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THE
Canadian Philatelist
An Illustrated Monthly
MAGAZINE.

Devoted to Stamp Collecting.

Vol. I

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

No. 1.

On the Collection of Envelopes.

Of late the discussion whether whole or cut envelopes should be collected has been revived and we wish to make a few remarks on the subject. Previous to the first appearance of post-cards, we used to preserve cut envelopes alone, in our own collection, but now that it is seemingly necessary to have a separate book for post-cards (for who would be guilty of the absurdity of cutting them out) we insert the envelopes entire, with the cards. Of course we have other reasons for doing so, besides that of convenience, but with many collectors this would go a great way and we therefore mention it.

Now let us look at the arguments used by the upholders of the different systems, after which we will give our opinions on them; first those of the entire envelope collectors. They say, in support of their style, that the whole envelope is what is issued by the post-office, and that as when the impressed stamp is cut out, it has no postal value, it is not deserving of collection. That it is impossible to distinguish between reprints and originals when the envelope is cut up, and that many envelopes have interesting watermarks or flap ornaments, which are

quite as worthy of preservation as the stamps themselves.

The collectors of cut envelopes have plenty to say in support of their ideas. The space whole envelopes take up; the impossibility of obtaining all the obsolete envelopes entire, except at ruinous prices, and even then difficult to procure; the ugliness of a wide expanse of paper, etc.

All these are arguments that have been employed by writers on the subject, and the strongest one in favor of entire envelopes is, we think, the first, for the principle thing to be looked at, when selecting a stamp for one's album, is that it be perfect, as issued by the post office; who would think of clipping off the margin close to the impression; of leaving octagonal or round stamps without any border? But leaving this unanswered let us proceed to examine the other reasons given by either side. That a whole envelope takes up a great deal of room is certainly true, but that it is ugly is not, for frequently it is set off by an elaborate watermark, or a printed inscription, both of which are quite interesting to any one who studies the minutiae of stamps. As to occupying too much space; on the same ground, all varieties would be rejected and

only one specimen of a stamp preserved; the fact is, that any mention of space is absurd, for when a person intends to collect stamps on an extended plan, he certainly must not restrict himself in the size of his album. The only real reason then, for collecting out envelopes is the cost, and almost impossibility of obtaining the obsolete issues, such as Hanover, Thurn and Taxis, the first emissions of Prussia, Saxony etc, entire. As in some instances we have to be content with cut envelopes, and in the cases of the "Bestellgeld frei" Hanover and the Mulready envelopes, we are obliged to collect them entire, a compromise had better be effected, collecting the uncut with the cut, but giving the preference to the former. Although we are inclined in favor of whole envelopes, we would advise our readers to avoid such folly, as collecting every variety of flap ornament, size or shape; this is what a recent writer not inappropriately styles "a collection of stationery."

For our plan of an album, which will contain adhesives, envelopes, and post-cards, we are indebted to an article, by Mr. J. K. Tiffany which appeared in "*The American Stamp Mercury*," of March 1871; we reproduce the portion relating to the album as we could not express ourselves clearer than does Mr. Tiffany:

"The great merit of our album is the peculiar construction of the several pages, which consist each of two sheets of cardboard of the desired size (eleven inches by fourteen is the size we have adopted) the upper sheet is slightly tinted and cut out like the mat of a photograph, and pasted to the under one, which is white, so as to form a contrasted raised border to it, about two inches wide. The name of the country is printed above on this border, and on the sides may be indicated the peculiarities of the stamps on the page. This page is then attached to a narrow strip about half an inch wide, as thick as the two sheets forming the page, with a cloth hinge, much as photograph albums are sometimes made. In these strips are inserted eyelets, through which the cords pass which fasten the pages together. Our pages, so prepared are strung together in their order in one of Emerson's patent binders as a cover. By this plan we can add a new page when and where

we please with little trouble, and when the album is shut, the edges come close together, keeping out all dust, and preventing any rubbing or compression of the stamps by the opposite pages. When the fancy takes us we can arrange our whole collection anew, geographically to-day, alphabetically to-morrow, and chronologically when we please.

Our envelopes when entire, we arrange on similar pages, which are, however, composed of three sheets of card board the upper and lower like those described, but the middle one cut into four bands, with five narrow slips about half an inch wide cut out. The flap of the envelope is slipped under one of these slips, and the bottom of the envelope under the next lower one, which keeps them in place, and makes it easy to remove them, when desired, for examination. By this arrangement we can have three rows on a page."

We would recommend all collectors to procure an album of this description, where they can put in what varieties they choose, and not be tied down to another's ideas, as is always the case when a printed album is used.

Post-cards should be hinged on the pages by means of strips of tissue paper, so that both sides can be examined, as they often have directions on the reverse, as well as on the front.

In conclusion let us warn collectors who will still persist in cutting their envelopes, against mutilating rare specimens, which by some chance they have obtained entire, for, to quote Mr. Atlee "as the pecuniary value of an envelope is decreased one half at least, after the application of the scissors, such a course always seems to us as foolish as clipping sovereigns and throwing away the dust."

Our Programme.

In presenting for the suffrages of stamp collectors the second series of the *Canadian Philatelist* we hope to meet with that support which was so freely given to our predecessor, and will promise not to leave a stone unturned in our endeavours to merit it. We have made arrangements to give our readers monthly, the following:—An

Editorial on some interesting and prominent subject; a list of new issues; extracts, reviews, correspondence, and answers to correspondents. The remainder of our space will be occupied by well written articles; for this department we have secured the services of many prominent philatelists. Our further advantages to collectors are our exchange column, and our prize essay department. In principles we will uphold the extended system, although the opinions of the less scientific body of collectors shall always be respected, and they shall be at liberty to express their sentiments in our correspondence column. We shall always consider it our duty to expose forgeries and dishonest dealers, and hope our correspondents will give us their assistance in this matter by forwarding us *immediately*, any doubtful stamps they receive, with the name of the person from whom they were purchased.

The Progress of Philately in 1872.

An article of this kind should properly come at the end of the year, but as many of our subscribers do not see any of the other papers, we intend giving them a general synopsis of philatelic events that have occurred during the present year prior to our appearance.

— So far this has been a most prolific year in a philatelic sense for we have been favored with numbers of new and beautiful emissions; in England an excellent magazine has been started, while on our side of the Atlantic numbers of small journals have appeared, which, although they may not have done any special good for our science, are a sure evidence of the increasing number of collectors in the United States. In Canada the prospects of stamp collecting are brighter and no longer can it be said "the whole body of collectors are boys."

The first series of "*The Canadian Philatelist*" during the short time it lasted did a great deal of good, and although it made a slight mistake in saying it was the first Canadian stamp paper, yet it was the first philatelic publication that really deserved the name.

The most prominent new sets issued during the past eight months are the German Empire, Prince Edward Island, Egypt, Fiji Islands, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Holland, Mexico, Sweden and Portuguese Indies; most of these are, in point of beauty valuable additions to our albums. The Portuguese Indies are by many considered spurious, but we await further information, before passing our verdict upon them. Besides the above mentioned sets, we have new stamps from Nicaragua, France, Great Britain, Canada, Western Australia, Norway, Hungary, St. Domingo, New Granada, New South Wales, and New Zealand. Post cards are coming into general use, new ones have been emitted by Finland, Ceylon, Sweden, Russia, and Chili. The probabilities for the remainder of the year are U. S. and Servian post cards, new sets for South African Republic, Portugal, Spain, Philippines and Cuba, a set of envelopes for Chili and a 3d. British Honduras. Losses have been few; British Columbia no longer uses its own stamps, and as these were never common, they will soon be classed amongst rarities, the stamps of Baden have been superseded by the German Empire; all other withdrawals have had their places filled by new types. Forgeries and reprints are still numerous, but the sale of the former, has received a severe check, by the *expose* given their vendors in the "*Philatelic Journal*." Locals have been appearing in abundance, there may be mentioned the set of Drontheim locals, new, T. B. Morton & Co's, Russian locals in scores, while new varieties of U. S., Confederate States, and California are being hunted up.

Newly Issued Stamps.

DENMARK.—This country has issued stamped wrappers for newspapers; they bear the 2sk stamp, current type, printed in blue.

CASHMERE.—The *Philatèlical Journal* for June last gave an illustration of a new circular Stamp for Cashmere, its colour is green, but its value is unknown.



GERMAN EMPIRE.—The set issued Jan. 1st. has seen but short service, as it is now supplanted by a new set having the Imperial Eagle differently engraved. The outside border, and the colors are the same as heretofore.

FRANCE.—The 2, 4 and 5 centimes have been issued perforated and engraved. The figures of value in the 5c. have been enlarged.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The three half pence envelope has been emitted; it is printed only to order, and cannot be purchased at any of the post offices. The design is shield-shaped, and the color pale rose-pink.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We give illustrations of the two latest types of the new series. The complete set is at present:—

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1c. Orange. | 2c. Blue. |
| 3c. Rose. | 4c. Green. |
| 6c. Black. | 12c. Lilac. |

We have written to Charlottetown for information respecting the 10c. but at the moment of going to press have not received any communication.

CANADA.—The 6d. stamp on laid paper

has long been known; but we are indebted to Dr. Petric of Elizabeth N. J. for the discovery of a $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp on the same description of paper. This gentleman has but three specimens, for which he assures us he was offered forty shillings apiece.

JAPAN.—A new set has been issued perforated, and with the centre characters almost entirely different to those of the first emission.



RUSSIAN LOCALS.—New designs are appearing fast and furious every month. We annex an engraving of one of the best of them, for the district of *Bronnitsi*. The latest arrivals are:—
Elizavetgrad, 5 kop, green.
Pereislaw, 3 kop, buff.
Pawlograd, 5 kop, dk blue.

HOLLAND.—The new set consists of the following:—

- 5 cent blue.
- 10 cent carmine.
- 15 cent brown.
- 20 cent green.
- 25 cent violet.
- 50 cent chamois.

2 gulden 50 cent, blue and rose.



CALIFORNIA LOCALS.—Mr. Pemberton continues making discoveries, in these labels;



we append an engraving of one of his latest. It will be seen that it has quite a respectable appearance for a local.

UNITED STATES.—We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Coster, for the following extract from the *New York Herald*. By this it will be seen that the American post-cards are not to be issued for almost another year.

“The Attorney General gave a written opinion to day to the Postmaster General deciding that the Post Office Department cannot make a contract for the manufacture

of the Postal cards—proposals for which were expected about this time—until Congress makes a specific appropriation to pay for them. By the Postal Code bill the Postmaster General was authorized and directed to prepare and furnish postal cards; but when this bill passed the Postal Appropriation bill had already been acted upon and contained no provision for said purpose. The department, however, under the direction of the Postal Card law, prepared specifications, &c., for the postal cards, believing they could be paid for out of some general appropriation; but, on the matter being submitted to the Attorney General, it is discovered that this cannot be done, and, consequently, the establishment of the system must await a specific appropriation by Congress at the next session."

Stamp Collecting and its Advantages.

BY JOHN LINDSAY.

One of the most obvious advantages of Stamp Collecting is the gradual way in which money is expended; nearly every other hobby costs so much to begin upon, and (as in the case of the rearing of animals as pets) a certain regular sum to keep it up, but the mania for collecting stamps is different, as it may be commenced upon almost nothing.

When one first begins to collect stamps, a small book, which can be bought anywhere for five or ten cents, or a few sheets of paper, may serve as an album. The pages should be headed by the names of the countries, leaving more or less space, according to the number of stamps issued, and their price; the greater the value, the less room should be allowed, as when the collector wishes to purchase the rarer stamps, he will require a more pretentious album; this may easily be seen by referring to any

price catalogue. When the collector has nearly completed a set, he should endeavour to obtain the stamps that are wanting; but should never buy or exchange stamps, without referring to a trustworthy price catalogue, of some conscientious dealer, above the prices of which he should seldom if ever go, and he will find that he will often be able to buy much lower, as many of these prices, are generally above the real worth. At starting, packets of stamps are very useful; the sixpenny packets of one hundred specimens, which are sold by the English dealers, will give about sixty varieties, while the remainder may be kept for purposes of exchange. By degrees it will be found necessary to enlarge the boundaries of the album, and the collector must decide whether to continue the blank book system, or to use one of the many printed albums now published.

The advantages of stamp collecting are numerous.

I. Knowledge of geography.

A considerable amount of knowledge of this kind may be obtained from stamp collecting. Nearly all stamp albums have the countries arranged under five heads, namely the divisions of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania. Now it is evident that the collector must know in what quarter of the world the country is situated before he can arrange his stamps; but apart from this, every ordinary person, would have some curiosity to know the whereabouts of a place, when they see its stamps.

II. Knowledge of Political History.

Acquaintance with history is derived in various ways from stamps; when a country changes its form of Government it is shown by a corresponding change in the device of its stamps, as in the case of France, where we first see the stamps of the Republic; as Napoleon's power increased the stamps of the Presidency appeared, then

those of the Empire, and lastly, with the establishment of the present republic, we find that the old design, with the head of the Goddess of Liberty, has been re-issued; we also learn who is the ruler of the country by the head which appears on the stamps, as in Great Britain and her colonies, showing the head of the Queen, and if there have been several rulers, we usually see them all represented, as in the cases of Portugal, Servia, etc.

III. Knowledge of foreign languages and money.

From the inscriptions found on stamps we obtain a slight knowledge of the language of the country, and get to know the money, its foreign value, and its foreign name; and if ever travelling in a foreign land, what can be more necessary than an accurate knowledge of the value of its money.

IV. Neatness and carefulness.

Now in a collection of stamps, care must be taken so that the specimens may be arranged neatly, and this gives to the owner, orderly and correct habits. Some stamps, of entirely different issues, are so much alike that it requires some trouble to distinguish them one from the other; or sometimes the name of the country is not mentioned in the inscription (as the stamps of Austria, first emissions of Brazil etc.,) and much time is taken before it is discovered. In these instances care is required, and when it is made use of, the collection will have such an appearance of beauty, that not only will the casual observer be pleased, but the owner will have his reward, in looking over his book at any odd time that may hang heavily upon him; while an untidy album soon disgusts the observer, and tires the owner by its sight, and he will take the first opportunity of ridding himself of it.

V. Exactness.

The many forgeries of valuable stamps that exist, teach the collector an extreme

exactness of eye, the differences from the genuine often being very minute.

With so many prominent advantages, I am not at all surprised that stamp collecting should be so universal as it is at present; and I am certain that it will be found in every way useful to those who engage in it.

[The above is the first article that we have received from any of our Canadian amateurs, and although there are many advantages to be derived from philately, not therein enumerated, yet as a first attempt at essay writing, it does infinite credit to its author. We would say to each of our subscribers "go thou and do likewise."—ED. C. P.]

Reviews.

Descriptive Price Catalogue of Government Postage Stamps.—WILLIAM P. BROWN; New York. 3rd. Edition, 1872:—

This is as the author claims the most complete price catalogue published in America, but we would go further, and say that it is the most complete published in the English language. It is well printed, mentions watermarks, shades, and perforations and is brought up to such a recent date as to include the new issues of Ceylon, Mexico etc. This being a list of *government stamps*, locals, very properly, are not included; but we think it a mistake to omit post cards, and the reason Mr. Brown gives for doing so, has no force whatever. The money table is very correct, and the Stamp Dealers Directory will, we have no doubt, be found useful. If we might suggest an improvement for future editions, it would be to adopt the European system of numbering the stamps of each country, this would make it almost perfect; however it is well worth the small sum asked and should be in every collector's hands.

Gazette des Timbres, guide illustre du collectionneur de timbres postes, telegraphes et fiscaux.—PIERRE MAHE, Paris.

The first number of this new magazine is now before us; as a guarantee for its excellence it is only necessary to mention that it is edited by Dr. Magnus. The present number consists chiefly of a summary of stamps issued since the first of January which is very complete. The editor has decided to give articles for the benefit of young collectors as well as for more advanced philatelists, this is a very good idea and it is a pity it is not carried out by all the magazines, surely if Dr. Magnus would condescend to write such articles, Mr. Pemberton might do so without compromising his dignity.

The Stamp Exchange.

For the benefit of those of our subscribers who may be desirous of exchanging their duplicates, we have determined to set apart a column of our paper for this purpose.

RULES.

1. Advertisements can be received from regular subscribers only.
2. No advertisement will be inserted which exceeds fifty words.
3. All advertisements to contain the full name and address of the advertiser.
4. All exchanges to be conducted by the subscribers themselves, and not by the Editor.
5. Advertisements to be addressed to "The Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* Quebec, Canada," and must be received not later than the 18th of the month, to secure insertion in the subsequent number.

Our Prize Essays.

To encourage the writing of philatelic essays, by amateurs, we offer four prizes a year, of five dollars worth of stamps each, for the best written articles on given subjects. The first prize will be given in December, and the subject of the essay to be "The Government adhesives and envelopes of the United States."

RULES.

1. Essays can be received from regular subscribers only.
2. Essays must be written on only one side of the sheet of paper, and must be accompanied by a written guarantee of the originality of the work, also by the name and address of the writer in full.
3. Manuscripts are to be addressed to the editor, and must reach us not later than Dec 1st.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS BOLDHUP and sold. My Descriptive Price Catalogue of 32 pages, 50 illustrations, 15 cents!

Catalogue of Packets, 5 cents! Contains 55 different packets priced from 10 cents to \$10.00.

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Box 292, Boston, U.S.A.

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B. SCOTT, JUNR., 5 Market street, Oxford, England. Dealer in Foreign Stamps. Established 4 years. Sheets sent on approval. Correspondents wanted in Canada, and every part of the world. Persons sending bundles of used stamps of the country in which they live will receive good exchange per return mail. Agents wanted to sell stamps. All stamps warranted genuine.

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25 Varieties all different \$9.10

50 " " " 0.25

100 " " " 0.75

Stamps of all kinds taken in exchange. Advanced collectors send list of wants as I at all times have a large stock of rare stamps. Stamp must accompany every order.

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F. H. PINKHAM,

New Market, N.H., U.S.A.,

PUBLISHER OF "THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY," Devoted to the interests of stamp collectors. Terms:—15 cts. per year. Advertisements 10 cts. per line.

"Its contents will compare favorably with many of its larger contemporaries."—S. C. Guide.

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FRED. RAYMOND,

COMMISSION AGENT,

DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, &c., &c., London, Ont., Canada. To Dealers.—Send wholesale list and printed Envelope.

1-1

SEPTEMBER, 1872.

No. 1.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP COMPANY, QUEBEC, CANADA,

Beq to call attention to the samples of their prices given below. In ordering from this list please observe following rules.

1st. Cash must accompany order, also stamps for return postage unless order is over \$1.

2nd. Postage from U. S. to Canada is 6 cts., insufficiently paid letters refused.

3rd. We will not be responsible for any letters lost in the Post Office, registered or not.

* * * This list will be continued every month. Sheets sent on approval on receipt of full address (residence, *not P. O. address*) and 6 cents for postage.

When more than one stamp is mentioned on same line, price is for each.

	New.	Used.	
Bergedorf, set of 5	25c.	.	PACKET LIST. A. 30 Varieties used and unused.....15c. (Dutch Indies, Belgium, &c.) B. 100 used stamps, some duplicates.15 C. 20 varieties unused.....25 (Brazil, Greece, Egypt, &c.) D. 50 varieties used.....30 (Egypt, Finland, &c.) E. 25 varieties, used.....30 (Canada Bill Stamps.) F. 20 varieties, used.....30 (British Colonials.) G. 40 varieties used.....50 (Canada and foreign bill & revenue stamps.) H. 60 varieties used and unused.....75 (Roumania, Rome, Turkey, &c.) J. 100 varieties, used and unused.\$1.50 (Deccan, Chili, Ceylon, Japan, &c.) K. 1,000 mixed stamps.....\$1.50 (No U. S. or English.)
Brazil, 1867, 10 r.....	3	2c.	
do. 20 r.....	4	2	
do. 50, 80 r.....	5	5	
do. 100 r.....	2	2	
Canada, 3d.....	5	5	
do set of 12.....	10	10	
Ceylon, 1871, 2c.....	4	4	
do 4c.....	6	6	
Chili, 1857, 5c.....	4	4	
Costa Rica, 2r.....	10	10	
Deccan, ½a.....	6	6	
Denmark, official 4, 16 sk.....	3	3	
Dutch Indies, 10 c.....	10	10	
do 50 c.....	5	5	
Egypt, 1861, 1 pe.....	5	5	
do 1871, 5 pa.....	3	3	
do do 10.....	5	5	
do do 20.....	10	10	
Finland, 5k.....	7	7	
do 5, 8, 10, 20 penn.....	5	5	
do 40.....	3	3	
France, 1872, 2, 5c.....	2	2	
Great Britain, 1d black.....	3	3	
Holland, ½, 1, 2 c.....	2	2	
Rome, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 baj.....	3	3	
do set of 7.....	35	35	
do 2, 10, 20, 40c.....	3	3	
Roumania, 1865, set of 3.....	25	25	
do 1868, 3b.....	3	2	
do do 4b.....	4	4	
do 1871, 5b.....	5	3	
Spain, 1854, 1, 2r.....	10	10	
do 1855, 1r.....	10	10	
do do 2r.....	5	5	
do 1856, 1r.....	10	10	
do do 2r.....	5	5	
do 1857, 12c.....	5	5	
do 1865, 2r.....	6	6	
do 1866, 19c.....	20	20	
Tasmania, 1871, 1, 2d.....	3	3	
do do 3d.....	5	5	

The Canadian Philatelist

An 8 page monthly, illustrated, devoted to stamp collecting.

SUBSCRIPTION.—50 cents per year, postage extra.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—40 cents per inch, half price for second and every subsequent insertion.

No. 1, for September, now ready, price 5 cents, post free.

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