the past to mean to include as sales cases of stamps completely lost, and paid for out of the Insurance Fund of the Association. Aside from the question of the intention of those who originally wrote the rule, the interpretation mentioned hardly seems to be a wise one. The cases of total loss perhaps bring to the Superintendent a cessation of the work of book-keeping and forwarding for which his compensation is theoretically due; but further, and more indisputably, it seems to us unfortunate so to arrange matters that the Superintendent during whose incumbency the most circuits are lost shall find himself the best paid of any who hold the office. We have, therefore, in the new Article VII, Section 4, in which we have tried to gather all the rules affecting the Superintendent himself, instead of having them scattered through three articles, excluded from being taxable for his commission all such sales as are in realty losses or thefts. In the new Article VIII, in which we have attempted to gather all the rules affecting the private members in their relations with the department, we have inserted a new and apparently, until this past winter, unthought of provision, that stamps claimed to be substituted in books shall be returned to the Superintendent by the owner making the claim, when he has been paid the value of his originals from the Insurance Fund, and sold by the Superintendent for the benefit of that fund.

There was referred to us by the last convention for investigation and report, the matter of an Association medal. After correspondence with the more prominent branch and local philatelic societies and individual philatelists, and die, badge, and medal

makers of New York and Boston, we have formed several conclusions which we submit for the information of the convention, the reference to us not including any instructions to proceed further in the matter. Following the hints of last year's discussion, we have ascertained that to constitute a conventional medal a piece of metal must contain on both sides designs impressed simultaneously from engraved dies; a piece of metal having an impressed design on one side only, the other being blank, or individually hand engraved with each specimen, or, while it has an impressed design on each side when completed, was originally struck in two pieces whose blank sides were afterwards soldered together, appears not to be a medal in the true sense of the term, but a badge or token. The cost of a medal ranges from one hundred to eight hundred dollars, while that of a badge of any of the kinds described rarely exceeds seventy-five. The general opinion of the prominent persons or societies we have consulted seems to be that the Association should, if it enters at all upon this matter, acquire a set of dies of a manifestly first-class sort, with a design fully able to do credit to our national organization, and a dignity and durability calculated to make them useful practically forever. The best in this, as in many other cases, costs what seems at first, at least to the uninitiated, a marvelously large sum, but upon inquiry it has hardly seemed to us necessary to go to the very highest expense possible, and we think an entirely fitting medal could be struck from two dies costing in the neighborhood of $250 for the pair. The details of the designs, to include some characteristic symbol of our pursuit and typification of the use to which a national medal of this sort will be put, must, of course, be left to the committee which is entrusted with carrying out the scheme; but we feel that the sum named is adequate and satisfactory, and the purpose, one which the Association may well reasonably consider undertaking at this time.

We share the pleasure of the other members of the Association in our present membership of full six hundred persons, the largest since 1898.

For the Board of Vice-Presidents, very respectfully,

GORDON IRELAND, *Secretary.*

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: You hear the report of the Board of Vice-Presidents. What action will you take thereon?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that that report embodies so very many different points which are of necessity sent to several committees that it would be quite proper and in order to make a motion that the report of the Board of Vice-Presidents be submitted to the Committee on By-Laws and the Committee on Sales Department sitting together. I make that as a motion.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Stone.

MR. WYLIE: I might say that I have here this appendix, and it seems to me that the reading of it by title will be all that will be necessary, for it merely embodies changes in the By-Laws.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: There are portions of the report which it would seem might properly be referred to other committees, and the chair would suggest that the gentleman modify his motion so that so much of the report as relates to the Gurley case be referred to the Committee on Sales Department alone, and so much as relates to the proposed medal to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wolsieffer modified his motion to conform to the suggestion of the chair. The motion, as then standing, was put to vote, and carried.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary, Mr. D. T. Eaton, read the following report:

PITTSBURG, PA., August 9, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am glad to have the honor to present you my first annual report as Secretary of this Association. In looking back over the reports of the Secretary for the past few years I find that he, for some reason, in prefixing his remarks, always neglected to include the ladies.

Now, as stated above, this is my first report, and if I have made an error in including this "branch of Philately" I shall be glad to have it corrected.

However, we should all be proud of our lady members, which at the present time numbers thirteen, which, according to the more superstitious, is an unlucky number, but we should try and double this number during the next year regardless of this fact.

We should also be proud of the increased membership during the past year, the net increase being forty-eight as against five for last year, and a total of one hundred and ten new stockholders as against fifty-seven for 1903.

The following statement will now fully explain the conditions of the membership for the last year:

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership August 8, 1903		560
Dropped for non-payment of dues	46	
Resignations accepted	21	
Deceased	6	
Expelled by Board of Vice-Presidents	2	75
Total		485
To which add new stockholders	107	
Reinstated (suspensions of 1903)	12	
Reinstated (suspensions prior to 1903)	4	123
Total membership August 9, 1904		608

In addition to above we have received fifteen new applications whose names were received too late to become members prior to this convention, and which will apply on the new membership for next year.

I have been notified of the following deaths, whose names were promptly forwarded to the Obituary Committee:

No. 1598. Arthur David, died May 5, 1903.
No. 234. J. V. Painter, died August 13, 1903.
No. 491. J. D. Aldrich, died October 11, 1903.
No. 411. Frank F. Olney, died October 24, 1903.
No. 1169. Major Stephen Baker, died February 18, 1904.
No. 255. George E. Peters, died February 29, 1904.

Arthur David died May 5, 1903, or about three months prior to last convention, but his death was not reported until after convention, consequently his obituary, together with that of J. V. Painter, who died August 13, 1903, appeared in a supplementary report filed after the convention. Although the deaths of J. D. Aldrich and Frank F. Olney did not occur until October 11th and 24th, respectively, their obituaries appeared in a second supplementary report.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Although we have had no reports from the Membership Committee during the year, it is evident that they still exist. Of the appropriation of $136.00 allowed them by the last convention they have only drawn $25.00. As to results obtained, they will no doubt be explained in a report from the Membership Committee, which should be presented at this convention.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

We still have in existence three Branch Societies—Chicago, Pittsburg, and Minneapolis. Reports from all of these have appeared from time to time in the Official Journal during the year.

I have been informed that efforts will be made to form other Branch Societies.

CASH RECEIPTS.

From August 1, 1903, to July 31, 1904, I have received the following:

New stockholders	$109.00
Reinstated (suspended prior to 1903)	16.80
Reinstated (suspended November 1, 1903)	14.40
Dues received from old stockholders	45.60
Dues received form new stockholders	70.50
Dues paid in advance	7.20
Sale of Year Books	2.74
Total	$266.24

I have remitted to C. L. Annan, Treasurer, as follows:

1903.			
Sept.	17.	Collection from August 1 to date	$ 52.00
Oct.	10.	Collection from September 17 to date	16.30
Nov.	4.	Collectiou from October 10 to date	22.60
Nov.	7.	Collection from November 4 to date	22.95
Dec.	2.	Collection from November 9 to date	19.40
1904.			
Jan.	2.	Collection for December	40.90
Feb.	1.	Collection for January	16.05
Feb.	29.	Collection for February	9.55
April	2.	Collection for March	14.66
April	30.	Collection for April	9.60
June	1.	Collection for May	4.04
July	1.	Collection for June	16.80
Aug.	1.	Collection for July	21.45
Total			$266.24

The following is a consolidated itemized expense account in connection with the office of Secretary for the past year. The item of postage amounts to $81.81, of which more than one-half is for mailing membership cards and year books:

August 1, 1903, to July 31, 1904, postage and envelopes	$ 81.81
August 1, 1903, to July 31, 1904, express on supplies	10.75
August 1, 1903, to July 31, 1904, printing ballots, etc	9.50
August 1, 1903, to July 31, 1904, stationery and printing	5.65
August 1, 1903, to July 31, 1904, envelopes for Year Book	4.50
August 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, extra	1.50
August 1, 1903, to July 31, 1904, supplies and telegram	1.35
Total	$115.06

During the year the following orders have been drawn on the Treasurer:

Date.	*No.*	*Names and Purposes.*	*Amount.*
1903.			
Sept. 8.	103.	D. T. Eaton, postage, stationery, and express	$ 21.12
Sept. 8.	104.	E. Doeblin, International Secretary, Sub. V. K. B.	5.00
Sept. 8.	105.	E. Doeblin, telegram to German Philetelic Conv.	4.20
Sept. 10.	106.	H. E. Deats, expense to convention	39.40
Sept. 10.	107.	W. W. Jewett, balance on contract *Weekly Era*	14.49
Sept. 24.	108.	Brown, Treacy & Sperry Co., index cards	3.50
Sept. 26.	109.	Kihn Bros., membership cards	12.00
Sept. 26.	110.	Minneapolis Printing Co., 300 postals and printing	4.00
Sept. 26.	111.	F. H. Burt, stenographer, Clayton	45.00
Sept. 30.	112.	C. L. Annan, dues for Librarian	1.20
Oct. 9.	113.	C. L. Annan, envelopes, postage, and supplies	15.77
Oct. 22.	114.	Alex. Holland, for Dep. N. Y. Trust Co.	1,200.00
Oct. 31.	115.	Alex. Holland, exchange on certificate of deposit	3.00
Nov. 3.	116.	D. T. Eaton, postage, express, and printing	20.07
Nov. 11.	117.	Brown, Treacy & Sperry Co., 500 notices	2.00
Nov. 16.	118.	E. S. Martin, part of appropriation Mem. Com.	25.00
	119.	See order No. 121.	
Dec. 2.	120.	Wm. M. Carson, premium on bond of Treasurer	20.00
Dec. 2.	121.	H. G. Smith, express on Sales Books	2.40
Dec. 8.	122.	D. T. Eaton, postage for November	6.11
1904.			
Jan. 5.	123.	J. J. Oesch, expense Sales Department	3.40
Jan. 9.	124.	C. L. Annan, postage and registration	5.36
Jan. 9.	125.	Mekeel, R. S., & Co., subscription for 555 members.	146.00
Jan. 19.	126.	D. T. Eaton, postage Year Books, telegrams	34.03
Jan. 20.	127.	Minneapolis Printing Co., 900 Year Books, etc.	211.74
March 1.	128.	D. T. Eaton, postage and express	6.50
April 11.	129.	Gordon Ireland, stationery and expense	6.29
May 1.	130.	D. T. Eaton, stationery, postage for Mar. and April	5.68
June 1.	131.	D. T. Eaton, envelopes, and printing ballots, etc.	17.10
July 11.	132.	D. T. Eaton, postage, etc., for June and July	4.45
July 27.	133.	Alex. Holland, postage, etc., for the year	12.86

Deducting order No. 114, for $1,200, which was drawn for the purpose of placing it on interest, leaves the total expenditure for the year of $697.67.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. T. EATON, *Secretary.*

Referred to Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Secretary read the report of the Treasurer, as follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 1, 1904.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

I hereby present the report of the Treasurer of the Association for the past fiscal year:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Amount on hand August 4, 1903	$ 92.99	
Dues received in August	4.80	
Dues received in September	301.20	
Dues received in October	214.01	
Dues received in November	123.99	
Dues received in December	25.10	
Dues received in January, 1904	8.00	
Dues received in February	5.55	
Dues received in March	5.60	
Dues received in April	3.60	
Dues received in May	2.04	
Dues received in June	5.80	
Dues received in July	6.20	
Two Year Books	.50	
Interest on certificates of deposit	58.19	$ 857.62

Disbursements.

No. 103—D. T. Eaton, Secretary's expense	$ 21.12	
No. 104—E. Doeblin, Vert. Kor. Blatt	5.00	
No. 105—E. Doeblin, cablegram	4.20	
No. 106—H. E. Deats, Secretary's expenses	39.40	
No. 107—W. W. Jewett, Official Journal	14.49	
No. 108—Brown, Treacy & Sperry Co., cards	3.50	
No. 109—Kihn Bros., membership cards	12.00	
No. 110—Minneapolis Printing Co., cards	4.00	
No. 111—F. H. Burt, convention report	45.00	
No. 112—C. L. Annan, Treasurer, Librarian's dues	1.20	
No. 113—C. L. Annan, Treasurer's expenses	15.77	
No. 116—D. T. Eaton, Secretary's expenses	20.07	
No. 117—Brown, Treacy & Sperry Co., notices	2.00	
No. 118—E. S. Martin, member committee, expenses	25.00	
No. 120—Wm. M. Carson, premium Treasurer's bond	20.00	
No. 121—H. G. Smith, express paid	2.40	
No. 122—D. T. Eaton, Secretary's expenses	6.11	
No. 124—C. L. Annan, Treasurer's expenses	5.36	
No. 125—Mekeel-Redfield, S., Co., Official Journal	146.00	
No. 126—D. T. Eaton, Secretary's expenses	34.03	
No. 127—Minneapolis Printing Co., Year Book, etc	211.74	
No. 128—D. T. Eaton, Secretary's expenses	6.50	
No. 129—Gordon Ireland, Board of Vice-Presidents' expenses	6.29	
No. 130—D. T. Eaton, Secretary's expenses	5.68	
No. 131—D. T. Eaton, Secretary's expenses	17.10	
No. 132—D. T. Eaton, Secretary's expenses	4.45	
No. 133—Alex. Holland, President's expenses	12.86	$ 691.27
Balance		$ 166.35

STOCK FUND.

Amount in fund August 4, 1903	$1,827.00
Subscriptions received in September	4.00
Subscriptions received in October	14.00

Subscriptions received in November	19.00	
Subscriptions received in December	17.00	
Subscriptions received in January, 1904	8.00	
Subscriptions received in February	4.00	
Subscriptions received in March	9.00	
Subscriptions received in April	6.00	
Subscriptions received in May	2.00	
Subscriptions received in June	11.00	
Subscriptions received in July	15.00	—$1,936.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Receipts.

Amount in fund August 4, 1903	$991.24	
December 19, from Board of Vice-Presidents	36.42	—$1,027.66

Disbursements.

No. 123—John J. Oesch, substitutions	3.40—	3.40	
Balance			$1,024.26

EXCHANGE FUND.

Receipts.

Amount in fund August 4, 1903	$ 5.60		
September receipts	3.60		
October receipts	1.75		
November receipts	1.10—	$ 12.05	

Disbursements.

No. 115—Alex. Holland	$ 3.00		
Mem. C. L. Annan	.30—	3.30	
Balance			$ 8.75

Respectfully submitted,
C. L. ANNAN, *Treasurer.*

Referred to Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Report of the International Secretary, Mr. Doeblin. (Applause.)

MR. STONE: Come up in front, where we can see you.

Mr. Doeblin read the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

For several weeks past I have labored hard with my thinking apparatus to make my report as International Secretary as interesting as possible. I have labored in vain, for during the year no event has happened which taxed the faculties of your International Secretary in attending to it, and it seems that I exhausted all my imaginative and descriptive qualities last year in getting up my previous literary effort. Therefore, I shall make up for the lack of interesting material in my report by substituting a virtue which will surely find your appreciation, namely, the virtue of brevity.

Our relations with the world are of a satisfactory nature, and no international complications threaten the cloudless horizon of philately. Nothing startling happened during the past year. The new issues were as plentiful as ever, and the pocket-books of the collectors were taxed to a high degree. The Russian-Japanese war is not altering the map of the world at present.

Foreign correspondence was limited to routine work, and I simply report that this part of our organization is in good shape and good trim, and hope it will be as satisfactory to you as it is to your International Secretary.

I ask again to assist my hobby the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenze-Blatt*, as in former years, with the donation of 20 marks.

Yours very truly,

E. DOEBLIN.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Association has so often voted the contribution to the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* that, I think, they will be willing to vote it without reference to a committee.

MR. STONE: I move that the appropriation be made.

The motion was seconded, and carried.

MR. DOEBLIN: Thank you. Before we go any further, I think we ought to put an ad. in the afternoon papers. I have not seen him, but I know that Mr. John W. Scott is in town, and is lost, strayed, or stolen. Won't we advertise for him?

DR. HAZZARD: Mr. Chairman, I would second that motion, and would suggest that the advertisement be put in the German paper, and then we will never find him. (Laughter.)

MR. DOEBLIN: Here is a voice from heaven! Get up, Doctor, I will introduce you; they don't all know you. Dr. Hazzard, one of our prominent members.

DR. HAZZARD: I am very much obliged for the introduction. I am willing to be a member, but not with the qualification of being prominent.

MR. DOEBLIN: I didn't mean it.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: One of the pleasures of holding our conventions in different cities is the opportuuity which it gives us for meeting members who hitherto have been known to us only by name, and it is a pleasure to meet Dr. Hazzard and the other Pittsburg members who have not attended previous conventions. I trust we shall also have Mr. Stauffer with us, whom we so much enjoyed meeting at Buffalo.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

MR. DAUM: The Committee on Arrangements beg to report that this afternoon they have arranged for a trolley-car which will take us through the residential district of Pittsburg. We have many very fine residences and beautiful places which few strangers know about, and we want to show them to you. So we invite all to come to Grant street and Fifth avenue, opposite the Frick Building, at 2:30 P. M. sharp.

MR. BURGOYNE: You might add that these houses are inhabited by millionaires. exclusively.

MR. DAUM: Those that don't live in New York. Immediately after our meeting this morning the photograph will be taken, in front of the Library. This evening, lectures by Mr. Burgoyne, Mr. Severn, Mr. Prevost, and Mr. Luff will be delivered in this hall. Mr. Luff will not be here, but his lecture on "What Philately Teaches" will be read by Mr. Burgoyne. We would like all to come to this meeting, and bring as many friends as possible and fill the house.

Tomorrow there will be a business session again at 9:30. In the afternoon we will take another trolly ride, leaving the same place, Fifth avenue, near Grant street, at 2:30, and going over to our sister city, Allegheny, where many of us come from. We will stop at the Heinz Pickle Works. From there we go through Allegheny, showing you Allegheny Park, Avalon, the Allegheny river from the hillside, and returning to the starting point.

Wednesday evening at 8:30 our committee will tender a banquet to all their visitors and to the members of the Society who have contributed so liberally to the entertainment of the guests. All delegates and all visitors are cordially welcome, and if any have not received their tickets they may call upon me at the table in this hall for them. There are no charges for the banquet except for our own members, so don't be afraid of any announcements you may see lying around stating that the banquet is so much per.

On Thursday morning there will be a meeting at 9:30. In the afternoon, at 2:30, again we leave the same place, Grant street, near Fifth avenue, going out through this district, through Forbes street to Wilkinsburg, Swissvale to East Pittsburg, and through Braddock and Homestead to Kenneywood Park. On this route we will show you our mammoth works, such as the Westinghouse Electric, the Westinghouse Air Brake, the various plants of the United States Steel corporation at Homestead, Braddock, and Rankin, and many others along the river front which can all be seen from the trolley.

This trolley will land us at Kenneywood Park, one of our prominent places of amusement, and at that point we expect every one to shift for himself, and make the general wind up of a good time. I think after last night's experience we are all agreed that we can all do that to perfection. (Applause.)

MR. BURGOYNE: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a very slight amendment to the announcement made by Mr. Daum. Speaking of Mr. Luff's paper he stated that I would read it. I wish to recall that. I agreed to read the paper in case no other vicitm could be found. I have found another victim—Dr. Hazzard will read the paper.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The reports of the Resident Vice-Presidents for the following localities were read:

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT P. M. WOLSIFFER FOR CHICAGO.

To the Officers and Stockholders of the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, it is with pleasure that I have the satisfaction of reporting the continued activity of Association affairs in and about Chicago and Illinois.

Chicago Branch, No. 1, has held regular meetings every month, and the attendance was good throughout the year.

Branch 1, as usual, nominated a ticket for the annual election, which seems to have been so satisfactory to the members at large that there was no opposition.

During the year nine new members were secured from Illinois and two reinstatements.

Personally I have secured one application and two reinstatements from Chicago, and two other applications from Illinois as well as one each from Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

I desire to call attention to the good work done by Mr. Valentine Saxby, of Rockford, Ill., who has just written me he has secured the final application, which, when approved, will entitle Rockford to a Branch of the Association, and which will give the state of Illinois two Branches.

Chicago Branch, No. 1, at a recent meetiug placed itself on record as heing opposed to any further reductiou of the rate for the Insurance Fund of our Exchange Department.

Respectfully suhmitted,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, *Resident Vice-President.*

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT W. E. LOY, FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(Read by the Secretary.)

The Resident Vice-President for San Francisco begs to report the interests of philately in a satisfactory condition, and while the new members are not so numerous, there is no abatement of interest. So far as known no considerable collections have been sold or broken up, nor have their owners laid them aside from lack of interest. Meetings of the San Francisco society have been regularly held, and generally the attendance has been good. Probably the Berkeley society has shown more interest, which is largely due to the prize of an elegant cup offered to the member winning the greatest number of first prizes at the society's monthly exhibitions, by A. L. Ott.

President Holland has visited the San Francisco society at least twice the past year, and has exhibited his fine collection of the stamps of Hayti twice. The recent exhibition showed how many new and desirable novelties he had added since the former occasion. It shows what can he made out of a country of comparative obscurity and of little philatelic interest to the average collector.

San Francisco desires to give notice to members of the American Philatelic Association that she will continue to agitate in a modest way the holding of a convention here in the near future. While the time is not yet at hand, we want members everywhere to duly consider that a journey to the Pacific Coast is a satisfaction at any season of the year, and one which always affords pleasure; and that the compensations are far in excess of the extra expense for traveling. After meeting in the principal cities, from Boston to Minneapolis, it is hoped that all eyes may be directed to the setting sun—the gateway of the Orient—the city of perpetual spring-time temperature, where life is worth living. California philatelists will do all in their power to make the visit one of pleasure to those who are fortunate enough to be with us in 1906.

The convention of 1904, and all members of the Association, have the very best wishes of San Francisco and California.

WILLIAM E. LOY, *Resident Vice-President.*

BERKELEY, August 3, 1904.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT E. DOEBLIN, FOR PITTSBURG.

(Read by Mr. Severn at Mr. Doeblin's request.)

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, it is with great sorrow that I commence my fourteenth annual report with a sad announcement. Our true friend, George W. Rode, is no more among us. After two weeks' illness of typhoid fever he succumbed to the disease on July 30th, and was laid to rest on August 1st. The loss to the Pittsburg philatelists will be understood by those only who have regularly attended the meetings of the three societies, Twin-City Philatelic Society, Pittsburg Branch, No. 5, of the American Philatelic Association, and Pittsburg Philatelic Club. Our deceased friend was one of the founders of each of these societies, and always held some office. Never was there a better, more efficient or kinder officer. As secretary of the three societies his books were in the best order, and often do I ask myself: Where can we find his equal again? For years he labored and strove to have the convention take place in our city. I always opposed him, for reasons which I shall give you some other time; but last year I yielded to his earnest entreaties. With the zeal peculiar to him he went to work and made all preparations for this event. But he was not permitted to see the convention called to order. May he rest in peace; his memory will be cherished for many years to come.

In matters of our Society, I have nothing new to report. The different societies are in the same condition as last year. Progress is not noticeable. The convention which begins today is the greatest philatelic event recorded in Pittsburg's annals. We hope our guests will appreciate what we offer; we have tried our best, and it will be a great satisfaction to us if they leave our city at the close of the convention with the kindest feelings. Yours very truly,

E. DOEBLIN, *Resident Vice-President.*

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT M. H. LOMBARD, FOR BOSTON.

(Read by the Secretary.)

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, I have the honor to report that several applications have been carefully passed on, and all other regular business has been attended to.

Affairs of a philatelic nature seem to be in a flourishing condition in this section.

The Boston Philatelic Society, sixty-six of whose members belong to the American Philatelic Association, has largely increased its membership, and its meetings have been interesting, instructive, and well attended.

Several papers of special interest have been read. The Boston society is about publishing a work on Siam, and three members of that society have prepared a book on the Philippine Islands, which has recently been published.

The Boston Philatelic Society at its May meeting unanimously voted to extend an invitation to this Society to hold its annual convention in Boston next year.

With best wishes for the success of the convention and regretting my inability to be present. Respectfully submitted,

M. H. LOMBARD,
Resident Vice-President, of Boston.

WINCHESTER, MASS., July 21, 1904.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT J. W. PREVOST, FOR WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Read by the Secretary.)

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 30, 1904.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that I am unable to be present in person to render this report.

There has been but one member added to the Association for this section up to date, but this month three applications have been sent in, and these names are now pending.

I have also signed one application for a member not residing in this district, so that, in fact, the Association will have gained five members through work done here.

The Springfield Stamp Club has met continuously with a remarkably good attendance throughout the year. The club held an auction again this year, which was instrumental in bringing in three new members, but to offset this we have lost three by removal and death.

There is some material left, and we hope that next year may see more members added from this section. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. PREVOST,
Resident Vice-President for Western Massachusetts.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT E. S. MARTIN, FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 11, 1904.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Your Resident Vice-President for Minneapolis begs to report that meetings of the Minneapolis Branch have been held during the past year. While meetings have not been held monthly, they have been of interest, and there has been a very cordial support of the Association in various indirect ways. The fact that there are two local societies, and that the organization not affiliated with the American Philatelic Association holds two meetings per month contributed to the difficulty we experienced in holding meetings. There has been an increased interest in stamps in our locality, and there has been much freer buying on the part of a number of our collectors than for some time past. It is hoped that it will be possible to unite the members of the Association residents in the Twin-Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, into one society, and hold meetings alternately in the two cities.

At the last meeting of the branch, it was voted to raise an entertainment fund, and request the Association to meet with us at Minnetonka next year. St. Paul has united with us in this movement, a very considerable sum has been pledged, and we sincerely trust that it may be possible for the Association to meet with us then. We trust that there may be a general awakening of philatelic interest throughout the entire country, and that the collectors and members in our section may contribute their full share in furthering the best interests of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

EBEN S. MARTIN, *Resident Vice-President.*

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: These reports will all be referred to the Committee on Branch Societies.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

(*Read by the Secretary.*)

July 13, 1904.

Mr. D. T. Eaton, Muscatine, Iowa:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of June 28th, I beg to report that the library of the American Philatelic Association now numbers two hundred and sixty-six volumes, two books and six volumes of periodicals having been added since the last report. Two new titles were added, making a total of one hundred titles. In addition to the books and the bound volumes of periodicals, the collection also contains a number of pamphlets.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, *Librarian.*

Referred to Committee on Library.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

August 9, 1904.

Practically no work has been completed this year in library matters. A few donations have been received, as noted in my reports in the Official Journal. A considerable quantity of material has been gathered ready for the binder, but other duties have prevented my completing the work. The appropriation for binding, therefore, has not been used.

A statement of expenditures for the year, with vouchers and bank draft for the balance on hand ($34.25), is submitted herewith.

Respectfully,

H. E. DEATS, *Assistant Librarian.*

H. E. DEATS, *Assistant Librarian,* *Dr.*

Aug.	11, 1903.	Balance		$43.64
			Cr.	
Sept.	1, 1903.	Telegram	$ .30	
Sept.	1, 1903.	Packing boxes for Secretary's records	1.62	
Sept.	15, 1903.	Expressage	.46	
Oct.	6, 1903.	Expressage	1.35	
May	10, 1904.	Acknowledgment blanks	4.00	
Aug.	1, 1904.	Postage for the year	1.66	
	Balance		34.25	$43.64

Referred in part to Committee on Library and in part to Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY.

(Read by the Secretary.)

July 25, 1904.

D. T. Eaton, Secretary, Muscatine, Iowa:

DEAR SIR:—As Attorney for the American Philatelic Association, I submit my report of business sent to me during the year 1903-1904:

Total claims received	10
Involving about	$625.00
Total collected (stamps and cash)	6
Involving about	$250.00
Uncollectible	3
In suit	1

Respectfully submitted,
H. D. WATSON, *Attorney.*

Accepted and placed on file.

REPORTS OF AUCTION PURCHASING AGENTS.

The reports of Auction Purchasing Agents for the different localities were read by the Secretary:

BOSTON—A. W. BATCHELDER.

BOSTON, MASS., July 20, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, the number of calls upon the Auction Purchasing Agent have been about the same as the previous year. More care and attention, however, is expected, and this feature is continually upon the increase. Few bids are received without some modification as to condition, etc. All orders, however, have been executed to the apparent satisfaction of the members sending them.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT W. BATCHELDER.

Accepted and placed on file.

CHICAGO—W. O. STAAB.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 6, 1904.

To the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, as Purchasing Agent of the Association in Chicago during the past year, I beg leave to report that the business of my department has been quite satisfactory.

While the members have not patronized me as I expected, still we must bear in mind that it is due mainly to the fact that the auctions here have been held by gentlemen in whom the members at large have the greatest confidence, a condition which makes "purchasing agents" unnecessary, in my judgment.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me by my appointment, extending you at all times my services for the good of the Association, and regretting my inability to be present at the convention, I remain

Respectfully,
W. O. STAAB,
Purchasing Agent for Chicago.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Chair is of opinion that the report contains a recommendation, and it should perhaps be referred to a committee.

MR. DEATS: Mr. Chairman, as the Board of Directors have the power of appointment of the Purchasing Agents, it seems unnecessary to take any action on that recommendation unless it be to refer it to the new Board of Directors.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: In the absence of objection, the Chair will declare the reports of the Auction Purchasing Agents referred to the incoming Board of Directors.

Mr. Wolsieffer hands me the following telegram, which I have read, and which you will hear with regret:

CHICAGO, ILL., August 8, 1904.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Hotel Henry, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Cannot go; sorry. Report mailed to you. Remember me to boys.

J. J. OESCH.

Have you received the report, Mr. Wolsieffer?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: It has not come yet, Mr. President.

REPORT OF EXAMINER OF SALES BOOKS.

(Read by the Secretary.)

CHICAGO, ILL., July 29, 1904.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, I am advised by your Secretary, Mr. D. T. Eaton, that I am expected, as Examiner of Sales Books, to make a report to the convention to be held next August. Not expecting to have to make any report, I have not kept any memoranda from which to make anything but the following report:

Commencing on October 28, 1903, and ending April 7, 1904, I received from the Superintendent of the Sales Department four hundred and forty-four books for examination, commencing with book No. 1496, and ending with book No. 1939. All of these books were examined by me to the best of my ability, and returned to the Superintendent within a very few days from the receipt of the same. From my experience in examining these books, I find that it is most necessary to have an examination made of such books before they are circulated among the members of the Association, for the reason that many counterfeits and reprints were included in the books which I examined, and also many stamps whose genuineness could only be determined by an expert.

I further found that a conscientious discharge of the duties of examiner compelled one to study the stamps submitted, which naturally resulted in a more extended knowledge of stamps which had been counterfeited or reprinted. So that the Examiner of Sales Books at the end of his term of office is richer in philatelic knowledge as a reward for his labor.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. WOLSELEY,
Examiner of Sales Books.

Referred to Committee on Sales Department.

REPORT OF THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

(Read by the Secretary.)

BOSTON, MASS., July 21, 1904.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

The duties of the Counterfeit Detector during the past year have been both numerous and instructive. Thirty-four consignments of stamps were submitted to this office. Of the two hundred and seventy (270) stamps submitted, one hundred and forty-nine (149) were genuine in every respect, fourteen (14) were reprints, and one hundred and five (105) were counterfeits. There were two stamps submitted on which no definite opinion was given.

The majority of the stamps examined were of the former Spanish colonies, principally Porto Rico and the Philippines. There are quantities of counterfeit surcharges on the 1874-1875 issues of Porto Rico in circulation. In fact it would seem that 90 per cent of the unused specimens were bad, particularly the 1p. of this set, of which I have not seen a genuine unused copy for over two years. Of this issue there are four or five different counterfeits, most of them made on the island.

The Habilitado issues of 1898 of the same country have also been submitted frequently. Of these there are numerous counterfeits, mostly coming from Europe. However, they are either the rarest varieties, inverted or double surcharges.

Respectfully submitted,

Accepted and placed on file. J. M. BARTELS.

REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE.

(Read by the Secretary.)

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

The Expert Committee regret to report that very little interest in their work has been manifested by the members of the Association during the past year. Only five stamps have been submitted for our opinion, three of which were from one member.

As it scarcely seems worth while to maintain a committee for such insignificant results, we would suggest that this committee be discontinued and something better suited to the wants of the Association be substituted in its place.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN N. LUFF.
J. C. MORGANTHAU.

Referred to Committee on By-Laws.

The Chair called for the report of the Membership Committee.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. President, I wish to offer at this time an explanation and an apology. The report which had been prepared it seemed wise not present to this convention, and I will have another one prepared, and will have it here tomorrow. I regret that through my negligence the work of the committee has not been properly reported in the Official Journal. The omission was not intentional at all, as some reports have been rendered to the Board of Vice-Presidents, but as it seems that a more elaborate report than the one originally prepared would be desirable, I will have such a report ready to submit tomorrow.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, the committee may report later.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

(Read by Mr. Stone.)

August 1, 1904.

Fellow Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Herewith the Committee on Philatelic Literature submits their sixth annual report on the publications of the past year.

Probably the most important work issued during the year is the hand-book of the postage stamps of the Philippines, compiled by J. M. Bartels, F. L. Palmer, and F. A. Foster. It is a large octavo volume of some 107 pages, is illustrated with one hundred and eighty cuts of stamps, and has an excellent map of the islands. While it is not possible for us to give a more detailed review of the work here, we desire particularly to speak of the chapter on forgeries which it contains. This information in itself is worth alone the entire cost of the book. The price of the book is $2.50 for the regular edition which is bound in art linen, and $4.50 for the edition *de luxe*. The edition is limited to three hundred and fifty copies, the first fifty being the *de luxe* copies.

Another valuable work which has been recently published, but which we have not yet seen or seen reviewed is the History of the Postage Stamps of Sicily, by Dr. Emilio Diena, and translated by Maj. E. B. Evans. The publishers, Stanley Gibbons, limited, in their advertisement announce that it contains not only a detailed description of the stamps, but also a brief history of the country, a biography of the celebrated artist by whom the portrait of the king was engraved, a full account of the circumstances under which the stamps were issued, the various essays, and a description of the postmarks and obliterations. There are twenty full-page autotype plates and various illustrations in the text. The price is 21 shillings ($5.25), in strong paper cover, and 30 shillings ($7.50), in half morocco, with gilt back and edges. The reputation of the author and translator is sufficient recommendation for the book.

Several new albums have been announced during the year, which may be briefly noted here.

The Royal Postage Stamp Album for British colonials is publisbed by the Colonial Stamp Company, 2435 Michigan avenue, Chicago. The main feature of the album is the omission of all unsurcharged stamps and of stamps not originally issued for postal purposes, and all minor varieties. Three editions are published, selling, respectively, for $2.00, $3.00, and $6.00 each.

A very timely publication, in view of the fiscal boom, is the album issued last August by Yvert & Tellier, of Amiens, France, providing for the fiscal issues of France and her colonies. The book can be had either bound or in sheets mounted on hinges, and sells for from 12 to 26 francs ($2.40 to $5.20).

An album for the match and medicine stamps of our own country has been much talked of during the past winter, but we are not informed whether it has actually been undertaken. It will undoubtedly do much to stimulate their collection when it appears.

Los Sobrecargos de los Sellos Postales de Mexico (Surcharges of the Mexican Postage Stamps), by Jose Marco del Pont, is a 42-page book. Senf Brothers, of Leipzig, have published a hand-book of 55 pages, entitled Die Aushulfsmarken von Tsingtau und ihre Falschungen (Provisional Stamps of Tsingtau and their Forgeries). There are numerous pictures of single stamps and reproductions of full sheets of each issue, and of one sheet of forgeries. The price of the book is one mark (25 cents).

Another German publication which we have not seen, but which is advertised in the journals is Kurzgefasste Beschreibung der Essays-Sammlung, by Martin Schroeder, published by Carl Ernst Poeschel, of Leipzig. It sells for 8 marks ($2.00), and is a hand-book of unaccepted stamp designs. There are seventy-two plates, and fifty pages in the work.

The Stamp Fiend's Raid, by W. E. Imeson, is a book of some 300 pages, devoted to the advenutres of a couple of "fiends" and their brother collectors. It is mainly in verse, and is liberally illustrated. Published by Horace Cox, Windsor House, Bream's Building, London, E. C. Price, 2 shillings 6 pence (62 cents).

The A, B, C of stamp collecting is a little manual of especial value to the beginner. It is written by Fred Melville, and published by Henry Drane, Salisbury House, Salisbury Square, Fleet street, London, E. C. It is, as its title indicates, an elementary manual for beginners and those who are not posted in the technicalities of our hobby. The price is 1 shilling (25 cents).

The Stamp Collectors' Annual is a year book of the philatelic events of the past year (1903), and in addition to other articles contains one by A. Preston Pearce, on the Present Position of Revenue Collecting. An illustrated chat with the leading London dealers, and on account of the famous philatelic trial in England, constitute some of the other articles. It is edited by Percy C. Bishop, and published by G. Nissen & Co., 77 High Holborn, London, W. C. The price is 1 shilling (25 cents).

The Penny Post is the title of a little brochure published by the Rowland Hill Memorial and Benevolent Fund, of which Mr. Blackwell, of Northampton, England, is secretary. It is a concise account of the history of the postoffice, and sells for 1 penny (2 cents).

Editions for 1904 have been issued of the Philatelist's Almanac, by J. W. Palmer, and of the Philatelic Almanac, by C. J. Endle & Co.

All About Post Cards is the title of a book by W. J. Scott, of Leeds, England. It takes up both picture cards and the regular postal variety, and will be found of interest to all collectors. The price is 1 shilling (25 cents). Published by Scott & Wilson, Leeds.

The fifteenth edition of Nunn's Directory of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain is published by C. J. Endle & Co., Boscombe, Bournemouth, England. It comprises 32 pages, and sells for 6 pence (12 cents).

Gustav Schmidt, of Stuttgart, announced last summer the early appearance of an address book, but we have not seen it. It was to sell for 2.50 marks (62 cents).

All collectors who are interested in philatelic literature should not fail to secure a copy of the International Directory of philatelic literature collectors, dealers, and publishers, which was issued last fall by Victor Marsh, 389 Brixton Road, London, S. W. It contains most valuable information concerning our literature, which could only be obtained by much research and by those who are fortunate enough to possess large libraries. Victor Suppantschitsch, of Vienna, contributes an article giving a resume of periodical literature by ten-year periods. R. R. Thiele writes concerning "Some of the Hand-books in My Library;" Dr. Rommel, of Leipzig, gives a list of the periodicals of 1901 and 1902. Dr. Thebussem, the well known Spanish writer, contributes a list of the Spanish magazines, and there are several other articles in addition to the lists of collectors and dealers in literature. The price is 1 shilling and 3 pence (30 cents).

Another directory and annual is the Annuaire Berry, published at 16 Rue des Saints Peres, Paris. There are several articles on the postal service in various parts of the world, a list of steamship lines which carry the mails, money tables, a guide, in six languages, for the use of collectors in corresponding, a condensed list of the novelties of 1892-93, and several articles devoted to picture cards. There is a very full directory of collectors, etc. The price of the book is 4.50 francs (90 cents).

And now we pass to the annual deluge of catalogues. New editions have been brought out by nearly all the publishers, and as they have been noted heretofore in the magazines, a brief mention of the names and editions will answer to put them on record. We have seen Scott (63), Kohl (4), Senf (12), Belin (13), Geli & Tani (14), Yvert & Tellier (8), also the same with imprint of Th. Champion. Stanley Gibbons (16), Galvez (3).

Arthur Maury issued his annual catalogue of the new issues of 1903. The pamphlet filled 44 pages, and is a very handy little brochure. A 32-page list of the postage and telegraph issues of France was also issued by the same publisher. It sells for the nominal sum of 10 centimes (2 cents).

Charles J. Endle & Co., Boscombe, Bournemouth, England, published the second edition of their Twentieth Century catalogue of postage stamps. It is more or less condensed, but forms a handy list of the issues of the past three years. The price is 6 pence (12 cents).

A brief notice in one of the German journals announces the issue of a Katalog uber die Friemarken des Grosfurstentums Finland. It is published by the local philatelic society at Helsingfors, and sells for 1 mark (25 cents).

A very handy little work is the Spezial Katalog der Deutschen Kolonialmarken, published by Senf Brothers, of Leipzig, and circulated as a gratuitous supplement to most of the leading German magazines. It is a 32-page pamphlet, and contains full lists of all the stamps with prices for the different cancellations in each colony. It is needless to say it is illustrated.

F. L. Smith, of New York, and George F. Duck, of Pittsburg, have brought out a handy little 36-page catalogue of the pre-canceled stamps of the United States. The price is 30 cents.

A recent number of the *American Journal of Philately* announces the publication shortly of a catalogue of United States proofs. The price is to be 15 cents, and it will be for sale by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company.

A handy little catalogue of the postal cards of Australia was issued by A. Lohmeyer, and sold for 10 cents with a rebate of that amount on the first order of cards amounting to $1.00 or over. A similar list of the cards of the Scandinavian countries is to follow later.

That the collection of fiscal stamps has not been more popular or more general is due largely to the lack of a suitable catalogue. Aside from the monumental work by Moens, whose cost put it beyond the reach of the average collector, and the installment plan catalogue of Roussian, which took several years to complete, there has been no general catalogue. There are several group catalogues, but most of them are out of date or they cost too much for the general collector. The increasing demand for these stamps has resulted in the publication during the past few months by Yvert & Tellier, of Amiens, France, of a complete fiscal catalogue compiled by Forbin L'Hoste. It is a book of over 600 pages, pocket size. It enumerates over 35,000 stamps, and is illustrated with 2,500 cuts. The fact that it is in the French language need not deter any one from sending for the book, for it is so arranged as to be easily understood. Its price is 7.50 francs ($1.50).

El Filatelico Espagnol is publishing a catalogue of Spanish fiscals, we are informed, and the *Revue Philatelic Francaise* a general catalogue of the same line of stamps. *Morley's Philatelic Journal* still continues the list of South American fiscals, which is nearly completed.

A catalogue on a novel plan was brought out by A. la Fare, 55 Rue de la Chausseze d'Antin, Paris. It contains in parallel columns the quotations from the leading catalogues of France, England, Germany, Belgium, and the United States, of all stamps costing over 3 francs (60 cents), with the addition of a column containing the last recorded sale at auction. The work fills 307 pages, and sells for 4 francs (80 cents).

Last, but by no means least, among the catalogues comes the long-looked for Catalogue Officiel de la Societe Francaise de Timbrologie. This has been so fully reviewed in the press that we do not think an extended notice is necessary here. But we do wish to express our thanks to our sister society for the monumental work which has been brought out. Compiled by over sixty experts, it is like no other catalogue in the world. It does not represent the whims of any one dealer who may happen to be long on a minor variety of this country and short on those of some other, and so omits to list the one while he devotes considerable space to the other. Minor varieties in this catalogue are noted as sub-varieties, and are not given separate numbers. That there are some faults in the catalogue will not be denied by any one. But they are so much overshadowed by its good points that the blue ribbon is most certainly due to this publication. Get it by all means and add it to your library. The cost, 4.25 francs (85 cents), is merely nominal, as the work cost far in excess of that. It can be obtained of any of the leading French dealers.

An important lot of philatelic literature was sold by the J. W. Scott Company last April, and we annex in the appendix a list of the more important lots with the prices. Your committee would like particularly to be notified of the prices realized at auction sales for lots of literature, in order that they may record the same for future reference.

PRICES REALIZED FOR PHILATELIC LITERATURE AT THE J. W. SCOTT CO'S SALE APRIL 25, 1904.

American Journal of Philately, I-X, bound, XI and XIII, unbound	$ 7.00
Metropolitan Philatelist, I-VIII, bound	3.60
Boston Stamp Book, complete	2.00
Monthly Journal, I and III, unbound	.60
Monthly Journal, IV and V, half calf	1.60
London Philatelist, I-IV, half calf	4.80
London Philatlist, V-VIII, unbound	2.20
J. W. Scott's Weekly News Letter, complete	2.50
Catalogue for advanced collectors unbound	15.25
Revenue Stamps of the United States (B. P. S.), unbound	1.60
Stamps of the West Indies (L. P. S.), half calf	3.40
Nesbit stamped envelopes (L. P. S.), unbound	.75
Adhesive stamps of the British Isles (L. P. S.), unbound	3.50
British African colonies Pt. I. (L. P. S.), unbound	2.60
Gibbons' Hand-book, Portuguese, India, cloth	1.00
Gibbons' Hand-book, Shanghai, cloth	1.00
Stamps of the Straits Settlements, Brown	4.25
DeCoppet Sale Catalogue, half calf	1.05
Der Philatelist, 20 volumes, unbound, a few numbers missing	19.80

Austria Philatelist, 2, 3, 4, 5, unbound	1.20
Rural stamps of Russia, Lubkert	2.50
Le Timbre Poste, 36 volumes, bound in 11	32.90
Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, 1885-1889	2.00
Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, 1890-1898, in four volumes	3.30
L'Union Postale Universelle, 1892-1893	.90
L'Ami des Timbres, 1891-1892	1.10
Bulletin Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, 1875-1886, in three volumes.	9.30
Bulletin Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, 1887-1896	5.50
Revue Philatelique Francaise, 1890-1895, in three volumes	3.30
Heligoland et ses Timbres	.90
Timbres Poste Rufaux de Russia, half calf (Koprowsky)	1.60
Moen's Catalogue, complete, four volumes	2.25

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. STONE, *Chairman.*
ERNEST R. ALDRICH.
WILLIAM E. LOY.

MR. STONE: This morning I learned that the catalogue of United States envelopes which has been in preparation by the J. M. Bartels Co., of Boston, has been published, and that a copy has been sent to me here. I have not yet received it, but from what I have seen of the copy and some of the proof sheets, I can say that it is far ahead of any catalogue of United States envelopes which we have yet had placed on the market. The whole arrangement is wonderfully simple; it is fully illustrated, as far as the law will allow, and I think it will be henceforth rather a pleasure than a task to undertake the collection of United States envelopes. (Applause.)

The report was accepted, and placed on file.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

On the day after the convention adjourned, I received a copy of the new work on the stamped envelopes of the United States, published by J. M. Bartels Co., and edited by V. M. Berthold. Rather than let it wait until another year, when the news would be stale, I submit the following review:

It is about the same sized page as the list published by the National Philatelical Society of New York in 1892. It is, however, different from that list in that the historical matter is omitted, as it is intended primarily as a catalogue and reference list, and not a history.

The entire scope of the work has been revamped and the classification revised. By a few simple measurements it will be possible for any one with average intelligence to determine the particular die, variety, knife, etc., which before sadly tried the patience of most of us who are not yet in the thirty-third degree. There are many illustrations of such parts of the different dies as are sufficient to show the distinctions. The Neshitt dies of 1861-1864 are fully described for the first time in a manner easy to understand. A recent talk of fifteen minutes with Mr. Berthold gave the writer points enough to make it a pleasure to look over the different varieties, and not a task.

The arrangement of the items in the catalogue are as follows:

Catalogue number; color of paper; size in mm. P. O. number; knife number; prices; remarks; N. P. S. number.

"Specimen" envelopes where they only exist in that condition are included in a list by themselves.

The postal cards and letter sheets are also included in the catalogue as well as the envelopes and cards of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines under United States dominion.

If you collect United States envelopes, by all means get the book. You need it. The edition is limited to two hundred and fifty copies, of which twenty-five are *de luxe* copies. Each copy is signed by the editor and publisher. The price of the work is $2.50.

With the book comes a reprint all collectors will admit as being perfectly legitimate. The articles recently appearing in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* on the "Nesbitt die varieties," by V. M. Berthold, have been brought together in pamphlet form and are presented with the compliments of the editor.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. STONE, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHILATELIC INDEX.

(Read by Mr. Stone.)

Fellow Members of the American Philatelic Association:

In submitting their second annual report your committee desire to announce that their work, while it has made satisfactory progress, is by no means completed. Such an index as should be brought out by our Association can not be compiled in one year or in two.

The list of papers worthy of being included in the index was carefully considered by the committee, and finally a few were selected for a beginning. Naturally we took only papers published in our own country for the first work. Printed slips of instructions were prepared and sent to all those who were selected to aid in the work, and sample cards were sent in addition that the general style of the indexing should be uniform.

Reports of the work done have been received as follows: *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, three volumes completed; *Metropolitan Philatelist*, six volumes completed, and in all probability the remainder nearly ready; Boston Stamp Book, all volumes practically completed; *American Philatelist*, all volumes practically completed; *Philatelic Journal of America*, four volumes completed, the remainder promised shortly; Postoffice, two volumes completed: Work on the first series of the *American Journal of Philately* is in progress, but no definite report has yet been received. One volume of the *Weekly Philatelic Era* was indexed, but on account of the instructions of the committee not having been followed, the slips were of no use whatever.

During the coming year, should your committee be continued in office, it is our intention to complete, if possible, the papers mentioned above, and in addition to select one or two other American papers and a few of the leading English. *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*, the *Philatelic Record*, the *Monthly Journal*, the *Philatelist*, the *Stamp Collectors Magazine*, and the *London Philatelist* will supply ample work for some months to come. Not until the above are completed do your committee think it wise to attempt to print the index. And there are many others which it would be wise to include were it possible. *Morley's Journal*, the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, *Australian Philatelist*, *Philatelic Journal of India*, and *Australian Journal of Philately* all contain much matter worthy of inclusion. But some limit must be set if we desire to print, for printing costs money, and our Association is not wealthy, and philatelic publications have not as yet made many of us millionaires.

Much work still remains to be done to the slips sent in by the indexers. While all are in a general way written in the same style, there are many small differences which have to be harmonized. Some slips will undoubtedly be thrown out by the editors as not being of enough general interest or value to be included, while they might seem to be worthy in the mind of the individual who indexed that particular journal. Some of this work has already been done.

Your committee desires to call attention to two indexes which have appeared during the year in Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular. The numbers for February and March, 1904, contained an excellent "Index of Philatelic Biography," giving references to some twenty periodicals, all English, except the *Philatelic Journal of India*. A star showed when the article was accompanied by a portrait. The only fault that can be found with the index is that no page references are given, the year only being referred to. But as most of the magazines contain indexes, that is a minor defect.

In the numbers for July and August appear a short index of the principal articles in the English philatelic press from 1863 to 1904. To the English journals have been added the current series of the *American Journal of Philately*, the first four volumes of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the later years of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and the *Philatelic Journal of India*. Again the references are only to the year. That it is a short list may be seen by the fact that there are only nine references under Austria, eight under Belgium, and four under Canada. Every little helps, however, and our thanks should be given to the publishers for their venture.

The committee desires to express its thanks to those members who have assisted it in its work, and desires to express its especial appreciation of the labors of those who are not members of the Association but who have, nevertheless, rendered valuable aid.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. STONE, *Chairman.*
JOHN W. PREVOST.
J. DELANO BARTLETT.

MR. STONE: The committee makes no financial report, as they have had no expenses. (Applause.)

The report was accepted and placed on file.

CORRECTION OF RECORDS IN THE MATTER OF C. A. HOWES.

MR. WYLIE: I rise to a question of personal privilege in the fact that I have an application for membership in the Association, and yet it comes with a qualification. When Millard F. Walton was Secretary of the Association, C. A. Howes applied for a withdrawal at the same time that he paid his dues for the then current year, and upon a notice from the Secretary that his dues for the then coming year were unpaid. He received from Mr. Walton a notice—in fact, two notices—I have them both with me—to the effect that his resignation was accepted with regret, but later on, through a technicality, he was retained upon the membership list and ultimately suspended. When I asked Mr. Howes for his application I told him I thought it would be a fine thing for us if we could have him identified with the work of our organization, and he said that he was willing to join, only he felt that there was a stigma attached to the way in which he left the Association that he was not deserving of, and which he would like to have removed. I bring this matter before you, and would suggest that we appoint a special committee to consider the facts in connection with this case, and if we deem it wise we can remove that stigma and receive his application.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Mr. President, I would make a motion that a committee such as Mr. Wylie has suggested be appointed, and that that committee also investigate any other cases of that kind which have been passed over apparently with neglect, and where members feel that they have been aggrieved and do not care to make a fresh application. I know of one or two such cases, and if this committee is empowered to act on such cases of that nature as may be brought before it, I think it would result in doing justice to the individuals and be beneficial to the Association, and I will make that motion.

MR. WYLIE: I second the motion.

MR. HEMPHILL: Mr. President, I wish to second the motion, and in seconding that motion I wish to express my feeling about that idea of taking the position of a fourth-rate newspaper, which through some dodge gets a man on its books, and then continues to send him a bill and its paper long after his original subscription has expired. I believe the American Philatelic Association should remodel its rule in that respect and count a man out when the dues that he has paid have expired.

DR. HAZZARD: Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of this motion, also. I feel very lenient about these things. I was President of the Branch here and was suspended for non-payment of dues during the whole time. (Laughter.) I was not even a member of the Association.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Is the committee to serve through the year, or to terminate its duties at this time?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: I understand this is a special committee to consider this incident of Mr. Howes in particular and anything else of a similar character which might come up at this convention.

MR. DEATS: I would suggest that the Board of Vice-Presidents have authority in such matters, and it seems unwise to make this more than a special committee to consider this particular case.

MR. DOERLIN: That is correct.

MR. DEATS: I would say that Mr. Walton, after he ceased to be Secretary, destroyed all his file of correspondence, and hence the Association has no official records of anything that happened during Mr. Walton's term of office as Secretary, and I am satisfied that Mr. Howes' statement of this case is correct, so far as I have been able to verify it from other records belonging to the Association.

The motion for the appointment of a special committee was put to vote, and carried, and the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Wolsieffer, Johnston, and Rudy.

MR. WYLIE: Mr. President, I brought with me today a dozen copies of the last number of *Mekeel's Weekly*, and if there are any here who left their homes before the paper reached them I will be very glad to give them a copy. In reply to our brother

who has just taken his seat, I wish to say that, of course, you are all entitled or have been entitled to the paper as a member of the Association, but the new policy of the paper will be to discontinue the paper at the time of expiration of subscription. I think that is the very best way, although, as you all know, in these days newspapers do continue subscribers from the first payment of money until they are notified to stop the paper, and by the law, of course, the subscribers can be held for the amount of the subscription. But we do not intend to do so.

MR. HEMPHILL: There is nothing personal meant?

MR. WYLIE: I thought not.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

MR. STONE: I have two amendments to the By-Laws here, proposed by Mr. C. F. Richards, which I desire to offer, and ask their reference to the Committee on By-Laws:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

To amend Article VIII, Section 4, by the substitution of the words "one-quarter of one per cent." in place of "one-half of one per cent," making same to read:

"An insurance fund shall be maintained by the Superintendent of Sales Department, who shall collect a premium of one-quarter of one per cent of all stamps sent in for circulation, etc."

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

To amend Article VIII, Section 4, by the substitution of the following:

"The Insurance Fund shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, who shall keep a special account of it, and the Superintendent of Sales Department whenever he wishes to pay any claims from it, shall submit the facts of the case to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who, if they approve the claim, shall certify the same to the Secretary, with all the papers in the case, and he shall draw a warrant for the amount in the regular manner."

The amendments proposed were so referred.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following committees:

On Finance.—Dr. Hazzard, Messrs. Barnum, and Downing.

Library.—Messrs. Deats, Burgoyne, and Schaffner.

Sales Department.—Messrs. Severn, Stewart, and Legg.

Official Journal.—Messrs. Wolsieffer, Daum, and Williams.

Branch Societies.—Messrs. Martin, Hassler, and Moisant.

Resolutions.—Messrs. Colson, Crowell, and Warden.

By-Laws.—Messrs. Burt (*ex-officio*), Stone, Deats, Wolsieffer, and Wylie.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning, August 10, at 9:30 o'clock.

SECOND SESSION --Wednesday, August 10, 1904.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, the First Vice-President in the chair, and a quorum present.

Mr. Stone, for the Committee on Credentials, read the following report on proxies:

SECOND REFORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 10, 1904.

Your committee begs leave to report as follows: We have acted upon all the proxies received to date, 339 in number. Of these eight were rejected on account of informalities and irregularities, four were blanks, seven were in favor of members of the Board of Directors, seven on account of being superceded by those of later date, making in all twenty-six rejected.

Proxies were approved as follows:

E. S. Martin	141	W. H. Barnum	2
P. M. Wolsieffer	63	C. E. Severn	1
W. C. Stone	51	A. E. Daum	2
S. E. Moisant	15	W. F. Gregory	2
H. W. Legg	11	George Feick	1
W. H. Colson	8	C. W. Kissinger	1
H. E. Deats	7	H. C. Crowell	1
J. W. Scott	4		
L. C. Hassler	3	Total	313

The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK.

(Read by the Secretary.)

August 6, 1904.

Mr. President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Meetings of the philatelic brotherhood have not been many or largely attended during the past year.

The prize exhibitions at the Collectors Club have brought together the old reliables, who have at times discussed the affairs of the American Philatelic Association, but there has not been any regular meeting of the branch members. Some have said that if the Sales Department were again located here increased interest in the Association and profit to the members using the department would result.

Certainly the most prosperous period of its existence was when located here. This point is worthy of consideration in convention, though the appointment of Sales Manager is the prerogative of the Board of Directors.

Respectfully,
W. F. GREGORY, *Resident Vice-President.*

Referred to Committee on Branch Societies.

REPORT OF AUCTION PURCHASING AGENT FOR NEW YORK.

(Read by the Secretary.)

August 6, 1904.

Mr. President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

A few auction sales of more than usual importance have been held in this city during the past year. The interests of members confided to me have been carefully conserved.

No complaints have been heard, as the standard of condition is being constantly elevated. The difficulty of securing satisfactory purchases at auction is being increased.

The average collector, who is satisfied with stamps "as good as they are made," will be benefited by the removal of the competition of the ultra-conditionist. While the extremist may disgust a few, they may in this way do great good to many. To encourage the many should be the work of this Association.

Respectfully,
W. F. GREGORY, *Purchasing Agent.*

Report accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SALES DEPARTMENT.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 8, 1904.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, I herewith submit my annual report as Superintendent of the Sales Department of the Association:

My report at the last convention showed—	
873 books on hand, valued at	$26,269.49
557 books received since, valued at	15,518.69
1,430 books, valued at	$41,788.18
504 books retired, valued at	14,895.25
926 books on hand today, valued at	$26,892.93
Sales from 504 books retired amount to	$ 2,745.15
Total sales for year ending August 1, 1904	3,551.12
Paid to Treasurer for Insurance Fund	$36.42
Balance due Treasurer for Insurance Fund	59.98
Total	$96.40

I enclose cheque for $59.98 to balance same.

I have circulated the books to all members requesting to be placed on circuit, and the sales, though not as large as before, are fairly satisfactory, everything considered.

Since March 1st, of this year, I have had difficulty in keeping the books in circulation, as through unavoidable circumstances, I have been forced to neglect the department in a way, and this is the main reason for the falling off of the gross sales. All circuits are now in hand (except five sets, still out), and I am now retiring books as rapidly as possible so as to leave a clean slate for my successor.

I have increased the list of "buying" members to a much greater extent than ever before, and your next appointee will have the benefit of the complete lists, and can start in at once where I leave off.

JOHN J. OESCH,
Superintendent of Sales Department.

Referred to Committee on Sales Department.

MEMORIAL OF GEORGE W. RODE.

Mr. Burgoyne, for the special committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of George W. Rode, read the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association:



George W. Rode.

Gentlemen, your special committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of George W. Rode, begs to submit the following:

The fraternity of philatelists has sustained a heavy loss in the death of our friend and fellow member in the American Philatelic Association, George W. Rode, which occurred on July 30th, at the home of our late associate at Wilkinsburg, a suburb of Pittsburg. George W. Rode was born in July, 1858. At the age of fifteen he entered the Pittsburg office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, and by his aptitude for business rapidly won promotion, rising in course of time to the position of cashier, which he held at the time of his death. He was for many years an active and enthusiastic worker in the field of philately and also in the kindred field of numismatics. He was one of the organizers of the Twin-City Philatelic Society, of Pittsburg, and of the Pittsburg Philatelic Club, a veteran member of the American Philatelic Association, and of Pittsburg Branch Association, No. 5, and also of the American Numismatic Association. His zeal, enthusiasm, and tirelessness in the discharge of whatever official duties were imposed upon him, made Mr. Rode's services invaluable to the organizations to which he belonged. Thus naturally his talents were called into requisition as Secretary of all the Pittsburg societies in

which he held membership, and his methodical habits and unrelenting devotion to the interests of those bodies, ever an important factor in their success. When his fatal illness came upon him, Mr. Rode was serving as Secretary of the Pittsburg Committee on Entertainment of the present convention of this Association. Up to the last moment he labored sedulously to make the convention a success, and he looked forward eagerly to the realization of expectations. Unhappily this gratification was denied him. He was stricken down in the heyday of his manhood and his usefulness, leaving to us only the memory of his estimable qualities and good deeds. In him we have lost an associate whose worth deserves to be recorded in letters of gold. Exemplary in his life, true to his obligations, and loyal to his friends, George W. Rode was one whom our Association may be proud to have had among its membership. Let us keep his memory green.

(Signed.) L. C. HASSLER.
ARTHUR G. BURGOYNE.
C. E. SEVERN.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you hear the report of the committee; what action will you take?

MR. WYLIE: I move that this report be accepted, and that a page in the Year Book be set apart for the insertion of the same, to be accompanied by a portrait, the same to form a suitable memorial to our departed member.

MR. STONE: Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

MR. WYLIE: Mr. President, I realize that tomorrow morning we shall be congested with business, and we had better clear the deck of all that we possibly can this forenoon. We have a couple of hours before us which we can put in, I think, to good advantage. Now, I think I can make this motion without the Association feeling that I am imposing upon the committees having the matter in charge. Yesterday we delegated to the consideration of the Committees on By-Laws and Sales Department the amendments which the Board of Vice-Presidents suggested. Now, I think that we had better take up those amendments at this time in committee of the whole, and proceed with their consideration. We have the time and there will be no harm in having a general discussion by all the members of the various amendments that we have in view. So I move that we recall the report of the Board of Vice-Presidents from the committees to which it was yesterday jointly referred.

The motion was seconded.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: You hear the motion made by Mr. Wylie, that the report of the Board of Vice-Presidents he recalled from the committees to which it was referred.

The motion was put to vote, and carried.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The same gentleman moves that the convention go into committee of the whole—

MR. WYLIE: With Mr. Deats in the chair.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: With Mr. Deats in the chair, for the consideration of the proposed amendments.

The motion prevailed, and the convention thereupon went into committee of the whole, Mr. Deats presiding.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we are in committee of the whole for the consideration of the amendments to the By-Laws suggested in the appendix to the report of the Board of Vice-Presidents. What is your pleasure?

MR. WYLIE: Mr. Chairman, I move that we take up these amedments *seriatim*. I can assure the convention that we can well dispense with the reading of them in their entirety and take them up in this form.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Burt, and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it your pleasure that the chairman of the committee shall read this, or some one who wrote it, or some one who is more familiar with it? Mr. Wylie you would be a good person to read this.

MR. WYLIE: Well, if you wish me to I will read it.

The first amendment suggested by the Board is in Article II, Section 4: Strike out the words "and Purchasing," in the two lines, three and twenty-three, where they occur. This, and the next but one, were voted by the last convention, but not carried out. Change lines sixteen and seventeen to "notify the Sales Superintendent to debar." I would move the adoption of these amendments.

MR. STONE: Mr. Chairman, I think if that was voted by the last convention it is a mere clerical error, and should be struck out.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stone is correct.

THE SECRETARY: I have a notation of these things.

MR. WYLIE: There are various of these changes which the Board of Vice-Presidents will call the attention of the convention to, so if you want to treat them in the same way—

MR. HEMPHILL: Just the words "and Purchasing?"

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes; so as to make it "Sales Department."

MR. WYLIE (reading):

Article III, Section 9: Strike out the words "Committee on Standing Rules," in line 5, where they occur. This seems to have been voted by the same convention, but was likewise not effected.

I would suggest the same action upon the part of the Secretary.

MR. WYLIE: Page 61 of the report of the last convention will show that that action was taken. (Reading):

Article III, Section 9: Strike out the words "and Purchasing," in line eight, where they occur.

THE CHAIRMAN: That belongs in the class with the first amendment. If there is no objection it will be considered as a clerical error, and no further action taken.

MR. WYLIE (reading):

Article IV, Section 5: Strike out the word "votes," where it occurs in line thirty-four, and insert in its place the word "ballots." This trifling change seems to add to the sense, consistency, and grammar of the passage.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wylie, it seems to me that where it occurs in the fourth line from the end, at the end of that sentence, if the one should be "ballots" the other should be.

MR. WYLIE: That is a good suggestion. You can see, of course, the difference between votes and ballots. There is quite a difference, and it seems as if the word "ballots" carries with it the intent of the law.

MR. STONE: I move the adoption of both of those.

The motion was seconded, and carried.

MR. WYLIE (reading):

Article VII, Section 1: Strike out all after the first three lines, and insert the following:

"A Sales Superintendent;
An Examiner of Sales Books;
An Attorney;
A Librarian;
An Assistant Librarian;
A Counterfeit Detector;
Resident Vice-Presidents, and
Auction Purchasing Agents to such number and in such places as the Board of Directors may appoint."

This, the next change, and the subsequent alterations in numbering were dealt with by the last convention; but not all the changes there voted have been regarded, and the rest seem to us to give a less orderly and satisfactory arrangement of these various sections than the one we now propose.

THE SECRETARY: What section did you say that was?

MR. WYLIE: This is Section 1 of Article VII, a rearrangement of the officers and standing committees, making the order of arrangement a little different from that now given. I move the adoption.

The motion was seconded.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard this motion; it is in effect a rearrangement of the titles of these various officers, making the order better, in the opinion of the Board of Vice-Presidents, giving one precedence over the other, I presume.

DR. HAZZARD: Mr. President, they have omitted from the list the Collecting Agent.

THE CHAIRMAN: He is now called the Attorney, giving him a more dignified title.

The motion was carried.

MR. WYLIE: The next change in this same Article, Section 2, is a rearrangement of the committees there named, to stand in the following order:

"A Special Library Committee;
An Expert Committee;
A Committee on Philatelic Literature;
A Committee on Philatelic Index;
A Membership Committee, and
An Obituary Committee."

I move its adoption.

MR. HEMPHILL: Second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the list of committees in Article VII, Section 2, of the By-Laws, be rearranged in the order suggested by the Board of Vice-Presidents.

MR. STONE: Some of us were talking over the question as to whether it would not be well to have more than one membership committee. We have had two membership committees so far in the history of the Association, and each one has practically confined its work to its own immediate locality. It seems as though the membership committee was appointed to increase the membership at large. If they simply confine their work to the city or immediate vicinity of where they are located, they are not accomplishing the work we expect of them. The committee for the past year has done its work almost entirely within the state of Minnesota. They have done good work there. They have increased our membership largely. But there are other sections which need bracing up as well, and it does not seem as though we ought to wait and appoint a committee in a different locality each year. We might have committees of three members each in different parts of the country, and there might be some rivalry stimulated between them as to which could bring in the most members. It would certainly result in increasing our membership.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Stone has introduced a subject of great interest to us in Chicago. We were the originators of the membership committee. We took a great interest in it. When the Chicago committee had that duty to perform we tried to cover the country, and we found how difficult it was to do it. Of course, we were handicapped at that time for funds, because it was a voluntary committee, but we raised a fund ourselves and turned over the remainder of it to this new committee. But we have an idea now which we want to present to this convention, and that is somewhat in line with what Mr. Stone has just suggested—to spread that committee over the United States. If you make the committee three, take one from the far East, one from the far West, and one somewhere in the center, and let those gentlemen work independent of each other in their own localities. The rivalry which Mr. Stone speaks of will be sure to prevail, and that will help things along. This committee, as it obtains new names, can send them to the Secretary, and he is to send whatever printed matter may be desired—booklets and applications—to those new names. That is very simple. The gentlemen acting on this committee can use their own ingenuity about obtaining these names, either by the insertion of notices in their own papers, or through collectors. Collectors in the vicinity can give names that they hear of to the committee, and they in turn to the Secretary. The plan is feasible, and the only point about which we have had any discussion is as to how many that committee shall consist of. Some are of opinion that we ought to have one in each state.

MR. STONE: We have the Resident Vice-Presidents.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Some of them are not appointed for the whole of a state, and if we have one member of a committee in another part of the state we have two men working in the same state. That is the plan suggested by the Chicago Branch.

MR. WYLIE: Mr. Chairman, I am sure we are all glad that the Association has passed the six hundred mark this last year, and we all know that the credit for it belongs to the Secretary for the hustling he has done. Of course, there are other sources for strength. I feel that the work of this Chicago committee which Mr. Wolsieffer has referred to was very largely instrumental in stopping the downward tendency and putting the Association on the upward grade. But I am not bashful in claiming a portion of the glory for *Mekeel's Weekly*, for it has given the Association a great opportunity for instilling into the minds of the subscribers the virtues of the Association. But any way, we all glory in the six hundred members that the Association has, and we want larger things for the coming year. We can get larger things. I believe in a campaign which will bring us recruiting material. I am not one of those men who think that a thing will grow in and of itself, and I do believe in going out into the highways and byways and compelling people to come in. There are two ways in which we can do that kind of work. We need the personal hustle; we need the active work of the committee, which should be zealous and energetic in getting new members. The request to join the Association is a positive way of getting a new member, but there is a larger and a wider field that we ought to occupy, and I think we can occupy it. We have in Pittsburg a man who knows how to get things into the papers. Mr. Loy, of San Francisco, knows how to get things into the papers. Mr. Severn, of Chicago, if he wants to get things into the Chicago papers, knows how to do it. There are scores of cities in our country where we can get into the press by merely knocking at the door and giving them the stuff. They are glad to have us come in, because they know that people are interested in anything that pertains to postage stamps. If you keep your eyes open you will see in the press scores of items that relate to stamps. People are glad to get hold of them, even if they are not stamp collectors. I believe in an active and earnest campaign in supplying the press with information that pertains to stamps. We ought to have a membership committee of three or five, and let that committee have a representative in every state of the Union where we can get one. Suppose we had a committee made up of Mr. Burgoyne, Mr. Severn, and men of that stamp, they could prepare articles to appear in the philatelic press which would be capable of rehashing and putting into the professional press. There are scores of things coming out in the philatelic press which could be redressed and put in shape to interest the general public, and the papers would be very glad to use them. In the city of Boston one paper of large circulation would be glad to make use of such matter. Not two months ago I had a letter from Mr. Stillman, of Washington, who wished me to take hold with him of a bureau which should have for its purpose the supplying the general press with matters of this kind. He wanted me to enlist the dealers. He said if ten dealers in the country would contribute about $50.00 each he would have access to a large number of papers which would be very glad to print matter of the kind which he would submit. I recognized that it was a good thing, but I was so busy I could not take hold of it. But I know there is opportunity in such a scheme as that for the propagation of philately, and I hope that some day we will get into a condition where we will be able to undertake a good live campaign. There will come with it such interest as the English press is able to increase and bring home to the people. They are able to do it there; we can do it here, and this committee will be able to do it. I hope that some day we shall be able to attempt it. (Applause.)

MR. STONE: Mr. Chairman, before coming to the convention I had the curiosity to look over our list of applications for membership for the past year and see how many different persons had interested themselves enough to procure new members. We have six hundred members, of whom only about seventy have brought in new members during the past year. I believe our Secretary says there were about one hundred and ten new members added?

THE SECRETARY: Yes. Up to Mr. Rode's death there were one hundred and seven. Up to the present time there have been seventeen more applications.

MR. STONE: A little over one hundred applications, each one, of course, signed by two names, and seventy names have appeared as references. Most of those signed only one, two, or three; the bulk of them were signed by our Secretary, as is natural. The Membership Committee signed about thirteen applications. The rest were scattered, from half a dozen or more down. If each member had taken hold and brought in one new member you can see where we would stand now. Instead of having six hundred members we would have one thousand. It requires only a little talking to get them. I live in a small city, but I have had very little trouble this year in getting half a dozen applications. I hope to do the same next year. There are plenty of eligible men. Wait till they are feeling just right, and put the application before them, and get them to sign it on the spot. If you ask them to do it next day they will put it off and never get around to it. Carry an application blank in your pocket all the time, watch your opportunity, and get them to sign while their interest is hot, and then you will have a good membership.

MR. MARTIN: I have not heard all the discussion, so possibly some of my remarks will be out of place, but in defense of the work of the Membership Committee, I want to say—

THE CHAIRMAN: Permit me to interrupt you, Mr. Martin. The Membership Committee does not need any defense. This is simply a suggestion of an improvement by which the results of the work of the Membership Committee may be largely increased.

MR. MARTIN: Possibly I used an unhappy expression, but in explanation of the methods pursued by the committee, I will say that whenever by official or indirect manner a name has been brought to the attention of the committee, not only has that person been written to regarding the matter, but four or five other people, in order to ascertain as to his integrity and responsibility; and when a party has been written to the committee have not asked that the application come to them or be sent through them, but that it be sent direct to the Secretary. In this manner a great many applications from people whom we have corresponded with have gone to the Secretary and not to the committee. I simply wish to make this explanation to show that perhaps we have done a little more work than we have been given credit for. In my report, which will be read tomorrow, I trust that the situation as it now stands will be satisfactory to the Association.

MR. DOEBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to appoint every member of the Association as a committee. We could do a good deal of work if everybody would do something.

MR. HASSLER: Mr. Chairman, I think that every member ought to consider himself a committee of one—

MR. DOEBLIN: I am.

MR. HASSLER: I think it would benefit the hobby if a committee could be appointed to write articles which would interest the public, relating to stamps, for publication in the daily press, as has been suggested. In Louisville, for instance, the hobby is not well thought of. There it is looked upon as child's play.

THE CHAIRMAN: Even since they found those St. Louis stamps?

MR. HASSLER: Yes. Why, when Panama issued the many varieties of surcharges the Lonisville *Courier-Journal* made some slighting remarks about stamp collectors and the fancy prices they are paying for the stamps. A friend of mine cut it out and sent it to me with a note saying: "What suckers you stamp collectors are." If you will give me the proper reading matter, am satisfied I can have it inserted in our papers. At least, I'll try. Think Mr. Wolsieffer's suggestion is all right.

THE CHAIRMAN: The suggestion made is a good one, but it seems to the Chairman that it is hardly the thing to go into this particular section of the By-Laws.

MR. WYLIE: Question!

THE CHAIRMAN: The question is simply on a rearrangement of the order in which these committees are named in this section.

The question was put on adopting the recommendation of the Board of Vice-Presidents, and the same was adopted.

MR. WYLIE: The next section is a very important one. It is a very lengthy one, and I am sure that you all will be interested in it. It deals with the Sales Superintendent, and is Section 4 of Article VII. I want you to give me your careful attention, so that I shall not have to read it any more times than absolutely necessary. I will try and read it plainly.

Article VII, Section 4: Strike out the whole section, and substitute the following:

"SEC. 4. *Sales Superintendent.*—(*a*). The Sales Superintendent shall conduct the Sales Department in accordance with the provisions of this section, and of the sections of Article VIII of these By-Laws."

That is easy. I move its adoption.

MR. STONE: Second the motion.

The motion was carried.

MR. BURT: Mr. Chairman, I think the convention will understand the changes which have been recommended better if the entire section is read before action is taken on the separate details.

DR. HAZZARD: I move that the report be considered as a whole.

MR. WYLIE: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we had better stick to our vote, which we have passed, that we act upon them *seriatim*, and that will save a second reading of them. We are satisfied that the Board of Vice-Presidents—because I am one of them, you know—I am satisfied that we have arranged them logically, and if we read them once and act upon them *seriatim* we can act intelligently, but if we go through them entirely we shall have to go back and read them all through a second time.

MR. HEMPHILL: It seems to me that we can safely trust the Board of Vice-Presidents to do what is best for the Association, and I believe it would be the shortest way for us to hear the idea, then we can vote logically and understandingly when we hear the section. If we start step by step with our eyes blind-folded we are liable to stop and discuss items one by one which we would pass readily as a whole if we understood the idea.

MR. BURT: I will try and give you the idea. We have in the first place rearranged all the existing provisions of the By-Laws relating to the Sales Department, grouping them in three general divisions: First, those which relate to the duties of the Superintendent to the Association; secondly, those which relate to his duties to individual members; and, thirdly, those which relate to the duties and relations of members to the Superintendent. The first two divisions are embraced in Section 4 of Article VII, and the third division in Article VIII.

In paragraph "*b*" it is provided that the Superintendent shall give bond in the sum of $10,000, and he is forbidden to begin business until his bond has been approved.

In paragraph "*c*" we have provided that the Superintendent shall render full quarterly reports to the Board of Vice-Presidents on the first days of October, January, and April, and that his annual report shall be rendered to the Board not less than twenty nor more than thirty days before the opening day of the convention. The Board is to audit the reports and may have a full examination made of the affairs of the department at any time, and are required to have such an examination made upon the rendering of the annual report, and are to report the results of the latter examination to the convention.

Paragraph "*d*" authorizes the Board of Vice-Presidents to suspend the Sales Superintendent for cause and to appoint a Superintendent *pro tempore* to act until action can be taken by the Board of Directors. The purpose of this and the preceding paragraph is to have the Superintendent at all times subject to the control of the Board of Vice-Presidents, they being the only officials of the Association who can meet frequently for personal consultation, and, therefore, the ones in whom authority should be vested to take speedy action for the protection of the Association in case of emergency.

Paragraph "*e*" provides that the account books of the department shall be furnished by the Association, and shall remain the property of the Association; also, that his correspondence shall be open to the examination of the Board of Vice-Presidents and shall be retained by him not less than three years after his retirement from office. Since the report was drawn it has been suggested by several members with whom I have talked this over that it will be better to have him turn over all his correspondence to his successor, and I should favor such a change.

In paragraph "*f*" we provide that the retiring Superintendent shall turn over all property in his hands to his successor, so that the business of the department shall be conducted without interruption. Provision is also made for notice to all parties interested, and for the presentation of claims upon a change of Superintendents.

Paragraph "*g*" embraces the provisions as to the Insurance Fund.

In paragraph "*h*" is found the regulations as to removal of counterfeits and reprints, now contained in Section 5 of Article VII.

Paragraph "*i*" relates to control stamps and to the form of books furnished by the Superintendent.

Paragraph "*j*" relates to the Superintendent's authority to refuse to circulate books for certain reasons, and also requires him to render a monthly report to the owner when books have been in circulation more than three months.

Paragraph "*k*" provides for the commission of ten per cent upon sales, and forbids him to receive commission on stamps lost or stolen and paid for from the Insurance Fund.

In Article VII, Section 5, verbal changes are made.

The remaining sections of Article VII are renumbered to conform to the new arrangement of the list of officers and committees.

Article VIII, as redrafted, relates to the duties and obligations of members to the department. Section 1 prescribes the conditions under which members may participate in the department. By Section 2 a member desiring to participate must make application to the Sales Superintendent, "and he will be irrevocably taken thereby to promise and pledge himself to abide for so long as he participates by all the rules for the conduct of this department now contained in these By-Laws * * * and any which may be hereafter made, by amendment to these By-Laws, or by the Superintendent for matters properly within his discretion." He agrees on receiving books to give a written receipt for them and to take a written receipt from the member to whom he delivers them; to pay a fine of ten cents a day for keeping circuits over three days, not counting Sundays or legal holidays; to place control stamps wherever stamps are removed by him, or write his name in the space, or place therein any other mark previously approved by the Superintendent; and to pay for all stamps taken when he forwards the circuit, no matter whether the department is then indebted to him or not. He further agrees to pay the Association "the full priced value of any circuit traced to him, for which he can show no written receipt from any other member;" and to pay the value of any stamps which have disappeared from any books passing through his hands, unless he has on receipt of the book notified the preceding member and adjusted the matter with him. Authority is given to the Superintendent to suspend members for various reasons.

Section 3 embraces the regulations for the mounting and pricing of stamps, and other details; also the new provision that in case of payment for substituted stamps the stamps which have been put in place of those taken shall be turned over to the Association, to be sold for the benefit of the Insurance Fund.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard this rearrangement of the terms and conditions under which the Sales Department is conducted, with some incorporated changes. What is your pleasure?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: The Board of Vice-Presidents have made a number of recommendations which are undoubtedly very good. Mention has been made of the Sales Superintendent's bond. Mr. Oesch was speaking in Chicago of certain recommenda-

tions which he was going to make, and as he has not come here, of course, they would not be made unless some one happened to remember them. There is one that seems to me of vast importance, that is as to the bond. The man who takes the office and gives $20,000 bond is going to have a great deal of trouble. In the first place, no bonding company will bond a man unless there is a salary attached to the office. Mr. Oesch found great difficulty in having his bond approved, and it was only done through Mr. Smith, who was in that line of business, and in the same company in which Mr. Smith had been bonded. They permitted it to go through this time, but they said they would not again unless he was to receive a salary. The salary might be very small—if it was only $10 per year it would be sufficient—but that is a technical point which they insist upon. This company in which Mr. Oesch is bonded has agents everywhere, and their regulations would apply in whatever state the Superintendent might be located. Mr. Oesch was going to suggest to the Association the fixing of a small salary, sufficient to cover the cost of the bond, or, if we preferred to make the salary larger, so as to appear of respectable proportions, it could be deducted from his commissions. The cost of the bond, by the way, is considerable, and anybody who takes the position will have to face going through all the necessary questions that the bonding companies ask, and be prepared to furnish the full amount of cash down, when he takes the office. The Association has never made any provision for that bond. Something ought to be done to assist the new man in getting the bond, either through influence or some other way, because some of these people who want the $20,000 bond will have hard work getting it unless somebody acquainted in that line can give extraordinarily good security, unless the Association will attach some salary to the office.

MR. LEGG: What was the object of raising the bond from $10,000 to $20,000?

THE CHAIRMAN: Because the value of the stamps in the Sales Superintendent's hands at that time was over $20,000.

MR. STONE: Is the bond $20,000?

MR. HEMPHILL: It is $10,000 now.

MR. BURT: Ten thousand dollars, the last By-Laws state.

MR. HEMPHILL: Article VII, Section 4, provides:

"The Superintendent of Sales Department shall give bonds to the Association in the sum of $10,000, to be approved by the Board of Directors."

MR. LEGG: Would it be necessary to bond a man for the entire amount of liability he assumes? Even if he has $20,000 worth at one time, would it be necessary to have him bonded to that amount?

MR. HEMPHILL: In business affairs it is not customary to bond a man for all he may have in his possession of the company's property at any one time. I do not believe it is essential to bond the Superintendent for all the stamps he may have in his possession at any one time. The mere fact of his giving a fidelity bond places him in a position where he would be hounded off the face of the earth if he defaulted even for $100. A man cannot steal $20,000 worth of stamps and get away with them and realize on them—not one chance in ten thousand. I do not believe it is essential for us to put the man who takes the Sales Department to the expense of paying for such an exorbitant bond. I think $5,000 would be ample, $10,000 is widely ample. I move we take up the consideration of the suggestions *seriatim*.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what we are doing now; simply by general consent we had Mr. Burt read them all the way through.

MR. WYLIE (reading):

(*b.*) He shall give bond to the Association in the sum of $10,000, for the strict and faithful performance of his duties and proper rendering of true accounts for all moneys, stamps, or other property received by him, whether for the Association or individual owners; and until he has notice from the Secretary of the Association that the bond tendered by him, within a reasonable time after his appointment, has been approved and accepted by the Board of Directors, he shall not ask or advertise for, or receive from the preceding Superintendent or from individual members, any stamps or other philatelic property for his department.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, seconded by Mr. Stone, the above paragraph was adopted.

(c.) The Sales Superintendent shall on the first days of October, January, and April, respectively, make to the Board of Vice-Presidents a quarterly report of the affairs of his department, including a full and accurate balance sheet or such bookkeeping entries as shall satisfy said Board, taken from his books upon the last day of the preceding month; and not less than twenty nor more than thirty days prior to the opening day of the Annual Convention he shall make to said Board an annual report, covering the transactions of the department for the year past, and including similar balance sheet or entries. Said reports shall be audited by said Board, who may at any time make or cause to be made by themselves, or a committee, or agent appointed by them, such examination as they may deem expedient of said Sales Superintendent's books and accounts and of the affairs of his department, and shall cause such an examination to be made in connection with the auditing of the annual report, and shall submit said annual report with the report of such examination and their recommendations on said report and examination to the Annual Convention. The approval of the Sales Superintendent's quarterly reports by the said Board shall not be construed as an admission by the Association of the accuracy of said reports or as a release by the Association of either said Superintendent or the surety on his official bond from liability to the Association or any member thereof for any breach of duty on his part; but the liability of said Superintendent and of his surety shall remain in full force until his annual report shall have been audited as above provided and accepted by the convention or by its authority.

I move the adoption of this paragraph.

MR. HEMPHILL: There is just one question about that. Does not the final sentence in that paragraph release the bondsman? As I understand the surety bond, the minute we accept the man's report and audit it and find that audit satisfactory, we have dissolved the bond. I guess that is about as far as you can go. Of course, that audit does not cover anything that does not appear on his books.

MR. BURT: Could you suggest any better form?

MR. HEMPHILL: Not unless you put in the words: "But such audit shall release the Superintendent and his bondsman only in so far as it pertains to the work actually examined."

MR. HASSLER: That point which is being discussed now, does not that come up later on? Cannot the latter part be stricken out of this section and be governed by the section that follows later?

MR. HEMPHILL: No. The part that is not known to the committee is what I am getting at—what may not appear on the books. Supposing some member has sent a batch of books and they never appear on the Superintendent's books at all. If you are going to cover one point you might as well cover them all. There might be a possibility of the Superintendent receiving $500 worth of books or $1,000 worth of books which he has never made any entry of at all. His other books may be perfectly straight. You may examine them completely by an expert, give him a clean bill of health according to his books, and yet a month or two later a member may put in a claim for $500 worth of stamps and prove that he gave them to the Superintendent. Now as to the releasing of the bond, we do not want to release the bond until we have had time to hear from those members who may not be represented on the Superintendent's books.

MR. HASSLER: That is the point.

MR. HEMPHILL: The point here is, you are dismissing a claim against the Superintendent by audit.

MR. HASSLER: I said we could scratch out the latter part of this paragraph, because that was covered by another section later on. The release comes in later, under another section.

MR. HEMPHILL: I see the point.

MR. HASSLER: That is the way I want to have it put.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the last clause in the foregoing paragraph, beginning, "but the liability of said Superintendent," was struck out.

On motion, the word "quarterly," before the word "reports," in the last sentence of said paragraph was struck out, and the paragraph, as amended, was adopted.

(*d.*) The Board of Vice-Presidents may for cause suspend the Sales Superintendent and require him to deliver and turn over all accounts, books, and other property of said department, together with all stamps then in possession of said department, to them or to such person as they may designate as Sales Superintendent *pro tempore*, who shall exercise all powers of Sales Superintendent until the Board of Directors shall take further action in the matter.

On motion, the paragraph as read was adopted.

(*e.*) The Association shall provide account books for the Sales Superintendent, which shall be and remain the property of the Association, and shall at all times be open to the examination of the Board of Vice-Presidents and their representatives duly authorized. Except for the purchase of such books, the Sales Superintendent shall pay all expenses of the department. All his official correspondence shall be open to the examination of the Board of Vice-Presidents and their representatives duly authorized, and shall be retained by the Sales Superintendent after his retirement from office for not less than three years after the acceptance of his final report, subject to call by any subsequent Sales Superintendent or the Board of Vice-Presidents for use in connection with the affairs of the department or in the interest of the Association.

I move the adoption of that paragraph.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin: I think that the suggestion was made that the Association would have no legal right to those papers or means of enforcing their right unless an interest on their part could be proven in the papers, which would necessitate a change in the wording of that section; that is, that the Superintendent be furnished with such supplies as are necessary to conduct his department, and which have reference to matters of record. Then if the correspondence is desired as a matter of record it would include the furnishing to him of proper paper for correspondence.

Mr. Hemphill: I move an amendment to make the correspondence and all of the papers, instruments, and books the property of the Association, belonging to the office, and instead of allowing the Sales Superintendent to keep the correspondence belonging to the Association's business, that it should be made a part of the Association's own records, and turned over to his successor.

Mr. Wylie: If Mr. Hemphill will have his amendment inserted after the words "account books"—the first reads as follows: "The Association shall provide account books"—and then insert, "and necessary official stationery."

After the reading of the paragraph again, Mr. Hemphill's amendment was modified so as to provide for striking out the sentence beginning, "all his official correspondence," and amending the first part of the paragraph to read as follows:

(*e.*) The Association shall provide account books for the Sales Superintendent. Said account books and the correspondence of the department shall be and remain the property of the Association, and shall at all times be open to the examination of the Board of Vice-Presidents and their representatives duly authorized. Except for the purchase of such books, the Sales Superintendent shall pay all expenses of the department.

Mr. Legg: Is it also not suggested that the Association provide stationery and filing appliances for his correspondence?

Mr. Hemphill: He has got to pay for it any way.

Mr. Legg: I thought it was suggested that the Association buy that and pay for it, so that they should own all his letters. If they do that it should appear in that section after "account books."

Mr. Hemphill: I would leave that for the Board of Vice-Presidents. If they want to provide the Superintendent with a filing case, let them do it. If they do not—

The Chairman: A filing case is not necessary; he can use pasteboard transfer cases, as it only covers a short period of time, and it is certainly within the discretion

of the Board of Vice-Presidents to allow that expenditure, which would not be over a matter of $10 a year or so, and have them remain the property of the Association, as the Secretary's correspondence has been for a number of years.

The paragraph as amended was adopted.

(*f.*) Upon retiring from office the Sales Superintendent shall turn over to his successor all stamps in his hands as such Superintendent, together with all books of account, moneys, and evidences of indebtedness belonging to the department, and the business of the department shall thereafter be conducted by the new Sales Superintendent. All sums due the department shall be collected by the new Sales Superintendent, who shall pay therefrom to his predecessor such commissions as the latter may have earned thereon, also the requisite payments to the Insurance Fund, and all balances due from the department to members at the time of his assuming the office. Upon a change of Superintendent the Board of Vice-Presidents shall give notice to all parties interested, by publication in the Official Journal, calling on them to file with the Board a statement of their claims against the department within thirty days, so that the outgoing Superintendent's accounts may be properly audited and he be given an honorable release. The Board of Vice-Presidents shall also cause an examination to be made of his books and accounts, and upon the expiration of the period of thirty days from publication of the above prescribed notice shall send to each member who has not filed accounts and whose name appears on the Superintendent's books a statement of his account, and in default of acknowledgment within thirty days thereafter, such account shall be deemed correct.

On motion, the above paragraph was amended by inserting after "books of account," in the first sentence, the words "official correspondence, papers, instruments," and the paragraph, as amended, was agreed to.

(*g.*) The Sales Superintendent shall assess a charge of one-half of one per cent upon the net cash value of all books of stamps sent him for circulation in the department, immediately upon their arriving in his hands, and shall remit monthly the sum so assessed to the Treasurer of the Association, who shall keep it in a special account, known as the Insurance Fund. For the first month of any new Superintendent's incumbency he may remit this sum out of the first payments for purchases made to him; but thereafter, for the term of his holding of the office, he shall remit it out of the commission he has collected for himself for the preceding month. The Superintendent shall receive all claims for payment desired by owners out of the Insurance Fund, for whatever cause, and shall submit the facts and papers of every case to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who, if they approve, shall certify the case to the Secretary of the Association, who shall thereupon draw a warrant upon the Treasurer against the Insurance Fund, in the regular manner pursued for payments from other funds. If at any time the Insurance Fund become insufficient to meet any such warrant so drawn against it, the sum shall be paid the owner out of the General Fund of the Association, and shall subsequently be transferred to that fund from the Insurance Fund, so soon as the assessments duly collected shall suffice.

Mr. Wylie moved the adoption of the paragraph.

MR. MARTIN: On behalf of a proxy which I hold I wish to—

THE CHAIRMAN: A proxy cannot be voted in committee of the whole. If you wish to make the motion yourself you may do so. What was the point you wanted to make? Was it the change of the insurance premium?

MR. MARTIN: Yes; I hold four proxies whose makers suggest that the amount be reduced, two to one-third of one per cent, and one to one-fourth per cent.

THE CHAIRMAN: That had better come up tomorrow on the final report of the Committee on By-Laws.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

(*h.*) After calculating the Insurance Fund assessment the Superintendent shall remove from books sent him for circulation all stamps which are clearly and obviously counterfeits or non-governmental reprints, submit to the Examiner of Sales Books all books sent in for circulation and return all stamps removed by him or by the Examiner of Sales Books, as provided in the next section, at once to the owner of the book from which they came, stating the price at which they were marked and the value to which the book has been reduced by their removal; and he shall place the words "specimen removed," with at least one of his initials, in the space thus left vacant.

The paragraph as read was agreed to.

(*i.*) The Superintendent shall furnish to members of the Association control stamps, and, at a cost not exceeding five cents each, books for holding stamps to be circulated in his department, of such form as may be approved by the Board of Vice-Presidents, provided that they be printed on one side of the leaf only, contain spaces for ten ordinary adhesive stamps on a page, have successive numerals not less than an inch in height on the reverse or unused side of each leaf, and contain no advertisments save of the Association or its Sales Department.

The paragraph as read was agreed to.

(*j.*) He may refuse to circulate any stamps not mounted in the books so provided by him, or books containing an excessive amount of display, notes, or remarks by the owner, or any books for any reason previously approved by the Board of Vice-Presidents. Whenever a book shall have been in circulation for the period of three months he shall render a monthly report to the owner of such book until it shall be retired.

The paragraph as read was agreed to.

(*k.*) When all the preceding duties shall have been satisfactorily performed as occasion demands, or no charge or notice to the contrary be in the hands of the Board of Vice-Presidents, the Superintendent shall be allowed to retain for himself a commission of ten per cent out of the amounts remitted to the selling owners, upon the sales then settled for, made through the regular circuits of the department, and already paid for by cash to him, not including settlements out of the Insurance Fund for theft or other losses of all or any part of the circuit.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: There seems to be a little difference of opinion. Can any one now offer anything additional as a suggestion beyond what the Vice-Presidents are offering? As I understand it, this is just suggestions we are going over now.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are going over the suggestions of the Vice-Presidents.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Mr. Rudy raised the point, is it proper for the Sales Superintendent to charge up return postage when books are retired?

THE CHAIRMAN: Charge it up to whom—the owner?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: To the owner; take it off the amount sold.

THE CHAIRMAN: I did not know that he ever had.

MR. HEMPHILL: It has been done regularly.

MR. MARTIN: During Mr. Smith's incumbency—I have not patronized the department under Mr. Oesch, but Mr. Smith always did that. As to whether Mr. Oesch did it I cannot say.

THE CHAIRMAN: My understanding is that the Superintendent pays his outgoing postage or expressage and everything coming to him must be prepaid.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: This is not outgoing postage; this is postage on books retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, this is the postage on books finally retired?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: That ought to be covered by a rule one way or the other. It does not make much difference to most of us, I think.

MR. HEMPHILL: In relation to Mr. Wolsieffer's request concerning the salary of the office, wouldn't it be wise to make the securing of the bond easier by providing a guarantee salary in words something like this, to follow the ten per cent provision: "And such commission shall be guaranteed equal to a salary of not less than," and insert one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred "dollars per annum." The office, I believe, has never paid less than $500.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Mr. Chairman, it was that very point, that the whole thing was done on a comission basis, that the bond company raised their technical objection on, and I understood Mr. Oesch to say that the gentleman who was trying to write him up told him that a salary, if it was only $10, or merely a nominal amount, would be sufficient. He says that other societies arrange it the same way. It is not that they pay much money, but how they do it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further suggestions in this line, or shall we leave it to the Committee on By-Laws?

MR. HEMPHILL: Let us leave it to the Committee on By-Laws.

MR. STONE: I move it be referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has already been referred to the Committee on By-Laws; we do not need to take action on it.

MR. HASSLER: While we are speaking of the salary question, there may be some point of law about it that ought to be looked into. The law may be such that you cannot sue and recover if there is no salary attached—that is, an actual salary. Why not look into this matter thoroughly before we adopt the By-Law? But that has held good heretofore, has it?

THE CHAIRMAN: The idea was, if you will permit me, Mr. Hassler, that the Superintendent should receive a salary of $100, and that that $100 should be in lieu of the first $100 of his commission.

MR. HASSLER: Is that in the By-Laws?

THE CHAIRMAN: No. I was going to ask Mr. Hemphill if he could get on the track of any man in this city who could answer and explain that technical objection of the insurance companies to bonding a man who is on a commission.

MR. HEMPHILL: Our company purchases a great many bonds. We pay our representatives entirely by commission, and that point has not been raised with us. We have a blanket contract with the Baltimore company under which we have approximately $200,000 in bonds, covering about ninety different people, about eighty of whom work entirely on commission—a small commission for the collection and remission of money—and that point has never been raised with us. However, the suggestion, as I made it, that the Association guarantee that the commission shall be equal to a certain salary, would not do any damage to the Association, and it might make the obtaining of a bond a little easier.

MR. BURT: I move that some member be requested to see the representative of a company here and ascertain what their practice is.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what I asked Mr. Hemphill to do, as he is better prepared than anybody else here to do it.

MR. HEMPHILL: I will do that.

The paragraph as read was agreed to.

Mr. Wylie read the following proposed amendment:

Article VII, Section 5: Change line four to "Sales Superintendent."

Strike out all of the second paragraph, and insert in its place the following:

"He shall remove from all books all stamps which he considers counterfeit or reprint, with the exception of reprints sold by the governments originally issuing the stamps they represent and receivable for postage at the time of their sale by that government, and return them to the Sales Superintendent, together with the number of the book from which they came, the name of the owner of such book, and the price at which they were marked; and shall place the words "specimen removed," with at least one of his initials, in the space thus left vacant."

This section as read was agreed to.

MR. WYLIE: Now, Mr. President, the next suggestions of the Board of Vice-Presidents all concern the renumbering of sections.

Article VII, Section 8, to be renumbered Section 6, and placed next in order.
Section 6, to be renumbered Section 7.
Section 7, to be renumbered Section 8.
Section 17, to be renumbered Section 9.
Section 9, to be renumbered Section 10.
Section 15, to be renumbered Section 11.
Section 10, to be renumbered Section 12.
Section 11, to be renumbered Section 13.
Section 13, to be renumbered Section 14.
Section 14, to be renumbered Section 15.
Section 16, to remain as now.
Section 12, to be renumbered Section 17.

MR. STONE: I move the adoption.

Seconded, and carried.

Mr. Wylie read as follows:

Article VIII, all sections to be stricken out, and the following to be inserted therefor:

SECTION 1. Every member of the Association whose dues are paid for the current year is entitled to participate in the privileges of the Sales Department until he becomes a debtor of the Association or any of its departments of more than two weeks standing, or is suspended by the Board of Vice-Presidents in accordance with the provisions of Article II, Section 2, of these By-Laws, or has been dropped from circuit lists by the Sales Superintendent for non-payment of fines, as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

The section as read was agreed to.

SEC. 2. A member who desires to be placed on circuit lists must make application to the Sales Superintendent, stating his wish; and he will be irrevocably taken thereby to promise and pledge himself to abide for so long as he participates by all the rules for the conduct of this department now contained in these By-Laws in this Article, or Article VII, Section 4, or elsewhere, and any which may hereafter be made, by amendment to these By-Laws, or by the Superintendent for matters properly within his discretion. Every member who receives books on circuit agrees to give a written receipt for them to the preceding member from whom they are received; and to take a like written receipt from the member next on circuit to whom he delivers them; to pay a fine of ten cents per day for each day a circuit is kept by him over three days, not counting Sundays or legal holidays; to account for every space from which he removes stamps by placing therein an adhesive control stamp furnished by the Superintendent, and properly cancelled, or by writing his full name in ink in the space from which the stamp has been removed, or by placing therein any other mark previously approved in writing by the Superintendent; and immediately upon forwarding a circuit to send to the Superintendent a report sheet containing a memorandum of the total value of all the stamps taken from each book, together with a remittance for the exact value of all the stamps reported upon each time, regardless of whether or not he, as an owner, has at the same time stamps circulating in the department, or any other consideration of debt due or claimed by him from the Association. Every member agrees by his participation in the department to pay the Association the full priced value of any circuit traced to him, for which he can show no written receipt from any other member; and the value of any stamps found by the Superintendent to be missing from the books which have passed through the hands of said member, either by reason of the disappearance of any stamp from a space not accounted for, or the loss of an entire page out of a book, or several pages, if he has not immediately upon receipt of the damaged book notified the member preceding him on circuit, and adjusted the matter with him. The Superintendent shall suspend from participation in the department any member for non-payment of fines, or failure to make reports promptly, or to accompany them with the requisite remittances, or upon notification from the Treasurer that said member has been a debtor to the Association for more than two weeks, or at the request of the Board of Vice-Presidents; and any member so suspended shall be restored to the privileges of participation again only by a vote of the Board of Vice-Presidents, certified to the Superintendent in writing before being acted on by him.

The adoption of the section was moved.

MR. HEMPHILL: There is only one objectionable paragraph in the section, to my mind, and I do not know that that can be bettered. I simply want to speak about it. That is, the making of the second man responsible for a changed or missing stamp. It puts the honest man in an exceedingly embarassing position, for the scalawag, if there is one among us, which I hope not and believe not, may substitute a stamp, and the substitution be practically proven by our By-Laws on the honest man who succeeds him. A page may be gone from a book, and the cost of it loaded on the man who never took it, never would take it. I don't think that ought to remain exactly as it is.

DR. HAZZARD: What is your remedy?

MR. HEMPHILL: I don't know. I don't know how to remedy that. It is a very hard thing.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: That is a matter which it is almost impossible to get at where there are eight members. I have known of cases where a circuit has passed through a number of hands before certain things which were plain to almost anybody were noticed. It might be one thing and it might be another. I do not see how you are going to find out who the substituter would be on a circuit. The Superintendent has

to work it out himself. He cannot claim that each man on the circuit is guilty, but his only way is to go to each member separately on another matter, using some detective method, which has been used in a number of cases, and the man has invariably been caught. I don't know how you can do it any other way and say everybody is honest, whether they are or not, or that every man is a thief, whether he is or not. I have been on a circuit with seventeen members in a celebrated case. We all had to stand the brunt of it, and all of us were under a cloud for a time, the whole sixteen of us.

MR. HEMPHILL: The first man may take a stamp and the last man or next to the last man may have to pay for it. That is the trouble with this arrangement.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: That is his fault, then, for not noticing; that is the penalty for not being bright and looking at things.

MR. HEMPHILL: In other words, when you get ten books of one hundred and twenty stamps each you must examine each stamp with a microscope, search the perforation, and look for the water-mark to see that the common variety has not been substituted for the valuable one, or else stand the risk of paying for it yourself.

MR. WYLIE: Correct.

MR. HEMPHILL: That is, where you stand exactly, on that rule.

MR. STONE: And you cannot keep them but three days?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: You don't have to go through that. It is only the question of blank spaces. Nobody can be held for substitution. That has got to be worked out the other way.

MR. HEMPHILL: Doesn't that say specifically for substitutions?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Yes, but how can a member be held to know?

MR. HEMPHILL: That is what I want to know.

DR. HAZZARD: The only way out of that difficulty that I can see is one that would prolong the circuit greatly. That is, that each man getting a circuit should take what stamps he wants and return the books to the local manager.

MR. HEMPHILL: Yes, but you are speaking of a local society.

MR. BURT: Who gets the fines?

THE CHAIRMAN: They are part of the receipts of the Insurance Fund, and generally the Superintendent has very hard work to get them.

MR. BURT: I move to insert "the fines to go to the Insurance Fund."

THE CHAIRMAN: Unless objection is made that will be included and voted on as a whole—that at the proper place it shall be provided that the fines collected shall go to the Insurance Fund.

The section was, therefore, amended by inserting after the word "holidays," in the clause providing for fines the following words: "Which fines shall be collected by the Superintendent and paid over by him to the Treasurer for the Insurance Fund."

The section, as amended, was thereupon agreed to.

SEC. 3. A member who desires to circulate stamps in the department must send them to the Superintendent mounted in proper books furnished for the purpose, with the price visible near each specimen, and the total value of the book in the place provided on its cover. Counterfeits, non-governmental reprints, bulky entires, and books excessively written in, will not be circulated; and the Superintendent may further refuse circulation in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, Section 4, of these By-Laws. Every owner participating agrees to make cash remittances for any stamps he may buy, during the time his stamps are in the department, exactly like any other purchasing member of the Association; and to submit to the assessments for the Insurance Fund and Superintendent's commission, when made strictly in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws. Claims for losses shall be made to the Superintendent, and payment accepted by warrant on the Treasurer, as provided in Article VII, Section 4, of these By-Laws. Claims for payment for substituted stamps shall always be accompanied by the stamps found in the books in place of those lost, and such stamps shall become the property of the Association, to be sold for the benefit of the Insurance Fund upon payment of the claim made by the owner.

DR. HAZZARD: It would be a good idea, Mr. Chairman, to have it required that the member circulating the book should sign his name, not his number, or something or

other upon the back of the book. I have seen so many where you don't know to whom the book belongs. I think it would be a good idea to have everybody, whether he is a dealer or non-dealer, put his name on the back of the book, so we shall know whose stamps we are buying.

THE CHAIRMAN: On the front of the books?

DR. HAZZARD: On the back of the book; so that instead of reading 4-11-44, we shall know whom we are buying from.

THE CHAIRMAN: The point is well made. I have gone to the trouble of going through the whole membership list to find who No. 4-11-44 was, because it was a stamp that I wanted, and I was doubtful about it, but if I found that it came from Dr. Hazzard I knew that it was good.

DR. HAZZARD: I make that as a suggestion.

MR. WYLIE: I will incorporate that, with the consent of the Association, in the first sentence of the section: "A member who desires to circulate stamps in the department must send them to the Superintendent mounted in proper books furnished for the purpose, with his name on the cover, the price visible near each specimen, and the total value of the book in the place provided on its cover."

THE CHAIRMAN: That is right.

The section was agreed to.

The following amendment was read:

Article X, Section 1: Strike out "Association," in line 29, and insert in its place "Assistant."

THE SECRETARY: That is a clerical error.

MR. DOEBLIN: Mr. Chairman. it is ten minutes of one. At half past two the trolley leaves. We want to get time to eat a little bit. Gentlemen, I assure you that the trip this afternoon will be a very fine one. We go to a part of Allegheny which is very interesting and gives a most beautiful view.

DR. HAZZARD: I live there.

MR. DOEBLIN: We go to the Heinz Pickle Factory, which will interest you very much; the greatest institution of its kind in the world.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do we get a souvenir?

MR. STONE: Fifty-seven of them.

MR. DOEBLIN: Further, I will say that tonight there is to be a banquet at the Hotel Henry at eight o'clock. We assemble in the parlor on the second floor. It is informal; you don't need to put full dress on. It might last until about three o'clock, if you don't be there on time. We will start at eight o'clock.

MR. WYLIE: Mr. Chairman, I move that this committee rise and report through you the fact that we have adopted, as amended, the appendix to the Vice-Presidents' report.

DR. HAZZARD: I will just say that if there is anything the matter with the appendix I will remove it. (Laughter.)

The committee thereupon rose, the Vice-President resumed the chair, and the convention resumed its session.

MR. DEATS: Mr. President, the Committee of the Whole have considered the appendix to the report of the Vice-Presidents, and recommend the adoption, with some slight changes, of their suggestions as to amendments to the By-Laws.

MR. WYLIE: I move the assignment of this report for the first order of business tomorrow morning.

The motion prevailed. and the convention was thereupon declared adjourned until 9:30 A. M., Thursday, August 11th.

THIRD SESSION — Thursday, August 11, 1904.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, the First Vice-President in the chair and a quorum present.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The first business is the special assignment for this morning, the amendments to the By-Laws proposed by the Board of Vice-Presidents, as amended yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

MR. WYLIE: Mr. President, in view of the fact that that document has been thoroughly read, understood, and acted upon, I suggest that we take up the consideration of that report by a reference merely to the disputed points, in order that we may have the amendments of the sections that it may be desired to change brought before us for consideration. There are only three or four such portions, and it will save us a large amount of time to proceed immediately to the consideration of the disputed sections. I suppose no motion is in order, and I am prepared to call up one portion of that report. Do you prefer, Mr. Chairman, to take them up in their sequence, or shall we take them up as we please?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Just as we please, I think.

MR. WYLIE: I suggest that we take up the section relating to the salary to be paid the Sales Superintendent, and I would move that that section be amended in keeping with the results of the conference of last night, which I presume you will he very willing to read—an amendment to he made by adding to that section the following words: "He shall also receive a salary of $25 per annum." The reason why I make this amendment is in keeping with the argument made by Mr. Wolsieffer yesterday before the convention. It is not a big salary, nor is it entirely a nominal one; it is all that we can afford to pay. This, of course, will be paid out of the general fund, and it seemed fitting that we make the sum $25 rather than a smaller amount.

The motion was seconded.

MR. HEMPHILL: Yesterday Mr. Burt and I called over the telephone one of our trust companies which does a bonding business, and the Secretary told us that the question of salary was considered a vital point by most of the companies doing a bonding business. In the light of that stand taken by the bonding companies, I would suggest that the idea of an adequate salary be conveyed in the resolution or the By-Laws, rather than a nominal salary, for this reason: If the bonding company is shown that the office carries with it a reasonable compensation for the work and liability incurred, it is much more apt to grant the bond. It would seem to be a great deal better if the By-Laws should state a minimum salary which the percentage allowed the department would safely pay, and that would relieve the Association of any further payment than the commission to the Sales Superintendent on the sales made by him. As I understand the case, we could safely put that minimum at $300 a year—even, I suppose, $400 a year—and if the question of salary is brought up at all it would put the matter in much better light before the bonding companies to name the larger amount.

MR. DOEBLIN: If we allow him a salary will that be paid back from the commission?

MR. HEMPHILL: It is included in the commission.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: It is not included in the commission under Mr. Wylie's motion; under Mr. Hemphill's suggestion it would be.

MR. DOEBLIN: That salary ought to be paid back. We can't afford to pay him $400.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Under the suggestion which Mr. Hemphill has made, which would take part of the salary back from the commission, I see certain complications. Supposing that a Superintendent started out all right, but sickness followed and other things which affected the working of his department so that he would not do enough business to earn $100, $150, or $200—if we had that provision in our By-Laws he could claim that amount whether he earned it or not. That is the only objection that I see to it, and I think if we adopt Mr. Wylie's motion for a straight $25, that would be a still further incentive in addition to the commission for the Superintendent to work hard.

MR. WYLIE: The circumstances which Mr. Wolsieffer has recited have been experienced even during the current year. The Board of Vice-Presidents have had no occasion to particularly refer to it, but the fact is that we have been very much dissatisfied with the work of the Sales Department, especially during the last four or five months—six months—I don't know but eight. In other words, we have been unable to secure any satisfactory replies, returns, or any kind of communication from the Sales Superintendent. Of course, that is not a condition which may confront us again, and it may. In view of the fact that Mr. Wolsieffer yesterday stated that he believed there would be no trouble in obtaining the bond in Chicago under these circumstances, suppose we make a trial of it for the coming year, and then if we find that the bond cannot be placed we can make a change in the near future.

MR. HASSLER: Mr. President, would it be proper to make that a salary of say $200 and a commission of 5 per cent instead of 10 per cent? I offer this only by way of suggestion. That would even things up, I imagine.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Association would not profit by that.

MR. HASSLER: Well, but it would raise the salary. That is the point that Mr. Hemphill raises, on account of the bonding company not being willing to give bonds as readily as if we paid him a better salary.

MR. HEMPHILL: My idea was not to make the Association liable for a cent beyond the 10 per cent commission allowed. Of course, if the Sales Superintendent does not work he does not earn his commission; if he did not work on salary he would not earn the salary. However, the point is a nominal one, and was for the benefit of the man who gives the bond, and I will not say anything more, but let it go, as the $25 suggestion is an easy way out of it.

MR. SCHAFFNER: Could that salary be made payable montbly, for instance, and then if the man did not attend to business the Board of Vice-Presidents might remove him from office?

MR. HEMPHILL: He is sometimes sixty days getting under way.

Mr. Wylie's motion was put to vote, and carried.

MR. WYLIE: There is a section of the report in regard to reports to the owners of circuits, to be made by the Sales Superintendent monthly after said circuit has been out three months. I would move that the word "monthly" be stricken out and "quarterly" inserted. Briefly, if you will pardon my making a statement before I take my seat, it is to prevent or not require on the part of the Sales Superintendent the amount of correspondence which would be entailed by the monthly report to the owners of the circuits.

MR. LEGG: I second the motion of Mr. Wylie.

The motion was carried.

MR. WYLIE: There is a provision of the By-Laws which pertains to the responsibility of persons who are put on a circuit in regard to blank spaces that are found in books when they reach those persons. There is an idea abroad that members on circuits are responsible for substitution, and I think that perhaps you might read that section over again, so that the members may know that we do not hold members who are on the circuit responsible for substitution, but merely for blank spaces.

The Vice-President read the following sentence from the proposed Article VIII, Section 2:

"Every member agrees by his participation in the department to pay the Association tbe full priced value of any circuit traced to him, for which he can show no written receipt from any other member; and the value of any stamps found by the Superintendent to he missing from books which have passed through the hands of said member, either by reason of the disappearance of any stamp, from a space not accounted for, or the loss of an entire page out of a book, or several pages, if he has not immediately upon receipt of the damaged book notified the member preceding him on circuit, and adjusted the matter with him."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: There is no reference to substitution.

MR. WYLIE: That seems, I think, perfectly plain and will satisfy the members that there is nothing to indicate that members are to be responsible for substitutions. The Association stands back of that, as in past years.

MR. LEGG: I would suggest that after the words "account books," in the first line of paragraph "e," the words "and stationery" be inserted, so that the Association shall furnish stationery as well as account books.

MR. WYLIE: As I understand the matter, upon a mere application to the Board of Vice-Presidents that would be done.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: He is to pay all the expenses.

MR. WYLIE: Then the motion is to incorporate the word "stationery" at the beginning of that section.

MR. STONE: I don't think the following section would read very well with that. Why not say: "He shall pay all expenses except for stationery?"

MR. DEATS: I think the word Mr. Legg wants is "correspondence" rather than "stationery." What we want to preserve are the letters received by him and the copies of his answers to those received. The stationery that we provide him with is all used up in the course of the year in the discharge of his duties.

MR. WYLIE: Of course the Sales Superintendent is entitled to stationery and must have it, but the word "stationery" is rather comprehensive and would allow a person to go to quite a little expense in the way of purchasing matter that could come under that head.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: May the Chair interrupt a moment? The discussion is out of order. The Chair does not hear the motion seconded. The question recurs on the adoption of the By-Laws. Does the convention desire the re-reading of the report?

MR. ROTHFUCHS: I would like to hear the re-reading of that part relating to the annual publication.

MR. DEATS: No change is made in it.

The question was put on the adoption of the amendments to the By-Laws proposed by the Board of Vice-Presidents, as amended, and the same were unanimously adopted.

MR. MARTIN: I would like, if it be in order, to suggest that I hold several proxies which have instructed me to ask that the rate of insurance on stamps in circulation be reduced. I don't know whether I should bring this matter up now or not.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: That will come up on the report of the Committee on By-Laws. You had better raise your point then. We will hear the final report of the Committee on Credentials.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

MR. STONE: Your Committee on Credentials have just a brief report to make. We have approved the following additional proxies: Eben S. Martin, five; P. M. Wolsieffer, two; William C. Stone, one.

The final report of the committee, showing the total proxy representation in the convention, was as follows:

PITTSBURG, PA., August 11, 1904.

The Committee on Credentials herewith submit their revised report showing the number of proxies approved to date:

Eben S. Martin	146	L. C. Hassler	3
P. M. Wolsieffer	64	W. H. Barnum	2
William C. Stone	52	Adam E. Daum	2
Shirley E. Moisant	15	C. E. Severn	1
H. W. Legg	11	George Feick	1
W. F. Gregory	11	C. W. Kissenger	1
Warren H. Colson	8	H. C. Crowell	1
H. E. Deats	7	George W. Rode	2
J. W. Scott	4		

WILLIAM C. STONE, *Chairman.*

MR. WYLIE: I move this report be accepted.

The motion was seconded, and carried.

MR. WYLIE: May I announce to the convention that the preparation of the excellent report of the Board of Vice-Presidents—I use the word "excellent" with due regard to the fact that it refers in a measure to the work of the chairman and myself, but the draft was prepared by Mr. Gordon Ireland, and it is largely due to his work that this excellent document was placed before us for consideration. He is unable to be with us today, and I thought it would be a slight return for the valuable work that he has done for recognition to be made of it in the Year Book. It has gone through with very few changes, indeed, and is certainly an admirable document, and to him belongs the large share of whatever credit there may be attached to its preparation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Chair should have called for the reading of communications earlier in the convention; he will do so now.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 9, 1904.

American Philatelic Association, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Congratulations to nineteenth annual convention from second oldest member. Family sickness prevents attendance and renewing old friendships.

ALVAH DAVISON.

THE SECRETARY: I also have what might be termed a communication, if this is the proper time for it, from one of our recently admitted members, L. Harald Kjellstedt, which deserves careful consideration.

The Secretary read the following letter:

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association, Assembled in Annual Convention at Pittsburg, Pa.:

Gentlemen, having the future development and strength of our National Association at heart, I respectfully wish to submit for your consideration a plan whereby I think a steady growth and increased influence would be assured to the American Philatelic Association. In outline my plan is as follows:

First. A society for boys and young men under 21 years of age should be formed under the auspices and directorate of the American Philatelic Association.

Second. The name of said society should be "The Junior American Philatelic Association."

Third. The junior association should elect its own officers, but such officers should act under the supervision of a governing committee composed of directors of the senior association.

Fourth. The features of the junior society should be a suitable official journal, an exchange department, local sections in different cities, and other working details which would suggest themselves.

Fifth. The annual dues should be made as low as possible, and less than those paid in the senior association.

Sixth. A person who has been a member in good standing of the junior association for one year previous to his becoming of legal age should, on his becoming of age, be entitled to membership in the senior association without being submitted to regular elective proceedings.

Seventh. The minimum age required for membership in the American Philatelic Association should be fixed at 21 years.

From the few main points given above you will have no difficulty in understanding the scope of my plan. It is to unite with us the vast body of young people interested in stamp collecting. The present school and college boys will furnish future lovers of philately, future workers in its field, and future members of our National Association. I consider it is our duty to smooth their paths to an intelligent study and true understanding of the philatelic science. If we fulfill this duty, we are only promoting our own best interests and those of philately, because we create a future philatelic element which has had the benefit of organization and experienced guidance.

Some of us may think with scorn of some philatelic school-boy treasures we have seen in years gone by, of trimmed perforations and missing corners, of rents, and tears, and thumb-marks, and liberal applications of fish glue or sealing wax for the "affixation" of the stamps, but that is no excuse for our not helping them to do better. May we reverently remember that the finest unused postoffice Mauritius extant was picked from a schoolboy's collection. We are sorely in need of some of the super-

fluous amount of philatelic enthusiasm that this younger element is possessed of, and drawing them into our association life, new interests, less selfish, and more promising for philately and our own strength as a body than anything we have done heretofore. I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,

L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, *Member No. 1906.*

SCRANTON, PA., July 29, 1904.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you hear the communication, which certainly suggests the opening up of an interesting line of work. Is it your pleasure to take any action thereon?

MR. STONE: It is a subject that would require considerable elaboration to draw up rules for the government of a society of that kind, and we have certainly no time to spare this year. Therefore, I would move that the communication be referred to the Board of Directors, with instructions to see what can be done in the way of organizing such a junior society, with a request to report at the next convention. The idea, I think, is an excellent one, and would undoubtedly bring in many collectors to our Association and keep up the interest among the younger members, and would do much good for our hobby.

MR. DOEBLIN: I second that motion.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: If the Board of Directors think it is a good thing, why not let them go ahead with it?

MR. STONE: It would have to be subject to the action of the convention. I thought possibly the Directors could refer it to a committee, who could draw up a set of model rules for the government of such a society and bring it before the next convention. If we had a standing committee on branch societies it would properly come before such committee, but as we have none the Board of Directors could refer it to one or more of their number for action.

The motion was carried.

THE SECRETARY: Now, gentlemen, I have a paper which is a little lengthy, but not very much so, either. It is an essay on United States Envelopes *vs.* United States adhesives, by Mr. H. J. Stirn. It is very interesting, and I think it ought to be read before the convention. The other evening, when the other papers were read, we were too short of time to hear it.

MR. DOEBLIN: Mr. President, we have no time for the reading of papers. I think we have business enough on hand to fill all the time.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Chair regrets to say that that is very true.

MR. DEATS: I move that the paper be read by title and published in the Year Book with the other papers read Tuesday evening.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PLACE OF NEXT CONVENTION.

The following communications were read:

BOSTON, MASS., June 25, 1904.

Mr. D. T. Eaton, Secretary of the American Philatelic Association:

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in stating that at the meeting of the Boston Philatelic Society, held on May 17th, it was unanimously voted to extend to the American Philatelic Association, at its convention in August, an invitation to hold its convention of 1905 in the city of Boston, Mass.

Twice before has the Association met here and held memorable conventions, and we hope that the remembrance of those enjoyable occasions will favorably influence the members and lead them to accept the invitation now extended.

Boston is becoming every year more of a "convention city," and the welcome extended to the Association by our local collectors at the previous conventions assures them of a most hearty reception when they decide to come this way again.

I, therefore, leave the invitation in your hands to present to the Association.

Yours very truly,

CLIFTON A. HOWES, *Secretary B. P. S.*

August 5, 1904.

To the American Philatelic Association, Pittsburg, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—On behalf of the city of Minneapolis I beg to extend to your Association a cordial invitation to hold your next annual convention in our city, and I can assure you a most hearty welcome from our citizens should you honor us with your presence.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. HAYNES. *Mayor.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 2, 1904.

To the American Philatelic Association:

GENTLEMEN:—We have the honor to extend to you, on behalf of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, composed of twelve hundred business and professional men, a most cordial invitation to hold your session of 1905 in the city of Minneapolis.

We beg to assure you that in case you favor us by accepting the invitation, our club will co-operate with the local members of your organization in planning and executing such arrangements for the meeting as will render the occasion a most profitable and pleasant one in every way.

Trusting that our city may have the honor of receiving and entertaining your organization next year, we are,

Yours most cordially,

JOHN LESLIE. *President.*

W. G. NYE. *Secretary Public Affairs Committee.*

July 19, 1904.

Mr. Albert C. Stewart, Put-in-Bay, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—We herewith enclose you one of our formal invitations, which we trust you will read before your convention, or Committee on Time and Place, and have your best consideration when you decide upon your summer meeting place for 1905.

If you are a member of the American Philatelic Association, as we understand you are, we would like to extend to them the same invitation, and, if possible, arrange for a meeting of both associations at the same time at Hotel Victory.

We wish to state that it is our custom to compliment the hotel bills of the Secretary and his wife, also of the President and his wife, of all organizations that meet with us, during the life of their convention, and we would be pleased to extend to you the same courtesy.

Under separate cover we are mailing you some of our printed matter, showing Hotel Victory and its environments.

Hoping for a favorable termination in our behalf, I am,

Yours truly,

T. W. MCCREARY, *General Manager.*

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the invitations. The Chair awaits the pleasure of the convention.

MR. STONE: Mr. President, I move we proceed to a roll call to settle the place of the next convention.

The motion was seconded.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the convention proceed to a roll call to determine the place of the next convention. Are there any remarks? (No response.) The Chair will state that if the motion prevails we proceed to a roll call without debate. If anything is to be said in favor of either city, now is the time.

MR. ROTHFUCHS: Mr. President, I wish to say in regard to the invitation extended by the Boston Philatelic Society that, as a rule, the questions which are discussed by that society have two sides to them, but this was the most one-sided discussion which it has ever been my pleasure to listen to, inasmuch as there was union amongst all members, and they expressed their pleasure and their hope that the Association would honor Boston by visiting us and holding its convention for 1905 in our city. Many of you have visited Boston, and, therefore, it is useless to say anything about the welcome which awaits you there. Our friend, Mr. Doeblin, and quite a number of other members who are here can testify that if we should meet in Boston no one would regret it. The Boston Philatelic Society, which extends its invitation, when it does anything, does it well. Its whole heart and soul is in its work, and it will be the aim of every member to make it as pleasant as it is in our power for those who honor us with their presence. (Applause.)

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Martin, it is your turn.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. President, members of the Association, I wish that I were qualified to properly present Minneapolis as the next convention seat of the American Philatelic Association, but you know how difficult it is for me to find proper words in which to express myself, and you will pardon me if I simply say briefly that we have had this matter very near to our hearts; that we are dead in earnest when we say we want you with us next year and that we will use our best endeavor to entertain you, so that when you leave our city you will carry away pleasant memories of your stay there. I am sure that we will have to exert ourselves more than we had any idea that we should be compelled to, so that you may have at least some of the things that we have all enjoyed here in Pittsburg. But I think that it will be possible for every one who is here today to be with us next August in Minneapolis. We would not ask you to come so far west if we did not feel that it was for the best interest of the Association that it meet in the west—if not in Minneapolis, in some other place, because there have been three successive conventions in the East. Will you not each one of you pledge yourselves to one another to be with us in Minneapolis next year? I assure you a most cordial welcome, and I think that if you come you will enjoy yourselves; at any rate, we will do our best to entertain you. (Applause.)

MR. WYLIE: I realize that I am up against a stiff proposition; we have the knowledge, but we haven't got the votes. But nevertheless, in view of the fact that I put Boston in nomination before the Boston Philatelic Society, I feel that I am justified in saying a brief word in the seconding of this nomination. It seems to me that the mere matter of sentiment ought not to govern our Association in the choice of meeting place. It is a hard, cold business proposition, of meeting in a place where the best business interests of the Association will be served. We are not called upon to go to San Francisco or San Antonio merely because they are component parts of our Association. We are supposed to meet where we can get the largest number together for the purpose of transacting the business which regularly comes before our convention, whether it be in Washington, New York, Buffalo, or wherever it may be. It is common sense, good business principles upon our part to meet where we can gather the largest number to intelligently discuss and transact the business that comes before us. If we look over the history of our Association in the past we shall discover that our convention at Minnetonka was held when we had the largest number of members that the Association has ever had. We had one thousand members at that time, and how many members, Mr. Deats, gathered at Minnetonka? Thirty-four. Just thirty-four gathered at Minnetonka out of the one thousand members of our Association. Now just contrast that with the session held at Boston very shortly thereafter.

MR. STONE: The next year.

MR. WYLIE: Yes. More than eighty gathered at Boston the year after, standing out in strong contrast with the session held at Minnetonka.

MR. STONE: With a membership of eight hundred and seventy.

MR. WYLIE: Membership less, attendance more. Now, I submit that we are facing a proposition that calls for something more than the mere matter of sentiment in determining the next place of meeting. There is nobody upon the floor of this convention who is authorized to say that Boston will take it year after next or wants it year after next. We did vote unanimously to ask the convention to come next year. What we shall do another year I am not authorized to say, nor anybody else upon this floor. We shall not get it this year; I wish we could. We have made no hustle for votes, no campaign of any kind, merely presenting the fact that we would be glad to have the convention come to Boston. And with that we rest our case. (Applause.)

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Mr. Chairman and fellow members, on the question of the convention seat this year the sentiment of the members in the Middle West, which takes in Chicago and surroundings, is based largely upon faith. Sentiment has some little weight in the matter, but we have promised Mr. Martin from time to time that we would support him when he thought that he had a chance to get the convention at Minne-

apolis. Mr. Martin has taken time to make a canvass for proxies, and has done it at a time when the membership seemed to be slightly more active in the West than in the East, and he has consequently worked up the members from the West to the idea that we are going to hold the convention in the West. I have, in fact, some proxies from Boston. I am very glad to say that my recollection of the Boston convention is one of the pleasantest, and I know that if we went to Boston we should have a good time. But the influence on stamp collecting in different localities through the holding of the convention is a thing that ought not to be forgotten. I am confident that in view of the letters we have received from the Mayor of Minneapolis and the Commercial Club, in addition to the influence of the local members, stamp collecting in Minneapolis next year will receive a big boom if we take the convention there. If you get the politicians interested in anything of the kind, so that you can get the columns of the press open, it will add largely to the chance of getting many members in that locality. The members going to and fro to attend a convention frequently have considerable influence when they pass through different cities and meet different people, when you are asked: "What is the convention you are going to? What is it all about?" The distance from Minneapolis to Boston is exactly the same as from Boston to Minneapolis. Judging by the number of delegates to this convention, I think that the West slightly overshadows the East. So I feel fully justified in stating that I am heartily in favor of Minneapolis, and I think the sentiment in my particular locality is also in favor of Minneapolis. I don't want Boston or the eastern people to think that we do not appreciate their invitation or that we do not feel kindly towards them because we do not act with them on this particular question. We are doing it, as we think, for the best, and we have no doubt but that they think they are doing it for the best. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin: Will you allow me just a word of explanation? Mr. Wylie said that at the convention in 1896 at Minnetonka Beach, which is practically part of Minneapolis, there were only some thirty members in attendance. Possibly Mr. Wylie is not aware of the fact that there are over that number of members of the American Philatelic Association in the Twin-Cities alone, so that we are absolutely certain, even though there is not a single representative from the East or outside of the two cities, that we shall have an attendance equal to that in 1896, and our membership this year is only sixty per cent of what it was at that time. As a matter of fact, I think we shall have a very large attendance, because the letters I have received from all over the West and from the Middle West and from the western part of the East have indicated that there were many people who were decidedly in favor of Minneapolis, and that they would no doubt attend the convention. I simply speak of this because some members who are here might suppose that we would not be able to have as large an attendance at Minneapolis as we might naturally expect in some other city.

Mr. Colson: Mr. Chairman, I think that possibly that number, thirty-four, is the number who were registered. I do not think this is an Association which will go on top of the Capitol and work the Thomas B. Reed trick of spotting a quorum down on the Potomac somewhere, and the people who are actually there to help the Association are the ones who are going to come. I personally rather dislike to hear any one speak of the western people or of the eastern people. It is an idea of sectionalism which I would have entirely lacking in stamp collecting. Personally, if I could make myself believe that it would do us more good to go to Minneapolis, I would cast my own vote in favor of Minneapolis. The few proxies which I represent, unfortunately, are instructed for Boston. If the persons who gave me those proxies had cared to leave it to my judgment, no one knows but what I might have voted for Minneapolis. But I believe that the thing for us to do is to go to the city which is going to do us the most good. And when I say "us," I mean the American Philatelic Association. But there is one thing about all of this that I cannot help thinking of: If we go to Minneapolis I have been informed that we shall not have the presence of Mr. Doehlin.

Mr. Stone: That settles it; we can't go.

Dr. Downing: From the little consideration I have given this matter I have been lead to think that a fair proportion of the members of the Association will not regard

it any special hardship to go to Minneapolis for the next convention. If we decide to go there we have been lead to believe that many people in the West—I say in the West; I must include the Middle West—are more than willing, many of them are particularly desirous of going to Minneapolis, finding that it is no further from their homes and has as many attractions, perhaps, as there may be East. I would say also that it has occurred to me that a meeting in the West will be better for the Association, for the Middle West, for the West, which has in the past year or two—the past few years, perhaps—given more new members to the Association than has the East. This is a democratic Association, and, of course, the votes will indicate the preference of the members. Minneapolis offers many attractions. We feel that we have been highly entertained in Pittsburg, and Pittsburg has certainly set a high mark for the next city which entertains this convention to approach. Minneapolis offers her best, and personally I feel that I can assure the members that they will be entertained in a manner that will be pleasing, if not equal to Pittsburg. I think that the western members feel that possibly proper attention, the attention that they deserve, has not been given to the West. The convention has been held in the West a few times, and I think perhaps this may be called the Middle West. It is quite easy to get to Minneapolis, and I believe that our eastern friends will find it easy to go there, will not consider it more of a hardship than western people would to come to Boston or any other eastern point. I hope that we will all meet in Minneapolis. (Applause.)

MR. DOEBLIN: Mr. President, I don't know why we spend so much time on that. That thing was settled before the convention started. (Laughter.) Mr. Martin comes here with one hundred and fifty proxies for Minneapolis; Wolsieffer has got so many proxies in his pocket; what is the use talking about it? But I know very well it will be a very poor convention. I am glad every year to go to the convention, but I want to have some attraction there. I don't want to go to Minneapolis and see the mills. I come from a city where we have plenty of mills. It is all right, the convention will be in Minneapolis, but you will see the attendance there. A year will be lost to the members of the American Philatelic Association for a nice convention city if you go to Minneapolis. I like Martin, and I like everybody there, but if you want to attract a man so far away on his vacation you have got to offer him something. Minneapolis can't. It is a very dry proposition—nothing but water; plenty of water there. If I go to the convention, and I always go, I must have an attraction which will pull me there. Boston is a fine city; I like it; I like Salem and everything, and I would go again there. If the convention won't be in Boston I will go to Boston anyhow next year.

MR. DEATS: Mr. President, in behalf of a proxy I nominate San Francisco as the place for our next convention.

MR. HEMPHILL: Hooray!

MR. DOEBLIN: Let us go to San Francisco; that is good!

MR. HEMPHILL: There is the place. They throw open the city and throw the key in the sewer and never find it again.

MR. COLSON: On behalf of some of the extreme western people I nominate Honolulu. If you go there you can come home with a two-cent missionary or some other little trifle.

MR. DOEBLIN: You will never come back alive; they will eat you up.

The question being stated by the Chair, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, with the following result:

	Minneapolis.	*Boston.*	*San Francisco.*
Stone	2	52	..
Colson	..	8	..
Rothfuchs	..	1	..
Hemphill	1	..	..
Doeblin	..	1	..
Miller, J. C.	1	..	..
Moisant	16	..	..
Wolsieffer	59	7	..
Wylie	..	1	..

	Minneapolis.	*Boston.*	*San Francisco.*
Legg	12	..	..
Hassler	4	..	..
Warden	1	..	..
Crowell	2	..	..
Schaffner	1	..	..
Downing	1	..	..
Stewart	1	..	..
Burgoyne	..	1	..
Daum	..	3	..
Burt	..	1	..
Eaton	1	..	..
Deats	1	6	1
Martin	146	1	..
Hazzard	1	..	..
Rudy	1	..	..
Wilson	1	..	..
	252	82	1

Upon Mr. Legg's announcing twelve votes for Minneapolis the following remarks were made:

MR. STONE (addressing Mr. Legg): Mr. Kelley informed me that his vote was to be cast for Boston, and he had so instructed you.

MR. LEGG: How many did I have?

MR. STONE: You had eleven proxies and your own vote, making twelve.

MR. LEGG: I vote eleven for Minneapolis, and my own vote.

MR. STONE: Mr. President, I protest. I was informed this morning by Mr. Kelley that his proxy was instructed for Boston. I don't think a proxy holder has a right to hold back a vote.

THE SECRETARY: He changed his vote—eleven for Minneapolis and one for Boston. Did you say one for Boston?

MR. LEGG: No, I didn't.

At the conclusion of the roll call the Secretary said:

Mr. Chairman, the result of the vote is: Minneapolis, 252; Boston, 82; San Francisco, 1.

MR. ROTHFUCHS: Mr. President, as we will not have the pleasure of having the convention in Boston, I move that the vote for Minneapolis be made unanimous, to show that the Boston people are in harmony with the people from the Middle West. (Cries of, "Good!" and applause.)

MR. STONE: Minneapolis is a beautiful city. I had the pleasure of visiting it some years ago; I hope to have the pleasure of being there next year. I take great pleasure in seconding Mr. Rothfuchs' motion that the choice of Minneapolis be made unanimous.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously, and Minneapolis was declared the choice for the place of the next convention.

MR. STONE: I move that the convention be held commencing the second Tuesday in August, if that is agreeable to the Minneapolis contingent. That will be the 8th of August, I believe.

The motion was seconded, and carried.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH OF JOHN DEWITT PELTZ.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. President, I received a personal communication yesterday afternoon announcing the death of Mr. John DeWitt Peltz, of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Peltz has been a member of the Association for some years. He was a prominent man in Albany, and it will be very easy for the committee having such matters in charge to furnish the details for the coming Year Book. I presume the communication should have gone to the Secretary of the Association; I have no reason to know why it should have been sent to me.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Chair learns with deep regret, as he knows the members do, of the death of their fellow member.

TELEGRAM FROM IGNAZ STAUFFER.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Chair has received the following telegram:

CECIL PA., August 11, 1904.

Frank H. Burt, Vice-President American Philatelic Association, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Besten Glueckwunsch zur convention neunzehn hundert vier aus dem rural district Miller's Run. IGNAZ STAUFFER.

(*Translation:* "Best wishes to the convention of 1904 from the rural district of Miller's Run.")

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The following report of the Committee on Finance was read by Dr. Hazzard, chairman:

Mr. President, your committee beg to say that they are unable to report. The papers and other documents submitted us appear in some cases contradictory. Some vouchers are missing. We think the errors are simply clerical.

Our balance in National German-American Bank, St. Paul, August 1st, by the bank statement, is $735.43. The accounts and statements in our hands may be perfectly intelligible to whomever prepared them, but your committee cannot make the statements contained therein agree with the bank statement.

In absence of the Treasurer, your committee suggest that some person be instructed to see the Treasurer and verify the report as to amount of money owned by the Association.

Your committee wish it to be distinctly and perfectly understood that not the slightest odium is cast upon any one whatever, but that our report is incomplete through lack of competent data.

In the matter of medal or badge and the purchasing of our own die or dies for making of the same, not to cost over $250.00, we approve the suggestion of the Vice-President, subject to decision of this meeting.

T. L. HAZZARD.
W. L. DOWNING.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the portion of the foregoing report relative to the report of the Treasurer was referred to the Board of Vice-Presidents.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: What action will you take relative to the recommendation on the subject of the proposed medal?

MR. DOEBLIN: I would like to ask, what is the medal for?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: As the Chair understands, the idea was that it might be desirable fom time to time to award an Association medal for exhibits of stamps, or for literary work, or for other meritorious services in the interest of philately, and it was thought that it would be well to have a die prepared from which such a medal could be struck when occasion arose.

MR. WYLIE: I move that this recommendation be placed upon file. There will be time enough to act upon it when we have occasion to use such a die.

MR. DOEBLIN: I second that motion.

MR. WYLIE: We do not need any medals today, and may not for the next six months.

Mr. Wylie's motion prevailed.

MR. DEATS: I would like to inquire why the Finance Committee did not report on the report of the Assistant Librarian?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: I guess it was not given to them.

THE SECRETARY: Yes, they had it.

MR. DEATS: Dr. Hazzard, will you kindly look over the report of the Assistant Librarian?

Dr. Hazzard, for the Finance Committee, subsequently reported that the committee found the Assistant Librarian's report correct, with proper vouchers, and said report was thereupon accepted.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT, BY THE BOARD OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

October 24, 1904.

Mr. D. T. Eaton, Secretary:

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in returning to you the report of the Finance Committee, which was referred to this Board by the Nineteenth Annual Convention, with the Secretary's and the Treasurer's annual reports, and the receipted bills for the respective warrants. At a meeting of this Board, held on October 18th, they were thoroughly gone over in detail, and approved by the Vice-Presidents. The Association's method of allowing dues to be paid either to the Secretary or to the Treasurer, and of making disbursements by a combined warrant and check, is likely to cause some natural confusion to those not familiar with the details; but had the Finance Committee been sufficiently informed we are certain that they would have, as we have, found that both of the officers named submitted wholly reasonable, proper, and customary accountings for the year 1903-1904.

Very respectfully yours,

GORDON IRELAND,
Secy. Board of Vice-Pres. Am. Philatelic Assn.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS OF C. A. HOWES AND FRANK N. MASSOTH.

Mr. Wolsieffer, chairman of the above named committee, read the following report:

PITTSBURG, PA., August 11, 1904.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the cases of C. A. Howes and others would respectfully recommend that in the case of Mr. C. A. Howes, of Boston, the action then taken by the Secretary of the Association be annulled, and Mr. C. A. Howes' application be duly posted.

In the case of Mr. F. N. Massoth, of Chicago, Ill., the committee would recommend that, in view of the fact that charges were withdrawn by the complainant, his application presented at that time be considered approved, and the Secretary instructed to issue him a stock certificate.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER.
ISAIAH RUDY.
T. R. JOHNSTON.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you hear the report of the committee; what action will you take?

MR. DEATS: I move that the report of the committee be accepted, and the recommendations adopted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Crowell.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: The Chair understands that this is a matter where, through some technicality, an injustice was done both these gentlemen.

Mr. Deats' motion prevailed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Mr. President, a matter has been handed me as chairman of the Committee on Official Journal. I have not been able to see the other members of the committee, and I do not feel like taking the responsibility. Shall I read it?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: You had better go ahead and read it, and we will waive formalities.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: The only member of the committee who has received anything is myself; I do not even know who the other two gentlemen are. But Mr. Wylie has handed me a communication which would naturally fall to that committee:

PITTSBURG, PA., August 9, 1904.

To the Committee on Official Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—The publishers of *Mekeel's Weekly* herewith offer that paper as the Official Journal of the American Philatelic Association at the rate of 35 cents per year per member, foreign postage extra, the subscription price to be paid semi-annually, in September and March.

In return for the amount thus paid the publishers of *Mekeel's Weekly* will give the necessary space for standing department heading, official notices, and literary

matter submitted by association officials and branches. The services rendered during the past year demonstrating our willingness to be liberal in our treatment of the Association and its interests.

The best guarantee we can give of efficient service is our work of the past year in pressing the merits of the Association work upon the minds of our readers.

Respectfully,

MEEKEL-REDFIELD-SEVERN CO.
W. O. WYLIE, *Business Manager.*

MR. WOLSIEFFER: Now, Mr. Chairman, not having had any opportunity to consult with the other gentlemen of the committee, and as my theory always is that the best is the cheapest, I would move that *Mekeel's Weekly* be again chosen to represent us for the coming year as Official Journal.

MR. DOEBLIN: What did we pay last year?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: They made us a special rate last year of 25 cents.

The motion was seconded.

MR. MARTIN: On behalf of two proxies that I hold I would like to ask if the committee have received any offers from any other publication?

MR. WOLSIEFFER: I have nothing. Have you anything, Mr. Secretary?

THE SECRETARY: No.

MR. MARTIN: I hold two proxies requesting that the *Perforator* be nominated as Official Journal.

MR. WOLSIEFFER: I also have the same proxies, Mr. Martin, but I think as the *Perforator* is not a candidate we cannot use them.

MR. MARTIN: I simply mention this matter so that the members who so instructed me might know that I had not forgotten the instructions which they gave me.

Mr. Wolsieffer's motion prevailed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BRANCH SOCIETIES.

The Vice-President called for the report of the Committee on Branch Societies.

MR. MARTIN: We are not ready to report, Mr. President. We shall have the report ready later. It is a summary of what has been done by the branch societies.

On motion, the committee were given leave to report in print, and subsequently submitted the following report:

Mr. President and Members:

Gentlemen, reports of Resident Vice-Presidents show a healthy growth, and that the membership of most societies have largely increased, which shows the prospect for this year are excellent.

Every report contains nothing but words of good cheer and enthusiasm, except the one from Pittsburg, which informed us of the sad death of our indefatigable, earnest, and efficient member, Mr. George W. Rode.

We hope the various branch societies will continue to work with the same enthnsiasm, and we hope that new branches may be formed in cities when there is a sufficiently large membership.

EBEN S. MARTIN, *Chairman.*
L. C. HASSLER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

The following report was read by Mr. Deats, chairman of the Committee on Library, and on motion was accepted and placed on file:

PITTSBURG, PA., August 10, 1904.

We find the financial statement of the Assistant Librarian correct, with balance on hand of $34.25, for which bank draft accompanies the report. We regret that so little use is made of the library, outside of Pittsburg, but the increasing number of good philatelic libraries in other centers seems to supply the demand.

Last year an appropriation of $50.00 for binding was made, but not used. We recommend that this be made available for the coming year, since a considerable number of volumes are ready for the binder.

H. E. DEATS.
ARTHUR G. BURGOYNE.
W. H. SCHAFFNER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

Mr. Stone, chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, read the following report:

PITTSBURG, PA., August 11, 1904.

1. We recommend that no action be taken on the amendments offered by Mr. C. F. Richards, as we do not deem it advisable to make any change in the rate of insurance.

2. We recommend that no action be taken on the suggestion that the Expert Committee be discontinued, as we feel that its possibilities of usefulness to the Association are large and have not begun to be appreciated by the membership at large.

3. We recommend the payment of a salary of $25.00 per year to the Sales Superintendent from the general fund, in addition to his commissions.

4. We recommend that the committees appointed by the Board of Directors, now called "Standing Committees" be designated "Permanent Committees," and that the convention committees provided for by Article III, Section 9, be called "Standing Committees."

5. We recommend the following new order of business, to conform to established usage:

For the First Session:

1. Call to Order.
2. Reading of Call.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reading of Minutes of Last Convention.
5. President's Address.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Reports of Officers.
8. Reports of Permanent Committees.
9. Communications.
10. Assigned Matters.
11. New Business.

For Subsequent Sessions:

1. Call to Order.
2. Supplementary Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Communications.
4. Assigned Matters.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. New Business.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.

MR. DEATS: To that we ought to add two items that we overlooked:

Article IX, Section 1, line 5, for the word "will," substitute "shall," and in the 11th line, for the word "to," substitute "shall," so that it shall read:

"The Official Journal shall be sent to all members regularly, and the Association shall pay the publishers such a sum as may be agreed upon at the Annual Convention, this amount to come from the general fund.

"The publishers shall pay postage on all copies mailed to members in the United States, Canada, and Mexico."

These were on the list made last year, but were overlooked.

The Vice-President suggested a rearrangement of the first part of Article III, Section 9, with the view of presenting the list of committees in more convenient form than heretofore.

MR. STONE: If there is no objection, the committee will incorporate these changes suggested by Mr. Burt and Mr. Deats in the report, as they were inadvertently overlooked.

It was moved by Mr. Colson, and seconded by Mr. Crowell, that the report of the Committee on By-Laws be accepted, and the amendments therein recommended adopted.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment to the report of the committee, by amending Section 4 of Article VIII, as printed in the By-Laws in force before the committee reported, substituting for the word "one-half" the word "one-third" of one per cent, and thus reducing the rate of the insurance premium.

MR. STONE: Mr. Chairman, at the request of Mr. Richards, of New York, I would move to amend the section providing for the rate of insurance, so that it will read "one-half of one per cent of all sales, instead of one-half of one per cent of the value of all stamps sent in for circulation." I do this at the request of Mr. Richards.

MR. COLSON: I do not think that any reduction in the insurance should be made. The insurance fund should be allowed to grow as much as possible, and one-half of one per cent is little enough to be charged. I think it should stand just as it is now.

MR. DEATS: I move that both of these amendments affecting the rate of insurance be laid on the table.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Colson, and prevailed; after which the original motion of Mr. Colson, that the report of the Committee on By-Laws be accepted and the amendments therein recommended adopted, was put to vote, and carried.

MR. ROTHFUCHS: Mr. President, I would like to call attention to Article X, Section 1, relative to what shall be printed in the annual publication. I think that we might make an improvement by dividing the Year Book in more than one part. I believe it would be for the benefit of every member to have a list of members published separately, of the size of say about 4x6 inches, somewhat similar to the list of members of the Boston Philatelic Society, of which I have a copy here, and which is as good a pocket reference list as any list I have ever seen, if not better. On the first page we have the name of the society and the date of organization; the second page, where the society meets, the entrance fee, and the annual dues; the third page, the officers for the current year; the fourth page, the order of business; on the fifth page, the names of all past Presidents, with their years of service, also, all past Secretaries and their years of service, and the necrology, those who have died while members of the society. On the next following page we have the publications of the society. Then we begin with a list of members in alphabetical order. After the list of members alphabetically arranged is a list of members alphabetically by addresses, as it appears now in our Year Book; there is the address, except that in the present Year Book we have the names and addresses of members alphabetically arranged in the general list only, and in order to find where the different members live we have to turn back and look at each name separately. If we had the addresses under the name of the town it would be a great improvement. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the list of members be published separately in the same form used by the Boston Philatelic Society, the size to be 4x6 inches, so it will be a convenient pocket reference list of the members of the American Philatelic Association.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wylie.

MR. DEATS: Mr. President, in the early years the By-Laws, the Year Book, the proceedings of the convention, and the list of members were all printed separately, and the change of method of publication was brought about by the unanimous desire of the convention to have them all in one book. I cannot see the advisability of going back to the old method. It is true that the Year Book is a little bulky to handle, and some few members like to carry it around with them. Personally, I dissect my Year Book and carry the membership list folded up in my pocket when I go away, unless I want to take the whole Year Book. The By-Laws are printed in small number each year in separate covers to use at conventions and save the waste of the large number of copies of the Year Book which would otherwise be called for. Having had something to do with this work for a number of years, I am not in favor of making such a change as Mr. Rothfuchs suggests, although I can appreciate the advantages of a separate membership list.

MR. STONE: Mr. President, I think the change so as to put the addresses of members in the geographical list could be made without any change in our By-Laws, and simply have the alphabetical list contain just the name with the city. Then if you turned, for instance, to Springfield, you would have the names of all the Springfield members with their street and number, instead of having to look up each one separately. I had occasion in sending out for proxies in a certain section of the country to make use of the list, and was obliged to look over the geographical list to see what members lived in a certain state, and then look up each one in the other list and find his full address. It would, I think, be a great convenience if the Secretary would make that change—make the geographical list the one with the street and number, the other list simply naming the city.

THE SECRETARY: That would perhaps be quite an improvement and would not affect the matter at all; it would be perfectly proper.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Perhaps the Secretary would make that change without the formality of a vote.

THE SECRETARY: Yes, I would be glad to do that.

MR. DEATS: Although Mr. Stone's remark was not made as a motion, I think the other matter ought to be disposed of first. I think that a change which is so radical a departure from our methods of the last nineteen years should be ordered by the vote of the convention. If I were Secretary I would not be willing to do it without a vote.

MR. STONE: I will make that motion later.

MR. HEMPHILL: It seems to me that from the standpoiut of most of the collecting fraternity belonging to the Association, the Year Book is a part of the things they collect and cherish, and in its present form it is well adapted to library purposes, or for binding, or preserving files; and I for one would be sorry to see it changed in any way. The book makes a handsome appearance as it is; the record is fairly complete, and in case anybody wishes to use it for reference it can easily be rearranged by him through the card index system.

MR. WYLIE: As I understand Mr. Rothfuchs' motion, it is to take that portion of the Year Book containing the list of members, and when the Year Book is printed, to have additional copies struck off which shall contain this list of members in such form as would be convenient for refereuce. That could be done at very little expense, and would give the Association the pocket edition of our membership list which Mr. Rothfuchs desires. The expense would be trifling when you consider that the type setting is already done, so that the only expense would be for stock and press work. It would not be a heavy expense. It would not dispense with the Year Book; it would merely be a small accompaniment to the Year Book.

MR. DOEBLIN: Mr. President, I think Mr. Wylie is wrong. Mr. Rothfuchs proposed that that membership list should be 4x6 inches. That means that the printing would be about three inches in width. It could not be any more; in fact, it would have to be less than three inches. As our list is printed it is at least five inches wide; it is five inches in some cases.

MR. STONE: We are going to leave out the street and numher, and that will bring it down.

MR. DOEBLIN: You have got to have it somewhere.

MR. STONE: Look in the hack and see how we have it. There is room enough there.

MR. DOEBLIN: Well, then you have got to have the street and number here.

MR. STONE: There is room enough for it. You have the city above there, you see.

MR. DOEBLIN: I don't know why we should go to extra expense. When I visit a city I take my Year Book and copy the names and addresses of all the men I want to visit in my little memorandum book.

MR. COLSON: That is right.

MR. ROTHFUCHS: Mr. President, in answer to Mr. Doeblin, I wish to say that it can be gotten iu that space which I mentioned—4x6—very neatly. The strongest evidence I can produce is the list itself. You see that is the measurement of the outside of the hook, and even if a person was to remove, as Mr. Deats has said, the addresses from the other part of the Year Book, it would make rather a bulky form, as you can readily see. One is a convenient pocket size, and the other is too bulky, especially if a person's pockets are not very large.

MR. COLSON: I don't think we want to go to any more expense at this convention.

MR. DOEBLIN: That is what I say.

MR. COLSON: We have already blown the Superintendent of Sales to a salary of $25.00, and many other things are apt to come up. I do not think this is a thing which is at all required, and it is the belief of the Collectors' Club and other societies that it is just as well not to have our list of members circulated too freely, especially among non-members. I agree heartily with what Mr. Hemphill, Mr. Doeblin, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Deats have said, and I think it is an expense to which we should not put ourselves, especially at the present time.

MR. ROTHFUCHS: I am sorry to say that I cannot agree with Mr. Colson. I think that our Association's finances are in such a condition that the little extra expense

which would be involved in publishing such a separate book would he merely a drop in the bucket. The pleasure which a great many would derive—especially the traveling members who visit different cities and like to call on their friends—would more than offset the little expense connected with it.

MR. MARTIN: I realize that this is a rather delicate matter, but I wish to say that if the coming Year Book is printed by the same firm that printed the last number that firm would be disposed to furnish this list to the Secretary in reasonable quantities, and he could send them to such members as might desire them, and there would be no expense to the Association. I presume that that would be a satisfactory solution of the problem.

MR. CROWELL: That disposes of it.

The motion was lost.

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

MR. WYLIE: Mr. President, I move that the three papers read Tuesday evening be given to the Official Journal for insertion in that paper, and I will state my reasons as soon as the question is properly before the house.

MR. DEATS: I second the motion.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the three papers read before the Association on Tuesday evening be given to the Official Journal for publication. I do not think it will be necessary, Mr. Wylie, to state the reasons; everybody will agree to it.

MR. DEATS: The idea should be stated as a matter of record. These papers will be published in the American Philatelist for preservation, and those philatelists who care for it will purchase it. In order to obtain a wider circulation and benefit our hobby it seems wise to some of us to publish these papers in the Official Journal, thereby giving them an immediate and larger circulation. It will not, in my opinion, detract form the dignity of these papers to have them published twice.

MR. WYLIE: I consider Mr. Burgoyne's article of especial merit. I wanted to have the privilege of spreading it before the readers of the Official Journal.

The motion was carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SALES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Legg read the report of the Committee on Sales Department, as follows:

PITTSBURG, PA., August 10, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Gentlemen, not having the accounts of the Superintendent of Sales to refer to we have been unable to audit them and vouch for their correctness. We would recommend that a local committee be appointed by the Board of Vice-Presidents to audit the books and accounts of the Sales Superintendent, and report to the Board of Vice-Presidents. We, therefore, recommend that the report of the Sales Superintendent, as read, be placed on file pending the report of this committee.

H. W. LEGG.
C. E. SEVERN.
A. C. STEWART.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Secretary announced that the Board of Directors had organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.

Vice-Presidents—FRANK H. BURT, Boston, Mass.; GORDON IRELAND, Cambridge, Mass.; WILLARD O. WYLIE, Beverly, Mass.

Secretary—D. T. EATON, Muscatine, Iowa.

Treasurer—C. L. ANNAN, St. Paul, Minn.

International Secretary—E. DOEBLIN, Pittsburg, Pa.

Also, that the Board of Directors had made the following choice for appointive officers and permanent committees:

RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Chicago, Ill.—P. M. Wolsieffer.
Boston, Mass.—M. H. Lombard.
New York City—W. F. Gregory.
San Francisco, Cal.—William E. Loy.
Pittsburg, Pa.—E. Doeblin.
Western Massachusetts—J. W. Prevost.
Minneapolis, Minn.—E. S. Martin.
Rockford, Ill.—S. V. Saxby.
Philadelphia, Pa.—To be supplied.
Librarian—E. H. Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa.
Assistant Librarian—A. G. Burgoyne, Verona, Pa.
Attorney—H. D. Watson, New York.
Sales Superintendent—W. O. Staab, Chicago.
Auction Purchasing Agents—New York, W. F. Gregory; Boston, A. W. Batchelder; Chicago, A. F. Boehm.
Examiner of Sales Books—To be appointed.
Counterfeit Detector—J. M. Bartels, Boston.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES.

Expert—John N. Luff, Chairman, J. M. Andreini, J. C. Morgenthau, all of New York.
Philatelic Literature—W. C. Stone, Chairman, Springfield, Mass.; E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn.; William E. Loy, Berkeley, Cal.
Philatelic Index—W. C. Stone, Chairman, J. W. Prevost, and Robert C. Munroe, all of Springfield, Mass.
Obituary—Gordon Ireland, Chairman, Cambridge, Mass.; R. D. Maynard, Pittsburg, Pa., and Edward de Z. Kelley, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Deats: The Membership Committee has not yet been appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Colson, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Pittsburg, Pa., August 11, 1904.

Resolved, That for the good work of our retiring President during the past year we are truly grateful.

Resolved, That our sincere and hearty thanks are extended to the Twin-City Philatelic Society for their hospitality and complete entertainment tendered our Association.

Resolved, For the good work of the Committee of Arrangements, evidenced by their most interesting entertainments which have kept us busy, and the delightful and satisfying banquet of last night, our hearty thanks are tendered.

Resolved, That it is with a deep sense of appreciation that we turn to the work of our Vice-President, Mr. Burt, which is evidenced in the Year Book, and for which we tender our hearty thanks.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered the members who, at great self sacrifice, came all the way from New York.

Resolved, That no convention would be as successful without our Papa Doeblin, whose smiling face and nimble wit keeps us in a continual gale.

WARREN H. COLSON.
JOSEPH WARDEN.
HENRY C. CROWELL.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Vice-President: The Chair is aware of no further business.

Mr. Stone: I take great pleasure in performing my usual painful duty of moving that the nineteenth annual convention—Do you want to say something more, Wolsieffer?

Mr. Wolsieffer: Have the usual duties been done to Pittsburg?

Mr. Stone: Yes, we have just done that.

Mr. Hemphill: Mr. President, Mr. Daum left with me the program for this afternoon, and asked me to announce it: "The trolley will leave Grant street, near Fifth avenue, at 2:30 sharp, proceeding through Braddock, Rankin, McKeesport, and Homestead to Kennywood Park, passing on the way the Westinghouse and many other im-

portant manufacturing establishments. The trolley excursion proper ends at the Park, where lunches may be had and the various amusements at your pleasure. Any car may be taken to return to the city. You should allow about forty-five minutes, if you wish to catch a train." I think Mr. Daum's statement about forty-five minntes is a little shy; you had better allow an hour.

MR. DEATS: How far away from Pittsburg will we be at any time?

MR. HEMPHILL: Not more than an hour's ride.

MR. DEATS: So that we could drop off the car at any time and get back in an hour?

MR. HEMPHILL: Yes.

MR. STONE: Have you all got through talking now? If so, I move that the nineteenth annual convention adjourn *sine die*.

MR. COLSON: I second the motion.

The motion was put to vote, and carried, and the Vice-President thereupon declared the nineteenth annual convention adjourned.

Attest: D. T. EATON,
Secretary.

REPORT OF OBITUARY COMMITTEE.

This report was presented after convention, and includes those who have died since our last meeting, August 9-11, 1904.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

The chairman of the Obituary Committee for 1903-04, finding himself gravely overworked, has asked the committee appointed on August 10, 1904, to undertake the preparation of the report for the past year. This we willingly do to the extent of the information we have been able to acquire during the time that has elapsed since our appointment as members of the Obituary Committee for 1904-05. We would in our turn ask every member during the next twelve months to send at once to one of us, notice of the death of any member fellow townsman, or other of which he knows, immediately upon the occurrence, if it has not been published in the Official Journal.

The Association during the past year has lost by death nine of its members, a number greater than ever before since the existence of Obituary Committees, who have reported annually from three to eight deaths, and a total of fifty-three, in the past ten years. A notable fact is, further, that five of those who have left us since August, 1903, bore on the Association's roll numbers less than 400, which signifies that they joined at least as early as 1893; ten years of interested service is a virtue in its membership whose loss the Association may well pause soberly to regret.

Major Stephen Baker, No. 1159, died on February 18, 1904, in New York City. Born in Michigan, he enlisted from that state as a private in the Sixth United States Infantry, August 20, 1860. His first service was in California against the Indians, but he joined with his regiment the Army of the Potomac in time to take part in the second Bull Run, and all the subsequent battles of that army in the great struggle, rising through all the non-commissioned grades to a second lieutenancy in his own regiment, on May 3, 1865. His promotions continued steadily in the Sixth until he became a Captain; and on July 7, 1897, he was commissioned a Major in the Fourth United States Infantry. Entering the Spanish war with that organization, he commanded it at the battle of Santiago, and returned, on the conclusion of peace, with the Fourth to Fort Sheridan, Chicago. He was retired on January 11, 1899, and since that time has spent his life at home or in New York City, where he died, leaving two half brothers.

Fred Hinrich, No. 1235, died on July 17, 1904, in Milwaukee, Wis., from the effects of an operation for amputation of a leg, made necessary by an old-time injury to his foot, from which blood poisoning set in. He was born in Germany in 1851, and after a university education there, with considerable time spent in the study of pharmacy, and one year in the army, he came, in 1878, to this country. He wandered for four years among the larger cities of the west, as his business interests led, and in 1882 established, with a brother, a retail drug business in Manitowoc, Wis., where he made his home with his brother's family, and joined the Masons and the Royal League, and where he died, leaving three brothers in America and six brothers and sisters in Germany. As a business man of ability, kind-hearted, and innately genial and friendly, yet of a retiring disposition and caring little for display, Mr. Hinrich was looked up to and esteemed by all who knew him.

John DeWitt Peltz, No. 82, died on May 7, 1904, in Albany, N. Y., after an illness of less than four weeks of typhoid fever. He was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., June 26, 1853, and passed his boyhood in Newpaltz. Graduated from Rutgers College in 1873,

and from the Albany Law School in 1876, he went at once into the law office of DeWitt & Spoor, then a famous firm, and rose steadily with successful practice to an eminent position at the Albany county bar, until at the time of his death, besides his extensive private clientage, he held in the city many positions of finance, trust, and honor. In 1886 Mr. Peltz went to Colorado Springs for the benefit of his wife's health, and during the four years of his stay, became city attorney and leading corporation counsel. There survive him his second wife, and two sons and a daughter. He was honored by all as a progressive and patriotic citizen, a good lawyer, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a true and sincere friend; and court and bar of his city united in paying tribute to his worth when he passed away. Mr. Peltz's collection was begun in 1887, when he returned from a trip to the West Indies, with complete current sets of the colonies he had visited. He collected nothing issued later than 1890, but really approximated general completeness down to that date, and always took in his collection the keenest enjoyment and satisfaction.

George E. Peters, No. 255, died on February 29, 1904, in Riverside, Cal., from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Boston, Mass., May 15, 1852, and attended school in Cambridge. He entered the employ of C. J. Peters & Son, electrotypers, in 1873, and was admitted to partnership in 1884. He was married in 1877 in Cambridge, but soon after removed to West Newton, where his family now lives, and whence he had gone west on a pleasure trip with his wife and daughter, on February 11th, to Riverside, where he was taken ill. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and besides the widow leaves a brother, one son, and two daughters.

Miss Elizabeth Keith Price, No. 273, died on October 10, 1904, in Springfield, Mass., form the effects of an operation for stone in the kidney. She was born in Gloucester, Mass., August 29, 1862, and went through the Gloucester High School and Boston University, where she graduated in 1883. After teaching for a year in Malden, Mass., and three and one-half years in Rio Janerio, Brazil, in a young ladies' private boarding school, she went, in 1888, to the Springfield High School, as a teacher of mathematics. Displaying unusual intellectual ability and personal force, she was in two years made head of the department of mathematics, and in 1894 assistant principal of the school, which office she held at the time of her death. She was a member of the First Baptist Church, and an interested leader of the college women's activities of her adopted city. She leaves, besides her parents, still resident in Gloucester, two sisters and a brother. A crowded memorial service, and tributes from every age and station showed with unusual unanimity the reality of the sense of deep loss which Springfield had suffered in her death. A woman of great earnestness and enthusiasm in her work, she gave her best strength to whatever duties fell to her share; she had a rare faculty of alert teaching, and by it was undoubtedly to be ranked among the foremost teachers of mathematics in the country. Miss Price's interest in stamp collecting began during her life in Brazil, and she persisted thereafter so far as her duties would allow.

William H. Reed, No. 1492, died on July 21, 1904, in Shrewsbury, N. J., from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Clyde, N. Y., in 1864, and graduated in succession from the College of the City of New York and Columbia Law School, after which he went into law partnership with his father. He married a Miss West, who, with two children, survive him. He was interested in many New York charities, and devoted to his family, his married life was an ideally happy one; his genial and sympathetic disposition won him permanent friends, from the naturally appreciative college days throughout all the remainder of his life.

George W. Rode, No. 126, died on July 30, 1904, in Wilkinsburg, Pa., after an illness of less than two weeks of typhoid fever. He was born in July, 1858, of German parentage, and when fifteen years of age entered the Pittsburg office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, in which he always remained, rising until at the time of his death he was head cashier of that office. He leaves a widow, with a son and a daughter, and five brothers and three sisters, all younger than himself. He early took a great and active interest in stamps and coins, and always was an ardent worker in the cause of these avocations, as the organization and the status of the Twin-City Philatelic Society and the Pittsburg Philatelic Club, in a large measure due to his individual efforts, bear notable witness. Mr. Rode's services to this Association, from its very earliest activity, have been well counselled, true, and tireless; and it was but characteristic that at the time of his death, undoubtedly brought on in some measure by overwork, he would have been laboring actively with the preparations for the entertainment of the nineteenth convention in Pittsburg. He was one of the members, and chairman, of the Board of (three) Trustees under the old organization from February, 1894, until August, 1896, when the revision of our governing bodies substituted the Vice-President for the Trustees. In the matter of personal appreciation of our valued associate and leader there can be no truer tribute than that of a friend who knew Mr. Rode well: "He was a man of sterling integrity and lovable disposition, happy in his family and his friendship, and offering in all the relations of life a model worthy of emulation." (M. W. S. N., 18:263.)

Joseph Tchakidji, No. 1743, died on June 6, 1904, in Constantinople, Turkey. We have been unable as yet to acquire any further information concerning him, but are in hope of having some notice from his partner in the stamp business, Mr. Yaremdji, to publish in our 1905 report.

Dr. Henry Tuck, No. 333, died on September 2, 1904, in Seabright, N. J., from Bright's disease. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., in 1848, and graduated from the Boston Latin School, Harvard College, in 1863, and the Harvard Medical School in 1867, after service for some months through the closing campaign of the civil war, which culminated in Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He studied in Vienna for a year, practiced medicine in Boston for ten years, and in 1878 removed to New York to become medical director of the New York Life Insurance Company, in whose service he rose until he became senior Vice-President, in 1885, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was twice married, and a widow, with several children, survive him. A minute adopted by the company to which he gave nearly his whole professional life and his most careful judgment and wisdom, says: "For twenty-seven years Dr. Tuck has been a directing force at the home office, and both in the Board of Trustees and as an executive officer he has given to the company the best service of a trained mind, a large experience, and a whole-hearted devotion to its highest interest. Personally, Dr. Tuck endeared himself to his associates by his frankness of manner, sincerity of speech, and his friendliness to every one who served the company."

Respectfully submitted by the Obituary Committee.

GORDON IRELAND, *Chairman.*
EDWARD DE Z. KELLEY.
ROBERT D. MAYNARD.

FISCAL PHILATELY; ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

By Arthur G. Burgoyne.

(Paper read at the Convention of the A. P. A. at Pittsburg.)

Some years ago the collection of fiscal stamps was a pursuit so rare as to command little or no recognition from philatelists generally, but of late "fiscal philately"—to use a term which best describes this branch of stamp collecting—is rapidly and surely broadening its sphere and increasing the number of its votaries. It is natural that this should be so, for the pursuit is full of fascination. Fiscal stamps have much to commend them to the student of philatelic science. As a rule, they are are larger than postage stamps and much more beautiful, and the great variety of uses to which they are applied and the wide range of monetary denominations which they embrace add materially to the interest attaching to them. No one can appreciate this more than the advanced collector of postage stamps, for whom few surprises remain, and who finds the acquisition of new specimens constantly more difficult. Stamp collecting, indeed, never has a greater charm than in the beginning, when the tyro is able to surfeit himself with discoveries and "finds," and every new batch of stamps that falls into his hands is sure to contain something that is desirable. Once he becomes a veteran the sensations of the earlier days become fewer and fewer, and in time there is little that comes to his practiced eye in the nature of a revelation or a surprise. At this stage, it is a delightful and profitable diversion to turn to fiscals, and in the building up from the very foundation of a collection of these stamps to experience all over again the pleasures that marked the beginning of one's experience as a collector of postage stamps. To the man who has mastered postal philately the transition is easy and natural, and the new pursuit presents no very serious difficulty.

The quarters where fiscal stamps are to be acquired, the distinguishing of varieties, and the determination of market values are matters that are soon mastered, and the sequel is bound to be satisfying in the highest degree. The difficulties in the way are, however, sufficient to justify a warning to tyros in stamp collecting against beginning with fiscal stamps. Fiscal philately is as yet not in shape to be approached by the young or the uninstructed as postal philately is, by reason of the greater simplicity of the latter and the perfection to which the exposition of its features has been brought.

The varieties of fiscal stamps are necessarily very numerous, because of the many different purposes for which they are used. In our own country, the first issue of civil war revenues for documents alone embraces one hundred and one varieties, according to purpose and denomination. Subdivisions determined by differences of perforation and of paper increase this number threefold. In the subsequent issues, the sole difference is in denomination, although this, of course, carries with it some differences of color and design. The list of United States match, medicine, perfumery, and playing card stamps is also very extensive.

Great Britain excels all other countries in the volume and variety of its fiscal issues. The Inland Revenue stamps of this country are the best known, many of them

having been used for postal purposes. Next to these, the most familiar are the long, violet Foreign Bill stamps issued from 1851-1871. Many values of these are as common as the 2-cent bank check of the United States. The scarcest of them can be bought for a price not exceeding $10. The marine insurance stamps, of which the earlier issues are printed in rose and the later issues in pale blue, embrace several hundred varieties, the denominations ranging from one penny to £25. Some eccentric British fiscals are the dice duty stamps of 1711, the hat tax stamp of 1784 to 1810, which were pasted inside the chapeaux of the period, and the horse tax stamps of 1784 to 1874. It need hardly be explained that it is not customary to collect the latter "on the original." The British government makes separate issues of fiscal stamps for Ireland and Scotland. The Isle of Man has a set of its own, and the city of London and a few of the English counties have also distinctive issues. The embossed deed stamps of the British Islands date back to 1694, and are as plentiful as blackberries.

Spain ranks next to Great Britain among the European countries in the plentitude of her fiscals. The small receipt stamp (Recibos), the Timbre Movil, or internal revenue stamp, and the Impuesta de Guerra, or war tax stamp, are universally known, and find their way into every stamp dealer's accumulation of flotsam and jetsam. The Giro, or foreign bill, is a long stamp, slightly resembling the kindred British issue, but having numerous color varieties. The finest of the Spanish fiscals are the Sellos, used on insurance policies and for other purposes. These are, for the most part, very large, almost square in shape, and adorned with elaborate allegorical designs. Many of the Spanish provinces and municipalities have fiscals of their own. There are also provincial control stamps, which are affixed to all documents, side by side with the stamp applying to the distinctive purpose of the document. The designs of the fiscal stamps of the Spanish colonies are, for the most part, identical with those of the mother country. In those of the Philippines, the transition to the American occupation developed some interesting varieties. In 1898, after our government took possession, the Spanish Giros and Sellos of 1897 were still used, but with a distinguishing mark, consisting of the initials of the American revenue collector inscribed in red ink. Later on, distinctive issues of fiscals were made for the new American colonies, including "excise revenue" and "internal revenue" stamps for Porto Rico and Giro, Sello and internal revenue stamps for the Philippines.

Portugal and the Portuguese colonies have practically uniform and decidedly uninteresting fiscal issues.

The fiscal stamps of France are more notable for their quantity than for their beauty, although the long bill stamps of 1860 to 1871, with the head of Napoleon, are sufficiently artistic. All French issues are obtainable at a comparatively small cost.

Switzerland has no general issue of fiscals. Each canton has its own set, and the cantonal governments seem to vie with one another in producing stamps of brilliant coloring and chaste design. Some of the municipalities also issue fiscals for local purposes. The municipality of St. Gallen, for example, issues two sets, known, respectively, as duty and tax stamps, "Gebuehren Marken" and "Tax Marken," all values of which are typographed on the same sheet. The writer of this paper possesses a strip of fifteen tax stamps of this municipality, including seven values, there being one each of the 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 65 centimes, and nine of the 50 centimes. Another strip of fifteen contains ten of the 80 centimes, three of the 1 franc, and two of the 1½ franc values.

The fiscals of Austria and Hungary are exquisite in design, and so abundant as to be very cheap and easily securable.

German fiscals are generally of commonplace design, and all issues are to be had in plentiful supply, so that a complete collection may be formed without difficulty Each German state has its own issues, and many of the states which discontinued the emission of postage stamps when the present empire was established still continue to use their own fiscals.

Italy supplements her general issue with issues of the municipalities in endless supply.

The Russian revenues are exquisite examples of the engraver's art, and, if we exclude those which are issued in the provinces, are few in number. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland are similarly sparing, and Belgium has the same characteristic. The Turkish revenues are quite as puzzling and as deficient in beauty of design as the Turkish postal issues. Some of them are disreputable labels from which the fastidious collector cannot help shrinking in horror.

Holland is distinguished for the antiquity of its fiscals, the first Handel Zegel stamps having been issued in 1829. The Dutch government is economical, and rarely indulges in a new issue.

The British Colonial revenues embrace almost as many varieties as the postal issues of the colonies, and, as a rule, are much handsomer. Many of them are familiar to collectors of postage stamps by reason of their being applied also to postal use. The

higher values, however, are but little known except to fiscal collectors. The impressed duty set of Queensland may be cited as an example. These embrace sixty-four denominations, ranging from one penny to £500. The revenues of Canada are exceptionally handsome, and include varieties enough to make a fine independent collection. British India teems with fiscals in abundant variety. Some of the lower values are so plentiful as hardly to deserve to be considered even in the "pound" class for market purposes.

In the independent oriental countries fiscals are scarce. Japan, however, has many interesting issues, and Siam draws largely on the expert engraver and colorist.

Among the Latin-American countries, the Argentine Republic and Mexico take the lead. In addition to the general issues, every province of Argentine and every large town has its own fiscals in alarming abundance. A complete collection of the Argentine fiscals would fill a good-sized album. Mexico presents an equally formidable array, and her fiscal, like here postage stamps, are almost all very poor examples of engraving and printing. The most striking of the Mexicans are the Aduanas, or custom house stamps, including values up to 1,000 pesos.

Uruguay may yet overtake her neighbors, inasmuch as she has adopted the expedient of resurcharging her fiscal stamps every three months. The year is divided into semesters, and the stamps available for use in each semester are surcharged accordingly. This interesting practice has been in vogue since July 1, 1891.

And now a word as to the facilities for the collection of fiscal stamps. The writer, when he began the pursuit, had as a nucleus a quantity of odds and ends in the fiscal line which had drifted into his hands in connection with lots of postage. Application to English dealers brought bundles of mixed fiscals at a low price, which set the mill going in earnest, and it was not long until relations were established with dealers in a half a dozen countries, from whom almost anything in the way of fiscals could be secured. Thus, without any very heavy expenditure, a collection of seven thousand varieties was accumulated within a few years, while the pleasure of getting it together was very keen.

The determining of values is, of course, a difficulty, but it is being effectually overcome, for the collection of fiscals is increasing very rapidly, an army of dealers is springing up, and new and perfected catalogues are being brought out, so as to make the path of the fiscal collector almost as smooth as that of his brother who frequents the older field. The oldest standard fiscal catalogue is that of Moens, of Brussels, completed in 1894. Roussin, of Paris, began the publication of a catalogue as a supplement to his journal "*L' Ami des Timbres*," but had only reached the letter "T" when he died, and the publication was discontinued. Walter Morley, of London, has issued complete catalogues of the fiscal stamps of Great Britain and the British colonies, and has almost completed a catalogue of the stamps of the South American countries. Luudy's catalogue of German and Swiss fiscals was issued in 1896. Spanish publishers have given to the world full and carefullly priced lists of Spanish and Spanish colonial fiscals. Walter Morley has published an excellent catalogue of Spanish and Spanish colonial fiscals, and French publishers have performed the same service for the fiscals of France and the French colonies. Gilbert & Koehler, of Paris, have catalogued with great accuracy and a thorough understanding of market values both the French and German fiscals. They have also prepared a general catalogue of fiscals, which is being published by the firm of Yvert & Tellier, and the first edition of which is probably now ready. The same firm, Yvert & Tellier, has just completed the publication of a general fiscal catalogue, with a full list of prices. It will be seen, then, that the work of the cataloguers is being well systematized, and that accordingly the objection so often raised to the effect that fiscal collecting is difficult because values are uncertain will soon cease to be tenable.

With the growth of interest in fiscal collecting, associations of fiscal collectors have naturally begun to spring up. The writer is a member of the American Fiscal Philatelic Association, which has a membership of sixty; of the International Fiscal Philatelic Society, of London, and of the Spanish Society of Fiscal Stamp Collectors, with headquarters at Barcelona. It will be seen, then, that opportunity for correspondence and exchange is not lacking.

The collector also has the benefit of several periodicals devoted wholly, or in part, to fiscal philately. Among them are Morley's "Philatelic Journal," "El Filatelico Espanol," the "Revue Philatelique Francaise," and "Die Stempelmarke."

Certain it is that fiscal philately is growing in popularity, and that it already merits a place side by side with the older pursuit, to the support of which the American Philatelic Association so ably devotes its energies.

ENTIRE ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES VERSUS ADHESIVE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Henry J. Stirn.

(Paper prepared for A. P. A. Convention at Pittsburg.)

Owing to a controversy which took place at one of the regular meetings of the Milwaukee Philatelic Society between the writer and a fellow-member on the subject of entire envelopes, the former in favor and the latter against the collecting of these, it occurred to the writer that an essay on this particular subject would not be out of place, and would perhaps be worthy of consideration. I fully realize the task that confronts me in undertaking to discuss this difficult subject, which, according to my best knowledge and belief, has not as yet been extensively treated by any philatelist. Under the circumstances, I hope that my remarks in presenting the matter under discussion will be received with due consideration and may be the means of creating a lively interest in behalf of this neglected branch of philately.

I will make every effort to express myself as briefly and yet comprehensively as my knowledge in the premises will permit, and I hope that my utterances on this specific subject, from my point of view, will aid in a good many instances to disentangle the various ideas formed about the collectability of stamped envelopes in their original state.

That the collecting of envelopes in their entirety as manufactured by the government of the United States is not (as a good many express themselves) an accumulation of stationery, I will endeavor to demonstrate by means of comparison with the adhesive stamps, as far as comparison will permit, and for that reason I have selected the title which heads these lines.

It is an established fact that our government redeems all unused stamps of envelopes at the face value impressed upon each denomination in lieu of other stamps, provided the same are not mutilated. It is also a well known fact that the government of the United States does not recognize any stamps furnished by them to the public, if the condition of the stamps is not in accord with their prime production. It is, therefore, apparent that in particular the stamps impressed upon envelopes become at once valueless when removed from the whole. I, therefore, contend that by severing the stamps from an envelope you deprive yourself, firstly, of its absolutely actual face or cash value for the reason as above stated, and, secondly, for the reason that you destroy the identity of the government's production and also the keynote in determining with any degree of certainty the series or issue to which it belongs. This will give the first opportunity of comparison.

ADHESIVES.

We have in the series of United States adhesives the issues of 1890, 1894, 1895 to 1903, a set of stamps in which the designs proper are alike throughout the entire period of over twelve years. These series I should divide into four (4) chapters: 1. Series of 1890. 2. Series of 1894—same in every respect with additions of triangles placed on each side on the upper label of the stamps. 3. Series of 1895, identical with 1894, excepting that the stamps are printed on watermark paper. 4. Series of 1899, a reproduction of all previous issues with the exception of change in color for certain denominations. Each chapter denotes another emission and each emission, as outlined above, is collected, according to my best knowledge and belief, by every ardent collector; not alone that he collects every variety of all issues during that period in perforated and imperforated state, part perforated, the triangles of every variety, shades, minor varieties, etc., beyond discrimination. He furthermore directs his attention to perfect specimens, discarding in most cases the stamps not properly centered, perforations clipped, or otherwise not up to his standard. In other words, he considers the stamps not in their original state unworthy of consideration. Is this not true?

Now, let us see what envelopes covering a similar period furnish us:

ENVELOPES.

From the year 1887 to 1897, covering, so to speak, a period of ten years, the stamps impressed upon the envelopes of the United States retained their designs without change, and, therefore, a comparison with the adhesive stamps for the emissions as noted will give us a fair guide as to whether or not entire envelopes should receive the same recognition.

In 1887 the government of the United States entered into a contract with the Plimpton & Morgan Company to supply a new series of stamped envelopes, with change in colors for the series as follows: One-cent denomination in blue, 2 cents in green, 4 cents in carmine, 5 cents in chocolate brown, 10 cents in ochre yellow, 30 cents in brown, and 90 cents in purple; but the change of color of the 10 cents was withdrawn, but not until some ten or twelve thousand of the envelopes had been printed upon the

special order of a Boston dealer in the new color. The order was received at the factory just about as the first consignment of envelopes was to be shipped, it having been already packed, and the only known copies are size 7, on white and amber, of which a few copies leaked out.

[Remarks: This information was kindly furnished to me by Mr. George L. Toppan, whose quotation is hereby given.]

These are very scarce indeed and considered a rara avis. Some time after the new dies were in use, a few varieties were found impressed with what has been styled the rejected die, in denomination 1-cent and 2 cents. The 1-cent of this particular die is practically an essay, never having been issued for public use, but it is claimed that several copies have been seen, and are now possibly in the hands of collectors. As we know not enough of the 1-cent, we know that the 2-cent of above have come on white, amber, manilla, amber manilla, buff, and blue-colored papers, of which the latter four are by far the scarcest. The value of the entire envelopes is dependent largely upon the watermarks, shapes, or knives, and in a good many instances where the paper is wove instead of laid. Watermarks, and in particular knives, can as a rule be only determined when the envelopes are in their entirety; and as it frequently occurred that a watermark of another issue was used by mistake, such errors will command a much higher price than the regular or ordinary issues. Now, when such are cut to shape, this signum is entirely lost, and, therefore, they become on a level with the ordinary or common varieties. The series of 1887-89 produced several specimens with error in watermark; 2 cents on white, size 10, on blue and buff, size 3, all with watermark '82.

The series of 1890 to 1893 is a continuation of the preceding in all respects, except ing that this issue comes with a new watermark called "G," and thereby distinguishes this emission from the other. Here also we find errors in watermarks found on the following envelopes: One cent on manilla with penalty watermark; 2 cents on white, amber, blue, and buff, with '82 watermark; the same on manilla with penalty watermark, and again on white with watermark of series of 1887. Four cents on white and amber with watermark, series 1887; on white and amber with watermark, series 1890, and lastly, on amber manilla with penalty watermark. This denomination, in sizes 4½ (commercial) and 7 (official), are rare shapes and hard to find.

Five cents on white and amber in die of 1887. Now each and every one of the above mentioned are rarities in their entirety, whereas when cut to shape are worth only a few cents.

The next series is the emission of 1894, known as the Holyoke series, manufactured by James Purcell. The distinguishing feature of this issue consists in the flap, wherein the left flap overlaps the right, and in official sizes the sides are gummed over the bottom. This is a marked peculiarity. Aside from this feature, the colors of the 1-cent in both the very dark and milky blue shades as well as to the 4 cents in bright scarlet, are peculiar to this issue, and found in no other series. The dies are the same as used in the former issue, with the exception of the 5-cent, which differs in so far as the collar of the coat is turned up to the chin. The series contains some rare shapes, such as 1-cent, size 11, on amber; 2-cent, size 11, on amber; 1-cent, size 6, on manilla, no watermark; 1-cent, size 6, on manilla, watermark "M;" 2-cent, size 13, on white, no watermark; 2-cent on amber manilla in extra letter; on amber, blue, and buff, in size (7) official; an amber and buff in small legal and extra official sizes. Here again the same remarks apply, when cut to shape their identity is lost, whereas when intact they are worth ten times and more the price of the former.

The issue of 1895-97 was made by the same contractor for a limited time only. Finding himself unable to fulfill its conditions for the life of the contract of four years, he was obliged to sublet it in 1895 to the Plimpton-Morgan Envelope Company, and consequently we find a better grade of paper used. This issue is termed the Hartford series. In this issue we find errors in watermarks in the following denominations:

One-cent with penalty watermark on white and manilla, in size 3, respectively.
Two-cent with penalty watermark on manilla, in size 3, respectively.
Two-cent with 1890 watermark on white and amber, in extra official size.

It is needless to record that it would be folly to diminish their value by severing them from the whole.

The next and last issue (series 1899) has undergone some slight changes in the dies, which are somewhat smaller than the previous ones, and also on colors, which are familiar to all collectors. The errors which have thus far come to light are as follows:

One-cent, size 11, on amber.
Two-cent, size 11, on amber.
One-cent, size 6, on manilla, no watermark.
One-cent, size 6, on manilla, watermark "M."
Two-cent, size 13, on white, no watermark.

Other errors, if considered as such, are the dies known as Die A on the various papers. Of course, there is no telling what will develop in the line of errors existing and awaiting to be found and made public. In this connection, I wish to embody right here that through the courtesy of Mr. George L. Toppan I was favored with a specimen of the 2-cent denomination of issue in question (note size, white) on which the nose of the Father of our Country received a severe blow, and through its force was so flattened that its shape was transformed into a gennine pug nose, thus giving the stamp an exceedingly comical appearance, at any rate an interesting variety.

This issue, however, is marked for the variety of shades on the 2-cent value. The principal *colors*, which, according to my view, are errors pure and simple, are the orange and lake brown, the latter having come into prominence by a spirited controversy between two leading dealers.

ADHESIVES.

I will now take the issues constituting the series of stamps known as the National, Continental, and American printings, which took effect from 1870 to 1880, and, therefore, continued to be in force for over ten consecutive years, sub-divided as follows:

1870-73—National Print.
1873-75—Continental Print.
1879-83—American Print.

These issues were uniform in designs throughout the entire life of their existence without exception, and yet each series denotes a separate emission. The distinguishing features it is unnecessary to enumerate here, as all reliable catalogues of stamps give a detailed description of the various printings.

Now, it is assumed that every collector, general as well as advanced, will endeavor to collect, when within his power, all the various issues respectively as noted: 1870-73 with and without embossing; 1873-75 in all the variations quoted as in existence, to-wit: varieties of paper, shades, etc., etc.; 1879, as classified and embodied in catalogue notations. Furthermore, if he be ambitious, he will also enhance his collection with the reproductions or reissues of the above series made by our government in the year 1875, and termed special printings.

Now to resume: These interesting stamps, and amongst them quite a few almost beyond the reach of our purse, consist, as stated above, of the same designs without any deviation (except for the secret marks, issue 1873-75) manufactured by three different contractors, and yet who will discard any of these for the reason that their appearances are alike in all respects. No such discrimination would be attempted by any one, because no collection would be considered complete without them. Is this also not true?

ENTIRES.

The stamped envelopes I desire to compare with the foregoing three issues of adhesives are the emissions 1870-1882, which also were manufactured by various parties, and accordingly will give us a fair idea and test of their respective merits.

The series 1870 (fifth series) were manufactured by George H. Reay, of New York.

The series 1874 (sixth and seventh series) were manufactured by Plimpton & Co.

The series 1878 (eighth and ninth series) were manufactured by Plimton & Morgan Co.

The series 1882 (tenth series) were manufactured by Plimpton Envelope Co.

During this time, covering a period of twelve years, the designs were intended to be uniform throughout, yet any one little versed on the subject can readily distinguish the different printings from one another, just as we are able to discern the National from the Continental plates, and the American productions from the Continental printings.

The Plimpton issues are supposed to be reproductions of their predecessor, Reay, but the result clearly shows that with all their efforts to reproduce the original design they fell short of accomplishing successfully all the detail work of the beautiful productions of Reay, and in consequence thereof a number of varieties came to life. Here also our Standard Catalogue assists us in a measure by describing the predominant differences in the respective issues, but to correctly and without fail classify each and every issue one has to have recourse to these in their entirety. Here again the watermark is essential and is the connecting link to designate each emission, to-wit: Reay (1870 watermark), U. S. P. O. D. woven in a fancy monogram; Plimpton (1874 watermark), U. S. P. O. D. woven in a fancy monogram, similar to above, differing only in the angle at which the watermark was placed with the laid lines of the paper; Plimpton (1878 watermark), U. S. P. O. D. woven in fancy monogram, similar to above with additional star; Plimpton (1882 watermark), U. S. P. O. D. woven in a fancy monogram, similar to above with additional '82.

A still more distinctive point in the issues, aside from the dies, are the shapes and knives. These, however, are quite too numerous to enumerate, and for that reason I would refer to Tiffany, Bogert & Recherts' book on the Stamped Envelopes of the United States, pages 14 to 16, describing the differences to its fullest extent.

As in the National, Continental, and American printings, we also find here a number of varieties. The Reay issue has a very interesting variety, which consists of faint blue lines ruled on the envelope proper, very likely for the purpose of aiding the writer, but owing to their scarcity are seldom met with. It would, therefore, be absurd for any one possessing specimens of these to diminish their value by cutting the stamp from the whole.

Another rarity of the Reay issue we find in the shape or knife, known as No. 26. (Refer to illustrations in T., B. & R. book on the stamped envelopes.) This particular knife was only used on denominations 2 cents and 3 cents; the first on orange and the latter on white and amber papers. Any collector who can pride himself on owning these has a rara avis in line with the 12-cent and 24-cent adhesive embossed issue of 1879.

Now, in these two instances just mentioned is set forth an important factor of collecting envelopes in their entirety, which no one can dare to deny.

Again, in the Reay issue, the 3-cent in shape or knife, designated as an official No. 7, is quite scarce, and as a matter of course if cut to shape would also be deprived of its real value.

We also find in the Reay issues envelopes on which the flap overlaps, as found on the Purcell envelopes, and again the same remarks apply as set forth above. I could point out a number of other instances demonstrating the advisability of collecting the stamped envelopes intact as they were made by the government of the United States, but that would necessarily require more time and space in analysing the subject to its fullest extent, which I prefer to reserve for some later date.

ADHESIVES.

The issues of 1851 to 1867 also allow comparison with the stamped envelopes, issues 1853-60, 1861-66, because in both instances the designs used continued to be the same with only slight modifications. Beginning from 1851-1860, we find that the designs used on the adhesive stamps remained the same throughout the entire period, over ten years. The first issue, 1851-56, in imperforate condition, and the issue of 1857-60 in perforated state. The varieties of dies found in the first series are maintained in the second series, as stated in our Standard Catalogue. If my understanding of a true collector is correct, he collects, if within his power, specimens of each denomination in every die, shade, etc., etc., that can be obtained. He will also include, if he so desires, the reprints of this series, although they were not available for postal duty.

The subsequent issues from 1861-66 are not prolific in any variations of designs, in fact they maintain the same undisturbed features for all denominations throughout the entire series, which also were continued for the issues 1867-68, with the additional embossings in various measurements and fully described in the Standard Catalogue.

Do I go astray when I say that the majority of collectors will follow the list and when really complete, what is the result? A repetition of stamps "in all their phases," and yet no word will be said against their accumulation. Why? Because every variation denotes a certain emission, and correctly so, and are universally collected.

ENVELOPES.

Now what do the envelopes, issues 1853-60-61-66, furnish us? These series constitute the first issues of stamped envelopes and are known as the Nesbitt & Co. manufacture. The designs proper, aside from the various dies, remained unchanged until the year 1860, when new designs were impressed on the envelopes for all denominations and retained for the entire series. In order to show cause why they should be collected in their original state is in the fact that certain features are lost when cut to shape.

For instance: In the issue now under consideration are some varieties worthy of attention. The so-called patent lines employed in connection with these consist of three ruled lines printed in black in the inside of the envelopes, presumably made for the purpose of aiding the writer in addressing the face of the envelope. Its use being sanctioned by the government in the expectation of meeting the requirements of the public, they were bona fide issues, and in consequence thereof this novelty, if it so be termed, has value only when the envelopes are entire.

Now some of these in certain sizes, notably ladies' note and note sizes, are extremely rare and difficult to procure, and must be pronounced rarities of the first degree. By cutting them to shape would mean a fortune one possessed thrown away by sole ignorance. Is this not sufficient proof of the worth of keeping your envelopes in the state of preservation as originally made?

This series was also reprinted (as in the case of the adhesives), and should be collected by every collector of entires, although no mention of this fact is given notice in the Standard Catalogue. The distinguishing features are to be found in the laid

lines, which are vertical instead of diagonal, and for that reason can be more readily observed than in the case of the adhesives, which latter requires an expert to pass judgment on their standing. Furthermore, the variations in the watermarks during the existence of these issues are very marked and are explained and fully illustrated in the catalogue for advanced collectors.

SUMMARY.

In the comparisons as above outlined I merely referred to the emissions of the adhesive and stamped envelopes of the United States, which are analogous in so far as they permitted reference to one another in a general way, thus making it possible to draw conclusions as to their respective merits or demerits.

I will now undertake to dissect the expression "accumulation" used in connection with the collecting of the stamped envelopes in their entirety, apparently the greatest objection to the uninitiated.

Collectors of stamps are nowadays classified as either "generalists" or "specialists." The first following the principle of collecting the stamps regularly issued by all countries, and the second, an expansion or continuation of the first, by subdividing the regular issues into an endless chain of varieties, with and without justification, thereby accumulating stamps of identical designs and features in abundance. Yet the specialists which make a study of any one branch a specialty, thus delivering to us the results of their researches in a concise and precise manner, deserve the highest praise for their untiring efforts along these lines, and I for one verily believe that the true specialist is not in sympathy with the indefinite expansion of varieties emanating from the source of surcharges, etc., expressly made with a purpose and intent. Inasmuch as our own country has the distinction of issuing the stamps for postal duties only and not for the sake of fleecing collectors by unnecessary issues of speculative character, the term accumulation in adhesives is not applicable in this case, but refers to such countries of which we all know it to be a fact.

The point I now wish to raise is this: If the specialist is recognized and heralded as a collector of the highest standing, why should a collector of stamped envelopes in their prime condition be looked upon as one accumulating envelopes with stamps impressed thereon? The specialist gathers and accumulates stamps of one particular denomination in sheets, blocks, strips, shades, surcharges of the minutest variation, perforations, etc., etc., and when he should happen to exhibit receives the highest praise for the excellent showing he has made, while the collector of entires, who collects the bona fide issues of our government in all sizes, knives, gums, etc., does not receive proper consideration. It must be distinctly understood that each size of our envelopes was made for a specific purpose, as follows:

Ladies' note and note for letters of delicate contents.
Commercial, extra letter, legal, for letters of commercial purpose.
Official and extra official, for letters of documentary contents.
Baronial and extra baronial, for invitations, circulars, etc.

Now, one who adheres strictly to these legitimate issues, regardless of the fact that certain denominations have the same value impressed on all sizes, is denounced by the same admirers of the specialist. The specialist also lays particular stress on perforations, in all its various combinations, which should not be denied, because in a good many instances these denote separate emissions. Also on stamps which have undergone a change in color to denote another emission, which is proper also.

The collector of entires with the same degree of justification considers the watermarks and sometimes the gum as an important factor to establish the date of issue.

Why praise the one and condemn the other? Where is the logic?

Specialism has no limit, whereas the collecting of entires ceases when all productions in sizes, knives, etc., are complete. I, therefore, uphold that the collector of stamped envelopes, in original state of preservation, is equally entitled to the honors bestowed upon a specialist. Besides the first named can, when desired, diminish the number by selecting with prudence certain sizes in knives, shapes, and gums of the different colors of papers known to be in existence, which is in every case far superior to cutting them to shape, at least that is my honest conviction.

The sizes in shapes or knives, as they are usually termed, vary from ten to sixteen to each series in certain denominations. Now, it often occurs, as also with other stamps (adhesives), that certain sizes are printed in less quantities or sometimes withdrawn from circulation. These, as a matter of course, will naturally become scarce, and inasmuch as every collector's ambition runs high, he will endeavor to possess himself of the scarce varieties, which can only be achieved by collecting as many sizes (knives) as are obtainable, thus insuring the possession of such, and for the energy exercised in that direction he is called down for collecting *paper*. I, for one, will gladly submit to this accusation, if by reason of this paper I am fortunate enough to procure a scarce

article, but the same accuser will, on the other hand, feel offended if you return the compliment by directing his attention to certain adhesive stamps of which he already has pages filled with one stamp of same design, as stated in my remarks as set forth above.

In conclusion, I wish to say that in my opinion the opposition towards the collecting of the stamped envelopes is largely due to the fact that a good many are impressed with the idea that there are no suitable books provided for the holding of envelopes, which, of course, is a mistake. There are books especially made for that purpose, containing slits or receptacles into which they can be placed with the greatest ease and also removed without any trouble or inconvenience. This, therefore, ought not to be an objectionable feature.

I furthermore desire to express my belief that in the near future, when the collecting of entires will be more appreciated, this fascinating hobby will gain a foothold and have its true adherents.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BALLOON AND PIGEON POST DURING THE SIEGE OF PARIS IN 1870.

Mr. President and members of the American Philatelic Association, I was asked some time ago by Mr. Eaton to write a paper on the stamps of France. I will say that I am not a bit literary, and my paper, if you can call it such, will not be scientific, but will be a resume of the facts I have learned about the balloon and pigeon post during my career as a specialist in French stamps. I still have much to learn.

On September 18, 1870, Paris was invested by the German army. The wagons of the postoffice were obliged to seek safety with the mail and dispatches undelivered. The Germans took possession of the postal and telegraph systems, and put them in immediate connection with their own. That this had been forseen by the Germans is proved by the fact that the plates for the so-called Alsace-Lorraine stamps were ready for use. Just before the investment of Paris the postal administration had sent almost the entire stock of stamps then on hand to the departments, and the mint was busily engaged in preparing stamps with the head of Ceres (so-called symbolic head of the republic) to be printed from the plates of the issue of 1849.

The government declared the stamps of 1863, with the head of Napoleon III, unavailable for postage, but this action was almost immediately rescinded, as these stamps formed almost the only available stock on hand, and the authorities and the mint were far too busy to attend to a new issue of stamps at this time, so the stamps of the empire and the new stamps printed from the 1849 plates were used indiscriminately.

With Paris besieged and cut off from communication with the rest of France, it was as if the head was cut from the body. The situation was intolerable, and the government early sought means to communicate with the rest of France. One of the first thoughts was of balloons. On September 23d, just five days after the investment, the first ascension was made, by Aeronaut Durouf, who carried a bundle of letters from Paris and alighted in safety near Everaux. The balloon service was continued during the entire siege, from September 23, 1870, to January 28, 1871. In all sixty-five ascensions were made. The weight of letters was limited to four grams; the postage was fixed at 20 centimes, and prepayment was obligatory. Postal cards of a fixed size and weight were also admitted, on which the rate was 10 centimes. The stamp most commonly used on the balloon letters was the 20 centime blue (1863) of the laureated empire issue, but many others were used.

In my own collection of these most interesting covers, I have a letter with the 20 centime, blue empire; one with the 30 centime, brown empire stamp, and a letter journal with the 20 centime, blue (1870) republic, reissued from the 1849 plates.

It will be seen that to be genuine these covers must bear the Paris postmark, dated from September 23, 1870, to January 28, 1871. None other *can* be genuine.

I shall mention a few of the most important ascensions, taken from a list published in Le Collectionneur, in 1903. The first ascension, as before mentioned, was on September 23d. An attempt was made to ascend on September 21st, just three days after the investment, but the balloon was torn during the inflation and the ascension was postponed until the 23d.

This balloon was called the Neptune, with Aeronaut Durouf (real name Jules Dufour). This balloon carried 125 kilograms of letters, and arrived safely after a voyage of 104 kilometers, lasting three hours and fifteen minutes.

In No. 61, page 539, of the Philatelist Francais is to be found a notice of the death of Durouf, the first aeronaut who crossed the Prussian lines. This paper I have not at hand, but I believe he died in 1902.

Balloon called No. 1 was a paper baloon, which ascended with four kilograms of postal cards. It alighted in the Prussian lines, and its contents were captured.

The Garibaldi ascended October 22d with 450 kilograms (about 990 pounds) of letters, and descended in safety.

The Jules-Favre, No. 1, with 195 kilograms of mail, descended in Belgium.

L'Arthimede, with 220 kilograms of mail, descended in Holland.

La Ville d' Orleans, with 250 kilograms of mail, descended in Norway.

Le Jacquard, with 250 kilograms of mail, was lost at sea near Plymouth, England.

La Ville de Paris, with 65 kilograms of mail, descended in Prussia. Aeronaut and mail were captured.

Le General-Chanzy, with 25 kilograms of mail, descended in Bavaria. Also captured.

Le Richard-Wallace, with 220 kilograms, was lost at sea.

At first the ascensions were made during the day, but the Prussians fired on them, and several balloons were destroyed. After this the ascensions were made at night, and without previous notice. These balloons cost the government between 5,000 and 6,000 francs. The average weight of letters was two grams, which at 20 centimes each produced 10,000 francs per 100 kilograms, and some of the balloons carried from 400 to 550 kilograms. It will be seen that even counting the high cost of these balloons the service was a source of considerable revenue to the government.

The administration, hampered on all sides, left the manufacture of cards and envelopes for the balloon service to private parties.

I have in my collection specimens of these cards and envelopes (unfortunately in unused condition); used, they are extremely rare.

At this time was issued the famous letter journals. Mr. Jouaust, the editor of *Le Petit Journal*, was the originator of this idea. It consisted of a sheet of paper, on the first leaf of which was printed in very fine type a summary of the events of the siege for the two or three days previous to its issue. The other leaf was left blank for the personal correspondence. This device saved the busy Parisians the writing of the general news.

The letter-journals were issued by nineteen different newspapers. The one most frequently met with is the *Gazette des Absents*, of which I have a copy in my collection. This one was issued Wednesdays and Saturdays during the entire siege, but some of the other letter-journals were issued only once, and are very difficult to obtain.

There were many other methods of communication with the outside attempted in Paris, mostly by floating or partially submerged mechanical devices, which were to be thrown in the Seine river at the mercy of the current, and were to be caught down the river by anxious watchers.

I shall not attempt to describe these devices without cuts. They were all unsuccessful, as the Prussians stretched a net across the Seine and they were all captured. It is is not known that a single one of these devices, many of which were very ingeniously constructed, succeeded in passing the Prussian net.

So far I have attempted to describe methods of communication between Paris and the outside. Communication with Paris from the outside was even more difficult, and the only successful means was by carrier pigeons. The history of this pigeon post is very interesting.

Before the siege, about the end of August, 1870, Mr. Segalas asked permission to establish a dove-cote in the tower of the postoffice building. This permission was granted, although at the time the government little thought how important and useful this colony of pigeons would become.

The first message was brought to Paris by some of these pigeons carried out by Mr. Stenackers, the postmaster general, on September 10, 1870, when a portion of the postoffice department was moved to Tours in anticipation of the investment. The dispatches carried were written by hand in minute characters on pelure paper. As soon as the pigeons arrived they were captured, and the precious dispatches were carried to the Governor, who read them by the aid of a glass. But frequently these dispatches arrived much injured by rain and badly soiled.

In October, Mr. Barreswil, a celebrated chemist, proposed to use photography to produce correct dispatches, and reduced to miscroscopic dimensions. The dispatches were printed on cards and reduced by photography to such minute proportions that one pigeon carried in a small water-proof quill attached to its tail 40,000 dispatches, of which seven-eighths were private.

I should have stated before that this service was open to the public. Dispatches of ten words or less could be sent for 50 centimes per word.

The second pigeon to arrive in Paris carried in the tube tied to its tail dispatches whose postage represented the sum of 300,000 francs. After the pigeons at Tours were all liberated it was necessary that each balloon from Paris should bring out more pigeons, as for this service it was necessary that the pigeon's home should be in Paris. In the table of balloon ascenscions, mentioned previously, the number of pigeons carried out by each balloon is given, which number varies from four to twenty-five.

In December and during the remainder of the siege, the increasing cold, the snow, and the distance were such that very few of the pigeons could cover it, consequently the dispatches had to be duplicated many times and sent out by several pigeons, with the hope that one or more of them would arrive.

One set of dispatches was sent out by thirty different pigeons, and only one arrived. Of course, no stamps were used in this service.

During this time the government used the remaining stock of the 1863 laureated empire issue, and on October 11, 1870, issued the 10 centime bistre, the 20 centime blue, and the 40 centime orange, reissued from the 1849 plates. These stamps appear in many shades, due to the lack of care in their production, but nothing else could be expected in the disturbed condition of the government.

Of course, the siege prevented the provinces from receiving any supply of stamps from Paris, and the stock sent out before the investment was soon exhausted. This necessitated printing stamps outside of Paris. The mint at Bordeaux was selected as best fitted for the manufacture of stamps. Mr. Delebecque, the director of this establishment, went to work with the limited means at his disposal. Very little machinery was available, and no time to get any. The stamps were, therefore, issued imperforate. This is the so-called Bordeaux issue, one of the most interesting of all French issues.

The stamps were lithographed; the 10, 20, 30, 40, and 80 centimes are rude copies of the 1849 engraved issue. The 1, 2, 4, and 5 centimes are copies of the low values of the 1863 laureated empire issue, with the head of Ceres substituted for the head of Napoleon III, and the inscription changed from "Empire Francais" to "Repub Francais." In view of the limited means at his disposal and the great rapidity with which the work was done, it is surprising that Mr. Delebecque should have done so well as he did.

The 20 centime blue come in three types, due to retouching of the plates. The first type is not common. I shall not attempt to describe the three types, as they are all illustrated in your catalogues. This issue was discontinued March 18, 1871, and the plates were destroyed soon after. Some years later the stock of these stamps, which had been removed to Paris in the meanwhile, was burned, in spite of the offers of stamp dealers and collectors, which amounted to many thousand francs.

This was to be a paper on stamps, but I notice that I have said but very little about *stamps*, and for this reason I ask to be forgiven.

Regretting my inability to be present in person, I remain, Mr. President and gentlemen,

Yours in philately,

JOHN W. PREVOST.

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

American Philatelic Association,

Organized September 14, 1886.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Revised to December 15, 1904.

214 Ackerman, Ernest R., 1 Broadway, New York City.
143 Adenaw, Julius, 104 East 64th St., New York City.
1971 Adler, L. H., 1610 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
32 Aldrich, Ernest R., Box E, Benson, Minn.
109 Allen, George H. H., 34 South 6th St., New Bedford, Mass.
827 Althen, Edward C., 369 North State St., Elgin, Ill.
1573 Anderson, Edwin H., Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
1807 Anderson, J. M., 715 17th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.
453 Andreen, Oscar, Lexington, Mo.
668 Andreini, J. M., 29 West 75th St., New York City.
1327 Annan, C. L., Department of Public Works, St. Paul, Minn.
776 Appleton, R. S., 6433 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1458 Armstrong, Herbert, 525 Berteau Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1844 Asby, George C., 1727 Villa St., Racine, Wis.
1908 Ault, William E., 816 E. 7th St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
742 Averhill, D. M., 331 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon.
756 Ayer, F. W., 92 Exchange St., Bangor, Maine.
1879 Azpeitia, Frank P., No. 5 Mercaderes, Apartado 749, Havana, Cuba.

1736 Babcock, Dr. W. L., Supt. The Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
363 Bacon, Daniel H., Derby, Conn.
999 Baer, Henry L., 200 Quincy St., Hancock, Mich.
1819 Baker, F. L., 3037 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
1687 Baldwin, R. E., 4407 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1226 Bandholtz, Col. H. H., U. S. A., Manila, P. I.
1770 Barhyte, Louis, 4020 23d St., San Franciso, Cal.
1880 Barker, G. R., 423 South Market St., Wichita, Kans.
1566 Barnum, W. H., 457 Giddings Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
356 Bartels, J. M., 813-814 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
1530 Bartlett, J. Delano, 1105 15th St., Rock Island, Ill.
1855 Bas, Cristobal, Box 52, Hotel Venus, Santiago, Cuba.
526 Batchelder, A. W., 21 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
1972 Baugh, P. D., 223 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
156 Beamish, Charles, 311 Earlham Terrace, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
1000 Beamish, W. M., 532 South Beaudry Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
210 Beardsley, Herbert C., Box 391, St. Joseph, Mo.
1569 Beck, William H., 22 Bagley Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1498 Begg, George O., Orvisburg, Miss.
1936 Belden, Herbert T., 117 Cedar St., Springfield, Mass.
407 Bent, Stedman, Drawer 142, Overbrook, Pa.
178 Berlepsch, M. C., Box 6, Monterey, Mass.
278 Bescher, Frank, City Hall Market, Kansas City, Mo.
1862 Besser, Otto Von, 915 East 149th St., New York City.
1330 Betz, Herman, 58 West 98th St., New York City.
1809 Bibb, H. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

510 Biermann, F. H., 229 Dare St., Cleveland, Ohio.
1187 Black, John F., 21 and 22 Cotton Exchange, New York City.
1690 Blackwell, Edward S., 210 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
1832 Blair, A. D., Jr., 600 West Church St., Elmira, N. Y.
1448 Blake, George H., 12 Highland Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
48 Bodine, W. H., Box 392, Flemington, N. J.
1653 Boehm, Adolph F., 145 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
6 Bogert, R. R., 189 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
116 Book, Robert D., Box 255, Pittsburg, Pa.
957 Booker, Dr. W. E., 492 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
1911 Bopp, L. E., 940 South First St., Springfield, Ill.
1251 Bosserman, Charles, LaPorte, Ind.
477 Bowen, Charles W., 86 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.
1188 Bowen, Herbert, 82 Moffat Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
1926 Boyden, A. L., Medina, Ohio.
1224 Bridge, Charles F., 600 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
1918 Brinkerhoff, George H., 1636 West Congress St., Chicago, Ill.
171 Brock, Robert C. H., Wynnewood, Pa.
1142 Brodstone, L. T., Superior, Neb.
595 Bronson, Dr. Thomas S., 58 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn.
1075 Brown, Allen A., Box 1802, Boston, Mass.
159 Bruce, W. H., 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.
1076 Bruner, P. F., 27 West 58th St., New York City.
101 Buehler, Edward H., 134 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
1931 Bughee, N. P., 31 Oak Grove Ave., Springfield, Mass.
1780 Bultmann, 1766 Christiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1292 Burgoyne, Arthur G., Verona, Pa.
218 Burt, Frank H., 1046 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
844 Burton, E. H., Box 850, Charleston, S. C.
249 Bush, George T., Bellefonte, Pa.
1572 Butler, Basil G., Malolos, Bulacan, P. I.

1799 Cable, Flora M., 616 8th St. South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1143 Caldwell, Dr. S. L., 815 North Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Col.
146 Calman, G. B., 42 East 23d St., New York City.
1945 Campo, Felipe M. del., Rumero Rubio No. 122, Rosario, Sinaloa, Mexico.
1077 Canfield, Edwin M., Box 28, Hope Valley, R. I.
1969 Capen, E. P., 904 Hennepin St., Minneapolis, Minn.
1958 Cardeza, Howard J. M., 218 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1133 Carpenter, Charles T., 1503 South Walnut St., Coffeyville, Kans.
1151 Carpenter, E. M., 21 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
1550 Carter, George J., 265 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1904 Carter, Edward F., 1027 Concert St., Keokuk, Iowa.
1665 Caswell, S. J., M. D., 323 West State St., Rockford, Ill.
1710 Chaloner, Henry, 3139 Ellis St., Berkeley, Cal.
16 Chambers, P. L., 111 Nassau St., New York City.
1672 Chambers, Robert F., 50 Fort Ave., Elmwood Sta., Providence, R. I.
1717 Champagne, Theophile J., 54 Hill St., West Springfield, Mass.
118 Chandler, N. W., Collinsville, Ill.
1860 Chapin, Walter L., 215 New York Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
1861 Chapin, H. F., 113 Farrington Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
1495 Chapman, Henry A., Box 72, Rocky Hill, Conn.
1739 Chapman, Dr. S., 528 West 153d St., New York City.
1793 Chapman, Silas, Jr., Hartford, Conn.
1873 Clark, W. R., 389 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.
14 Clotz, Henry, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.
1378 Cobe, Nathan, 35 Fisk St., Waltham, Mass.
493 Coe, William S., Dinsmore and Clinton Aves., Pittsburg, Pa.
1916 Cogswell, Ben R., 37 Erie St. West, Oswego, N. Y.
1741 Cole, Alfred E., 1230 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
1884 Collins, Dr. Homer, 302-304 New Jersey Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
1668 Colson, Warren H., Salem, Mass.
846 Conant, Fred Odell, 139 Park St., Portland, Maine.
1547 Coning, F. W., 350 George St., New Brunswick, N. J.
1824 Converse, William P., 44 South 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
64 Coolidge, Brig. Gen. C. A., U. S. A., 2800 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
172 Cooper, W. A., Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal.
534 Cooper, John P., 38 Peters Place, Red Bank, N. J.
1850 Copper, J. S., 160 Monroe St., Tiffin, Ohio.

1939 Cordrey, Mrs. Grant, 1439 McAlister St., San Francisco, Cal.
1481 Cornwall, F. R., 806 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
184 Cosby, Capt. Spencer, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, Manila, P. I.
1822 Cowan, James H., 312 Jackson St., Knoxville, Tenn.
1891 Cowdrey, A. E., 244 Fifth Ave, New York City.
1871 Craig, J. A., Box 93, Yarmouth, Novia Scotia, Can.
1876 Crouch, Rev. C. D., 113 Sixth St. North, Great Falls, Mont.
1570 Crowell, H. C., 512 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
1266 Cuenod, G. C., Box 273, Galveston, Texas.
1734 Curtis, Edgar D., 69 New Bridge St., West Springfield, Mass.
1754 Cutler, H. F., Mt. Hermon, Mass.

1828 Daum, Adam E., 421 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1866 David, Walter P., 410 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.
1758 Davidson, W. A., 29 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
527 Davis, Joseph S., 1460 Pearl St., Denver, Col.
1500 Davis, Charles K., 861 Lexington Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1925 Davis, Holland A., 94 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
31 Davison, Alvah, Birchwood Hall, 75 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1553 Day, Chester S., 280 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
36 Deats, H. E., Flemington, N. J.
1523 Debicke, Albert, 19 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1400 Decker, Omar S., 715 Amberson Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
1865 Demetrius, Rev. P., St. Martin's College, Lacey, Wash.
1698 DeSelms, Charles C., Manila, P. I.
1919 Distelhorst, Albert F., Main St., Dorchester, Wis.
7137 Dodd, E. C., Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
1930 Dodge, F. H., 116 Hamilton St., New Brunswick, N. J.
96 Doeblin, E., Box 736, Pittsburg, Pa.
154 Donaghho, W., 2508 Murdoch Ave., Parkersburg, W. Va.
1607 Doncyson, S. T. S., 3312 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1848 Doolittle, Justus J., 244 Seymour Ave., Utica, N. Y.
1383 Dorchester, Ernest Dean, Velasco, Texas.
1744 Downing, Dr. W. L., Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.
1686 Drew, B. L., 122 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.
1459 Drossner, T. M., 547a Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
1652 Duck, George F., 602 Keystone Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
1803 Duffy, C. B., 917 Spahr Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
448 Dunkhorst, H. F., 1005 7th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
1846 Dunn, Joseph H., 84 North High St., Columbus, Ohio.
251 Dunning, A. W., Newton, Mass.
1463 Dutcher, Frank J., Hopedale, Mass.
1882 Dye, John W., care Y. M. C. A., Terre Haute, Ind.

226 Eaton, Comdr. W. C., U. S. N., U. S. Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.
806 Eaton, Dr. Percival J., 131 North Highland Ave. E., E. Pittsburg, Pa.
1037 Eaton, D. T., Muscatine, Iowa.
1810 Edsten, Adolph, 1012 East 18th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
1837 Elliott, Howard H., Box 199, Winchendon, Mass.
1445 Ellis, F. E., 115 North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.
1870 Emery, Wilson C., 50 Daws St., Springfield, Mass.
1935 Engelke, G. L., 628 33d St., Milwaukee, Wis.
1676 Espinosa, E. Luis, Box 1045, Mexico City, Mexico.
1661 Evans, C. DeLacey, The Arundel, Baltimore, Md.
1728 Even, Theodore, 1686 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1255 Ewen, J. S., 318 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

743 Faber, W. H., 33 George St., Charleston, S. C.
1917 Fairchild, D. H., 63 and 65 East First St., Oswego, N. Y.
1453 Falcon, Alberto, Box 286, New York City.
1699 Farrish, James, Box 31, Linwood, N. J.
1812 Farrell, F. H., Box 26, Edison Park, Ill.
1825 Feick, George, 513 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
1752 Feigel, Joseph B., 126 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1664 Feustmann, Joseph B., 232 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.
1969 Fischesser, Alfred, 270 Riverside Ave., Newark, N. J..
1781 Fiske, George F., 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
1614 Flanders, P. J., 6831 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1684 Ford, Allyn K., 1217 First Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

1087 Friend, F. H., 768 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

1878 Gammell, D. W., 227 Seaman St., New Brunswick, N. J.
1482 Gantz, M. K., Troy, Ohio.
105 Gardner, William J., 221 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.
1905 Gauff, P. Jacob, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
1616 Gaut, David C., 709 West Hill Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
1454 George, J. W., 170 William St., New York City.
344 Gerberding, E. O., Hueneme, Ventura County, Cal.
1973 Gerdau, H., 1218 South 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1811 Gile, S. A., care First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
42 Gilmore, George L., Lexington, Mass.
1233 Gleason, G. G., 8 Frank St., Rochester, N. Y.
553 Goerner, W. F., 56 Plenty St., Providence, R. I.
1968 Goulding, Ernest, Box 80, Cohoes, N. Y.
351 Greany, W. F., 890 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.
308 Green, L. L., 12 Highland Ave., Medford, Mass.
1729 Green, Charles B., 79 North Fourth St., Easton, Pa.
661 Greenebaum, Alfred H., 14 and 16 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.
4 Gregory, Charles, 30 Broad St., New York City.
643 Gregory, W. F., 65 Nassau St., New York City.
1836 Griffith, Frederick B., Jr., 550 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
400 Grossman, Henry, St. Augustine, Fla.
1877 Grotjan, Frederick S., 1985 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1875 Gunnerson, Adolph, 1807 16th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.
129 Gurdji, V., 205-209 West 103d St., New York City.

1965 Hahman, Frederick, Harrowgate Lane, Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.
180 Hahn, F. William H., Box 601 Louisville, Ky.
790 Hall, Edward H., Box 508, Fort Collins, Col.
1962 Hand, F. P., 3000 Berks St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1914 Hanley, Thomas, 820 Tinton Ave., New York City.
1552 Hanna, Mrs. R. M., 117 West 58th St., New York City.
1384 Hanson, F. O., Box FF, Knoxville, Ill.
1501 Harper, Richard L., 80 Prospect Ave., Wollaston, Mass.
1641 Harrington, Thomas F., 25 Harvard Ave., Waltham, Mass.
965 Harris, H. P., 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.
1885 Hart, O. S., Box 285, Akron, Ohio.
1964 Haseltine, John W., 29 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1772 Hassler, L. C., 762 East Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
1209 Hazzard, Dr. T. L., 117 Montgomery Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
1959 Henkels, A. F., 1417 North Bouvier St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1979 Heilman, L. W., Merrill, Wis.
1867 Heineman, Sol. E., Box 534, Detroit, Mich.
1713 Hemphill, W. A., 248 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
1154 Hendricks, W. F., 1711 Leavenworth St., Omaha, Neb.
272 Henes, Edwin, 128 East 93d St., New York City.
1927 Henriksen, C. M., 1269 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1841 Herbert, Charles G., Box 885, New York City.
1695 Herbst, A., 80 East 107th St., New York City.
285 Herzog, Albert, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1932 Hetherington, LeRoy, Box 40, Kankakee, Ill.
1536 Hetrich, George, M. D., Birdsboro, Pa.
622 Hills, Isaac, Hills St., Siasconset, Mass.
166 Hitchcock, J. L., 1010 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.
51 Hobby, J. Oakley, 112 Washington St., New York City.
197 Hodsdon, E. W., M. D., Centerville, N. H.
1981 Hollowbush, F. A., Bala, Pa.
1474 Holland, Alex., 304 Great Northern Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
157 Holton, E. A., 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
1302 Hopkins, Charles W., 417 Cranston St, Providence, R. I.
1718 Horne, William H., 370 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
848 Howe, William N., 205 Stevens Ave., Portland, Maine.
1951 Howes, C. A., 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
1174 Hubbell, Raynor, 172 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
232 Humphrey, Henry D., Box 63, Dedham, Mass.
779 Hungerford, T. Russell, 222 "N" St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
1913 Hunnewell, James M., 289 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
1719 Hyde, Henry C., 305 Eddy Bldg., Saginaw, Mich.

1974 Idler, R. K., 241 South 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
403 Ireland, Gordon, Holyoke House 21, Cambridge, Mass.

1578 Jeffries, B. Grant, 1218 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1920 Jefferson, R. T., 40 Franklin Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
43 Jenkins, Bruce V., 1224 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
1937 Jenkins, Charles A., Cleveland, Ohio.
1823 Jensen, J. C., Box 100, St. Paul, Minn.
427 Jewett, W. W., 184½ Middle St., Portland, Maine.
1791 Johanzon, Carl, 241 State St., Chicago, Ill.
1047 Johnson, William A., 1406 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
1615 Johnson, C. C., 204 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
1901 Johnson, Louis, Box 1043, Tacoma, Wash.
1947 Johnson, Walter E., Box 615, Springfield, Mass.
1644 Johnston, Thomas R., Box 467, Saltsburg, Pa.
318 Jones, A. Melvin, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
1771 Jones, Harry B., Pittsfield, Mass.
1975 Jones, D., 825 Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.
1094 Joplin, Rev. George A., Mt. Sterling, Ky.
876 Jordan, Winthrop, 102 Commercial St., Portland, Maine.
1688 Jungmann, A., 1432 Vliet St., Milwaukee, Wis.

748 Kay, John, 62 Selden Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1575 Kay, Duncan, 395 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1963 Keller, W. R., 2036 North Camac St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1574 Kelley, W. P., 3222 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
1720 Kelley, E. de Z., care Adams Express Co., Boston, Mass.
908 Kennedy, Frank M., Washington C. H., Ohio.
1944 Kerr, Mrs. Bryant, 209 North Church St., Rockford, Ill.
1634 Kiefer, Emil N., 89 Handy St., Cleveland, Ohio.
66 Kilbon, Rev. John Luther, 323 St. James Ave., Springfield, Mass.
1924 King, Francis, Box 69, Alma, Mich.
1776 Kinkead, W. L., 656 East 28th St., Paterson, N. J.
1988 Kinmont, John, 221 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
1539 Kirby, Andrew J., 73 Canonicus St., North Tiverton, R. I.
1829 Kirchenbower, William G., 6750 Simen Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
185 Kirtland, A. M., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
343 Kissinger, C. W., 18 North 11th St., Reading, Pa.
1906 Kjellstedt, L. H., Scranton, Pa.
345 Kleine, William, 333 East 93d St., New York City.
1682 Knoth, John V., 816 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
162 Koenig, Frank, 123 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.
330 Krassa, A., 81 Nassau St., New York City.
1311 Krentzlin, Julius A., 6 Auditor's Office, Washington, D. C.

1704 Ladue, T. P., 62 West Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.
320 Lambert, W. F., Alexandria, Va.
227 La Tourette, Philip, 27 Beaver St., New York City.
39 Lawrence, A. E., 221 South St., New York City.
167 Lazarus, Paul, Supt. Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, N. Y
1742 Leach, J. M. S., Box 54, Bloomingdale, N. Y.
1714 Leaming, F. D., 124 Arkansas Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
1239 Lee, S. L., M. D., Carson City, Nevada.
1976 Lee, Dr. Alfred P., 3403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1624 Lefever, F. J., 54 North State St., Chicago, Ill.
1762 Legg, H. W., 26 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.
27 Leland, Samuel, 294 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.
234 Lemoine, Gaspard, Box 386, Quebec, Can.
8 Levick, J. N. T., 76 William St., New York City.
849 Lewis, Charles R., 267 Vaughan St., Portland, Maine.
1692 Linck, A., 118 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.
1783 Linke, Dr. William H., 784 35th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
635 Linsley, E. B., Three Rivers, Mich.
1899 Loeh, William, 627 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
1468 Loewy, Benno, 206 and 208 Broadway, New York City.
1564 Lombard, M. H., 92 Church St., Winchester, Mass.
620 Loomis, George T., Drawer 20, Attica, N. Y.
1910 Lord, F. H., 521 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
1830 Loring, George F., 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

1161 Loy, William E., 2431 Ellsworth St., Berkeley, Cal.
1994 Luеders, August, 500 Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
58 Luff, John N., 18 East 23d St., New York City.
1956 Lucken, C. L. O., 3355 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1852 Machen, R. J., 4024 23d St., San Francisco, Cal.
13 MacCalla, W. A., 4806 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1929 McConnel, J. H., Box 1234, Oklahoma, Okla.
1952 McCracken, J. B., Box 17, Nineveh Junction, N. Y.
1693 McCray, H., 404 North Main St., Kendallville, Ind.
1139 McCullough, R. A., Orange, N. J.
311 McGregory, J. F., Box 833, Hamilton, N. Y.
1525 McKearin, George S., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
937 McKim, Robert A., 34 West 91st St., New York City.
1735 Mackenzie, J. M., Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont., Can.
1946 McMurray, Thomas, 672 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1934 McNeil, Archie M., 1282 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
770 Makins, J. H., 506 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
1984 Mann, William H., Muskegon, Mich.
1847 Manning, William H., Box 30, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1705 Marks, E., 526 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Can.
1953 Marples, George, care Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb.
1343 Martin, Eben S., 108-110 Third St. N., Minneapolis, Minn.
720 Martinez, Emiliano, Box 1738, New Orleans, La.
168 Mason, Edward H., 70 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
1902 Mason, Frank M., Box 575, Providence, R. I.
1950 Massoth, F. N., 1149 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
1892 Mayer, Louis, 2332 Eighth St., Denver, Col.
1767 Maynard, Robert D., South Ashfield, Mass.
93 Mekeel, I. A., 198 Greene St., New York City.
1646 Mendel, Edward, 4348 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1625 Merell, A. F., 944 Garfield Boul., Chicago, Ill.
1788 Merrill, F. B., 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
1881 Meyer, Frederick, Jr., 246 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
938 Michael, Fred, 258 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
1792 Michael, Leonard, 42 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.
434 Miller, J. C., Coal Valley, Pa.
588 Miller, A. E., 16 Main St. Station, Meriden, Conn.
967 Miller, L. H., 350 Eastwood Ave., Ravenswood, Ill.
1948 Miller, J. H., Smoke Run, Pa.
1890 Misch, Mrs. Cæsar, 601 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
1544 Moebus, F. W. G., 83 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.
1529 Moffat, Frank D., 181 Keap St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1711 Moisant, S. E., Bank Bldg., Kankakee, Ill.
1983 Moreau, C. L., 102 West 42d St., New York City.
1275 Morgan, L. Ray, Philipsburg, Pa.
253 Morgenthau, Max, 135 Broadway, New York City.
1784 Morgenthau, J. C., 87 Nassau St., New York City.
1813 Mudge, H. N., 6643 Normal Ave., Englewood P. O., Chicago, Ill.
1840 Mueller, George H., Albert Lea, Minn.
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1732 Munroe, Robert C., 33 McKnight St., Springfield, Mass.

1838 Nast, Charles A., Box 14, Denver, Col.
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1843 Nickels, Charles F., Minneapolis, Minn.
1785 Noel, William G., 83 Lee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
1777 Norcross, Orville, 729 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
277 Noyes, F., Box 91, Alice, Texas.
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1429 Nutter, William A., Concord, N. H.

1600 Oesch, John J., 34 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1125 Ogden, Minnie, Hamilton, Mo.
1980 Oleson, John P., Box 144, Lombard, Ill.
1857 Olson, Olaf J., 334 St. Peter St., St. Paul, Minn.
1769 O'Neil, Henry, 11 McLellan St., New Dorchester, Mass.
130 Osborn, Charles E., 14 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1494 Osgood, D. W., Box 126, Alamosa, Col.

1820 Osgood, Edward Dana, 31 Ware Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
1576 O'Shaughnessy, Ross, 1119 Hyde St., San Francisco, Cal.
1610 Ott, A. L., 121 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
1883 Oughtred, Mrs. Allan R., 28 Lincoln Ave., Montreal, Can.
1915 Ould, H. T., Oswego, N. Y.

1900 Parham, H. V., Clerk's Office, Petersburg, Va.
1869 Park, J. A. D., 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
1961 Parke, O. M., 1800 North Bouvier St., Philadelphia, Pa.
127 Parker, E. T., Bethlehem, Pa.
220 Parker, Edward Y., 155 Dowling Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.
1804 Parmelee, F. S., Drawer 8, Rockport, Texas.
1868 Parrish, Percival, 1204 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1537 Partello, Maj. J. M. T., U. S. Army, Fort Reno, Okla.
1528 Paxman, W. G. L., 265 d'Aiguillon St., Quebec, Can.
676 Paxson, R. H., Butte, Mont.
1103 Perrin, Albert, 106 East 23d St., New York City.
557 Peterson, H. M., Box 75, Santa Cruz, Cal.
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19 Phillips, H. B., 1311 Grove St., Berkeley, Cal.
885 Pickard, F. W., 205 Worthington Ave., Station R, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1942 Pierce, William S. F., 331 Benson St., Camden, N. J.
915 Piper, Carroll D., Wolfeboro, N. H.
1801 Pirch, Rev. R. von, Berlin, Ont., Can.
1989 Pirie, John T., 21 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
1938 Pollard, Fred D., Proctorsville, Vt.
1922 Pond, Charles L., care Western Union Telegraph Co., Denver, Col.
1317 Porch, E. L., 2107 Strand, Galveston, Texas.
1763 Porter, H. L., North Easton, Mass.
1851 Pratt, LeRoy, Box 134, Tacoma, Wash.
1721 Prevost, John W., 963 Sumner Ave., Springfield, Mass.
300 Price, C. Wesley, Truro, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia.
1611 Prindle, E. C., 460 Seventh St., Oakland, Cal.
1669 Putney, Freeman, Jr., 21 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

1797 Raas, E., 627 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
24 Rall, Emil J., Apartado 225, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.
1895 Reardon, J. C., R. F. D. No. 2, Winnebago, Ill.
969 Redfield, Henry S., care Stedman & Redfield, Hartford, Conn.
1603 Reinschild, Carl, 5 Hamilton Terrace, New York City.
1960 Repplier, J. M., 2038 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
943 Reynolds, John N., 1660 Monadnock, Chicago, Ill.
1642 Reynolds, Margaret B., 639 Shepard Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
26 Rich, Joseph S., 489 Manhattan Ave., New York City.
1406 Richard, William L., 62 South 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
18 Richards, C. F., 326 West 20th St., New York City.
1987 Richardson, Lee S., 30 Fingerboard Road, Ft. Wadsworth, S. I., N. Y.
1768 Ringness, J. A., 3217 South Colfax Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
1982 Roberts, Raymond G., 38 East Main St., Norwalk, Ohio.
1835 Robertson, J. S., 387 Gerrard St., East Toronto, Ont., Can.
1896 Robertson, Arthur W., Winnebago National Bank, Rockford, Ill.
1105 Roemer, Charles, 206 Adams St., San Antonio, Texas.
945 Rosenthal, Edward M., 5246 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
256 Ross, John H., 178 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
47 Rothfuchs, C. F., 3 Savin St., Boston (Roxbury District), Mass.
1457 Rudy, Isaiah, Box 102, Station A, Pittsburg, Pa.
1773 Rumery, Charles H., Box 116, Amherst, Mass.

1766 Sawtelle, C. W., 80 Water St., Boston, Mass.
1716 Sawyer, Edwin F., 101 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.
1833 Saxby, S. Valentine, Box 22, Rockford, Ill.
973 Saxton, Will G., First National Bank, Canton, Ohio.
1990 Sayles, Henry, Jr., Abilene, Texas.
1617 Scallan, Thomas, 3257 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1418 Schachne, Siegfried, 51 East 90th St., New York City.
1605 Schade, Robert, 619 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
639 Schaefer, John W., 64 Walnut St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1622 Schaezler, Otto von, 465 44th St., Chicago, Ill.
1697 Schaffner, W. H., 256 South Prospect St., Marion, Ohio.

629 Schlukebier, Henry, Petaluma, Cal.
1712 Schmitt, J., Jr., 2026 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, Cal.
242 Schurmann, Edward. 15½ North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.
15 Scott, J. W., 36 John St., New York City.
1612 Seager, A. L., 6435 Raymond St., Oakland, Cal.
995 Sebbens, Charles E., Box 935, Worcester, Mass.
1782 Seeba, F. C., 1070 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
65 Severn, C. E., 820 Oxford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
1620 Seyferth, Herman G., 1119 Walnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
1856 Sharp, Charles C., Commercial Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
1571 Sheldon, Charles S., Normal School, Oswego, N. Y.
1244 Sherman, James M., 18 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1609 Shove, Erwin L., 194 Washington Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
1563 Simmons, Sam R., Jr., 350 Alexander Ave., New York City.
1627 Smack, Charles S., 736 LaSalle St. Station C., R. I. & P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
380 Smith, H. G., 373 Main St., Winona, Minn.
1364 Smith, J. Watson, 204 Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minn.
1543 Smith, S. C., 99 Good St., Akron, Ohio.
1555 Smith, Walter A., 815 Elk St., Franklin, Pa.
1657 Smith, Edward W., 523 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
1774 Smith, Mrs. Wallace D., 20 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.
1943 Solomon, John A., 109 Main St., East Greenwich, R. I.
920 Spalding, Dr. James A., 627 Congress St., Portland, Maine.
1800 Sprague, H. C. H., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.
1789 Staab, W. O., 106 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1399 Starr, J. T., Coldwater, Mich.
115 Stauffer, Ignaz, Cecil, Pa.
1129 Stebbins, James H., Jr., 351 Fourth Ave., New York City.
1354 Stebbins, Edward S., 614 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn.
1601 Stebbins, Z. G., Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
734 Steele, John J., Box 653, Mexico, Mo.
1218 Steigerwalt, Charles, 130 East King St., Lancaster, Pa.
1977 Steinmetz, Joseph A., 826 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
401 Stein, Herman, 182 Water St., New York City.
454 Stein, S. G., Muscatine, Iowa.
1853 Stephenson, Percy, Searles, Kern County, Cal.
86 Sterling, E. B., 941 Edgewood Ave., Trenton, N. J.
1954 Stern, Nathan B., Box 311, Williamstown, Mass.
40 Steves, Albert, Box 854, San Antonio, Texas.
1643 Stewart, A. C., St. Clair Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
1992 Stewart, Alex. W., 115 North 14th St., Lincoln, Neb.
1748 Stirn, Henry J., 78 Loan and Trust Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
1589 Stolz, F. L., 3850 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
49 Stone, William C., 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
592 Stone, Arthur F., 1 Highland Ave., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
1707 Stone, Charles H., 38 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass.
1909 Stratton, Hattie R., Box 498, Montgomery, Ala.
1246 Strause, Nate P., Box 556, Madison, Wis.
818 Strauss, Adelbert. Box 63, St. Louis, Mo.
1921 Street, John P., Box 82, New Brunswick, N. J.
1667 Streissguth, Herman H., 3003 Galena St., Milwaukee, Wis.
921 Suydam, W. H., Babylon, L. I., New York.

1904 Tarr, Raymond P., Pottstown, Pa.
1355 Tausig, M., 20 East 111th St., New York City.
7 Terrett, H. N., Woodside, L. I., New York.
1673 Theobald, George R., Box 453, Richmond, Maine.
1434 Thiessen, W., 582 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
924 Tickner, H. L., 3034 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
1753 Toelle, Charles, 630 Walnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
222 Toppan, George L., 18 East 23d St., New York City.
1281 Toupin, Rev. Joseph, St. Antoine Abbe, Starnesborough, Huntingdon Co., P. Q., Can.
490 Townley, Fred M., Box 16, Sayreville, N. J.
243 Turk, Henry M., 13 Park Row, New York City.
446 Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.
155 Tuttle, George R., 116 Nassau St., New York City.
1446 Tuttle, Arthur E., 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1888 Van Denberg, Harry S., Box 113, Rockford, Ill.

1320 Vanhorne, G. R., 405 South First St., Rockford, Ill.
1863 Van Toor, Lucas A., 2228 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
1991 Vehslage, F. C., 1110 Mill St., Wilkinsburg Station, Pittsburg, Pa.
1470 Viets, James R., 26 Greystone Park, Lynn, Mass.
1887 Virden, George E., 136 North Main St., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
444 Voetter, Thomas W., U. S. Indian School, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

120 Wainwright, J. Arthur, R. F. D. No. 1, Morganton, N. C.
1467 Waitt, Joseph E., 66 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
820 Walker, Harton, 596 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Can.
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1790 Warden, Joseph, 326 Springfield Ave., Canton, Ohio.
500 Waring, Charles, Box 292, Knoxville, Tenn.
1140 Warner, C. B., Box 786, Syracuse, N. Y.
1779 Warner, Edward L., 235 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1451 Watson, H. D., 64 Cedar St., New York City.
399 Weber, A. H., 1809 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
1817 Wedell, Otto B., 2320 Fifth Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1588 Weeks, Horace H., 736 Maine St., Racine, Wis.
1778 Weeks, George DeWitt, 383 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1462 Welch, Stephen A., M. D., 253 Washington St., Providence, R. I.
1966 Westernhagen, Ivan, 239 North 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1592 Wheatley, Thomas, 104 Borden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
1894 Wheeler, Rev. Harry E., Box 87, Montevallo, Ala.
1907 Wheeler, Wendall, 84 West Brooks St., Galesburg, Ill.
1557 White, William S., Lydecker St., Englewood, N. J.
1898 White, E. H., 325 East State St., Rockford, Ill.
1874 Whiteley, Charles, 223a 8th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1662 Whitlock, Bache McE., 59 William St., New York City.
1738 Wickes, Roscoe L., 637 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.
1928 Widney, Murray, Box 1147, Morris, Ill.
1805 Wilkinson, E. H., 210 South 30th St., Omaha, Neb.
1647 Williams, Fred H., Box 212 Parnassus, Pa.
1842 Willy, Fred, 315 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
952 Wilson, H. E., Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
1200 Wilson, Joseph M., Bethlehem, Pa.
1532 Wilson, Henry D., U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.
1651 Wilson, Eugene, Box 7, Bardstown, Ky.
1831 Wilson, J. Hull, 6807 Thomas St., Pittsburg, Pa.
896 Winterhalter, A. G., Lieut. Comd'r U. S. N., Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
1826 Wirth, F. A., 2408, Bryant Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.
757 Withee, N. Haskell, 230 South Ninth St., LaCrosse, Wis.
1365 Witherby, J. B., 43 Centre St., New York City.
17 Witt, C., 74 Cornell Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
1723 Witt, Ernest A., 66 Pynchon St., Springfield, Mass.
1222 Wolff, Ludwig, 1923 Berry Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1985 Wolff, Herman, 15 Ledge St., Worcester, Mass.
1130 Wolseley, Henry W., 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
38 Wolsieffer, P. M., 401 Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
1184 Woodbury, John C., 107 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
1249 Woodin, E. B., 36 Florentine Gardens, Springfield, Mass.
1507 Woodruff, Fremont, 523 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
981 Woodward, A. C., 883 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
151 Worthington, George H., Hickox Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
1545 Wurtele, Ernest F., Box 344, Quebec, Can.
1689 Wylie, Willard O., Beverly, Mass.

1845 Yale, William Hoyt, 300 Dayton Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
1940 Yardley, W. H., 404-405 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
1923 Young, Leon G., Willard Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.
1531 Younger, Charles S., Bement Ave., cor. Richmond Terrace, W. New Brighton, N. Y.

983 Zahn, J. E., 633 17th St., Denver, Col.
1628 Zajicek, Stan. J., 365 West 20th Place, Chicago, Ill.
1957 Zimmerman, Charles, 712 East 165th St., New York City.
1708 Zuehlke, William H., care P. O. Department, Appleton, Wis.
1391 Zug, John, 3634 Dayton Ave., Fremont Station, Seattle, Wash.

BRANCH STOCKHOLDERS.

1775 Chicago Branch, No. 1, Leonard Michael, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.
457 Pittsburg Branch, No. 5, ———, Pittsburg, Pa.
1816 Minneapolis Branch, No. 16, Allyn K. Ford, Secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.
1955 Forest City Branch, No. 17, H. S. Van Denberg, Secretary, Rockford, Ill.
1998 Philadelphia Branch, No. 18, J. M. Repplier, Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOREIGN MEMBERS.

601 Ballhausen, C. W. L., District Survey Office, Dubbo, New South Wales.
504 Battiste, A., Port-au-Prince, Hayti.
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1606 Beramendi, H., Casilla de Correo 183, Montevideo, Uruguay.
496 Berger, Ant., 813 Rue du Nord, Luxemburg, Luxemburg.
829 Booleman, M. Z., Box 152, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
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679 Diena, Dr. Emilio, 40 via Vittoria Colonna, Rome, Italy.
1993 Djurling, Hilmer, 4 Agnegatan, Stockholm, Sweden.
549 Evans, Edward B., Longton Ave., Sydenham, England.
1660 Gelli, Gustave, 10 Rue des Frippiers, Brussells, Belgium.
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520 Kloss, Dr. jur. Paul, Sachsenallee 4, II, Dresden, Germany.
472 Konig, Ludwig, 27 Schwanenweg, Kiel, Prussia, Germany.
683 Kost, Rudolf, Hofau 45, Elberfield, Germany.
694 Kunast, Wilhelm, Unter den Linden 15, Berlin W. 64, Germany.
682 Lossau, Julius, Kl. Burstah 4, Hamburg, Germany.
164 Sellschopp, William, Gr. Bleichen, Artushof, Hamburg, Germany.
685 Stock, Ernest, Mohren Strasse 53, Berlin, W. Germany.
800 Tamsen, Emil C. C., Pretoria, Transvaal.
1733 Weismann, Otto, Haringvliet 45, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
1538 Willadt, Carl, Pforzheim, Baden, Germany.
1970 Yaremdji, A. P., 40-41 Tidjaret-Han (via London), Constantinople, Turkey.
1941 Yeatman, Mrs. C. P., care Barranquilla Ry. & Pier Co., Barranquilla Colombia, South America.

GEOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

UNITED STATES.

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BIRMINGHAM.
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Treasurer, Report of 26-27
Visitors in Attendance 17

