

2,

**CASS'
COLLECTORS'
COMPANION.**

——
**COMPILED BY
LEON V. CASS.**

——

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Published by
LEON V. CASS,
MCGRAW, N. Y
1901.

*Complimentary
Exchange*

ALL FOR 10C

The Yankee Collector one year, one 30 word exchange notice in the Yankee Collector, fifty all different foreign stamps, one fine foreign stamp cat 5c and one U. S. stamp cat 5c.

ALL FOR 10C.

ADDRESS
LEON V. CASS,
Mc Graw, N. Y.

FREQUENT BLUNDERS.

One scarcely ever looks through the album of a beginner, but that startling blunders in the placing of many stamps are noticed.

This is usually the case where the characters differ from the English, or where the government inscription does not appear.

It is with a view to preventing such errors that we append this list, naming the inscriptions by which readers may identify their stamps.

Bs As, Buenos Ayres.

Chiffre Taxe, O n the postage due stamps of France. Communicationes, Spain.

Copenja, Servia. Deficit, Peru (unpaid).

Eseuelas, Venezuela. Espana, Spain.

Estensi, Modena. Franco Switzerland.

Franco Bollo, Italian States. Tranqueo, Peru

French Colonial stamps surcharged.

The following initials are used to denote the particular colony for which stamps are used.

A and T, Anam and Tonquin. C. CH., Cochinchina. G. P. E., Guadeloupe. M. Q. E.

Martinique. N. C. E. New Caledonia.

N. S. B. Nossi Be. S. M. P. St. Pierre and Miquelon. Helvetia, Switzerland.

Ionikon, Ionian Island.

K. G. L. Post Frm, Denmark (value denoted in shillings), Danish West Indies (value denoted in cents).

Kais Koenigal oester post, on many of the Austrian stamps

Losen, Sweden (unpaid). Magyar, on stamps of Hungary. Ned Indie, Dutch Indies.

Norge, Norway. Ottoman Empire, Turkey, Pacchi Postli, Italy, (parcel post).

Pen, Finland. Post Zegal, on the early issues of Holland. Rayon, on some of the stamps of Switzerland. Segnatasse, Italy (unpaid)

Sld and Soldi, on some of the stamps of Austria

Sverige, Sweden. Te Betalen, Holland and Colonies. Ultramar, on the Spanish issues of Cuba. Z. A. R., South African Republic.

DANGEROUS STAMPS TO BUY.

SO-CALLED REPRINTS OF ARGENTINA.

The labels purporting to be "reprints" of the 1862 issue of Argentina, are to all intents and purposes, forgeries. Two or three values--the 5 and 15 centavos--are the product of faked or colored dies. This is the whole history of the matter: In 1871 a London dealer, in the days when reprints were tolerated, obtained possession of one of the original blocks from which the 5 cent

avos stamps had been printed. In order to prepare complete sets of three, he had to manufacture blocks for the 10 and 15 centavos values by altering the die he had obtained.

The inevitable result was that a most incongruous appearance was given to the inscriptions at the foot of the two higher values.

Collectors can easily detect these fraudulent reprints by closely scrutinizing the figures of value and the initial letter "c" of "centavos."

If in the 10c blue or the 15c green stamp, the numerals are precisely in line with the letters that follow, and if the "C" is of an ordinary width instead of being cramped and narrow, then the stamps are perfectly genuine; but if the numerals are above their proper level and "C" is out of proportion as mentioned; then they are printed from the faked plates.

Experts can detect these bogus stamps at a glance by the color alone, which is considerably paler than the originals.



TRY

MY 60 PER CENT APPROVAL SHEETS.

Reference required.

LEON V. CASS, :-: MCGRAW, N. Y.

HINTS TO COLLECTORS.

When collecting envelope, postcard and wrapper stamps, it is best not to cut them.

Don't collect torn, cut, damaged or badly cancelled stamps.

Never paste a stamp down; always use the hinge.

Don't remove the gum from unused stamps.

The present issue of Great Britain and British Colonies, are printed in soluble colors. Be careful in washing them.

Don't sever a good pair, strip or block of stamps. Many such are worth full catalogue price.

FACTS FOR PHILATELIC LEARNERS.

In February 1890, 1p stamps of the 1884 issue of Antigua were used for postage in the Island of St. Christopher pending the arrival of a new supply of 1p stamps from England. All these used in this way are cancelled with the St. Christopher postmark "A 12."

Prior to 1891 Samoan stamps prepaid postage to any part of the world if sent by way of New Zealand. Since 1891 they prepay postage on letters sent direct to the U. S.

The reprints of the Roman States are made from the original plates, but can be distinguished from the originals by the color of the paper, which is light in the originals and dark in the reprints.



PHILATELIC PHILOSOPHY.

The geography of many a wise is in a stamp album.

Stamps are as sticky on one side as they are pretty on the other.

Counterfeits, like the originals, enter the album easily, and are drawn out with a great deal of sorrow.

A homely stamp has broken more \$50 bills than a pretty one.



REMAINDERS.

Remainders in the philatelic sense of the word are stamps that have become useless on account of a change in currency, government, color or design. Such stamps are sold in bulk at public auction or private sale, to some speculator or dealer. In years gone by such lots were bought very cheaply, so cheap in fact that some of them were sold by dealers under the original face value.

but that time has passed, as recent purchases such as the Nova Scotia, Leeward Islands, etc., show.

The cheapness of many stamps that are really remainders have caused many collectors to believe they were reprints, but there is a great difference between the two as the remainders are legitimate stamps issued for legitimate purposes.

STAMP EXCHANGES.

There are two general principles on which philatelists undertake the exchanging of stamps.

The first and favorite system, is to price up a sheet of duplicates at "catalogue prices," send them to the collector wishing to trade, and receive his selection in return after he has taken what he may need. In this case the party sending first has to take care that his correspondent, if previously unknown to him, is thoroughly reliable.

Another method of exchanging between private collectors is to fix a lowest bargain price on each of their stamps, without regard to the catalogue values.

When a dealer exchanges with a collector, taking say, a hundred stamps all of one kind, he naturally expects to acquire them at wholesale prices (or less if possible), he sending his approval sheets, or stamps ordered from his price list at a

all rates. Exchanging in this way is often of great benefit to philatelists who have traveled, or have obtained a large number of stamps of a particular country or colony.

PURCHASES.

Care is always to be exercised in the laying-out of money, and in these wide-awake days most of us are fully aware of that fact.

But perhaps this is especially important when the subject of trade is a stamp. In the case of a really rare stamp, care must be taken to guard against forgery, and if possible, the advice of an expert should be obtained.

Many stamps are more valuable in the imperforate state than perforated, the two issues being precisely alike otherwise.

In such cases specimens showing a very close margin should not be purchased; they have probably been "clipped"—i. e., the perforations denoting the common variety have been cut off to make the stamp appear imperforate.

Old stamps in pairs, imperforate, between are good to buy. Certain countries in South and Central America have put their unused "remain-

ders" on the market in large numbers, the se being offered for sale at an enormous reduction the face value.

Such issues are usually very pretty to look at but they are practically worthless, and many dealers of repute refuse to handle them.

Any genuine unused stamps belonging to issues of British Colonies, the United States or European countries, are good to buy, but mint specimens should whenever possible have their original gum on the back, and when the original gum is there it should never be removed, as it greatly enhances the value of such stamps.

In sending bids for stamps at auction sales, the condition of the specimens offered should be carefully ascertained, and if possible, a buyer at a distance should have a representative in the sale-room, or at least someone to examine and report the lots for him beforehand.

DEALERS!

Your trial inch ad. inserted in the
Yankee Collector for 10c.

Leon V. Cass, McGraw, N. Y.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL

AT 60 PER CT DISCOUNT AND NET PRICES.

When writing for stamps send reference and state size of your collection.

SAMPLE SNAPS.

New Zealand, 1898 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2d (obsolete)	\$.04
" " 1900 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1d unused	.04
Japan, 1894 2 and 5s Silver Wedding	.08
" 1900 Wedding stamp and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	.03
Korea, 1886 25, 50 and 100m. unused	.09
N. Australia, 1, 2, 4 and 6d Official	.17
New So. Wales, 1889 1sh. Kangaroo	.03

I PUBLISH

THE YANKEE COLLECTOR.

Subscription price 10c per year. Two 25 word notices and a premium FREE to every subscriber.

Leon V. Cass, McGraw, N. Y.

Business established 1897.

WILL exchange stamps, especially U. S. postage and revenues, for others not in my collection. Send sheets and receive mine. H. H. Lewis, M. D., 724 Camp St., New Orleans, La.

BARGAINS! POST FREE.

6 var unused Cuba 5c. 18 var used Denmark 5c. 4 var unused Swiss 4c. 118 var used Foreign 8c. 25 var used So America 10c. U. S. Rev. 2c Playing Card, blue, cat 20c 9c.

Stamps on approval at 50 per cent discount. L. R. Robinson, Box 22 No Franklin, Conn.

! BARGAINS !

200 75 word circulars printed and sent post paid for 12c, or stamps from sheets (my selection) cat 50c. 200 circulars same size as this page post paid for 55c, or stamps of my selection cat \$1.25. Other printing cheap.

What do you need? I have stamps to sell cheap. Here's a sample. 20 var U. S. and foreign cat 50c only 13c. Stamps on approval. Prices 25 to 75 per cent below cat.

Leon V. Cass, McGraw, N. Y.