

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS.

No. 3.

THE

Stamp Collector's Companion

A MANUAL OF CONDENSED INFORMATION ON MANY PHILATELIC SUBJECTS, COMPRISING
HUNDREDS OF DEFINITIONS, USEFUL HINTS AND A FOREIGN COINAGE

TABLE, GIVING VALUE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY
IN AMERICAN.

FIRST EDITION, 1893.

PRICE - - - 25 CENTS.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

L. M. STAEBLER,

185½ Dundas Street,

LONDON, ONTARIO CANADA.

PREFACE.

THE preface is a part of a work which is always necessary to the author. Therein he makes his various excuses for a fault here, a fault there; some omission or defect; or on the other hand it may be an introduction to a book, or as in this case a few words as to the scope of the work. Collectors and dealers have in time past repeatedly asked us where a good work, of the nature of this handbook could be procured; we have always been compelled to answer that we knew not. However one to whom this answer was given was not to be put off, and in reply suggested that we do it ourselves; we did it, and here it is! No claims for perfection accompany it, it is offered for what it is worth; *twenty five cents, surely!* Philately as an amusement, or a business, has many difficult terms and names which, to the average collector or dealer offers many serious impediments to his progress, his knowledge or his business, as the case may be. The main object of this, our handbook No. 3, was to inform "those who knew not" on these "deep" subjects. We have, therefore, in the first place given a large list of these terms and names and their definitions. All definitions have been made as brief and simple as possible. THE FOREIGN COINAGE TABLE. Those who have foreign correspondents from whom they either buy or exchange will readily realize its merits. In the balance of the book we have placed such information as we thought would be most useful to the readers of the book. So much said, we submit the book for your judgment and we trust it may prove useful to you. The sale of our first two handbooks has been great, and we sincerely trust that our patrons will not abate "one jot or one tittle" in the future, the most liberal patronage they have bestowed on us is the past. We would also call your attention to the fact that you need the book advertised on last cover page.

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DEFINITIONS.

Advanced Collector.

An *Advanced Collector* is one whose collection has become large, and who collects sub-varieties, shades, etc., and one who is scientifically interested in Philately.

Albino.

In rare instances, when the stamps are being printed, the plates escape being inked, and the stamps produced by the impression are colorless, the *impression only* being left on the paper. Such a stamp is called an *Albino*.

Arabesque.

Arabesque is a delicate kind of tracing used in engraving, consisting of scrolls, intricate lines, symmetrical ornaments, etc. It is generally produced by machinery.

Batonne Paper.

Batonne Paper has parallel watermarked lines in its surface farther apart than those in laid paper. It may be either laid or wove though generally the latter. In England it is commonly called "Foreign note."

Block.

A *Block* of stamps, when spoken of, refers to four stamps of the original sheet, unsevered and in the form of a square. Rarities are worth 50% more in this condition, generally speaking, and collectors who are successful in securing rare stamps in blocks should always preserve them in that form.

Bogus.

A *Bogus Stamp* is one of which there exists no original, of which there were never like stamps in use, but which is issued for the purpose of defrauding collectors. The stamps of Sedang and many of the so-called German Locals are bogus stamps.

Cancelled.

A "Cancelled" stamp is one that is so obliterated as to render it unavailable for postal use. The common cancellation is that affixed to the stamp by means of a hand stamp. At times they are cancelled by means of a pen and ink stroke. This is called *pen-cancellation*. The word "CANCELLED" is often found printed in ordinary block type across an unused stamp of obsolete issue. This is a method often adopted by Governments to render remainders of old issues sold to stamp dealers unavailable for postage. For example, see some of the 1876-78 issue of Mauritius. Again, another cancellation often met with is when the word "SPECIMEN" is printed across the stamp. This is the outcome of the demand made by collectors for obsolete issues for their collections, and to supply them, governments at times issued reprints of these old issues and sold them to collectors at face value (or below), and surcharged them "SPECIMEN," thereby cancelling them and preventing their use for postage. Many of the Department stamps of the United States were issued in this manner. While speaking of this "SPECIMEN" cancellation, I may say that this method of cancellation decreases the value of the stamp. This has led unscrupulous and dishonest parties to partially remove the word "SPECIMEN" by means of acid, and then cover any remaining sign by a heavy ob-

literation from an ordinary Postmaster's hand stamp. This practice is often resorted to with the rarer U. S. Department stamps; but careful examination generally discloses some trace of the word. Collectors purchasing used specimens of these stamps should not fail to inspect them closely. In such cases as this and in many others similar, such as the detection of counterfeits, and distinguishing of sub-varieties, a powerful magnifying glass is invaluable, and every progressive collector should possess one.

Colonials.

Colonial Stamps are stamps issued by a government for use in its colonies. The stamps of Cuba, Puerto Rico, etc., are Spanish colonies; those of Canada, British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, etc., British colonies.

Colored Paper.

Colored Paper is strictly what its name implies, —refers to its color, not to its texture. It may be laid, wove, batonne, or any other variety of paper. The stamps of Panama, Antioquia, (late issue) Nowanuggur, etc., are printed on colored paper. Stamps are generally printed in black when printed on colored paper; and catalogues in such cases give the color of the paper only, followed by a *p.*

Continentials.

The "*Continentials*" which are so extensively advertised are the *common* European stamps of little or no value.

Copper Engraving.

Copper Engraving is very similar to steel engraving, except that it is soft and soon wears out. For example, see the stamps of the 1847 issue of Mauritius.

Counterfeit.

A "*Counterfeit*" is an *imitation* of a genuine stamp. For a complete treatise on forgeries, see our handbook No. 4, which is advertised on 3rd page of cover.

Cut Envelopes.

Cut Envelopes are entire stamped envelopes, from which the stamp alone is taken, it being cut square.

Description.

The proper *Description* of a stamp should be as follows, always beginning at the centre, "U. S. 1c. 1887," the centre of the stamp consisting of a bust of Benjamin Franklin (after the original by Caracci), to the left in an oval disk with shaded background, the lower portion of the oval being bordered with pearls, and the upper portion with a curved frame, containing in small letters the words, "United States Postage." The whole is engraved in line upon a shield-shaped tablet with a turn-cated pyramidal base, bearing on it the words "one" and "cent" on either side of the figure "1"; color, ultramarine, shape rectangular. —*Jewett's Stamp Collectors' Dictionary and Guide.*

Dextrine.

Dextrine is a substitute for gum-arabic, in the gumming of adhesive postage stamps, and stamped envelopes.

Die.

The *Die* is the original engraving of the stamp from which impressions for making the plate are taken.

Double Impression.

A *Double Impression* is a stamp which has been printed on both sides by mistake, or one that has been printed twice on the one side.

Double Perforation.

A stamp which has two rows of perforation on one side is said to be a stamp with a *Double Perforation*.

Electrography

Is the process of casting *plates* from impressions made by a *die* in a mixture of wax, etc. See "*Plate*."

Embossing.

Embossing is not entitled to be classed as either a method of printing or of engraving, for strictly speaking it is neither. *Embossing* is stamping in relief, and in the process of embossing no ink whatever is used on the embossed part. The method is simple, and is something on the same principle as that used in *Taille Douce* or *Copper Plate* engraving. Embossing is more frequently used in the preparation of stamped envelopes, and less frequently in the case of adhesive stamps. In preparing the plate the part which is intended to be embossed is cut away. The plate is placed in the press, and operated upon as in ordinary printing, the surface only being inked, and the part which is cut away left dry; beneath the part of the press on which the paper is laid to be printed, a flat piece of rubber is usually placed, and great pressure being used in the printing, the paper is forced up into the hollow part of the die, and as a result leaves that portion of the die in relief on the paper, the embossed portion being colorless. Examples: the heads on the U. S. and Canadian stamped envelopes are produced by this method, as well as the lettering around the same. The stamps of Scind Dawk are embossed. The heads of all the stamps of the 1886 issue of the Portuguese Colonies are embossed, as also are the Sardinian envelopes of the first issue.

Error.

An *Error* is a stamp on which some mistake has been made either in the color, the engraving, surcharge, or perforation. Examples:—*Error of color*, Mexico, 1882, 10 cent brown. *Error of perforation*, a double perforated stamp. *Error of surcharge*, a mis-spelt, mis-placed, or inverted surcharge. *Error of engraving*, mistakes in spelling or design.

Essay.

An *Essay* is a design for a stamp submitted to the authorities for their approval. In the essay the stamp appears as it would appear when printed; an essay may therefore be considered a species of *proof*.

Fac-Similes.

Fac-Similes are imitations of genuine stamps, equally as bad as counterfeits, except for the fact that they are sold as *copies* of the original stamp. In most instances they have the word "fac-simile" printed in small type across the face.

Form.

In stamp lore the same rules of "form" are used as in Euclid. A stamp with four sides of equal size, like the U. S. 1869 issue is called square. When sides are longer than top and base it is rectangular, as Canada current issue. When

the top and bottom are longer than the sides it is oblong, as the U. S. special delivery stamp. Other shapes are triangular, diamond, oval and circular.

Frame.

The *Frame* is the ornamental work around the outer edge of a stamp, or in the center surrounding the oval.

Glazed Paper.

Glazed Paper presents a smooth glossy surface, and may be either laid, wove, etc. For example see New York 3 cent blue. In the majority of cases where glazed paper is used for the manufacture of stamps, it will be found to be colored glazed paper.

Gold Beaters' Skin.

Gold Beaters' Skin is a peculiar variety of paper, with a peculiar name. It resembles *bond paper*, *parchment*, or *onion skin paper*. It is thin, transparent and tough.

Government Counterfeits.

A *Government Counterfeit* is an obsolete stamp, the plates of which, having been destroyed, new plates are prepared by the government and the stamps printed therefrom, sold as reprints. See U. S. 1847 issue, called reprints.

Government Reprints.

Government Reprints are stamps reprinted by a Government from the original plates, after the issue has become obsolete. For example, the U. S. 1851 issue, reprinted for the Centennial Exhibition.

Grille.

A stamp is sometimes said to be *Grilled* or *Embossed*. This does not apply to the design of the stamp. A *Grille* is a number of minute indentations made by a steel divided into very fine, but slightly flat points, forming a rectangle of small indentations, which is often impressed in the middle of each stamp, from the back, after the same are printed. This *Grille*, with its indentations, breaks the texture of the paper, rendering the condition of its surface such as will absorb the ink from the cancelling stamp, and render it impossible to *wash* the cancellation marks from the stamp. For example see the 1869 issue of the United States.

Ground Work.

The *Ground Work* engraving of a stamp is the plain undesigned background.

Gum.

The *Gum* is the adhesive layer on the back of a stamp.

Heraldic Characters.

Heraldic Characters are devices such as are found on the pence issues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Imperforate

See unperforated. Abbreviation *imperf.*

Ink.

The *Ink* used in the printing of postage stamps, may be said to be a sort of varnish colored by various substances, *fugitive* or *permanent*. Fugitive colors are those which change when exposed to the action of the light, etc. Permanent colors are, as the name implies, those which remain unchanged when so exposed.

Inscription.

The *Inscription* is the lettering or reading inscribed on a stamp, whether a sentence, single word or a figure.

Ivory Block.

When the design of a stamp is engraved on a block of ivory in reverse, and the stamp printed from the engraving, the method is called *Ivory Block*. It soon becomes worn and gives an indistinct impression. For reference, see the stamps of some of the Native Indian States, Cashmere, etc.

Irregular Perforation.

A stamp is perforated irregularly when the perforations of its opposite sides are of different sizes

Knife.

The term *Knife*, when applied to a stamped envelope, has reference to its cut or shape.

Laid Paper.

Laid Paper is not so frequently met with in the study of stamps as wove, though more often than the other varieties. Laid paper has close together in its texture, parallel watermarked lines, which can be seen on holding to the light. For an example of laid paper, see the United States stamped envelopes of the current issue.

Lathe Work.

Lathe Work is the oval or circular lines of engraving which are interwoven and come from a common center. See Mexico, 1879, 25c. blue.

Lined Ground.

Lined Ground as it is called in engraving, denotes that the groundwork of the stamp consists of horizontal, vertical, curved, crossed, oblique, or wavy lines.

Lithography.

As the readers are probably aware, is printing from stone. In this method of printing the design of the stamp is drawn on paper and transferred from thence to the stone. When the stone is being used in printing it is washed with a mixture which makes it so that the ink will not adhere to the stone but to the design only. *Lithography* is, as a rule, a slow method of printing. Two methods are known for distinguishing a lithographed stamp, but even with these it is difficult to distinguish from a typographed one. The design of a lithographed stamp is not nearly so clearly brought out as by some of the other methods, and further, a lithographed stamp generally has a greasy feeling on its surface.

Local.

A *Local* stamp is one not issued by Government authority and good only for use in the corporation whereby it is issued.

Mince Paper

Mince Paper is very similar to *onion skin paper* or *gold beaters' skin*. See 1862 issue of Turkey.

Manilla Paper.

Manilla Paper is a coarse, buff paper, made from manilla grass; it is generally used by publishers and storekeepers, for wrappers.

Native Paper.

Native Paper is made by hand in half civilized countries, the thickness varying in different parts

of the same sheet, and as a result, the printing on it is usually indistinct. For example, see the stamps of Nowamgger and Cashmere.

Obsolete.

A stamp no longer in use is termed *Obsolete*.

Oddity.

An *Oddity* is a mis-print of some kind, or a mistake not found in the die of the stamp. For instance a post card with a stamp at the wrong corner might be termed an oddity, through the sheet being cut the wrong way. An *Albino* (see definition) is also termed an oddity.

Old Paper.

Old Paper is a term applied to paper having an old or shabby appearance; such as that used in the manufacture of the first issue of U. S. match stamps.

Originals.

Genuine stamps.

Papier Moire.

Papier Moire is a variety of paper having wavy, undulating lines on its surface, giving it a watered appearance like moire antique silk. For an excellent example see the stamps of the 1875 issue of Spain.

Part Perforated.

This term is applied to a stamp one or more sides of which are unperforated.


Pearls.

Bead-like ornaments which are often found in the design of stamps. See crown type of the Portuguese Colonies.


Pelure Paper.

Pelure Paper is a variety that presents an unusual amount of difficulty to the average collector. It is a variety of wove. It is characterized by the absence of the small dots in the texture, which are found in wove; by its tough texture, and by its somewhat rough surface which appears to be covered with small fibres, or hairs.

Perce en Pointe,

Or as it is sometimes called.—Pointed, or Denated perforation. is a variety of perforation, in which the line of separation follows a zigzag course, the points when separated will fit into the opposite side thus, 

Perce en Arc.

Or *Scalloped Perforation*. In this case the separation is affected by means of small successive cuts in the form of curves, thus, 

Perforation.

Perforations are the series of small holes or cuts between the stamps, for the purpose of separating the stamps. The kind of perforations of a stamp are often an important criterion of the value. The size of the perforations often make a great difference in the value of a stamp. For instance, the 2 pence rose of Prince Edward Island, *perforated 9*, is worth \$2.00, while the same when *perforated 13* is worth but 10 cents. The size of the perforations is determined by the number of perforations to the space of two centimetres. The table of measurement is called a *Perforation Gauge*. An illustration of this gauge will be found in another part of this book.

Philatelic.

Pertaining to Philately.

Philatelical.

See Philatelic.

Philatelist.

(a) A collector and student of stamps. (b) A journal devoted to stamps.

Philately.

The collecting or study of stamps.

Pin Perforation.

In cases where the little separating holes are *pricked* out, instead of punched out the stamp is said to be *Pin Perforated*. The stamps of some of later issues of Mexico are an excellent example of this method of perforation.

Plain or Watermarked.

In nearly all kinds of paper, exists two varieties, viz: plain or watermarked. *Plain paper* is distinguished by the absence of the watermark; while watermarked is characterized by its presence. For example, wove paper without a watermark is called *plain wove*, while if it is watermarked it is called *watermarked wove*.

Plate.

A *Plate* is a series of reproduction from the same die, making it possible to print a large number of stamps at a single impression. The manufacture of the plates is interesting. A single stamp is engraved on soft steel, and this die is then impressed into a mixture of wax, etc., which is used for moulds. The die is impressed in rows of impressions until a sheet of the necessary size is secured. The sheet is usually cast in one piece from this mould, made from the original engraving.

Provincials.

Provincials are stamps issued and used in the Province of issue only. See stamps of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. These are Canadian *provincials*.

Provisionals.

Stamps issued to supply a shortage of some particular denomination in an emergency are called *Provisionals*. In some instances one value is surcharged over another denomination to supply the want, while in other cases revenue stamps are surcharged "Postage" to supply the deficiency.

Proof.

A *Proof* is an impression of a stamp taken from an *accepted* design, therein differing from an essay. It is usually taken in various colors in order to ascertain which color best suits the design. Proofs are generally taken on rice paper, India paper or thin cardboard. The method of taking a proof is not the same as in printing. It is not placed in the press. The die is covered with ink, paper laid thereon and hammered, thus an impression is secured. Many collectors make a specialty of collecting proofs. Proofs themselves are in many cases much prettier than the stamps themselves, and especially are they attractive when arranged on a page so as to display the harmony of their color and their design. Proofs of rare stamps are usually obtainable at much lower prices than the original stamp is. Two examples of this: the proof of the New

Brunswick Connell may be obtained at from \$3.00 to \$5.00, while the original stamp is worth \$100. The proof of the Canada 12d. are worth but \$5.00 or \$6.00, while the original is well worth \$150. In many cases proofs can be told by their fresh and clean appearance.

Re-engraved.

Re-engraved signifies that a new plate of the same design has been re-engraved.

Regular Perforation.

When the perforations on all sides of the stamp are of the same size, it is called regular perforation.

Remainders

Are the balance of an issue remaining on hand when a new issue is placed on sale. These are usually destroyed, or as is often the case, sold to stamp dealers.

Reprints.

Reprints are stamps printed from the original plates after the issue is obsolete.

Re-touched Plate.

Re-touched Plates are those that have been greatly worn, and are re-touched in places to render a clearer, and more distinct impression.

Ribbed Paper.

Ribbed Paper is frequently met with in the study of the stamps of Canada. It varies greatly and is in many cases barely visible, though existing. The heavy ribbed paper is like the surface of ordinary silk, its surface being covered with little ribs or raised lines with a slight hollow between the ribs. Soft ribbed differs but slightly from the heavy ribbed, excepting that the ribs are not nearly so prominently raised, and present an almost even surface.

Rice Paper.

Rice Paper, or as it is sometimes called *Silk Gloss Paper*, is made from rice straw, and presents a very fine silky appearance, being soft and smooth to the touch; for example see the 1871 issue of Japan. Many of the proofs of old Canadian stamps are printed on rice paper.

Rouletted.

When the stamps of a sheet are separated by rows of straight little indentations, thus -----, impressed heavily in the paper, the stamp is said to be *Rouletted*.

Rouletted in Color.

At times the rouletting of a stamp is done upon the press while the stamps are being printed, instead of on a rouletting machine; this makes the little roulette indentations colored like the stamps; it is then said to be *Rouletted in Color*.

Serpentine Perforation.

When the stamps are separated by a wavy line somewhat different to *Perce en Arc*, with small breaks between the curves, it is called *Serpentine Perforation* as its appearance implies.

Silk Thread.

Fine red or blue *Silk Thread* is placed in the paper while in a pulp state, usually for the purpose of preventing forgery. See 1854 issue of Switzerland.

Solid Ground.

When the ground work of a stamp is plain, of one solid color, not lined, it is called *Solid Ground*. See Victoria, 2d., 1885.

Spandrels.

Spandrels are the triangular spaces in the corners of a stamp, over an oval or central form, within the frame.

Straw Paper.

Straw Paper is that which is made from the straw of any grain. For example, see the Canadian Wrappers of the current issue.

Strip.

A *Strip* is two or more stamps of the original sheet, unsevered, and in a row. The same remarks apply to stamps in this condition as in *blocks*.

Surcharge.

When a new variety is printed over a certain denomination, or any word or words for like purpose, it is called a *Surcharge*.

Susse

Is a term used in reference to the 1853-62 issues of France, which were perforated unofficially by Susse Bros., of Paris. The perforations are large, numbering 7 to the space of 2 centimetres.

Tablet.

A *Tablet* is a small, straight or curved band or label in which the inscription of a stamp is placed.

Taille Douce

Or line engraving as it is often called, is engraving on copper plate, and the impressions secured from a plate thus engraved, is called *Taille Douce*, or line engraving. This method of printing is probably the oldest in existence, as it was employed by most of the early printers. The process of *Taille Douce* engraving differs materially from other methods. In this method the lines which are to appear in color are cut into the plate. In the printing from these plates the ink is rubbed into these cuts, and then all the ink is wiped from the raised portions of the plate. These raised portions remain white in the printing. The paper used for printing in copper plate engraving, is generally dampened slightly, and great pressure used in the printing, which forces the paper up into the hollows of the plate, thus absorbing the ink. Stamps printed by this method can easily be distinguished, for on careful examination these lines of ink will be found to exist in a raised condition on the paper. At times the paper has the appearance of ribbed paper, owing to the great pressure used in printing. The majority of the adhesive stamps of the United States are made by this method.

Telegraph Stamps.

Telegraph Stamps are stamps issued by telegraph companies for the pre-payment of telegrams.

Tete Beche.

Tete Beche is the name applied to a stamp some part of which is printed upside down, or an inverted surcharge; the U. S. 1869 issue with inverted centre is printed in *tete beche*. This term also applies to stamps which are printed in sheets with each alternate row upside down, such as the current issue of Grenada.

Type.

This word is generally used in referring to the design or issue of a stamp.

Type Set.

A stamp is said to be *Type Set* when it is set up and printed with ordinary printers type. For example, see early issues of Hawaii, British Guiana, Bavaria return letter stamps, and others.

Typography.

Or *surface* printing, is probably the commonest method of printing. In this method, which by the way is 50% simpler, a process is adopted directly opposite to line engraving. Typography is that method which is used in the printing of books, etc., in fact nearly all ordinary printing. In this method the parts intended to be left uncolored are cut away, while those intended to receive the ink and convey the impression, are left in relief on the original surface, hence the term *surface printing*. Type and all kinds of illustration used in ordinary printing are produced by this process. Nearly all the postage stamps at present in use in the world, are produced by this method, which is by far the most simple and speedy. In this method it is not necessary that the paper be damp, as in the case with *Taille Douce* engraving, but notwithstanding this, it is often used in that condition.

Unperforated.

A stamp is said to be *Unperforated*, when it is not separated by means of rows of cuts made between the stamps, and the stamps must be separated by means of scissors. Abbreviation *unperf.*

Verge Paper.

Verge Paper is laid paper in which the water-marked lines run in an oblique direction. For example see the Canadian Envelopes of the current issue, or the Holland Envelopes of 1885.

Watermarked Paper.

Watermarked Paper has designs, lines, or letters in the texture of the paper, produced by means of the impression of a raised wire die, while the paper is in a pulp state. The watermarks in paper appear lighter than the paper itself, and may be seen on holding stamp to the light. The majority of the stamps of the British Colonies are watermarked.

Wove Paper.

Wove Paper is the commonest known variety of paper, and that generally used in printing of books, handbills, etc. This book is printed on wove paper. Wove paper is readily distinguished by its even texture; it varies in thickness greatly, and may be found in all thicknesses from the thinnest tissue-paper to cardboard. When held before the light the paper shows in its texture, small dots, close together and evenly distributed throughout its surface. The current Canadian postage stamps are on wove paper.

COINAGE TABLE.**Argentine Republic.**

The standard coin is the peso, which equals 96 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 centavos equals 1 peso.

Austria-Hungary.

The standard coin of this monarchy is the florin or gulden, which equals 34 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 kreuzers make 1 florin or gulden.

Azores.

The standard unit of currency is the milreis, which equals 83 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 1000 reis make 1 milreis.

Belgium.

The standard unit of currency is the franc, which equals 19 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 centimes make 1 franc.

Bolivia.

The standard unit of currency is the peso or boliviano, which equals 69 cents in U. S. or Canadian currency: 1 boliviano or peso make 10 reales = 100 cents.

Brazil.

The standard unit of currency is the milreis, which equals in Canadian or U. S. currency 54 cents: 1000 reis make one milreis.

Brunswick.

The standard unit of currency is the thaler, which equals 72 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 10 pfennig make 1 silber groschen; 30 silber groschen make 1 thaler.

Bulgaria.

The standard unit of currency is the franc, which equals 20 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 1 lev. = 100 centimes, = 100 stotinki, make 1 franc.

British Colonies.

The majority of British colonies have the same currency as Great Britain.

Chili.

The standard unit of currency is the peso, which equals 91 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 centavos make 1 peso.

China.

The standard unit of currency is the tael which equals \$1.40 in Canadian or U. S. currency: 1000 cash = 100 candareens, = 10 mace, = 1 tael.

Congo Free State.

Currency same as Belgium.

Corea.

The standard unit of currency is the mon; 100 mons equals 20 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency.

Costa Rico.

The standard unit of currency is the peso, which equals 69 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 centavos make 8 reales, 8 reales make 1 peso.

Cuba.

The standard unit of currency is the peso, which equals 92 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 1000 milesimes make 100 centesimos, make 1 peso.

Curacas.

The standard coin is the gulden or florin, which equals 41 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 cents make 1 florin.

Danish West Indies.

The currency in this place is the same as that of Canada and the United States.

Denmark.

The standard unit of currency is the krona which equals 26 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 ore make 1 krona.

Dominican Republic.

The unit of currency is the franco, which equals 90 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 centimos make 1 franco.

Dutch Indies.

See currency of the Netherlands.

Eastern Roumelia.

The standard coin is the piastre, which equals 4 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 40 paras make 1 piastre.

Ecuador.

The standard coin is the peso or sucre, which equals 69 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 centavos make 10 reales, make 1 peso.

Egypt.

The standard coin is the piastre, which equals 5 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 1 para makes 3 aspers; 1 piastre = 40 paras, = 10 milliemes; 100 piastres = £1.

France.

The unit of currency is the franc, which equals 19 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 centimes make 1 franc.

French Colonies.

In the majority of cases same as France.

Germany.

The standard coin in the states of the German Federation is the mark which equals in Canadian or U. S. currency 23 cents: 100 pfennig = 10 groschen = 1 mark.

Great Britain,

And also in the majority of her colonies, the unit of currency is the £, which equals \$4.86 of our money: 12d. = 1s., 20s. = £1.

Greece.

The unit of currency is the drachm, which equals 19 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 lepta = 1 drachm.

Guatemala.

The standard unit of coinage is the peso, which is equal to 69 cents of our money: 100 centavos = 1 peso.

Hayti.

The standard unit of currency is the gonde, which equals 69 cents of our money: 100 cents = 1 gonde. gonde.

Honduras.

The standard unit of currency is the peso, which equals 69 cents of Canadian or U. S. currency: 100 cents = 1 peso.

India.

Standard coin 1 rupee, which is equal to 33 cents of our money: 1 rupee = 16 annas = 192 pies.

Italy.

Standard coin, 1 lira, which is equal to 19 cents of our money : 1 lira = 100 centesimo.

Japan.

The standard unit of coinage is the yen. A gold yen equals 99 cents in our money, while a silver yen equals 75 cents 100 sen (silver or gold as the case may be) make 1 yen.

Liberia.

The coinage is exactly uniform with our own.

Madagascar.

Same as Great Britain.

Mexico.

The unit of coinage is the peso, which equals 75 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency : 100 centavos = 1 peso.

Netherlands (Holland).

The standard unit of coinage is the florin, which equals 40 cents of our money : 100 cents make 1 florin.

Newfoundland.

The standard unit of coinage is the dollar, which equals \$1.01 of our money : 100 cents = \$1.

Nicaragua.

Same coinage in use in this place as in Salvador.

Norway.

The standard unit of currency is the krona, which equals 26 cents of our money : 100 ore = 1 krona.

Paraguay.

The unit of currency is the peso, which equals our dollar : 100 cents = 1 peso.

Peru.

The unit of currency is the sol, which equals 69 cents of our money : 100 centavos = 1 sol.

Portugal.

Same coinage used here as in Azores.

Portugese Colonies.

See Portugal.

Puerto Rico.

See coinage of Cuba.

Roumania.

Standard coin, 1 lei, equals 20 cents of our money : 1 lei equals 100 bani

Russia.

The standard unit of coinage is the ruble, which equals about 55 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency : 100 copecks = 1 ruble.

Salvador.

Same as Honduras.

Sandwich Islands.

The standard unit of currency is the dollar, which equals \$1.08 of our money : 100 cents = \$1.

Servia.

The standard unit of coinage is the dinar, which equals 20 cents of Canadian or U. S. currency : 1 dinar = 100 paras = 2½ piastres.

Shanghai.

Standard coin, 1 tael, which equals \$1.50 of our money : 1 tael = 10 mace = 100 candareens = 1000 cash ; also 1 dollar = 100 cents.

Siam.

Standard coin, the tical which equals 61 cents of our money : 1 tical = 4 salung = 16 songpy 32 pynung = 64 atts = 128 lotte.

South African Republic.

Same as Great Britain.

Spain.

The standard unit of currency is the peseta, which is equal to 19 cents of our money : 100 centimos = 1 peseta. This coinage is also used in Gibraltar.

Sweden.

See coinage of Norway.

Switzerland.

See coinage of France.

Tripoli.

The standard unit of currency is the mahbub, which equals 62 cents of Canadian or U. S. currency : 20 piastres = 1 mahbub.

Tunis

The standard unit of currency is the piastre, which equals 11 cents of Canadian or United States currency : 16 carouts = 1 piastre. The French currency is also used in Tunis.

Turkey.

Unit of currency the piastre which equals 4 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency : 30 paras = 1 piastre.

United States of Colombia.

The standard coin is the peso, which equals 69 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency : 100 centavos equals 10 decimos, make 1 peso.

Uruguay.

The standard unit of coinage is the patacon, which is equal to 94 cents in Canadian or U. S. currency : 100 centavos = 1 patacon.

Venezuela.

Unit of currency is the bolivar, which equals 14 cents of our money : 100 centimos = 1 bolivar.

MONETARY VALUE OF STAMPS.

The value of stamps may be expressed in figures or in words. We shall only speak in this chapter of numbers expressed in Roman letters and of what is important for all amateurs to know. These numbers belong to one or the other of the following languages :

Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Portuguese, Roumanian, Spanish, Swedish, and the language of Hawaii.

We shall begin by the enumeration of the words denoting numbers in each of these languages. It will be noticed that they are not all the languages spoken in Europe. For instance upon the Austrian cards designed for use in Bohemia are inscriptions

in the Tchèque or Bohemian tongue; but as the values are not given in words we have passed them in silence.

In the following enumeration we have first given all the numbers from 1 to 20 in their natural order; then the round numbers from 20 to 100, and the number 1000. We give also briefly the rules which govern the formation of the intermediate numbers, with some examples, and we conclude by a statement of the principal fractions. A final paragraph states all the countries in which the language is used.

DANISH.

1, een; 2, to; 3, tre; 4, fire; 5, fem; 6, sex; 7, syv; 8, otto; 9, ni; 10, ti; 11, elleve; 12, tolv; 13, tretten; 14, fiorten; 15, femten; 16, seksten; 17, setten; 18, atten; 19, nitten; 20, tyve; 30, tredive; 40, fyrretyve; 50, halvtredsindstyve; 60, tresindstyve; 70, halvfjersindstyve; 80, firsindstyve; 90, halvfemsindstyve; 100, hundrede; 1000, tusinde.

In the compounded number the smaller precedes the larger; 22 is expressed by *to egtyve*. However, for brevity, these forms are used: 40, *fyrre*, instead of *fyrretyve*; 50, *halvtres*; 60, *tres*; 70, *halvfiers*; 80, *fiers*; 90, *halvfems*, omitting *indstyve*.

Principal fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$, een halv; $\frac{1}{3}$, een tredreel; $\frac{1}{4}$, een fjerdeel.

Countries using Danish: Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Danish West Indies.

The Norse language is considered only a dialect of the Danish. It has, however, a much more convenient form of expressing certain numbers, thus: 50, *femti*; 60, *sexti*; 70, *syvti*; 80, *otti*; 90, *niti*.

DUTCH.

1, een; 2, twee; 3, drie; 4, vier; 5, vijf; 6, zes; 7, zeven; 8, acht; 9, negen; 10, tien; 11, elf; 12, twaalf; 13, dertien; 14, veertien; 15, vijftien; 16, zestien; 17, zeventien; 18, achttien; 19, negentien; 20, twintig; 30, dertig; 40, veertig; 50, vijftig; 60, zestig; 70, zeventig; 80, achtig; 90, negentig; 100, hunderd; 1000, duizend.

The intermediate numbers and the multiples of 100 are formed as in German. (See below.)

Principal fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$, een half; $\frac{1}{3}$, een derde; $\frac{1}{4}$, vierendeel.

Countries using Dutch; The Netherlands and its foreign possessions—Dutch East Indies, Curaçoa Surinam. In Africa—Orange Free State and the Transvaal, being that portion of South Africa inhabited by the Boers, descendants of the early Dutch colonists of the Cape.

ENGLISH.

[The translator omits the English numbers.]

Countries using English: United States of America, Republic of Liberia, and Great Britain and English possessions, notably:

In Europe: Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus.

In Asia: India, Deccan, Cashmere, and the petty native States of India, Ceylon, Peninsula of Malacca, Sarawak, Hong Kong, Shanghai (concurrently with the native languages).

In Africa: Sierra Leone, Gambia, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and the new possessions of the East African Company and South African Company.

In Oceania: New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, West Australia, South Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Tonga.

In America: Canada, New Brunswick, Nova

Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, British Honduras; all the English West Indies, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermudas, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Island, Virgin Islands and British Guiana.

FINNISH.

The Finnish or Suomi is found solely upon the stamps of Finland, both postal and revenue, concurrently with the Swedish, and, of late years, with the Russian.

1, yksi; 2, kaksi; 3, kolme; 4, neljoe; 5, vusi; 9, kuusi; 7, seitseman; 8, kahdelsan; 9, yhdeksen; 10, kimmennen; 11, yksitoisto; 12, kaksitoisto; 13, kolmetoisto; 14, neljaetoisto; 15, vusitoisto; 16, kiusitoisto; 17, seitsemantoisto; 18, kahdelsantoisto; 19, ykdeksentoisto; 20, kaksi kymmentä; 30, kolme kymmentä; 40, neljo kymmentä; 50, vusi kymmentä; 60, kuusi kymmentä; 70, seitseman kymmentä; 80, kadeksan kymmentä; 90, yhdeksen kymmentä; 100, sata; 1000, tuhatta.

We do not know how the intermediate values from 20 to 100 are expressed. The 25 which is found upon the fiscal stamps, reads: *vusi Kolmatte*. Neither can we give the fractions, except that the only one found upon the fiscals, $\frac{1}{2}$, reads: *puolitollista*.

The Finnish is spoken in Finland and in Russian, Swedish and Norwegian Lapland.

FRENCH.

[Inserted by the translator.]

1, un, une; 2, deux; 3, trois; 4, quatre; 5, cinq; 6, six; 7, sept; 8, huit; 9, neuf; 10, dix; 11, onze; 12, douze; 13, treize; 14, quatorze; 15, quinze; 16, seize; 17, dix-sept; 18, dix-huit; 19, dix-neuf; 20, vingt; 30, trente; 40, quarante; 50, cinquante; 60, soixante; 70, so xante-dix; 80, quatre-vingt; 90, quatre-vingt-dix; 100, cent; 1000, mille.

The intermediate numbers are formed by placing the units after the tens, using the conjunction *et* before *un*: 21, *vingt et un*; 22, *vingt deux*; except that in counting from 70 to 79 inclusive, and again from 90 to 99 inclusive, the words signifying 11, 12, etc., are employed in the combination: 71, *soixante-un*; 93, *quatre-vingts-dix-huit*. The hundred are prefixed to the tens and units without conjunction: 125, *cent vingt-cinq*.

Principal fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$, demi; $\frac{1}{3}$, un troisième; $\frac{1}{4}$, un quatrième.

In Belgium *septante* is used for 70, instead of *soixante-dix*.

Countries using French upon their stamps: France, Belgium (together with the Flemish), Luxemburg, Switzerland, Congo Free State, and the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world. The Swiss postal cards are inscribed in French, German and Italian.

GERMAN.

1, ein; 2, zwei; 3, drei; 4, vier; 5, funf; 6, sechs; 7, sieben; 8, acht; 9, neun; 10, zehn; 11, elf; 12, zwolf; 13, dreizehn; 14, vierzehn; 15, funfzehn; 16, sechzehn; 17, siebenzehn; 18, achtzehn; 19, neunzehn; 20, zwanzig; 30, dreissig; 40, vierzig; 50, funfzig; 60, sechzig; 70, siebzig; 80, achtzig; 90, neunzig; 100, hundert; 1000, tausend.

The intermediate numbers between the tens are expressed by writing first the units, then the

number of tens, joining them by the conjunction *und*; 25, *fünf und zwanzig*.

For the hundreds the multiples are placed before the word *hundert*: 300 *drei hundert*. The units are expressed after the hundreds: 103, *ein hundert und drei*.

Principal fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$, *ein halber*; $\frac{1}{3}$, *ein drittel*; $\frac{1}{4}$, *ein viertel*.

Countries using German: Prussia, Oldenburg, the two Mecklenburgs, Hamburg, Bergedorf, Lubeck, Bremen, Hanover, Brunswick, Saxony, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Austria, German Empire, and, in general, all the countries which formed or form a part of the old North German Confederation or the German Empire.

HUNGARIAN.

1, *egy*; 2, *ket*; 3, *haron*; 4, *negy*; 5, *ot*; 6, *hat*; 7, *het*; 8, *nyolcz*; 9, *kilenz*; 10, *tiz*; 11, *tizenegy*; 12, *tizenket*; 13, *tizenharom*; 14, *tizennegy*; 15, *tizenot*; 16, *tizenhat*; 17, *tizenhet*; 18, *tizennyolcz*; 19, *tizenkilenz*; 20, *husz*; 30, *harmincz*; 40, *negyven*; 50, *otven*; 60, *hatven*; 70, *hetven*; 80, *nyolcven*; 90, *kilencven*; 100, *szaz*; 1000, *ezer*.

The intermediate values are formed by placing the units after the tens: 36, *harmincz hat*; some additions and alterations are made, which it would take too long to state.

Principal fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$, *egy fel*; $\frac{1}{3}$, *egy harmad*; $\frac{1}{4}$, *egy negyed*.

Countries which use Hungarian: Hungary, or that portion of the Austrian Empire beyond the Leitha

ITALIAN.

1, *un*, *uno*, *una*; 2, *due*; 3, *tre*; 4, *quattro*; 5, *cinque*; 6, *sei*; 7, *sette*; 8, *otto*; 9, *nove*; 10, *dieci*; 11, *undici*; 12, *dodici*; 13, *treddici*; 14, *quattordici*; 15, *quindici*; 16, *sedici*; 17, *dieci sette* ou *diciasette*; 18, *dieci otto* ou *diecetto*; 19, *dieci nove* ou *diciannove*; 20, *venti*; 30, *trenta*; 40, *quaranta*; 50, *cinquanta*; 60, *sessanta*; 70, *settanta*; 80, *ottanta*; 90, *novanta*; 100, *cento*; 1000, *mille* (plural *mila*).

The intermediate numbers from 20 to 100 are formed by placing the unit after the ten: 25, *venti cinque*. Omit the final *i* or *a* before *uno*: 21, *venti uno*.

The number which expresses a multiple of 100 or of 1000 is prefixed: 300, *trecento*; 2000, *due mila*; whilst 1200 and analogous numbers are represented thus: *mille e duecento*.

Principal fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$, *mezzo*; $\frac{1}{3}$, *terzo*; $\frac{1}{4}$, *quarto*.

Countries which use Italian: Kingdom of Italy, and the ancient States now embraced within it, viz: Kingdom of Sardinia, Two Sicilies, States of the Church, Romagna, Grand Duchy of Tuscany, Duchies of Modena and Parma, Lombardy and Venice. Republic of San Marino, Illyrian provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.—From P. H. Burt's translation of Dr. Legrand's *Philatelist's Manual*.

SUGGESTIONS, Etc.

—In many cases it is very difficult to distinguish the watermark of a stamp. In some cases it cannot be done. The best method to bring out the watermark, if one exists, is as follows: Firstly, see that every particle of paper, gum and dirt is removed from the stamp by means of soaking, then lay the stamp between blotters to dry. This

generally shows up the watermark sufficiently plain, but in case this does not suffice, the watermark can be made to show more plainly by laying the stamp, face down, on a piece of black paper.

—A suggestion which is probably wasted on the greater number of the readers of this book, will however, not be out of place for it is not by any means improbable that this book will be read by many beginners and young collectors. Never paste or glue stamps into your album. Always use hinges, which can be obtained of nearly any large dealer, for 10 cents per thousand or thereabouts. By using hinges you avoid discoloring the stamp, and make it a simple matter to substitute a better specimen or shift the position of the stamp.

—Another warning, especially for the use of our younger readers, that is: Never cut stamped envelopes to *shape*. This is a mistake made by hundreds of beginners. The best way to keep your stamped envelopes is to preserve them entire, but in cases where it is inconvenient to keep in this state, they should be cut square, leaving wide margins on all sides of the stamp. An envelope cut to *shape* has but little value even the rare kinds are worth but a small per cent. of their value as square cut envelopes.

—Even though you are not an advanced collector it is advisable that you collect any distinct or marked shades of a stamp. Many rare stamps are nothing more than shades of an issue, caused by the ink not being properly mixed.

—In bidding by mail at auction sales, we append a few hints, as follows. These were copied verbatim from a contemporary journal, on account of their excellence, but more especially for their brevity: "Send in your bids early; not only to avoid the rush, but because they are given the preference in the order of receipt, other things being equal. Be prompt also in paying for your purchases. Never fix your limits carelessly, or higher than you believe to be the actual value of the stamp. If there are only two such bids among the many received, the stamps will sell high and somebody get stuck. The actual value may be more or less than catalogue price according to quality, condition and popularity of the stamps. It might pay to buy a few priced auction catalogues and carefully study them. In the bright vocabulary of the catalogues, there are no such words as poor, miserable, undesirable, etc. Specimens of this class are usually described as 'fair.' Bear this in mind when bidding on such lots. If you are like everybody else and want the choicest specimens offered, of rare and desirable stamps, you will have to go everyone else one better, or you won't get them. It is useless to make other than liberal bids on such goods, but should you ever wish to sell, you may expect good prices in turn. In the case of a series of lots of the same kind, place a reasonable limit on all of them with instructions to buy but one. Prices realized for such lots often vary from low to high. It sometimes pays to employ a professional to examine the stamps and execute your bids, especially when buying mixed lots. Catalogues cannot minutely specify the condition of such, and the value may

vary widely from this cause." The above rules are especially useful to those purchasing at auction. In addition to the above we would say that buying at auction is on the whole, a very satisfactory method, as you have a chance to secure the goods you desire at your own price. In regard to priced auction catalogues, we would say that as an epitome for determining the real value of a stamp, auction catalogues are unequalled, for the average price realized by the said stamp at various sales will be very close to its real value; therefore to a person who handles or purchases any quantity of rare stamps, a few priced auction catalogues of the leading sales will prove useful. These catalogues can be procured at close of sales, neatly priced, for from 25 cents to \$1.00 each. Prior to the sales, catalogues may be had of the cataloguers or auctioneers, on application. We do not know of any firm that charges for them.

—When purchasing stamped envelopes, for use in your correspondence, it is wise (that is if you desire to please your correspondents) to avoid the common papers, and get the blue, buff and manilla amber when the same can be obtained. Owing to the few of these colors of papers used they prove very acceptable to your correspondents.

—When sending parcels or letters which require a large amount of postage, do not use the stamps of the ordinary values more commonly used. Canadian collectors should, if possible, in such case avoid using the common one, two and three cent values and use in preference the half cent, five cent, six cent and higher denominations. These are less used and consequently the more welcome to the recipient of the letter or parcel, as the case may be. United States collectors, we might advise to use stamps of the three, six, fifteen cent, and higher denominations in preference to the one, two, four, five and ten cent denominations, which are common. For a registered letter a combination of the three and six cent values is acceptable.

—Never soak the stamps Native India, early Russian or Russian levant, but lay the reverse side on a wet cloth and the paper will easily peel off. Be very careful not to handle the face except on the edge, as damp fingers will remove the water colors, which are used in the printing of these stamps.

—Never soak the stamp of Japan or Austria, as owing to the thick and greasy quality of the gum, the stamps are usually in worse condition after soaking than before. We state this for the benefit of those soaking large quantities, who might thoughtlessly throw some thousands into a basin of water to soak, and as a result have a rather difficult task on their hands. A single specimen can be soaked with considerable attention; after the paper has been detached from the back, carefully wash all the gum from the back, this will prevent the stamp from curling up and becoming as good as useless.

—Soak your stamps in warm water in preference to cold, as it detaches the paper from the stamp more rapidly.

—After soaking stamps, always dry them by laying between blotting papers, which can be obtained at any book-store. Never lay the stamp on a table or any similar surface to dry, as they generally curl and crumple up, while when dried between blotters they come out dry, crisp and flat.

—Always be prompt in your dealings. Want of promptness causes a good deal of dissatisfaction and sometimes serious misunderstandings in the stamp business. The dealer who does not fill his customers orders promptly seldom retains his trade, and as a collector you should also be prompt, else your brother collectors with whom you have cordial relations of exchange will soon seek others who will answer with some degree of promptness. It is especially important to examine and return approval sheets promptly. Do not lay it aside to return in a few days, for in all probability you will overlook it. If it is a valuable lot relieve the mind of the sender by acknowledging its receipt by dropping him a postal.

—Exercise care and order in keeping of your duplicates. Do not have them all mixed up in a box so that when you desire to find a certain stamp, you will have to look all through the box for it. Keep each country in a separate envelope, and as a result you can readily lay your hand on any duplicate you may desire.

—It is best not to leave rare stamps lying around loose or in envelopes. The best and handsomest method, one used by hundreds, is to get a *small* note book, such as will go in the vest pocket, and place said duplicates between the leaves. This keeps them in A 1 condition and prevents loss. Try it.

—Do not be too anxious to obtain complete sets of the current issues, rather endeavor to complete your sets of the old issues which are rapidly increasing in value.

—Subscribe to a few of the best Philatelic papers; the knowledge gained will many times repay you for the small outlay.

—Have a small Philatelic library and do not omit to have therein a complete set of The Canadian Philatelic Handbooks, which will be found advertised on the cover of this book.

DON'TS.

Don't buy heavily-cancelled or torn stamps, unless you cannot possibly obtain them otherwise. Such stamps are worth about one fourth the price of a good stamp.

Don't attend an auction sale and expect to get rare stamps for nothing almost, or let a dealer outbid you on a certain stamp and feel especially honored next day if he offers you the same stamp at 25% increase.

Don't soak your stamps when cleaning them, as it spoils their appearance very much. Rub them over lightly with a soft camel's-hair brush moistened.

Don't use these sticky, perfumed, perforated hinges—don't.

Don't keep a lot of stamps a month, when the dealer expressly states that returns must be made in ten days.

Don't send a lot of bids to an auctioneer and request him to buy only to a certain amount, and don't send about twice the amount of bids you have money to spare, expecting to get only one-half of what you bid on.

Don't lick these European stamps, especially now, as you are liable to catch cholera and fever germs.

Don't return these cheap sheets containing only common continentals, and on which is no return postage. Let us try to stop this nuisance.

Don't think that you were naturally born an editor, and start an amateur stamp paper. Nearly all papers are started by some one who thinks just this, and nine-tenths of them never issue their second number.

Don't slight the "kid" collector's dealers. On them rests the future of philately.

Don't advertise a collector or dealer as a fraud until you have written him a few times. Perhaps he has overlooked the matter or is absent from home.

Don't, above all, don't be a fraud or substituter. There is nothing so despicable as a philatelic fraud.

DON'TS FOR EDITORS.

Don't have a review column unless it treats of all magazines quite fully, as you will create an impression that you have a surplus of space and wish to fill it out. Isn't such as this interesting reading? "The H.P. has eight pages this month." "The M.P. is an improvement this month over our last," etc.

Don't allow articles, very vague, in regard to Ph. Von Ferreri, Geo Gould, etc., nor clippings about five years old, unless of general interest, in your magazine.

Don't occupy space with *fairy* stories and the like. Give the suffering public some good original matter on stamps—not on the "development of the postal system," "the post-office twenty years ago," etc.

DON'TS FOR THE ADVANCED COLLECTOR.

Don't think, because you have been collecting a few years, that you "know it all." I recently talked with a collector of eight years' experience who did not know the 1857 U. S. 3c. "outer line" variety. He supposed it was on the sides of the stamp.

Don't think, because you have written a few articles for the philatelic press, that you have the ability to edit a paper with yourself only as contributor, as you will soon exhaust your original matter, and, what is more likely, the cash.

Do not use the album with printed spaces for every (?) stamp ever issued. Where will the new issues, oddities, shades, etc., etc., be? and revenues, locals, telegraphs, match, medicine, bill and law stamps? Use a blank stamp album, and cultivate your taste in the arrangement of the stamps.

DON'TS FOR THE YOUNG COLLECTOR.

When you are first "smitten by the charms of philately," do not, if you are a schoolboy, neglect your studies to dream of New Haven's, Connell's and the like, else your teacher will complain to your parents, who will likely put a veto on your efforts to become an advanced philatelist at the age

of twelve. Doubtless many would-be stamp collectors have given up the pursuit because of the opposition of parents to this child's-play (?).

Do not pay 25c. for a 1000 stamp packet and be very much disappointed because the dealer did not put in a few "Sydney views," Canada sixpences, etc. Remember the dealer has to make a profit, and always think charitably of him.

Do not mount (?) your collection in a copybook, pasting in the stamps with "Cowsfoot Best Glue," or you may regret it.

Don't buy stamps of these "snide" companies offering Bergadori, Swiss locals, Hamburgs, etc., at about 75% discount from catalogue prices, but jot them down as *frauds* every time.

Don't start up as a dealer with a stock of current issue of Canada 1, 2 and 3c. and such stamps, sending them out unsolicited with no return postage, and when they are not returned, publishing the party as a fraud. Many innocent parties are thus convicted every year, and driven from the ranks of philately.

Don't get all your philatelic news by sending out postal cards every month to a magazine asking for a sample copy.

Don't send some of the current stamps of your country to a foreign collector and expect stamps catalogued at a dollar or more. This is one of the common errors a young collector makes.

DON'TS FOR DEALERS.

Don't advertise bargains you have not for sale and when orders are received notify the senders that the stamps "are just out of stock," and that the amount has been placed to their credit. Nothing will injure your trade more than this; and don't advertise counterfeits under the name of *reprints*, offering them for sale much below catalogue prices of good stamps.

Don't patch up stamps and sell them as fine, entire specimens, as, when the collector discovers the mending, the probabilities are he will never trade with you again.

Don't stick unused stamps with original gum directly on an approval sheet, as part of the gum—and maybe part of the stamp—will stay on the sheet when the stamp is removed, and is liable to injure the sale of a stamp.

Don't send stamps to a person in a foreign country unless he is favorably known to you, or unless you write to his references. Many dealers require references and then never write to the persons referred to. Is this any better than no reference at all?

Don't send stamps loose in an envelope, as they are liable to be torn when the letter is opened.

Don't send out these "old chestnut" stamps, such as sets of Salvador, Honduras, etc. Try to make your sheets attractive. To do this, have every stamp entire and clean; hinge it on the sheet straight, blend the colors nicely—especially for boys—and if the stamps are priced low enough, and your wants are moderate, success is yours.

ON SPECIALISM.

When starting to collect, specialism is not advisable. Do not be too hasty in selecting a field for specialism. When you are below your 2000 mark keep to general collecting, and after you have

reached that number of varieties you will be better able to judge which stamps you prefer, and those most advantageous from a financial point of view, to collect. It is often preferable when a collector becomes a specialist not to drop general collecting entirely, but to retain all of his collection, simply devoting a little more attention to one portion or district than to another. This style of specialism is preferable to that which devotes its attention to a single country. Specialists usually make a specialty of their own or neighboring countries. American collectors are partial to the stamps of British North America and the United States.

REGARDING EXCHANGE.

Both the collector and the dealer who has an interest in his collection or stock as the case may be, cultivates exchange relations with his collecting friend, both at home and abroad. The dealer or collector who neglects this portion of philately neglects an interesting, instructive, and profitable part of our science; interesting, because of the friendships formed in this way; instructive, because of the knowledge of language a collector will obtain by corresponding with collectors in foreign countries. The knowledge of a language gained in this way is surprising. Profitable and mutual, advantageous to both participants. How to go about it. Domestic and foreign exchanges are usually run on different principles. Domestic exchange The collector usually places his duplicates on a sheet and marks them by a standard catalogue, and sends them to a party who desires to exchange with him, who selects from these sheets those he needs for his collection, and returns same with sheets of his own marked by the same catalogue, and the first named collector selects in turn from sheets of the second. Regarding the task of securing correspondents of the above class: turn up almost any current philatelic paper that has an exchange department and you will see the advertisement of plenty who desire correspondents for that purpose. Foreign exchange. Secure a copy of some foreign philatelic journal and you will usually find therein the advertisements of dozens of foreign collectors who desire correspondents. The manner of exchange generally adopted is for you to forward a collector a certain number of domestic and receive an equal number from your correspondent, according to the arrangement arrived at. So much for exchange.

From Jewett's Stamp Collector's Guide.

DEVICES ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

United States.

Post Rider, Locomotive, Eagle and Shield, Steamship, Landing of Columbus, Signing of the Declaration of Independence. 1869 issue.

Post-boy, Special Delivery Stamp.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Emblematical figure of America, after the statue on the dome of the Capitol. One to ten cents inclusive.

Astraea, Goddess of Justice, twelve to ninety-six cents inclusive.

Ceres, Goddess of Agriculture \$1.92.

Figure of the Goddess of Victory, \$3.00.

Clio, the Muse of History, \$6.00
 Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom, \$9 00.
 Vesta, Goddess of the Fireside, \$12 00.
 Concordia, Goddess of Peace, \$24.00.
 Allegorical figure of Commerce, \$36.00.
 Hebe, Goddess of Youth, with an Eagle, \$48.00.
 Figure of an Indian Maiden, \$60.00.

Foreign Stamps.

Beaver.—Canada, 3d. 1851, 5c. 1859.
Britannia.—Barbadoes, 1852-78, Mauritius, 1849-61, Trinidad, 1851-82.

Chrysanthemum.—Japan, 1888, 1 yen.

Codfish.—Newfoundland 2c. 1866-76-80-87.

Commerce.—French Colonies, 1881-86.

Crown.—Angola; Brazil, 1887; Cape Verde; Macao, Mozambique, Portuguese Indies, St Thomas, and Prince Islands, New Zealand Official. *Crown, Roses, Shamrock and Thistle*.—New Brunswick, 1851, Newfoundland, 1857.

Crown, Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, and Mayflower.—Nova Scotia, 1857.

Crown and Natal.—Natal, 1858, 1d and 3d.

Crown and Post Horn.—Hanover, 1860, Hungary Newspaper Stamps.

Crown and C. R.—(Cakamban Rex) Fiji, 1871.

Crown and V. R.—Fiji, 1879-84.

Daggar.—Alwur, 1877, Nowanugger, 1877, Raj-peepa, 1880.

Dragon.—China, Shanghai.

Emblematic Group of Figures.—Nevis, 1861 79.

Emu.—New South Wales, 2d., Centennial issue.

Fleur de lis.—Parma.

Geneva Cross and Numerals.—Switzerland, 1882.

Geometrical Designs.—Egypt, 1886.

Head of Liberty—Cuba, 1870, Spain, 1870, Philippine Islands, 1870.

Head of Newfoundland Dog.—Newfoundland, ½d., 1887.

Hope.—Cape of Good Hope.

Justice.—Bolivar, 1871 (provisional issue), Spain, 1874.

Kangaroo.—New South Wales, 1sh. Centennial issue.

Landscape.—Liberia, 1881 (3c. local).

Liberty.—Cuba, 1871, Liberia, 1860-80, Salvador, 1887, Spain, 1873, Switzerland, 1854 82.

Llamas, Mountains, &c.—Peru, 1866-67.

Lyre Bird.—New South Wales, 8d., Centennial issue.

Map of Australia.—New South Wales, 5sh., Centennial issue.

Map of the Isthmus of Panama.—Colombia (provincial).

Numeral.—Brazil, 1843 66, Hawaiian Isles, 1859-67 (local), Liberia, 1882, Mexico, 1886.

Profile of Liberty.—Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, 1860-62, France, Guatemala, 1875, Hayti, 1881 86, U. S. Colombia various issues.

Peace and Commerce.—France, 1876-86, Luxemburg, 1882

Paltypus.—Tasmania, 1882 (provisional).

Profile of Mercury—Greece, and Austria newspaper stamps.

Queen on Throne.—Victoria, 1852-54-56-59.

Quetzal on a Pillar.—Guatemala 1879.

Rail Road Train.—New Brunswick, 1c. 1864.

Rose, Shamrock and Thistle.—Newfoundland, 3d., 1857.

Roses, Shamrock and Thistle.—Newfoundland, 2d. 1857.

Sailing Boat.—Newfoundland, 13c. 1866.
Seal.—Newfoundland, 5c., 1866-68-7c-80.
Ship.—British Guiana and Newfoundland, 10c., 1887.
Signature of Sultan and Crescent.—Turkey, 1863.
Stars.—Brazil, 300 reis.
Sidney View. (So-called)—Design copied from the great seal of the colony, New South Wales, 1850.
Statute of Kamehameha I.—Sandwich Islands.
Steamship.—Buenos Ayres, 1858-59, New Brunswick, 12½c., 1864.
Sphinx and Pyramid.—Egypt, 1867.
Sun.—Persia, 1881, Peru '79, Uruguay, '56-60.
Swan.—Western Australia.
Tiger's Head.—Afghanistan, 1870-78.
The Great Seal.—St. Vincent, 5sh., 1880.
Type Set Designs.—Reunion, 1852.
View. (comprising a plough, Palm Tree, &c.) Liberia, 3zc., 1882.
View of Sidney.—New South Wales, 1d., Centennial issue.
Virgin.—Virgin Islands 1867-79.

WATERMARKS.

A watermark is a design wrought into the pulp of the paper during the process of manufacture. A light wire cylinder having the design of the watermark in raised wires upon its surface presses upon the pulp, while it is still soft, and before it goes through the rollers. The wire cylinder is called the "dandy roll."

Watermarks were undoubtedly adopted to prevent counterfeiting. The study of watermarks is a subject of philately that has not had the attention devoted to it that it merits. The day will eventually come when standard catalogues will list and price the various stamps according to their watermarks. Collectors will find it an interesting and important study. Interesting, for it distinctly shows the different issues of what would otherwise be classed as the same stamp. Important, because in some cases it distinguishes between reprints and originals, as Ta-manía 1872 issue, where the only difference is the reprints are on unwatermarked paper.

A study of watermarks will also increase your collection in numbers as well as value, for undoubtedly you can find many among what you now call duplicates.

ANTIGUA.

A star watermark was adopted in 1862; Crown and C C in 1873; Crown and C A in 1884.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

R A in script capitals adopted in 1864 for a watermark. Discontinued in 1867.

AUSTRIA.

The watermark from 1867 to 1882 was "Franco Marken" across the sheet, only part of the stamps on each sheet show portions of the watermark. Newspaper stamps of 1867-80 have watermark "Zeitungs Marken" across the sheet. Newspaper Tax stamps, 1867, watermarked "Zeitungs Stempel" across the sheet.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

The 1867-82 issue same watermark as Austria.

BAHAMAS.

Watermark of Crown and C C adopted in 1862.

Changed to Crown and C A in 1882, and still in use.

BARBADOES.

A watermark of a star, varying in size, adopted in 1872; changed in 1876 to Crown and C C; and again changed in 1882 to Crown and C A.

BAVARIA.

Watermark of crossed lines forming a diamond pattern was adopted in 1870; changed in 1875 to horizontal wavy lines; in 1881 to vertical wavy lines, close together; in 1888 by horizontal wavy lines close together. Postage due stamps same watermarks for same dates.

NOTE.—An unwatermarked error of 1873 was chronicled by Pemberton.

BELGIUM.

1849 issue watermark two Ls, in script type interlaced, enclosed in a single lined frame, smaller than the stamp. 1851 issue same watermark without the frame. Watermark discontinued in 1860.

BERMUDA.

Watermark of Crown and C C was adopted in 1865, which was changed, in 1884, to Crown and C A.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

1886 issue, surcharged stamps of Cape of Good Hope, watermarked Crown and C C; Crown and C A; and an anchor and cable. 1887 issue, surcharged stamps of Great Britain, watermark orb and V R.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Stamps of 1864-69 watermarked Crown and C C. Superseded by stamps of Canada.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Watermark of Crown and C C adopted in 1876; changed in 1882 to Crown and C A, which is still current.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Stamps of 1872-79 issues watermark Crown and C C. Issues of 1882-89, Crown and C A.

BRUNSWICK.

Issues of 1853-63 watermark a post horn. The sheets on which the watermarked stamps were printed were divided into spaces by vertical and horizontal watermarked lines, each space containing a post horn. The post horns vary in shape on the same sheet. Stamps of Brunswick superseded by those of North German Confederation.

BULGARIA.

Watermark of wavy lines and large capital letters adopted in 1879.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Watermark, 1853, anchor, changed in 1863 to Crown and C C; in 1882 to crown and C A; in 1885 to anchor and cable.

CEYLON.

Watermark of a star adopted in 1857. It was changed in 1864 to Crown and C C; which was superseded in 1883 by Crown and C A.

CHILI.

In 1852-62 watermark numeral of value. The numerals are watermarked in the paper, varying in size and shape on the same sheet.

CHINA.

Issue of 1885 watermark a shell.

CUBA.

Issue of 1855, blue paper, watermarked with loops. Issue of 1856, white paper, watermark of crossed lines.

- CYPRUS.**
The 1880 issue, surcharged stamps of Great Britain, watermark of "Halfpenny," crown, orb, garter and rose. 1881 issue watermark Crown and C C, superseded in 1882 by Crown and C A.
- DANISH WEST INDIES.**
1855 73 issues watermark a Crown.
- DENMARK.**
Stamps from 1851 have watermark of a Crown.
- DOMINICA.**
Watermark of Crown and C C adopted in 1874; changed 1883 to Crown and C A.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**
Un real of 1866 watermark diamond pattern.
- EGYPT.**
Watermark of pyramid and star adopted in 1866. Changed in 1867 to crescent and star.
- FALKLAND ISLANDS.**
Crown and C A adopted in 1884.
NOTE. The plates of these stamps do not correspond in size or shape with the sheets of watermarked paper, the watermark being found sideways with reference to the stamps.
- FIJI ISLANDS.**
Issue of 1871 watermark "Fiji Postage" once on each sheet of stamps.
- GAMBIA.**
Watermark adopted 1874, Crown and C C, changed in 1886 to Crown and C A.
NOTE.—These stamps were printed from small plates, of five stamps in a row, upon paper with six watermarks in a row. The watermarks and stamps do not coincide.
- GERMANY.**
Certain varieties of the 1869 issue of the North German Confederation have a pattern on the back of a network of wavy lines. It has been termed a watermark. It disappears to a certain extent when the gum is removed from the back of the stamps, showing it to be an imprint, in pale ink, printed after the stamps were gummed, as a protection against the stamps being cleansed and sold again for postage.
- GIBRALTAR.**
Watermark of Crown and C A, adopted 1886.
- GOLD COAST.**
Watermark Crown and C C, adopted in 1875, and changed in 1884 to Crown and C A.
- GREAT BRITAIN.**
A watermark of a small Crown was adopted in 1840; 1854, V R; 1855-56-57, garter varying in size; 1856, large Crown; 1856, heraldic flowers; 1867, rose; 1867, Maltese Cross; 1870, "Halfpenny"; 1875, anchor; 1876, orb; 1880, Crown (closed at the top).
- GRENADA.**
Watermark of a star adopted in 1864, superseded in 1883 by Crown and C A.
- GRIQUALAND.**
Surcharged stamps of Cape of Good Hope; watermarks, Crown and C. C., and Crown and C. A.
- HAMBURG.**
Watermark adopted in 1859, wavy lines with large and deep undulations. Stamps of Hamburg superseded by those of North German Confederation, Jan. 1, 1868.
- HANOVER.**
In 1850, watermark a single lined rectangle; 1851-53 issues, watermark a wreath of leaves. Stamps of Hanover superseded by those of Prussia, Oct. 1866.
- HOLLAND.**
The 1852 issue is watermarked with a post-horn.
- HONG KONG.**
Watermark of Crown and C C adopted in 1863, changed in 1882 to Crown and C A.
- HUNGARY.**
Watermark adopted in 1831, interlaced circles containing the letters K P.
- ICELAND.**
A crown was adopted for a watermark in 1873, and is still current.
- INDIA.**
Watermark adopted 1854, large coat of arms extending over the whole sheet; 1865, elephant's head; 1882, star; (Prov. service stamps), 1867, crown. Native states, surcharged issues: Elephant's head, star; *Chamba*, 1886; *Karidkot*, 1886; *Gwalior*, 1885; *Jhind*, 1885; *Nabha*, 1885; *Puttiala*, 1884.
- IONIAN ISLES.**
1859 watermark double lined numerals, 1d. watermark "2" and 2l. "1."
- ITALY.**
Watermark a crown, in use since 1863.
- JAMAICA.**
In 1858 watermark of a pine-apple adopted. 1870, Crown and C C. 1883, Crown and C A.
- LABUAN.**
1879 watermark Crown and C A, sideways; 1880, Crown and C C; 1882, Crown and C A upright. In most cases very little importance can be attached to the position of a watermark on a stamp, however, in this instance it is the only way to distinguish the first from the third issue. Showing one of the strongest points why watermarks should be studied.
- LAGOS.**
Watermark of Crown and C C, adopted in 1874; Crown and C A in 1882.
- LUBECK.**
1859 issue watermark of small flowers.
- LUXEMBURG.**
The 1852 issue has a large W for watermark.
- MALTA.**
In 1863 watermark of Crown and C C. After 1882, Crown and C A.
- MACRITIUS.**
Watermark of Crown and C C adopted 1863, superseded in 1882 by Crown and C A.
- MODENA.**
The 1 lira of 1852 watermark a large A. In 1860 Modena stamps superseded by the stamps of Sardinia.
- MONTSERRAT.**
Issues of 1876-79 watermark Crown and C C. 1884-89, Crown and C A.
- NAPLES.**
1858, the watermark is forty *fleurs de lys* on a sheet of stamps. Many of the stamps have none of the watermark.

NATAL.

Stamps of 1860, watermark of a star. 1864-80, watermark Crown and C C, changed to Crown and C A in 1882. The 3d. of 1860, with star watermark, is a rarity.

NEVIS.

Stamps of 1879-80 watermarked Crown and C C, superseded in 1882 by Crown and C A.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1854 to '67, watermark double and single lined numerals of value. A large number of "errors" occurred in printing the stamps on paper with watermark not corresponding to the value. 1860, 5sh. watermark a large double lined numeral and a slanting stroke to represent the value. 1867, a small italic numeral for the 10d. 1871-89 watermark Crown and N S W, excepting the 1 and 2d. of 1886-87 which have N S W without crown. 1886, provisional stamps watermarked N S W.

NEW ZEALAND.

Stamps of 1862 watermark a star. 1864, N Z. 1865-72, a star. 1872, 2d. watermarked N Z. 1872, 2d. watermark of crossed lines forming a diamond shaped design. 1873, ½d. watermark is repeated 110 times on a sheet of 240 stamps, so many of the stamps have no watermark. 1875, ½d. watermark a star. 1873, N Z and Star. 1877, a large star. 1878-89, watermark N Z and Star.

NORWAY.

Issue of 1854 watermark of the Arms of Norway in each corner of the sheet. 1872-89, a post-horn.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Stamps of 1856, 1 and 2 reales, on blue paper, watermark of loops.

PORTO RICO.

Stamps of Cuba were used in Porto Rico previous to 1873.

PRUSSIA.

Stamps of 1850-56 watermark a laurel wreath. Stamps of Prussia were superseded in 1867 by stamps of the North German Confederation.

RUSSIA.

1857-59 watermark large numerals 1, 2 and 3 for the 10, 20 and 30 kopecks, respectively. 1868 watermark wavy lines, showing large and small undulations, close together and far apart alternately.

SIAM.

Stamps of 1887 watermark is a kind of star or wheel.

SAN MARINO.

Stamps of 1887 watermark a Crown.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

Stamps of 1870 have watermark Crown and C C. Since 1882, Crown and C A.

ST. HELENA.

1856, watermark a star; 1863, Crown and C C; 1884, Crown and C A.

ST. LUCIA.

Stamps of 1859 watermark a star. Issues of 1863-82 watermark Crown and C C, superseded in 1883 by Crown and C A.

ST. VINCENT.

1871-82, watermark of a star. Since 1883, Crown and C A.

SIERRA LEONE.

1872-77 issues have watermark Crown and C C. Stamps of 1883-89 watermark Crown and C A.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1855-70 issues have watermark of a star; 1868-87, watermark Crown and S A. The 2 and 4d. of 1871 are watermarked V and Crown, as they were printed on the paper for the stamps of Victoria, by mistake. They are therefore errors of watermark. The ½d, 1883, is watermarked Crown and S A, sideways, the Crown on one stamp and the S A on the next.

SPAIN.

Stamps of 1855 watermark a design of looped lines. 1856 issue, diagonal lines forming a diamond design. 1876 issue watermark a castle, part of the arms of Spain. War tax stamps, second issue 1875, watermark numbers 1 to 100 each enclosed in a rectangle. These four issues only have watermarks.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Stamps of 1867 watermark an elephant's head. Issue of 1868 Crown and C C; 1882 Crown and C A. Protected States: *Bangkok*, 1882, Crown and C C; 1883, Crown and C A. *Johore*, 1884 Crown and C A. *Perak*, 1879, Crown and C C; 1884, Crown and C A. *Selangor*, 1879, Crown and C C; 1883, Crown and C A. *Sungei Ujong*, 1879, elephant's head; 1879, Crown and C C; 1888, Crown and C A.

TASMANIA.

1855 issue watermark of a star. 1858-64 issues watermark large double lined numeral corresponding with the value. Issue of 1870 has watermark of large slanting single lined numerals. Issues of 1871-89 watermark T A S.

TOBAGO.

Stamps of 1879-83 watermark Crown and C C. 1883-89 issues have Crown and C A.

TONGA.

Stamps of 1886 watermark N Z and star.

TRINIDAD.

The stamps of 1865-79 have watermark of Crown and C C. 1882-89 issues have Crown and C A.

TURKS ISLAND.

Issue of 1873-80 watermark a star. 1891 issue the watermark is a Crown C C. From 1882 watermark of a Crown and C A.

TUSCANY.

1851-52, watermark twelve large Crowns in four horizontal rows with horizontal lines between the rows, on the sheet of 240 stamps. 1856-60, watermark was crossed, vertical and wavy lines and the inscription I. I. ER. R. POSTE TOSCANE across the sheet. Stamps superseded in 1862 by the stamps of Sardinia.

VICTORIA.

1856 watermark a star. 1861 value in words in two lines. 1863, single and double lined figures. 1863, a variety, watermarked "Five Shillings" diagonally. 1867, "Six Pence." 1870, "Three Pence" and "Four Pence." 1867 watermark V and Crown.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Issue of 1879-80, watermark Crown and C C. 1883-89 issues, Crown and C A.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Watermark of a swan, varying in size, for the issues of 1855-62. 1865-77 issues have watermark Crown and C C. Issues of 1882-89 watermark of Crown and C A.

ZULULAND.—Issues of 1888 watermark a Crown.

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