

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Back of front cover is inverted for filming.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

Vol. 1.

NOVEMBER, 1897.

No. 3.



The Stamp Reporter.



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS
OF STAMP COLLECTORS.



BRADLEY & OSWALD,
PUBLISHERS,

ST. CATHARINES,

ONTARIO, CANADA.

A Dollar Saved is Earned. . .

Instead of casting away Faded, Discolored, Greasy or otherwise Good Clothes, bring them to us and have them.

*Cleaned, Pressed, Dyed, Relined
and Bound, and made to look as
Good as New.*

AFFRED BRISSON,

PRACTICAL TAILOR.

125 St. Paul St., - ST. CATHARINES.
Opp. Grand Central Hotel.

BEST OF ALL !

There is no remedy so highly spoken of
by the public for the cure of Coughs,
Colds or Soreness of the Throat
and Lungs, as

Walker's Lung Balsam.

It is a guaranteed cure.
Price, 25c. a bottle, at

Walker's Drug Store.

The Stamp Reporter.

— A MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. —

VOL. 1.

NOVEMBER.

No. 3.

The Letter-posts of Other Days.

The name Post-office originated in the posts that were placed at intervals along the roads of the Roman empire, where couriers were kept in readiness to bear dispatches and intelligence; but the posts of ancient times were never used for the conveyance of private correspondence. The first letter-post seems to have been established in the Hanse Towns, in the early part of the 13th century. A line of letter-posts followed, connecting Austria with Lombardy, in the reign of Emperor Maxilian.

In England, in early times, both public and private letters were sent by messengers, who, in the reign of Henry III, wore the royal livery. They had to provide themselves with horses, until the reign of Edward I, when posts were established, where horses could be had for hire. The posts were meant for the conveyance of Government dispatches alone, and it was only by degrees that permission was extended to private individuals to make use of them. A foreign post, for the conveyance of letters between London and the continent, seems to have been established by foreign merchants in the 15th century.

In 1835, a man named Wither-

ings was authorized to run a post, night and day, between London and Edinburgh, "to go thither and back again in six days." Eight main postal lines throughout England were at the same time instituted, and the post was allowed to carry inland letters. The first rates of postage were 2d. for a single letter, for a distance less than 80 miles; 4d. up to 140 miles; 6d. for any longer distance in England; and 8d. to any place in Scotland. An attempt in 1649, by the Common Council of London, to set up a rival post-office for inland letters, was suppressed by the House of Commons.

In 1685 a penny-post was set up, for the conveyance of letters and parcels between different parts of London and its suburbs. It was a private speculation, originating with one Robert Murray, an upholsterer. When its success became apparent, it was complained of by the Duke of York, on whom the post-office revenues had been settled, as an encroachment on his rights. A decision of the Court of King's Bench adjudged it to be a part of the royal establishment, and it was thereupon annexed to the crown. In this way began the London district post, which was improved, and made a two-penny

post in 1801, and continued as a separate establishment from the general post, down to 1854.

In 1837 a plan of Post-office reform was suggested by Sir Rowland Hill. Its principal features were the adoption of a uniform, and low rate of postage, a charge by weight, and a prepayment. Previously to the change, members of Parliament had the right of sending their letters free, but this privilege of FRANKING was entirely abolished. A penny was adopted as the uniform rate for every inland letter, not above half an ounce. Facilities for prepayment were afforded by the introduction of postage stamps, and double postage was charged on letters not prepaid.

The postal system of France dates from the time of Louis XI but posts were at first used exclusively for the royal service, and only became available for private correspondence, gradually. The French law vests in the Post-office the exclusive right to carry letters, newspapers, periodicals, packets, and papers of all kinds not exceeding a kilogramme (2lbs.) in weight, subject to certain exceptions.

In 1848 a uniform rate was established for inland letters,—20 centimes for letters not exceeding 1-4 oz. There are lower rates (15 centimes and 10 centimes) for local letters. Postage stamps were introduced in 1848.

Canadian Stamps Worth Collecting.

Although the majority of the Canadian stamps are not worth much yet there are some very valuable ones. These are not to be compared to the rare stamps

of the United States which are worth thousands. The valuable stamps of Canada only go up into the hundreds. Yet such as they are they may interest some of our Canadian collectors.

The first among these stamps is the 12 penny, black. It was issued in 1852 on wove paper. The portrait on it is that of the Queen. In each corner is the figure 12. Around the portrait are the words "Canada Postage, Twelve Pence." This stamp in an unused condition is worth five hundred dollars, used, about four hundred.

This same stamp or at least the same in design, issued in 1851 on laid paper holds the second place being catalogued at three and two hundred. This stamp in both issues was not perforated.

The next in the list is worth but fifty dollars unused and five dollars used. This is the six pence, purple issued on laid paper in 1851. The design is similar to the 12 pence except that the portrait is of Prince Consort instead of the Queen. This stamp was not perforated.

The six pence lilac of the 1855 issue on wove paper perforated seems to be the next. It is worth forty-five and thirty dollars. The design is similar to the preceding the difference being in the paper and color.

The next is the one cent, brown red, perforated of the 1870 issue. It was printed on laid paper. The design was the portrait of the Queen (the same as on the present issue). At the top was "Canada 1 Postage" at the bottom "1, one cent 1." The value

of this stamp is thirty and four-teen dollars.

The seven and a half penny green of the 1857 issue on wove paper holds the next place in our list being worth twenty-five and twelve dollars. The design is the portrait of the Queen (the same as on the twelve penny black) surrounded by these words, "Canada Packet Postage, Six pence sterling." in the two right hand corners it had "71-2d. cy." and in the two left "6d. stg." The cy. standing for currency and stg. for sterling.

These are the stamps of Canada valued at twenty-five dollars and over. The greater number of rare Canadian stamps vary from about one dollar up to twenty-five.

What Constitutes a Good Collection.

Every collector desires to have a valuable as well a beautiful collection. To do this he must use the utmost care in choosing and mounting his stamps.

In selecting stamps the best way is to select some special countries and get only those special stamps as far as possible. The best way is to obtain the present issues first until the set is complete because these stamps are the most easily obtained. Always place stamps of the same set in the order of their denominations.

In mounting stamps great care should be taken not to soil the stamps. Soiled stamps do not add to the beauty or value of a collection. Therefore they should not be kept by shrewd collectors. The best way to mount stamps is to use hinges. These are small

pieces of paper about three quarters of an inch long by one quarter wide, gummed on one side and bent. Some persons use the method of putting stamps on small pieces of paper. This looks very neat but not so handy as the hinges. The advantage of using hinges is that the stamps can easily be removed from the album without injury.

If a collector follows these simple rules he will have a beautiful as well as valuable collection.

Canada's New Issue.

In size and design the new postage stamps will be uniform in respect of all denominations embraced therein. That size will, as nearly as possible, be that of the present three cent stamp. The design of these stamps was given in No. 2 of this paper. The principal changes will be, in regard to color, in the one and the five cent denominations. This is to conform with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union. The colors of these two stamps will be green and deep blue (blew fonce), respectively.

These stamps will be on sale to the public in a few days.

A lot of old stamp plates were destroyed recently in Washington, and Major J. H. Reeve, chief of the stamp division, said: "It would make the heart of a genuine philatelist sick to see all these plates go to waste. If a stamp collector could take but one impression from each one of the plates it would make him independently rich."

THE STAMP REPORTER.

GEO. BRADLEY..... Editor.
R. A. OSWALD..... Business Manager.

Subscription:

To Canada and U. S., per year.....20c.
To Foreign Countries, 35c.

Subscriptions begin with current number. Back numbers five cents each.

Advertising Rates:

1 inch, 1 insertion.....\$ 50
½ column, 1 insertion..... 1 25
1 column, 1 insertion..... 2 25
1 page, 1 insertion..... 4 00

All advertisements must be paid in advance. If payment is not made with copy it will not be inserted.

All copy must reach us on or before the 5th of the month to secure insertion.

We reserve the right to refuse any advertisement which we consider detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reasons whatever.

Exchange wanted. Send two copies.

Address all communications relative to the above to

BRADLEY & OSWALD,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Editorial.

We have now issued our paper for three mouths. During this time we have received great encouragement from our readers as well as the public in general. We have tried to better our magazine and have succeeded as far as the paper is concerned and we hope before long to be able to place before the public a first class magazine.

In our next issue we hope to surpass any of our former ones. This will be our Christmas Number. The size of the paper will likely be enlarged. It will not be issued till about the 15th December.

Exchanges Received.

Up to the time of going to press we have received the following publications:—

The Kidd, semi-monthly and semi-philatelic, consists of four pages and is a bright and up-to-date paper both in make up and general appearance.

The Halifax Philatelic Magazine, a monthly magazine of eight pages, illustrated, and first class in every respect. It is the official organ of the Halifax Philatelic Club.

The Little Wave, a semi-philatelic and monthly paper of four pages. It contains some very interesting articles.

The Monthly Bulletin a monthly paper of four pages. It is the official organ of the Postal Card Society of America

The Herald Exchange, a monthly paper of ten pages. It contains latest news and also a large variety of advertisements.

The Omaha Philatelist, a monthly paper of eight pages and cover. It is a good paper in every respect.

Send in your copy for our Christmas number.

Stamps to Collect.

Stamp Collectors generally collect certain stamps more than others. Some stamps are specialized because they are the popular stamps of the time. In order to better acquaint our readers with these stamps we give the following list:—

Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, these stamps, while low in price now, are rapidly coming to the front, and are be-

coming the "fashion," the inevitable result of which will be a big increase in price of 50 per cent. of the varieties. These are scid, substantial and handsome-looking issues, and make a splendid showing, the colors being varied and good and the designs fine.

The stamps of Bulgaria are a good investment at the ruling discounts. Secure both used and unused varieties.

The stamps of Chili, S. A., are a good investment at present discounts. Get used and unused.

The stamps of Hawaii are a good investment at present discounts. Collectors of moderate means must begin at 1364-71 issue however, as former issues cost too much.

The stamps of Peru, S. A., a good investment at ruling discounts.

The stamps of Guatemala, C. A., are a good investment at present discounts.

The same may be said of the stamps of India—indeed, I look for these stamps to take a boom some of these days. All other British colonies have taken well with the collecting public, and I see no reason why India should prove an exception. At present her stamps are low-priced as compared with other British colonies.

The stamps of Russia are a good investment.

Besides these every collector ought to specialize Canada and United States. These stamps are never out of date. They are always the "fashion" with collectors. Some of the most rare

Canadian stamps can be obtained by going through old correspondence because the first stamps were introduced in 1851.

New Postal Cards.

A new postal card of Austria is announced. The inscriptions are in German, Polish and Ruthenian. The value of the card is 2 krenzers. Color, brown.

The Newfoundland post cards are now printed on buff, somewhat the same as the issue of 1880. The color is given a yellow green on cream paper. Value 1 cent.

Peru has a new post card, a 2 centavo surcharged on 5 cents in similar manner to the 1893 issue. The stamps are described as 2 centavos or 5 cents blue on black on white.

Egyptian Soudan, the present cards of Egypt have been surcharged Soudan. The following are the surcharges:—

3 milliemes, black on brown violet,

5 milliemes, black on carmine.

5x5 milliemes, black on carmine.

1 Piaster black on blue on pale blue.

The Cape of Good Hope 1 1-2 penny has been surcharged one penny in block type in two lines across.

A Bottle Post.

The inhabitants of the small group of islands situated on the south of Iceland, possess a very curious method of communication, in their so-called "bottle post." When the wind blows from the south, and one of the islanders wishes to communicate with the mainland, he puts

his letters into a well-corked bottle, and to insure their delivery, he incloses at the same time a plug of twist tobacco or a cigar. The wind speedily impels the bottle to the shore of the mother island, where people are usually on the look-out, who are willing to deliver the contents of the bottle in return for the inclosed remuneration.

News in Brief.

Have you paid in your subscription? If not do so at once.

Local dealers hold the 6 cent jubilee at 65 cents and the 7 cent at 40.

We are glad to see Mr. R. Walker, one of the leading stamp collectors here, around again after his severe illness.

A new address book of Ontario is being got ready by R. Widdicombe. He promises it to be better than his former one. It is expected to appear Dec. 1st.

A new philatelic club was formed in Halifax Sept. 2nd known as the Halifax Philatelic Club. The dues are \$1.00 per annum and a joining fee of 15 cents. The club starts with seven members. The following officers were elected:—

President—A. M. Muirhead.

Vice Pres.—J. Foster Rood.

Sec. Treas.—E. A. Whalen.

Counterfeit Detector—Henry Hechler.

Official Organ—Halifax Philatelic Magazine.

It is stated that an official high up in the Post Office Department—in the legal branch in fact—has given it as his opinion, privately and unofficially, of course, that

the suit by the department against the New York dealer from whom the newspaper stamps were confiscated will come to naught. It is to be hoped this will be the case.

A Washington dealer who has recently returned from Europe imparts the following interesting information relative to Newspaper and Periodical stamps of the United States. He says: "The Servian Government recently sent several complete sets of these stamps to Berlin for sale. The Postal Museum in Berlin has sold, and is still doing so, numerous sets of them (including the current Bureau 1-cent to \$100 set), and uses the money thus obtained to purchase other stamps to increase the museum collection. A brother-in-law of the museum director is said to be philatelically connected, and disposes of the sets. Is it any wonder, then, that American collectors find it easy to legitimately purchase Periodical sets when every dealer in Europe has them for sale?"

The 18-cent and 24-cent stamps of the recent North Borneo issue have been withdrawn, on account of an error in the printing, though what the error was is not stated.

A San Francisco collector had some money invested in wheat, and is said to have made \$100,000 out of the recent rise in that cereal. He made more money in this deal, and made it quicker than by dealing in stamps, but he was not nearly so sure to make, and ran the risk of losing all; in investing in stamps there is no such danger.

A Chicago dealer has two deaf mutes for customers. Doubtless they get as much enjoyment out of collecting as their more fortunate brothers, and certainly they get more enjoyment out of life than they otherwise would.

Dealers tell of finds made in the most unpromising fields. Recently a Chicago dealer bought a collection which was in every way mediocre, yet among the torn, dirty and undesirable specimens generally he found a beautiful unused stamp of the first issue of Norway, worth \$18. There was not another stamp in the collection worth more than 25 cents.

Many stores of various kinds in the large cities are embarking in the stamp business as a side line. They display sheets of stamps and albums in the show windows, and no doubt sell some stamps.

The one-penny Jubilee stamp of New South Wales is red in color.

The twenty centavos stamp of Columbia, S. A., is now printed in brown on green, instead of blue paper as formerly.

Chicago has several deaf and dumb collectors. The enjoyment to be received from collecting comes through the sense of sight.

The 3-cent Canadian Jubilee stamp, if exposed to the sun's rays for two or three days, will turn nearly white.

Canada's first issue of stamps was in 1851. The same company prepared the plates and printed the stamps that printed the 1847 issue for the United States.

The 1 sen stamp of Japan has been changed from bright green to yellowish olive green in color.

Mexico was the first Central American country to issue stamps, and it stands well up toward the head as among the greatest producers of stamps.

The early issues of the stamps of many countries and colonies were prepared by native designers and manufacturers. As a result we have very crude stamps—but, oh, how handsome they look to the collector of to-day! Take Hawaii, Romagna, Moldavia, etc. They are as "ugly as a mud fence," so to speak, but the prices at which they are held nowadays makes them handsome. Anything that is unattainable is handsome and desirable, because such is human nature.

Ecuador has made use of the remainders of its Jubilee issue by surcharging the stamps and issuing them. The remainders and plates were to have been destroyed, but this does not look like it.

The new five-cent stamp of Italy has been surcharged, "Colonia Eritrea," for use in that colony. This provisional is a good one to buy, if you can get hold of any.

On account of errors in printing the eighteen cent and twenty-four cent denominations of the new issue of North Borneo have been withdrawn from circulation. All collectors who have gotten hold of these values will do well to hold on to them.

Tasmania has a new 1 pound stamp, though what it wants with a stamp of such a denomination is a mystery.

TO OUR READERS:

Do not forget that the time for the large prize packet is Dec. 1st.

Next month we expect to start in our paper a stamp collector's directory. The persons having their names inserted will receive sample copies of publications and price lists from stamp dealers. Persons wishing to purchase stamps for their collections will be able to choose from the stamp collector's lists sent to him.

To secure your name in our directory you must be a subscriber. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with your name. Persons who are not subscribers or do not wish to subscribe can have their name inserted for the sum of **TEN CENTS**.

Send in your names and subscription at once. There will be only ten names inserted in each issue, so send in your name to be first on the list.

Our Christmas Number.

The next issue of this paper will be styled the Christmas Number. It will be issued about the 15th of December. The number of pages will likely be increased. The reading matter will be multiplied and in every respect this number will be ahead of any of the preceding issues.

This would be a good time for stamp collectors to send in their advertisements as the circulation is going to be greater than formerly. The rates have also been reduced for this number to **30 cents per inch**. Dealers do not delay, send in your copy at once to secure the best places.

Our Offers.

For the largest number of new subscribers sent in to us before Dec. 1st, 1897, we will give a large prize packet of 1000 finely assorted stamps worth about \$2.00.

For a club of twenty subscribers at twenty cents each we will give a packet of seven varieties of Jubilee (including the ½ cent and 8 cent). Besides this the person can compete for the prize packet.

To every person sending in a subscription, they receive the following:—

The Stamp Reporter for 1 year.

The Address Book of Ontario.

And their name placed in our Stamp Collectors' Directory.

For a club of ten subscribers at 20 cents each we will give a packet of five varieties of Jubilee (including ½ cent).

COLLECTORS!—I have a fine assortment of Foreign Stamps which I wish to dispose of. You will find sheets, packages, etc., at Hewson's Book Store, 37 St. Paul St., or at H. P. HEWSON'S, Duke and Wellington Sts., St. Catharines. Lock Box 28,

Bon Ton . . . Barber Shop!

No. 13
West End
St. Paul St.

SURE TO PLEASE.

A call solicited.

A. LALONDE.

For First-class Groceries,
Meats and Dairy Produce,



Also full line of Stationery,

. . . . Try **CLIFFORD'S,**

Cor. Church and Niagara Sts.

GO TO

Bissonnette, Case & Co.,

ST. PAUL ST., ST. CATHARINES

FOR FINE CLOTHING.

SPECIAL OFFERS:

100 varieties Foreign Stamps. - 10c.
1000 mixed " " - 25c.
Hinges, 6¢ for 1,000; 7¢ 5,000 - 25c.
Newfoundland Jubilee 3c to 15c - 90c.
(all post free.)

R. G. WIDDICOMBE,

St. Catharines, Ont.

Exchanges Wanted.

COLLECTORS of U. S. and Foreign Countries, send Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Entire Stamped Envelopes, (also Squares), for same value in Canadian, Foreign, or whatever desired.

W. A. NICHOLSON,

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., CAN.

When You Want Value for Your Money
COME TO



We have Secured Some Special Bargains in Dress Goods at 25c, 29c., 37½c., and 50c.

No use advertising what they are worth. Goods are worth only what they will bring, but we have sold the same goods for considerably more money. See them and judge for yourselves. Bargains in every department. "ONE PRICE TO ALL."

81 ST. PAUL ST. **D. M. WALKER & CO.**

SUITS THAT will please your fancy, FIT your shape, and sustain your reputation as a good dresser.

The White House,

St. Catharines.

JAS. REILLY & SON,

DEALERS IN

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

47 ST. PAUL STREET,

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

WANTED! TO BUY, all kinds of postage stamps, the highest cash price paid for them or will give first class exchange. A large assortment of Foreign always for sale.—H. R. HEWSON, Duke and Wellington Sts., St. Catharines, Lock Box 28.

Quick and Skillful Work

A Specialty. . . .

A. T. SHADD,



Practical Watchmaker,
Jeweler and . . .
Refracting Optician.

153 St. Paul Street,
Opp. Methodist Church,

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.