

**The Philatelic Society of Canada, an Historical Sketch  
1891-1893**

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**MONTREAL**



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## INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In Canada, organized philately took shape in the late Victorian era, with four national societies being launched between 1887 and 1898. Until recently, very little was known about these early associations, except for a few articles written by historians of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada<sup>1</sup>. The on-line availability of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century philatelic journals used by these organizations as their official organs now makes it possible to prepare a detailed account of their history. The work has begun with the publication of historical sketches of the Canadian Philatelic Association (1887-1897) and the Dominion Philatelic Association (1894-1908)<sup>2</sup>, and continues with this historical sketch of the short-lived Philatelic Society of Canada (1891-1893).

The author wants to express his gratitude to Cimon Morin, philatelic historian and retired chief of the Canadian Postal Archives at Library and Archives Canada, at whose initiative the early Canadian philatelic journals have been digitized and are now available online at [canadiana.org](http://canadiana.org). Cimon also prepared a binder of photocopies of the pages of an American journal that served as official organ of the Philatelic Society of Canada, which he kindly lent to the author.

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<sup>1</sup> Max Rosenthal, "Philately in Canada in the 1890's," *BNA Topics* 11, 2 (February 1954): 47-52; Kenneth Rowe, "The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada – A Brief History," *The Canadian Philatelist* 20, 1 (January/February 1969): 7-11; Ralph Mitchener, "A centenary of nationally organised philately in Canada 1887-1987," *The Canadian Philatelist* 38, 3 (May/June 1987): 185-193 and 38, 4 (July/August 1987): 296-303; Charles J. G. Verge, "Happy 50<sup>th</sup> Birthday to the Canadian Philatelist," *The Canadian Philatelist* 50, 1 (January/February 1999): 4-6 and 32; "125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Organized Philately in Canada," *The American Philatelist* 126, 9 (September 2012): 846; "June 1887 - They made the call to organize and Canadian philatelists replied," *The Canadian Philatelist*, 63, 5 (September/October 2012): 283-288.

<sup>2</sup> Yves Drolet, *The Canadian Philatelic Association, an Historical Sketch, 1887-1897* (Montreal: Yves Drolet, 2019) and *The Dominion Philatelic Association, an Historical Sketch, 1894-1908* (Montreal: Yves Drolet, 2020).

## CHAPTER 1 – JOHN REGINALD HOOPER AND THE BEGINNINGS OF ORGANIZED PHILATELY IN CANADA

The founder of the Philatelic Society of Canada (PSC), John Reginald Hooper, was born April 3, 1859 at Port Hope ON, the son of Joseph Hooper, a British-born marble dealer and monument maker. He first worked as a printer at a local newspaper. In 1878, he attended the Royal School of Gunnery at Kingston and was appointed sergeant in an artillery battery. He was a volunteer for the Cape Mounted Rifles during the 1879 Zulu campaign in South Africa, and then remained in the military for six years in Ontario and Quebec. During the 1885 North-West rebellion in Saskatchewan, he served in the Midland Battalion and took part in the Battle of Batoche, for which he was awarded the Queen's Medal. Upon returning from this campaign, he left active military service, while remaining a Lieutenant in the Reserve Militia. He settled in Ottawa, where he worked as parliamentary correspondent for the Liberal newspaper *Daily Free Press*. In 1887, he was dismissed from that journal, apparently because of his connection with the Conservative Party. He successfully petitioned the Conservative government for employment in the public service, and began working as a clerk in the Post Office Department<sup>3</sup>.

The Post Office was a perfect fit for Hooper, who had begun collecting stamps in 1871. He may have been involved in the failed attempt at creating a philatelic association in Toronto in 1876, and the following year, he published a few issues of a partly philatelic journal called *The Agents' Gazette*, in which he advised collectors of coins to give up that pursuit for philately<sup>4</sup>. This may have been a way to assert his personality in relation to his father, who was a noted numismatist at a time when collecting precious metal coins was considered a serious activity for adult men while collecting small squares of paper was seen as a mere juvenile amusement<sup>5</sup>.

While Hooper was a journalist in Ottawa, momentous development occurred on the philatelic scene south of the border, with the foundation of the American Philatelic Association (APA) in September 1886<sup>6</sup>. This inspired Hooper to contemplate launching a national philatelic association in Canada. In May 1887, he "started a paper ostensibly to be a society magazine, *The Gossip*, but the real design of this paper was to reach the first families of Canada, and to work the Canadian Philatelic Association scheme, through this means reaching our best philatelists<sup>7</sup>." In June, he had recruited enough collectors to form a Board of Organization, the leading members of which were, like him, militia officers and postal employees in Ontario: Major Francis James Grenny (1840-1923) of Brampton had a collection of about 4,000 varieties and was specializing in British North America<sup>8</sup>, while Henry Freeman Ketcheson (1862-1930) of Belleville was the publisher of a catalogue of Canadian stamps. Another Board member was Joseph Alexander Leighton (1870-1954), a law student from Orangeville ON. With Hooper serving as

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<sup>3</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 8 (February 1888): 33-34; Mitchener, "A Centenary," 192.

<sup>4</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist* 1, 7 (February 1892): 83; Mitchener, "A Centenary," 192.

<sup>5</sup> Joseph Hooper was the numismatic columnist of the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* and a founding member of the American Numismatic Association in 1891. Verge, "125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary," 846, and John N. Lupia, *The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Numismatic Biographies*, 2011-2016, <http://www.numismaticmall.com/numismaticmall-com/hooper-joseph>

<sup>6</sup> Robert L. D. Davidson, "APS: The First Century," *The American Philatelist* 100, 1 (January 1986): 29-35.

<sup>7</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 8 (February 1888): 34.

<sup>8</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 10 (April 1888): 47-48 and Verge, "125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary," 846.

secretary *pro tempore*, the Board of Organization issued a circular published by the *Halifax Philatelist*, which was at that point the only philatelic paper regularly edited in Canada:

The Undersigned Committee of Organization have decided to issue a general invitation to all interested in Philately in Canada, to join them in forming a Canadian Philatelic Association. Officers will be elected as soon as possible after all details have be [sic] arranged. All correspondence of those collectors intending to join should be addressed to the Secy. pro-tem, at Ottawa, Can. The officers to be elected are a President, a Vice-President for each province, a Secretary, a Treasurer, official organ, official editor, counterfeit detector, Executive Committee, etc. All names should be sent forthwith to the Secretary<sup>9</sup>.

During the following months, Hooper made strenuous efforts to enroll members; he wrote letters to 352 stamp collectors and received 192 communications. By October, the Canadian Philatelic Association (CPA) membership had reached 68, with recruits such as Donald Albert King (1864-1934), editor of the *Halifax Philatelist*; Henry Hechler (1853-1928), a Halifax tobacconist who possessed a 10,000 varieties collection<sup>10</sup>; Alvin James Craig (1856-1942), a commercial traveller based in Pictou NS who had a 5,000 varieties collection; part-time stamp dealers Edward Young Parker (1868-1912) and Thomas J. McMinn from Toronto<sup>11</sup>; Ernest Frederick Wurtele (1860-1936), a Quebec City business executive and militia officer; and Philip Mathias Wolsieffer (1857-1934), a Chicago stamp dealer who is considered the inventor of the approval card<sup>12</sup>.

Meanwhile, Hooper, Ketcheson and Leighton were finalizing the draft Constitution and By-laws of the association. Instead of devising their own text, they borrowed heavily from the ready-made model of the APA statutes. Thus, like its American sister organization, the CPA would hold annual meetings and be managed by elected officers, including a President, Provincial Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a three-member Executive Committee responsible for reviewing and reporting upon cases of fraud, and other officers in charge of member services, such as an exchange superintendent, a purchasing agent and a librarian.

The draft statutes of the CPA were published in the October issue of the *Halifax Philatelist*<sup>13</sup>. Some philatelists from Halifax proposed a few minor amendments that were forwarded to Hooper and endorsed by the Board of Organization<sup>14</sup>. In the same issue, the *Halifax Philatelist* also posted the following notice from Hooper about the election of officers:

As it is impossible that a Convention should be called this year, the election will be by mail. The rules, regulations and by-laws have been all drawn up and will be submitted to the Board for approval. [...] All nominations must be sent to the

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<sup>9</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 1, 6 (June 1887), 5-6.

<sup>10</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 7 (January 1888): 25-26.

<sup>11</sup> Max Rosenthal, "Toronto Stamp Dealers of Another Generation," *BNA Topics* 30, 7 (August 1973): 172-174.

<sup>12</sup> *The APS Hall of Fame*, American Philatelic Society, 2018, <https://classic.stamps.org/HOF-1941#Wolsieffer>

<sup>13</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 1, 10 (October 1887), 1-3.

<sup>14</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 1, 11 (November 1887), 3-5.

Secretary *pro tem*, before Nov. 10, and will be published shortly after, when announcement of the date of election will be given<sup>15</sup>.

This call for nominations was echoed in two new philatelic papers, the *Niagara Falls Philatelist* and the *Toronto Philatelic Journal*<sup>16</sup>. However, the Board of Organization had to postpone the elections, as Hooper was struck with typhoid fever, an illness often fatal at the time<sup>17</sup>. On December 2<sup>nd</sup>, Ketcheson issued the following circular on behalf of the Board:

I have been instructed to inform you that, through the serious illness of Mr. Hooper, of Ottawa, the Secretary *pro tem*, the election of officers, and in fact all the business of the Association, will be delayed some weeks. Also, that if there are no objections to the Constitution and Amendments, as published in the HALIFAX PHILATELIST, we declare it carried<sup>18</sup>.

Hooper survived typhoid and the election process resumed in January 1888, with the *Niagara Falls Philatelist* reporting the latest developments:

The Secretary pro-tem has been busy issuing ballots for the election of officers, and the result will be known about the latter end of this month. For President there are two candidates, Messrs. Ketcheson and Hechler, both gentlemen of ability. For Secretary, Messrs. Leighton and Hooper were nominated. The latter has withdrawn from the contest, and although the promoter and organizer of the C.P.A., he will remain a member. His late severe illness is the cause of his temporary retirement<sup>19</sup>.

Concurrently, a new journal from Niagara Falls, the *Canadian Philatelist*, published an article by "Canadensis" (pen name of Hooper) announcing that the votes would be counted on January 31<sup>20</sup>. Ballots were issued and an Election Committee made of Leighton, Hooper and Grenny tallied the votes; the results were announced on February 4 and published in the February number of the *Toronto Philatelic Journal*, that became the official organ of the CPA. Ketcheson was elected President over Hechler, while Leighton and Grenny were elected by acclamation to the important positions of Secretary and Exchange Superintendent<sup>21</sup>. A still-recovering Hooper took the largely ceremonial office of Vice-President for Ontario, and his only report in this capacity did not go much beyond praising the association for its growth and the harmony within its ranks<sup>22</sup>.

The new Board of Officers set out to organize the CPA. The most pressing task at hand was to set up the Exchange Department, as the opportunity of exchanging stamps outside a limited circle was the "main object of Philatelic societies<sup>23</sup>", and often the only reason why philatelists

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<sup>15</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 1, 10 (October 1887), 4.

<sup>16</sup> *The Niagara Falls Philatelist* 1, 4 (November 1887), 3-4; *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 5 (November 1887), 9-12.

<sup>17</sup> The mortality rate was 12-15% and those who survived were ill for about six weeks. William Osler, "Typhoid Fever in Baltimore," *The Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports* 4 (1894): 159-167.

<sup>18</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 1, 12 (December 1887), 23.

<sup>19</sup> *The Niagara Falls Philatelist* 1, 6 (January 1888), 4.

<sup>20</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist* 1, 1 (January 1888), 10.

<sup>21</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 8 (February 1888), 36-37.

<sup>22</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 11 (May 1888), 56.

<sup>23</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 10 (April 1888), 51.

joined a national association. Grenny lost no time in organizing the Exchange Department. In May, Hooper was terming the exchange service a “magnificent success<sup>24</sup>.” During the summer, after much discussion, it was decided that the first convention of the CPA would be held in Toronto in September, with the understanding that the officers elected at the meeting would begin their term with the New Year<sup>25</sup>. Ketcheson did not seek re-election as President, preferring the less demanding function of Purchasing Agent, and Hechler was elected in his stead; similarly, Leighton opted for the less time-consuming job of Librarian and was succeeded by McMinn as Secretary; conversely, a now healthy Hooper took on more responsibilities and was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee<sup>26</sup>. Meanwhile, more members joined the association, such as Charles Edward Cameron (1861-1937), a Montreal physician.

In January 1889, the new Board took office and Ketcheson launched a monthly journal, the *Dominion Philatelist*, at Belleville. The first news he reported was that Leighton would not take up his new function of Librarian, for lack of time<sup>27</sup>. Leighton was succeeded as Librarian by Parker from Toronto. This choice was well received, but eyebrows were raised when the *Halifax Philatelist*, that had become the CPA official organ, announced that the new Librarian had been appointed by the “Executive Board”, i.e. the Executive Committee chaired by Hooper<sup>28</sup>. Through his journal, Ketcheson commented that the Executive Committee “do not seem to understand what their duties really are” and “decidedly exceeded their authority” as the Constitution distinctly states “that the President only has power to fill vacancies<sup>29</sup>.” Several members concurred with this criticism and asked for an explanation from Hooper as to why the committee took the appointment of the Librarian into their own hands. The committee replied that Parker “was appointed by the President, subject only to our recommendation” and asked where the misleading information came from. Ketcheson did not buy the argument and answered that the information was taken from a report published in the official organ and signed by the committee, whose members “are beginning to see that they have done wrong”; he went on wondering under what article of the Constitution the committee had assumed the title of Executive Board<sup>30</sup>. The innuendo was that Hooper was trying to run the CPA by surreptitiously turning the Executive Committee into a standing management board. Another contentious issue emerged in March, when the Executive Committee proposed that only one person be accepted as member from each country outside Canada and the U.S. and serve as corresponding member of the CPA, which was not to the liking of many within the association<sup>31</sup>.

In April, it was McMinn’s turn to resign<sup>32</sup>. His succession was the occasion of another spat between Hooper and Ketcheson. The new Secretary, King from Nova Scotia, was duly appointed by the President, but the May issue of the *Eastern Philatelist* from Massachusetts included a note denouncing the inordinate number of CPA officers in Halifax. In June, Ketcheson opened the pages of his journal to “Acadia”, a member from Nova Scotia who accused Hooper of having

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<sup>24</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 2, 11 (May 1888), 57.

<sup>25</sup> *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* 3, 1 (July-August 1888), 5.

<sup>26</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 2, 10 (October 1888), 110-111.

<sup>27</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 2 (February 1889), 3.

<sup>28</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 3, 2 (February 1889), 29.

<sup>29</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 3 (March 1889), 3.

<sup>30</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 3 (April 1889), 6-7.

<sup>31</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 3, 3 (March 1889), 36. Hooper took the inspiration from the Amsterdam Philatelic Society of which he was a corresponding member.

<sup>32</sup> *The Halifax Philatelist* 3, 4 (April 1889), 55; *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 5 (May 1889), 3.

authored or inspired this article<sup>33</sup>. In July, Hooper wrote a rebuttal in which he denied being behind the note and pointed out that he had recommended King for Secretary after refusing the position that had first been offered to him by the President. Hooper's letter was published by Ketcheson<sup>34</sup> who nonetheless gave the last word to Acadia who somewhat begrudgingly accepted Hooper's assertion without offering any apologies<sup>35</sup>.

These disputes transpired during the second annual convention of the CPA held at Halifax in July. The delegates rejected Hooper's proposal of foreign corresponding members, as contrary to the Constitution which set no limit to the number of members in any foreign country. Also, to dispel any ambiguity as to the authority of the committee, the convention proposed that the terms "Executive Committee" and "Executive Board" be deleted, and that the three members in charge of discipline be known as Trustees. The convention abolished the provincial Vice-Presidents, and decided that the four officers running the association (President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer) would be termed the Official Board; moreover, the only elected officers would be the Official Board members who would then appoint all other officers<sup>36</sup>.

The convention proved a definite success for Ketcheson, who secured a firm grip on the CPA with the election of his candidates (Craig for President, Parker for Vice-President, King for Secretary and Cameron for Treasurer) and the appointment of the *Dominion Philatelist* as official organ. His position was also reinforced with the enrollment of his friend Thomas Sinclair Clark (1855-1924), manager of the Bank of Montreal branch in Belleville and part-time stamp dealer.

In October, at Ketcheson's suggestion, Hooper was appointed CPA Librarian, which had the effect of sidelining him. Reacting graciously to his removal from a position of authority, Hooper began forthwith to arrange and catalogue the library to which only eight members had contributed until then<sup>37</sup>. In the November issue of the official organ, he published a list of the documents kept in the library; they included catalogues (Scott, Bogert, Vedel, Grenny, Stanton and Hooper's Canadian Revenue Catalogue, Ketcheson's Catalogue of Canada Stamps), philatelic directories, along with incomplete series of some 70 Canadian, American and European philatelic journals. Members were urged to complete these series, and also to send their photos which would be displayed at the next convention<sup>38</sup>. On top of running the library, Hooper was an enthusiastic user of the exchange service, through which he had been able to enrich his collection, and he warmly congratulated Grenny for his able management of this department<sup>39</sup>.

During the third annual convention held at Montreal in August 1890, Hooper reported that the number of pieces held by the Library had increased from 306 to 2012 under his tenure. He commended the 30 individuals and organizations who had contributed documents, which special mention to Wurtele from Quebec. He also thanked the publishers of six American philatelic journals who regularly sent a copy of their papers to the Library.

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<sup>33</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 6 (June 1889), 5.

<sup>34</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 7 (July 1889), 3.

<sup>35</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 9 (September 1889), 6.

<sup>36</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 11 (November 1889), 1-3.

<sup>37</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 10 (October 1889), 7 and 9.

<sup>38</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 1, 11 (November 1889), 4-6.

<sup>39</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 2, 1 (January 1890), 6-7.

The CPA began showing signs of dysfunctioning in the wake of the convention. Hooper and Secretary King were the only officers who published regular reports in the official organ during the 12 months following the Montreal meeting and, in the case of the Secretary, these reports were far from encouraging. With only 14 new members joining the association between August 1890 and July 1891 and many more resigning, King warned that the CPA would “soon die for lack of support<sup>40</sup>”.

This constant drain on membership thwarted every effort to carry through significant projects. The CPA officials recognized that the association was “passing through a period of great depression”, and their initial reaction was to lay the blame on some members. Ketcheson criticized the inexperienced collectors who “join the Association with the impression that through the exchange department they would be able to dispose of their cheap duplicates at full catalogue prices, and at the same time get rare stamps at 50 per cent, below catalogue prices in exchange<sup>41</sup>.” In the same vein, Grenny proposed the following explanation for the “great falling off” of the CPA:

At the beginning nearly all the members were advanced collectors in want of good stamps only. During the four years since organization of the C. P. A. nearly all of the best collectors have sold out their collections or ceased collecting. Of those remaining the majority were dealers or sellers in it only for what might be had in cash from the sale of their stamps<sup>42</sup>.

However, for the first time since the creation of the association, voices critical of Grenny’s management of the Exchange Department started to be heard. In December 1890, Clark complained that he had been unable to collect a balance of \$12 owed to him since July:

For aught I know the Manager may be in Timbuctoo or in heathen China, as he seems to make it a point never to answer an application for money. [...] I notice that the blame is always placed upon the delinquent members of the society who do not pay up. It seems to me that the least the Manager of the Department can do is to show a little courtesy to the members who help him to increase his collection of stamps or the contents of his pocket, according to his own inclination<sup>43</sup>.

Other members took exception at being called to payment by Grenny while they were owed a larger sum by the Exchange. They were rebuked by President Craig, who blamed those “who imagine that the society is run for their express benefit and lives only by their favor<sup>44</sup>.” The early months of 1891 saw members and officers engaging in a bitter exchange of open letters, filled with claims and counterclaims about the appropriateness of Grenny serving himself first on the stamps sent by members, or the effectiveness of Craig leadership<sup>45</sup>.

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<sup>40</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 2, 7 (July 1890), 52.

<sup>41</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 1 (January 1891), 6.

<sup>42</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 9 (September 1891), 4.

<sup>43</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 2, 12 (December 1890), 101.

<sup>44</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 4 (April 1891), 6.

<sup>45</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 5 (May 1891), 7-8; 3, 6 (June 1891), 6-9; 3, 7 (July 1891), 8-9.

By May, it was known that the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Trustees would not seek reelection, and that Grenny did not wish to continue in his functions. As Hooper had made it clear that he did not want to be renominated as Librarian<sup>46</sup>, voices were raised asking for his return to a leadership role, as the person best positioned to salvage the organization. In April, Wolsieffer nominated him for President, considering that he had “occupied but a minor position” for the originator and best known member of the CPA and that he would work to prevent membership from decreasing “until there is no one left<sup>47</sup>.” At the same time, Wurtele nominated Hooper for Exchange Superintendent. Without completely closing the door to becoming President should “the office seek him,” Hooper enthusiastically accepted the nomination as Exchange Superintendent; he stated that he could not “see how a dealer can run a society exchange department properly<sup>48</sup>” and he laid out a blueprint of how the department would work under his direction, with separate structures for exchangers and sellers.

The prospect of Hooper coming off the sidelines was not to everyone’s liking. Treasurer Cameron reminded members that under the Constitution, the Exchange Superintendent was not elected, but rather appointed by the Official Board; Cameron also opposed Hooper’s suggestion to lower the annual dues from \$2.00 to \$1.00 in order to attract more members<sup>49</sup>. For his part, Ketcheson undertook to ward off a Hooper presidency by issuing a ticket for the upcoming elections, with Cameron for President and his friend Clark for Secretary<sup>50</sup>. In June, Hooper reacted to Ketcheson’s ticket by arguing that, as a “subsidized organ”, the *Dominion Philatelist* had no right to tell the members who to vote for, to which Ketcheson replied that he was doing a favour to the CPA by publishing its reports for half the sum charged to advertisers. Ketcheson added that he had proposed 9 of the 14 members recruited during the past year, against none for Hooper<sup>51</sup>. The wrangling continued in July, with Hooper stating that he had recruited several prospective members whose applications had never been acknowledged by the Secretary<sup>52</sup>. The table seemed set for a showdown between the two rivals on the convention floor, but the expected confrontation failed to materialize as Hooper did not attend the meeting.

The fourth annual convention of the CPA was held in the office of Ketcheson at Belleville on August 25-27, 1891. A clear sign that the association had reached its nadir, only 4 members were present (Cameron, Ketcheson, Clark, and Walter McMahon from Toronto) and 44 were represented by proxy, with 42 proxies held by Cameron and the remaining 2 by Ketcheson<sup>53</sup>. Being the only officer present, Dr. Cameron chaired the meeting. He read the reports sent in by Grenny, who deplored that his department “which was once so flourishing, has this last year dwindled down to so great an extent,” and by Hooper, who mentioned that the number of pieces held in the library had increased from 2,012 to 3,128 since the last convention and reiterated that the library would be more useful if it were moved from Ottawa to a city with an active branch society. The next item on the agenda was the election of officers. According to the Constitution, the Trustees should have called for nominations and sent ballots to the members;

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<sup>46</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 5 (May 1891), 4.

<sup>47</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 5 (May 1891), 6.

<sup>48</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 5 (May 1891), 10.

<sup>49</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 6 (June 1891), 7.

<sup>50</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 5 (May 1891), 4.

<sup>51</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 6 (June 1891), 5.

<sup>52</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 7 (July 1891), 7.

<sup>53</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 9 (September 1891), 2-8.

however, they had neglected their duties, with the result that the four delegates suspended the constitutional provisions governing the election and proceeded with electing the officers in open convention and by ballot. Unsurprisingly, the results went in favour of Ketcheson's ticket, with Cameron becoming the new President.

Upon taking office, Cameron filled the appointed officer positions, preferring Ketcheson to Hooper for Exchange Superintendent. Writing in a U.S. philatelic journal in September, an infuriated Hooper accused Cameron and Ketcheson of having illegally "traded an honorable gift of the Society" by colluding to appoint each other to their respective positions<sup>54</sup>. With the same energy he had displayed in 1887, he embarked on a vigorous letter-writing campaign to create a new national philatelic society aimed at replacing the CPA. His efforts proved extremely successful and, within a month or so, he had set up the Philatelic Society of Canada (PSC).

The most virulent reaction to Hooper's moves came from Ketcheson, who rebutted his adversary's assertions in a text entitled "A liar exposed", in which he likened Hooper to the Biblical character Annias who was stricken by God for having lied to the Apostles<sup>55</sup>. On a less pugilistic tone, President Cameron categorized Hooper as "a disappointed candidate for office" and suggested that he should resign from the CPA "for his period of usefulness is a thing of the past<sup>56</sup>." Hooper did send in his resignation in January 1892, while waiting until then to hand over the library to his successor, in a last dig at his former association<sup>57</sup>.

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<sup>54</sup> Mitchener, "A Centenary," 299.

<sup>55</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 9 (September 1891), 12.

<sup>56</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 10 (October 1891), 5.

<sup>57</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 4, 1 (January 1892), 8; Mitchener, "A Centenary," 300.

## CHAPTER 2 – THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA, YEAR ONE

Parting ways with the organization he had founded four years earlier, Hooper knew that a philatelic association could not exist without an official organ. Therefore, he associated himself with Lawrence Merner Staebler (1875-1909), a teenage stamp dealer from London ON who had launched a journal named the *Canadian Philatelist* in April. It has been suggested that some preliminary organization of the new society had begun prior to the CPA convention<sup>58</sup>, as the July issue of Staebler's paper included the announcement that a new low-dues philatelic society would be formed in the fall to "do away with the difficulties that are now causing so much dissatisfaction in the A.P.A. and the C.P.A."<sup>59</sup> The notice purportedly came from Staebler, but given what happened afterward, it is hard not to see Hooper's hand behind the writing. It may be that Hooper had prepared a plan B should his ultimate attempt to gain control of the CPA end in failure, as it did.

True to form, Hooper lost no time and spared no efforts in building up his association. As early as September, the new entity saw the day under the name of the Philatelic Society of Canada (PSC), with an Organizing Committee comprised of Hooper (Chairman), Staebler (Secretary-Treasurer), George Thomas Cary (1829-1897) and Joseph Rodrigue Aubé (1864-1918), both civil servants in Ottawa, and George Hartley, a stamp dealer from Montreal<sup>60</sup>. Right from the onset, it was clear that the new association would be led from the top. Whereas it had taken a few months of consultations to frame the Constitution of the CPA, the PSC Constitution was promulgated without discussion in October<sup>61</sup>. Also, its wording was carefully crafted to prevent the emergence of any counter-power to the President: while the text provided for an annual convention and the election of officers, the PSC reverted to the original CPA structure of provincial Vice-Presidents, none of whom could thus set himself up as a national leader; moreover, some officers were to be appointed by the President (Counterfeit Detector, Official Collector, Purchasing Agent), and the duties of the three-member Executive Committee were strictly limited "to try and report on such matters as may be placed in their hands by the President." As there was little doubt about who was going to be elected President, these provisions gave Hooper free reins to run the PSC at his whim without fear of being "out-Hooperized" by a potential contender. This had the immediate advantage of forestalling the personality conflicts that plagued other philatelic associations but, as time would tell, there was an inherent danger in tying the fortunes of an organization to those of a single man.

To further preempt future dissent, Hooper and Staebler railroaded the election of officers (President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, Librarian, Exchange Superintendent<sup>62</sup>), with nominations opening in October and closing November 5, when the organization was still in infancy. Unsurprisingly, all but three of the officers were elected by acclamation, i.e. handpicked by Hooper<sup>63</sup>. The only contended positions were Vice-President for Nova Scotia, Manitoba and

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<sup>58</sup> Mitchener, "A Centenary," 299.

<sup>59</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 2 (July 1891), 12.

<sup>60</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 3 (October 1891), 20

<sup>61</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 3 (October 1891), 19.

<sup>62</sup> Whose office "must not be held by a Dealer". *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 3 (October 1891), 19.

<sup>63</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 4 (November 1891), 41.

the United States, for whom ballots had to be cast before December 1<sup>st</sup>. Hooper then filled the appointed positions, with the resulting Board for the December 1891-August 1892 term<sup>64</sup>:

President	J. R. Hooper, Ottawa
Vice-President for Ontario	W. McMahon, Toronto
Vice-President for Quebec	J. Bernstein, Jr., Montreal
Vice-President for Nova Scotia	A. B. S. DeWolf, Halifax
Vice-President for New Brunswick	R. W. Hanington, Dorchester
Vice-President for Manitoba	C. A. Allen, Winnipeg
Vice-President for British Columbia	J. Harding, Kamloops
Vice-President for Newfoundland and PEI	E. J. H. Pauley, Halifax
Vice-President for United States	H. C. Beardsley, St. Louis MO
Secretary-Treasurer	L. M. Staebler, London
Librarian	H. S. Dickson, London
Exchange Superintendent	J. S. Robertson, St. Thomas ON
Purchasing Agents	W. Hirsch, New York
	E. W. Stanton, Montreal
Counterfeit Detector	R. F. McRae, Montreal
Official Collector <sup>65</sup>	L. Miller, Toronto
Executive Committee	W. J. Beatty (Chairman), Ottawa
	G. T. Cary, Ottawa
	J. R. Aubé, Ottawa

Most Vice-Presidents were in their teens: Walter McMahon (1873-1918) was a burgeoning Toronto stamp dealer<sup>66</sup> who remained active in both the CPA and the PSC<sup>67</sup>; Jacob Bernstein (b. 1876 in Russia) was the son of a Jewish immigrant clothier in Montreal and the President of the United Philatelic Association founded in the United States in 1891<sup>68</sup>; Andrew Berry Sydney DeWolf (1865-1909) had been Business Manager of the *Halifax Philatelist*; Edwin James Hardy Pauley (1873-1934), the son of a Halifax bookkeeper, had lost the Nova Scotia vice-presidential election to DeWolf and was commissioned by Hooper to promote the PSC in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland where the association had no members; Robert Wetmore Hanington (1868-1950) was a lawyer in New Brunswick; Charles A. Allen (b. 1876) was a resident of Winnipeg; John Harding (1874-1918) was the son of an Anglican clergyman in Kamloops, and Herbert Crane Beardsley (1872-1918) edited the *Philatelic Literature Collector*, the first journal dealing exclusively with philatelic literature<sup>69</sup>.

Counterfeit Detector Robert Finlay McRae (1868-1913), a stenographer in Montreal, had served on the Board set up by Hooper to organize the CPA in 1887, while Executive Committee Chairman William John Beatty (b. 1860) was a colleague of Hooper at the Post Office Department, where they both worked as 3<sup>rd</sup> class clerks in the Inside Service<sup>70</sup>. Librarian Herbert Sidney Dickson (1875-1913) was a friend of Staebler; he resigned in April and was replaced by

<sup>64</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 5 (December 1891), 54.

<sup>65</sup> Appointed in January. *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 6 (January 1892), 73.

<sup>66</sup> Rosenthal, "Toronto Stamp Dealers," 173.

<sup>67</sup> Ironically, McMahon was one of the four attendees of the Belleville convention whom Hooper was accusing of having illegally suspended the CPA Constitution and conspired against him.

<sup>68</sup> *The Philatelic Journal of Canada*, 1, 2 (April 1892), 25.

<sup>69</sup> Brian J. Birch, *Bibliography of Philatelic Periodicals* (Wigan: Brian J. Birch, 2014), 637.

<sup>70</sup> *The Civil Service List of Canada, 1891* (Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, 1891), 86-87.

Edward Henry Jaques (1877-1915) from Montreal<sup>71</sup>. Purchasing Agents William Hirsch and Edmond William Stanton (1856-1917) were responsible for buying new stamp issues and attending auctions to make purchases for members in the U.S. and Canada respectively; in January, Hirsch was replaced by Ralph Perkins Spooner (1872-1950) from New York<sup>72</sup>. Official Collector Lawrence Miller (b. 1866) had to collect the delinquent accounts placed in his hands by members for a commission; he resigned in June and was replaced by Ernest James Phillips (1874-1942) from Toronto.

The only officer who had the stature to deal on equal terms with Hooper was Exchange Superintendent James Sutherland Robertson (1861-1939), a prominent lawyer and advanced philatelist from St. Thomas in the vicinity of London. When he was approached for this position in October, he accepted to be nominated on the conditions that he would make the rules for the Exchange Department (rather than being governed by the rules set by the President as stipulated in the Constitution) and that the PSC would be incorporated<sup>73</sup>. In December, he completed all the necessary formalities to incorporate the Society under the laws of Ontario and drew up lengthy articles of incorporation that were published in January<sup>74</sup>. This development was criticized by Ketcheson who argued that a provincial incorporation did not fit a national association and that the unincorporated status of the CPA was better “than a horse affair like this<sup>75</sup>,” which drew a stern rebuttal from Robertson<sup>76</sup>. Interestingly, the provisions of the incorporation document differed markedly from the October Constitution: the PSC was to be governed by eight elected Trustees (President, Vice-President for Ontario, Secretary-Treasurer, Exchange Superintendent, Librarian, and a three-member Executive Council), while the other Vice-Presidents and officers were designated as honorary officers and were to be appointed by the Executive Council rather than by the President who was stripped of much of his powers. Ironically, although this declaration was signed by Hooper and the PSC boasted its status as an incorporated society, these provisions were apparently never applied and the organization continued to follow the original Constitution. It looks as if Hooper had gone through the motions of meeting Robertson’s demands in order to recruit a strong Exchange Superintendent whose role was vital to the success of his philatelic association, without actually intending to share or relinquish his overall leadership of the organization.

A 19-member Board of Officers may have seemed large for a nascent society, but it could be justified in part by the rapid growth of the PSC, which in Hooper’s terms “startled the philatelic world” and “astounded other societies<sup>77</sup>”. Membership reached 73 in October, 155 in November and 211 in December, with 90 more members joining between January and August 1892 (including 6 dues-exempt members from overseas). There was a very simple reason for this bout of enthusiasm: the annual dues were set at 25¢ compared to \$2.00 for the CPA. With this move, Hooper was following the model of the Sons of Philatelia, an American association founded in 1890 to tap on the strong pent-up demand from rank-and-file collectors for an affordable

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<sup>71</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 9 (April 1892), 119.

<sup>72</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 6 (January 1892), 69.

<sup>73</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 4 (November 1891), 39.

<sup>74</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 6 (January 1892), 66-68.

<sup>75</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 4, 2 (February 1892), 19.

<sup>76</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 8 (March 1892), 102-103.

<sup>77</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 4 (November 1891), 36.

alternative to the APA in response to the democratization of the hobby<sup>78</sup>. It is no coincidence that the *Canadian Philatelist* reported that the Sons of Philatelia was “progressing finely” while the APA had a “miserable showing” and risked “dwindling down to a mere nothing<sup>79</sup>”. Furthermore, Hooper offered free admission to all CPA members past and present<sup>80</sup>. These efforts met with some success, as 13 former and current members of the CPA joined the PSC, including DeWolf, Beardsley, McMahon, McRae and Robertson. Finally, the PSC membership figure was somewhat bloated as, contrary to what the Constitution said, members were not even required to pay their dues upfront, with the result that only 233 of the 295 North American philatelists admitted to membership during the association’s first year of existence had remitted their dues by August.

Among the members who joined the PSC between September 1891 and August 1892, 227 were from Canada. Hooper immediately set out to establish branch societies in every part of the country where there was a sufficient cluster of members, beginning with his home city where the bilingual Ottawa Philatelic Society/Société philatélique d’Ottawa was formed in October, with the junior collectors (21 and under) being organized into a separate branch in February<sup>81</sup>. By December, the PSC included four more branches in Ontario, two in Quebec (including an already existing club headquartered in Fraserville, present Rivière-du-Loup), two in the Maritimes, and one in British Columbia, with the following number of members in August:

Branch No. 1	Ottawa Philatelic Society (senior branch) – 28 members
Branch No. 11	Ottawa Philatelic Society (junior branch) – 31 members
Branch No. 2	Quebec Philatelic Association (Montreal) – 23 members
Branch No. 3	London Philatelic Society – 12 members
Branch No. 4	Canadian Philatelic Association of Kingston – 12 members
Branch No. 5	Toronto Philatelic Society – 19 members
Branch No. 6	Philatelic Exchange Club (Fraserville) – 10 members
Branch No. 7	Acadian Philatelic Association (Pictou) – 16 members
Branch No. 8	Ontario Philatelic Association (Galt) – 7 members
Branch No. 9	New Brunswick Philatelic Association (St. John) – 20 members
Branch No. 10	British Columbia Philatelic Association (Kamloops) – 6 members

The senior Ottawa branch was comprised primarily of civil servants, like Frederick Charles Anderson (1861-1949), a co-worker of Hooper and Beatty at the Post Office Department. Many were Francophones, such as Francis Joseph Audet (1867-1943), a clerk at the Department of the Secretary of State who became a noted archivist and historian; Fabien René Édouard Campeau (1844-1916), assistant accountant at the Inland Revenue Department who had assembled a complete collection of Canadian revenue stamps; Louis Henri Gauthier (1858-1948), a clerk at the Interior Department; Joseph Charles Taché (1850- 1939), a clerk at the Public Works Department; and Napoléon Julien Giroux (1863-1921), assistant geologist at the Geological Survey Department. Other French Canadian members of the branch were Hooper’s wife Georgiana (nee Leblanc), who shared his passion for philately<sup>82</sup>, and her stepbrother Joseph

<sup>78</sup> Edmund B. Thomas, Jr., “The Sons of Philatelia,” *The American Philatelist* 109, 12 (December 1995): 1138-1143.

<sup>79</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 5 (December 1891), 52.

<sup>80</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 3, 9 (September 1891), 12.

<sup>81</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 3 (October 1891), 21; 1, 7 (February 1892), 91.

<sup>82</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 4 (November 1891), 40.

Malo, a resident of St. Ambrose of Kildare QC. The other Ottawa woman member of the PSC was Constance Ridley (1854-1902)<sup>83</sup>. Her son Edmund Neville Ridley (1880-1965) joined the junior branch, along with two Francophone teenage stamp dealers, Wilfred Sabourin (1874-1900) and Lionel Chevrier (1878-1898), and many Anglophone youth such as William Renwick.

The London branch revolved around Staebler, Robertson, Dickson and William Henry Liddicoatt (1859-1932), while the Kingston branch was headed by Henry Francis Mooers (1872-1957), the son of a local businessman who left the CPA for the PSC, and the small Galt branch was led by druggist Howard C. Cant (1871-1956). In Toronto, in addition to Board members McMahon, Miller and Phillips, the PSC was joined by several philatelists associated with the CPA, such as stamp dealer George Alfred Lowe (1867-1942), Henry Ades Fowler (1874-1951) and the brothers Frederick and Joseph Ineson, and others like William Sweyn Weatherston (1876-1918). Elsewhere in Ontario, notable recruits included William Kelsey Hall (1867-1943), a law clerk from Peterborough, Thomas Oliver Pardoe (1876-1914) from Ingersoll and Frederick N. Wood (b. 1875) from St. Catharines.

In Montreal, in addition to Board members Hartley, Bernstein, McRae, Stanton and Jaques, the branch included philatelists such as stamp dealer Antoine Raymond Vallée, CPA member Alfred Lionais and his nephew Henri with whom he edited business reviews. East of Montreal, the PSC Branch No. 6 had the unusual feature of bringing together eight Francophone philatelists from the Lower St. Lawrence region and two Anglophone philatelists living 460 km away in Georgeville, Eastern Townships. In the Maritimes, in addition to Board members Hanington, DeWolf and Pauley, the PSC recruited former CPA member John Alexander Craig (1859-1948), a druggist at Yarmouth NS, A. N. Hanson from St. John NB, and a lone member from Prince Edward Island, Samuel Martin Graves (1857-1895) of Summerside.

Between September 1891 and August 1892, the PSC recruited 68 members in the United States. Notable among them were Vice-President Beardsley; Hiram Edmund Deats (1870-1963) from Flemington NJ, one of the foremost U.S. stamp collectors of the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>84</sup>; Ralph Wolfe Ashcroft (1875-1947) of Brooklyn, Secretary of Bernstein's United Philatelic Society; George Washington Achard (1866-1933), Secretary of the Minneapolis Philatelic Association<sup>85</sup>; Charles W. Peugh from Kossuth IN who published *One Dime*<sup>86</sup>; N. E. Carter, editor of the *Badger State Philatelist* at Delavan WI<sup>87</sup>; Frank H. Pinkham (1854-1929) of Newmarket NH, editor of the *Eastern Philatelist*<sup>88</sup>; Charles Dietrich Reimers (1872-1946) of Iowa City IA, business manager of the *Western Philatelist*<sup>89</sup>; Frank B. Estabrook (b. 1876) of Marlboro MA, editor of the *American Philatelist and Collector*<sup>90</sup>; and Robert Van Sciver (b. 1861), stamp dealer in Middletown NY.

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<sup>83</sup> Two more women joined the PSC: Léda Pelletier Gaudry from Montreal and Annie Isabel Hart from Perth ON.

<sup>84</sup> *The APS Hall of Fame*, American Philatelic Society, 2018, <https://classic.stamps.org/HOF-1960#Deats>

<sup>85</sup> *The North Star Philatelist*, 3, 1 (Janvier 1887), 5.

<sup>86</sup> Bacon, *Catalogue*, col. 671.

<sup>87</sup> Verge, "125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary," 846.

<sup>88</sup> Bacon, *Catalogue*, col. 536.

<sup>89</sup> Bacon, *Catalogue*, col. 830.

<sup>90</sup> Bacon, *Catalogue*, col. 446.

Finally, Hooper revived the idea of having a single non-dues paying accredited corresponding member in each foreign country, that he had first proposed to the CPA without success. By August, there were 6 such members in the PSC: Eugène Lebeuf, Secretary of the Philatelic Association of the Isthmus of Panama<sup>91</sup>; Fernand Colucci from Alexandria, Egypt; Humphrey Golding from England; F. Heinzl from Austria; Captain A. L. Swainson of the Royal Engineers in India; and Ernest Slinger from Grenada.

To service this large membership, the officers started organizing their departments. In January, Robertson published the rules of the Exchange Department<sup>92</sup>. The document provided that members could belong to either an exchange circuit or a sales circuit. The participants had to abide by strict rules: they had to be 21 and over and be worth at least \$50, or have an adult guarantor posting a \$50 security in the case of minors; they had to send five sheets of good and rare stamps; they could not keep the circuit books for more than three days and had to forward them by registered mail to the next person on circuit. All those provisions and stricter ones “that will be rigidly enforced” were laid out in a lengthy legal agreement that members were required to sign. These rules placed Hooper in a quandary, as he did not want to displease his Exchange Superintendent while realizing that the system was ill-adapted to the rank-and-file collectors who formed the bulk of the PSC membership. In February, while insisting that he did not “advise changing in the least the system so well inaugurated by Mr. Robertson,” he pointed out that the rules were too stringent for “younger collectors or even older collectors who are not sufficiently advanced,” for whom he proposed to form separate circuits where they would not be required to post a \$50 guarantee and could send in two or three sheets of fair stamps, in order to “give *all* a chance to participate in our grand national organization<sup>93</sup>.” In March, Robertson agreed that there would be a guaranteed circuit and an unguaranteed one<sup>94</sup>. In April, he sent out the agreements and sheets and reported that he had promises from advanced Canadian philatelists to put their best duplicates in the guaranteed circuit<sup>95</sup>. However, he mentioned in May that he had not “yet got enough members to send out any circuit<sup>96</sup>”, and there were no further reports, suggesting that the system failed to get the required traction. Robertson also launched monthly auction sales that may have had more success, as he received more than 30 lots for the first one organized in May. He advised that he was getting copies of the auction catalogue printed and would do the same for the text two or three sales<sup>97</sup>. However, in this case too, there were no further reports, which leaves us wondering whether the sales ever took place.

The other officers were apparently not very active, except for Jaques who published monthly reports from the time he was appointed Librarian in April, and Miller who posted the rules of his Official Collector Department in February and April, and attempted to collect an amount from a group of teenage dealers at London<sup>98</sup>, but resigned in June. Finally, Spooner issued a single Purchasing Agent report in May, in which he reported that he had received four bids, but made

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<sup>91</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 7 (February 1892), 89.

<sup>92</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 6 (January 1892), 71-72.

<sup>93</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 7 (February 1892), 88.

<sup>94</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 8 (March 1892), 104.

<sup>95</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 9 (April 1892), 120.

<sup>96</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 10 (May 1892), 137.

<sup>97</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 10 (May 1892), 137.

<sup>98</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 7 (February 1892), 89; 1,9 (April 1892), 121, 123.

no purchases<sup>99</sup>. Compounding the problem of the officers' lack of assiduity was the fact that Hooper suffered from regular bouts of illness<sup>100</sup>.

This less than perfect state of affairs led Vice-President Bernstein to jump on a suggestion made in the United States to amalgamate all North American philatelic societies under the APA. Bernstein pointed out that this scheme had one serious drawback in that young organizations with low payments could not cooperate with the APA with its "exorbitant fees"; he therefore suggested that all high dues societies of the continent consolidate under the APA and low dues societies under the PSC, with both associations affiliating "under the leadership of a grand governing body<sup>101</sup>." The idea was opposed by Staebler, who opined that the PSC had "nothing to gain and everything to lose through such a step" that was "no more reasonable to consider than would be the amalgamation of the two countries, U.S. and Canada<sup>102</sup>."

While the debate was going on, the convention was fast approaching and a call for nominations for the next Board of Officers was issued in June<sup>103</sup>. The following month, Staebler announced that he would not seek re-election as Secretary-Treasurer, for lack of time<sup>104</sup>; he thought about running for Ontario Vice-President but finally withdrew his candidacy. Similarly, Bernstein and Cary did not stand for re-election. Eight officers were re-elected by acclamation (Hooper, McMahan, DeWolf, Robertson, McRae, Phillips, Beatty and Aubé), while two new officers were elected unopposed (F. J. Audet replacing Cary on the Executive Committee, and S. M. Graves becoming Vice-President for Prince Edward Island in succession of Pauley who was a candidate for Secretary-Treasurer). Thus, nine positions would be up for election at the convention<sup>105</sup>.

The three-day convention of the Philatelic Society of Canada opened in the rooms of the French Canadian Institute on Sussex St. at Ottawa on Thursday, August 18, 1892<sup>106</sup>. About 50 members attended the event in person and more were represented by proxy, for a total of 103 voting participants. Among those present were President Hooper, Executive Committee members Beatty and Aubé, F. J. Audet, F. C. Anderson, F. R. E. Campeau, L. H. Gauthier, P. Prudhomme, W. Renwick, E. N. Ridley and W. Sabourin from Ottawa; W. Wright from Hull; J. Malo from St. Ambrose; Secretary-Treasurer Staebler from London; Exchange Superintendent Robertson from St. Thomas; Librarian E. H. Jaques from Montreal; H. F. Mooers from Kingston; F. N. Wood from St. Catharines; and A. R. Rogers from the United States.

The reports by Hooper and Robertson were not recorded in the published minutes. In his Secretary-Treasurer report, Staebler recognized receipts of \$58.25 (233 members at 25¢ each) and disbursements of \$8.18 for secretary's expenses, postage and stationery and \$50.07 for the official organ. Since those two expenditure items used up the totality of revenues, the convention decided that the annual dues would be raised to 50¢, out of which 15¢ would go to the official organ and 10¢ to the secretariat. Staebler also advised the delegates that the

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<sup>99</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 10 (May 1892), 137.

<sup>100</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 11 (June 1892), 154.

<sup>101</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 11 (June 1892), 148-150.

<sup>102</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 11 (June 1892), 155

<sup>103</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 11 (June 1892), 152.

<sup>104</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 12 (July 1892), 168.

<sup>105</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 12 (July 1892), 169.

<sup>106</sup> The minutes of the convention were published in *The Stamp*, 1,8 (November 1892), 127-128. The social program of the event is described in *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 12 (July 1892), 170.

*Canadian Philatelist* was resigning the official organship of the PSC<sup>107</sup>, and the convention ruled that the next Secretary-Treasurer would invite tenders from various philatelic journals and report to the Executive. Next came the Librarian Report, where Jaques indicated that the Library held 5 books, 16 newspapers, 7 price lists, 41 auction sales catalogues, and 371 philatelic papers. The first day continued with a visit to Parliament buildings and government museum and ended with a reception and entertainment at Electric Park.

On the second day of the meeting, the delegates held elections for the nine contested positions, with the following results: Manitoba Vice-President Allen, British Columbia Vice-President Harding, U.S. Vice-President Beardsley, Librarian Jaques and Purchasing Agents Spooner and Stanton were re-elected over their challengers, while the incumbent New Brunswick Vice-President Hanington was defeated by A. N. Hanson; A. Lionais was preferred to G. Hartley for Quebec Vice-President, and H. F. Mooers was elected Secretary-Treasurer against Pauley and H. W. Liddicoatt. Finally, Montreal was selected by a large majority over Kingston and Toronto as the place of the next convention.

The delegates then enjoyed an outing at Chaudiere Falls, followed by an auction sale and stamp exhibition at St. Joseph's Hall and a complimentary supper. On Saturday, they went for a trip on the electric railway and visit of points of interest, followed by a banquet hosted by the Ottawa branches, the menu of which was printed in an account of the convention published by an American journal<sup>108</sup>. By all measures, the three-day event was a success, and little could the delegates imagine that this first convention of the PSC would also be the last.

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<sup>107</sup> Staebler continued publishing *The Canadian Philatelist* until 1896 and left for the United States shortly afterward.

<sup>108</sup> *The Quaker City Philatelist*, 7, 9 (September 1892), 138-139; see Mitchener, "A Centenary," 301.

### CHAPTER 3 – THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA, YEAR TWO

The Board of Officers stemming from the August 1892 convention had the following complexion:

President	J. R. Hooper, Ottawa
Vice-President for Ontario	W. McMahan, Toronto
Vice-President for Quebec	A. Lionais, Montreal
Vice-President for Nova Scotia	A. B. S. DeWolf, Halifax
Vice-President for New Brunswick	A. N. Hanson, St. John
Vice-President for Prince Edward Island	S. M. Graves, Summerside
Vice-President for Manitoba	C. A. Allen, Winnipeg
Vice-President for British Columbia	J. Harding, Kamloops
Vice-President for United States	H. C. Beardsley, St. Louis MO
Secretary-Treasurer	H. M. Mooers, Kingston
Librarian	E. H. Jaques, Montreal
Exchange Superintendent	J. S. Robertson, St. Thomas ON
Purchasing Agents	R. P. Spooner, New York
	E. W. Stanton, Montreal
Counterfeit Detector	R. F. McRae, Montreal
Official Collector	E. J. Phillips, Toronto
Executive Committee	W. J. Beatty (Chairman), Ottawa
	F. J. Audet, Ottawa
	J. R. Aubé, Ottawa

All officers remained in their positions for the entire term, except for Beardsley who resigned in December and was replaced as U.S. Vice-President by Albert R. Rogers of New York, an APA Purchasing Agent who was also a CPA member<sup>109</sup>.

For the Board, the most pressing issue on the agenda was the need to find a new official organ. At that point, three new philatelic journals were being launched by PSC members: the *Ottawa Philatelist* published by Chevrier and Sabourin, the *International Philatelist* published by Weatherston in Toronto, and the *Philatelic Journal of Canada* published in London by Dickson<sup>110</sup>. The selection process was somewhat protracted, leading to some criticism:

The P. S. of C. has no official organ yet. Several philatelic papers have made offers, but none were accepted. It seems as if the society was booming... down. Members are complaining, and they have grounds to do so. We trust that our officers will make haste and give us, as soon as possible, something to divert our minds during the long winter months<sup>111</sup>.

The choice finally fell on *The Stamp*, a journal launched in April in New Jersey by Purchasing Agent Spooner and New York stamp dealer Charles W. Grevning, who joined the PSC. The selection of an American paper as official organ of the PSC drew mixed reactions in Canadian philatelic circles. As expected, it was praised by Hooper's disciple Sabourin as "a satisfactory

<sup>109</sup> *The American Philatelist*, 5, 1 (January 1891), 13; *The Stamp*, 1, 9 (December 1892), 146.

<sup>110</sup> A. L. McCready, *Canadian Philatelic Literature* (Cobden ON: A. L. McCready, 1951), 25.

<sup>111</sup> *The Philatelic Journal of Canada*, 1, 1 (October 1892), 4.

choice and able to serve the members interests as well as if it were published in Canada<sup>112</sup> and criticized by Hooper's archrival Ketcheson as "a move which is contrary to the majority of the members, who claim that the honor is due to one of the Canadian journals, as would become of a national society<sup>113</sup>." For his part, Weatherston took the middle ground, judging "unfortunate that the Philatelic Society of Canada chose an outside paper for its official organ when three new candidates for philatelic favors have appeared in Canada<sup>114</sup>," but then stating that the PSC was "evidently in good hands" with Spooner's journal<sup>115</sup>. In any event, the association entrusted the publication of its reports to *The Stamp* from October 1892 to August 1893, and Hooper mused about the possibility that the PSC could issue its own official organ past that time<sup>116</sup>.

After posting his President message in the new organ in October<sup>117</sup>, Hooper went silent for three months, a period during which his recurrent health problems forced him to leave Canada for the United States where he visited St. Louis and other western cities<sup>118</sup>. A testament to his pivotal role in the PSC, the whole organization came to a standstill in his absence, leading Weatherston to comment that the society was not "in a really prosperous condition<sup>119</sup>." Even after Hooper was back and healthy in Ottawa in January, the PSC was unable to regain its former momentum. In fact, apart from three brief accounts by Librarian Jaques<sup>120</sup>, *The Stamp* did not contain a single report from the Purchasing Agents (despite the fact that one of them edited the paper), the Official Collector, and more importantly the Exchange Superintendent, leading to wonder whether these departments were still in operation.

The one officer who duly published monthly reports was Secretary-Treasurer Mooers. In February, he removed from the rolls 50 members who had failed to renew their dues for 1893, and reassigned their numbers to the remaining paid-up members<sup>121</sup>. This move by Mooers had been called for by Staebler, who hinted that he would have dropped the delinquent members if he had been allowed to do so when he was Secretary-Treasurer<sup>122</sup>. Similarly, Weatherston praised this pruning and commented that it would "give us an idea of the real strength of the society<sup>123</sup>." Among the dropped members, T. O. Pardoe was the only one who had played a major role in the organization; a prolific donor of pieces to the Library, he had announced that he would publish a booklet containing the PSC's constitution, list of officers and members and library catalogue<sup>124</sup>, and his departure from the society was related to accusations of fraud levied against him by American stamp dealers<sup>125</sup>. Three other PSC members were expelled for

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<sup>112</sup> *The Ottawa Philatelist*, 1, 2 (November 1892), 5.

<sup>113</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 4, 11 (November 1892), 73.

<sup>114</sup> *The International Philatelist*, 1, 2 (November 1892), 5.

<sup>115</sup> *The International Philatelist*, 1, 3 (December 1892), 4.

<sup>116</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 2, 2 (October 1892), 19.

<sup>117</sup> *The Stamp*, 1,7 (October 1892), 111.

<sup>118</sup> *The Philatelic Journal Of Canada*, 1, 1 (October 1892), 4, 6.

<sup>119</sup> *The International Philatelist*, 1, 4 (January 1893), 33.

<sup>120</sup> *The Stamp*, 1, 9 (December 1892), 146; 2, 2 (May 1893), 31; 2,3 (June 1893), 45.

<sup>121</sup> *The Stamp*, 1, 11 (February 1893), 193-196. The remaining members objected to this re-assignment and were given back their old numbers in April.

<sup>122</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 2, 2 (October 1892), 19.

<sup>123</sup> *The International Philatelist*, 1, 4 (January 1893), 36.

<sup>124</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 1, 12 (July 1892), 171.

<sup>125</sup> *The Philatelic Journal Of Canada*, 1, 2 (November 1892), 22-23.

unethical behaviour<sup>126</sup>: William Waters and Henry Lesley Coombs (1879-1943) of St. John NB, and Edward Charles Biggar of Niagara Falls. Coombs was denounced as a stamp forger by R. W. Hanington, who accused him and his brother of having manufactured bogus split provisional stamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick<sup>127</sup>. As for Biggar, who had been a CPA member when he was a philatelic editor in Nebraska, it was found that he had left the United States without paying his creditors<sup>128</sup>. The year also saw the resignation of W. Kelsey Hall, who left for the CPA, and H. C. Beardsley, in addition to the Ineson brothers who had resigned earlier. These deletions from the ranks were offset by the enrollment of 62 members, a much lower figure than the previous year. This drop of interest can be explained by a combination of higher dues, decreased services, and the mere fact that there was a limit to the number of philatelists wanting to join a national association.

A closer look at the membership changes reveals significant regional differences. There was a net loss of 13 members in Ottawa, where the regular branch meetings had given way to intermittent meetings in May, and where Sabourin had to discontinue publishing his journal after running in difficulty with the Post Office Department<sup>129</sup>. Conversely, there was a net gain of 7 members in Montreal, with the notable arrival of Montarville Boucher de la Bruère (1867-1943), a law student who was a scion of the French Canadian noblesse and would become a celebrated journalist and archivist<sup>130</sup>. The Fraserville branch vanished with 8 of its 10 members leaving the organization, but a rise from 5 to 14 members in the Niagara Peninsula led to the creation of a new branch at St. Catharines, the Garden City Philatelic Society, centered around Frederick N. Wood, William Adams Beatty (1873-1958), Henry Phelps Hewson (1878-1903) and Robert George Widdicombe (1880-1945)<sup>131</sup>. The PSC saw little movement elsewhere in Canada, but for the arrival of William Thomas Morris MacKinnon (1873-1957), a stamp dealer from Amherst NS who launched a new journal, the *Nova Scotian Philatelist*, in February. In the United States, the number of members remained stable with 12 departures and 10 arrivals. Finally, the international membership increased from 4 to 18 and the one-member-per-country rule was abandoned with the enrollment of two additional members from India, three from Australia, and one each from Burma, Ceylon, New Zealand, South Africa, Hawaii, France and Brazil.

An interesting development of the period was the rise of local philatelic clubs independent of either the CPA or the PSC. Whereas the PSC branches at Ottawa and St. Catharines had morphed into real local associations with an executive and regular meetings<sup>132</sup>, the majority of organizations created by Hooper were no more than names under which were listed the PSC members residing in a given locality. Thus, the Toronto Philatelic Society existed on paper only, and most PSC members in the Queen City joined the Toronto Philatelic Club established in September 1892. Similarly, the Acadian Philatelic Association never came out of the womb and was unheard of when the Bluenose Philatelic Association was created in Pictou and the Maritime Philatelic Association was formed by MacKinnon in 1893<sup>133</sup>. The new local associations

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<sup>126</sup> *The Stamp*, 1, 12 (March 1893), 213; 2,3 (June 1893), 45.

<sup>127</sup> *The International Philatelist*, 1, 8 (May 1893), 67; *The Canadian Philatelist*, 2, 9 (May 1893), 136.

<sup>128</sup> *The Philatelic Journal Of Canada*, 1, 4 (March 1893), 57. See *supra*, 26.

<sup>129</sup> *The Ottawa Philatelist*, 1, 3 (December 1892), 8; *The International Philatelist*, 1, 8 (May 1893), 65, 68.

<sup>130</sup> Michel Lessard, "Le dixième fauteuil : Montarville Boucher de la Bruère (1867-1943)," *Les Cahiers des Dix* 51 (1996): 185-188.

<sup>131</sup> *The Stamp*, 1,7 (October 1892), 129; *The International Philatelist*, 1, 3 (December 1892), 12.

<sup>132</sup> The Ottawa Philatelic Society has survived to this day and is Canada's oldest stamp club.

<sup>133</sup> *The Nova Scotian Philatelist*, 1, 2 (March 1893), 2; 1, 6 (August 1893), 28.

grew wary of the national societies' quarrels and inefficiencies. Some were advocating for "a union of all the local societies of Canada [...] to do away with the two useless national societies, who are continuously engaged in warfare<sup>134</sup>." Others were calling for the CPA and the PSC to amalgamate, such as former PSC Vice-President Jacob Bernstein:

Why *cannot* the C. P. A. and P. S. of C. be united under one banner and constitution and why *should* they not? In union there is strength, and united only we can stand. The C. P. A. is now enjoying many benefits and distinctions which the P. S. of C. cannot lay claim to, and the P. S. of C. can pride itself on privileges which none but it can wield. The P. S. of C. has might; the C. P. A. has right. [...] The C. P. A. has material, the P. S. of C. has numbers; the C. P. A. has an active exchange department, the P. S. of C. has an excellent library; the P. S. of C. is incorporated, the C. P. A. is not; the C. P. A. is well established, the P. S. of C. is not. What, then, could be of more benefit to each than a consummation of all the virtues contained in, and all the privileges and distinctions enjoyed by each? Neither the P. S. of C. nor C. P. A. can lose anything by this union, while both have much to gain. [...] The conventions of the C. P. A. and the P. S. of C. are soon to be in session, and why should this not be the all-absorbing topic of discussion and the issue of the day?<sup>135</sup>

Amalgamation was indeed going to be an item on the agenda of the CPA convention. For his part, without rejecting the idea outright, Hooper expressed his preference for a federation of North American philatelic associations and announced that important changes would be made to the PSC Constitution and bylaws at the upcoming convention<sup>136</sup>.

In May 1893, the Secretary-Treasurer issued a call for nominations for the coming term, in view of the convention scheduled in Montreal for the second week of August<sup>137</sup>. Some officers did not seek re-election (DeWolf, Hanson, Graves, Allen, Spooner and Aubé), while J. S. Robertson was nominated for Official Collector instead of Exchange Superintendent. For the first time, Hooper faced opposition, with H. A. Fowler running for President and proposing that Hooper become the new Exchange Superintendent<sup>138</sup>. Meanwhile, MacKinnon's *Nova Scotian Philatelist* was competing with *The Stamp* for official organ. In July, Hooper appointed a convention committee chaired by Librarian Jaques, and indicated that an auction sale presided by Executive Committee Chairman Beatty would be held on one of the evenings of the two-day event. He also announced that the date of the convention was changed to the third week of September, to accommodate several members who wished to attend the APA and Sons of Philatelia meetings to be held in Chicago in August<sup>139</sup>. However, on September 18, Hooper's wife died while they were travelling by train, and the convention was indefinitely postponed.

In a development that stunned the Canadian philatelic circles and came to be known as "murder in stampland<sup>140</sup>", Hooper was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife by

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<sup>134</sup> *The Philatelic Journal of Canada*, 1,4 (March 1893), 57.

<sup>135</sup> J. Bernstein Jr., "Canadian Philatelic Union," *The Philatelic Journal of Canada*, 1,4 (March 1893): 53-54.

<sup>136</sup> *The Nova Scotian Philatelist*, 1, 3 (April 1893), 10, 12.

<sup>137</sup> *The Stamp*, 2,2 (May 1893), 31.

<sup>138</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 2, 10 (June 1893), 150.

<sup>139</sup> *The Stamp*, 2,5 (August 1893), 65-66.

<sup>140</sup> Michael Peach and James Gray, "Murder in Stampland: The Dramatic History of John Reginald Hooper," *The American Philatelist* 123, 4 (April 2009), 354; and Terry Boyle, *Hidden Ontario: Secrets from Ontario's Past* (Toronto: Dundurn, 2011), 169-171.

administering her prussic acid he had obtained from Dr. Cameron, ostensibly to put down a dog<sup>141</sup>. The initial reaction of Canadian philatelists to this arrest was disbelief. Staebler insisted that Hooper expected to be acquitted and that there was yet no direct evidence that he was responsible for his wife's death, and his journal carried Hooper's appeal for financial assistance issued through Secretary-Treasurer Mooers<sup>142</sup>. However, as the investigation progressed, it transpired that Hooper had previously committed his wife to an asylum and posed as a widower to propose marriage to another woman, leading MacKinnon to comment that "we have no hesitation in saying that he is no gentleman, and his appeal to philatelists for assistance should not be listened to<sup>143</sup>." Hooper was tried in January and found not guilty for lack of conclusive evidence that his wife had died of poisoning, but he was re-arrested forthwith and charged with the attempted murder of his wife by drowning earlier during the same trip<sup>144</sup>. In June, he was found guilty of that lesser charge and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment<sup>145</sup>.

This turn of event dealt a deadly blow to the PSC. The convention never took place, and the society fell to pieces even before the end of its founder's trial. As commented by philatelic author and CPA member L. G. Quackenbush, Hooper was "the life and blood" of that society that found itself "like a railroad train without any locomotive attached<sup>146</sup>". At the end of 1893, Mooers announced that the PSC was defunct and that stamp dealers were talking of forming another society to take its place<sup>147</sup>.

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<sup>141</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 5, 10 (October 1893), 164.

<sup>142</sup> *The Canadian Philatelist*, 3, 1 (September 1893), 8-9.

<sup>143</sup> *The Nova Scotian Philatelist*, 1, 9 (December 1893), 2.

<sup>144</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 6, 1 (January 1894), 1-3.

<sup>145</sup> *The Dominion Philatelist*, 6, 6 (June 1894), 87.

<sup>146</sup> Quoted by Mitchener, "A Centenary," 302.

<sup>147</sup> *The Nova Scotian Philatelist*, 1, 10 (January 1894), 3.

## EPILOGUE

As the PSC was collapsing, one voice suggested that Canada needed a new grassroots philatelic association. The call came from Alexander Moir Muirhead (1876-1941), the Sons of Philatelia Vice-President in Halifax, who posted the following notice in the first issue of his *Canadian Philatelic Magazine* in November 1893:

Whereas our two existing societies, the C. P. A. and the P. S. of C., are not in such a flourishing condition as might be wished, we are of the opinion that a society modelled something similar to the S. of P. would "take." We would like to hear from you if interested, and please give references if convenient<sup>148</sup>.

The call was answered by many philatelists, including PSC members MacKinnon, Beatty, Weatherston, McMahon and Ashcroft, leading to the creation of the Dominion Philatelic Association (DPA) in 1894. Meanwhile, the CPA petered out under the presidency of Wurtele, who finally joined the DPA in 1898 and served as its President from 1899 to 1901, a rare period when the association was not torn apart by internecine strife. At that time, two new philatelic associations appeared in Canada: the Montreal-based Canadian Philatelic Society (CPS) and the Toronto-based International Stamp Collectors Association (ISCA).

At its 1897 and 1898 conventions, the DPA petitioned the Minister of Justice to release Hooper from prison, to no avail<sup>149</sup>. In 1902, an unrepentant Hooper benefited from the pardon granted at King Edward VII's coronation and wrote to the DPA to thank "all old philatelic friends for their very kind help in securing for me justice and relief from the cruel wrong I endured<sup>150</sup>." Hooper immediately moved back into organized philately and proposed a scheme under which the DPA, CPS and ISCA would form a federation with the old timers from the CPA and the PSC, arguing that this "would no doubt boom philately<sup>151</sup>." By the start of 1903, Hooper had become President of the ISCA, with four DPA officers sitting on the board, including Secretary-Treasurer Charles William Neville Ussher (1880-1960) who edited the *Canada Stamp Sheet* that served as official organ for both associations<sup>152</sup>. Hooper joined the DPA in March and kept heaping praise on Ussher whom he described as a "real live official, with plenty of push" and congratulated for his effort to keep alive a philatelic paper in Canada<sup>153</sup>. Alas, Ussher was removed from office in the wake of a contentious 1903 DPA convention, and Hooper was dragged down in his fall and suspended from membership<sup>154</sup>. The ISCA apparently disbanded, and the DPA dwindled into extinction in 1908.

With the whittling away of the DPA, the CPS remained the sole national philatelic association in the country. In 1909, its seat was transferred from Montreal to Winnipeg, and in 1910, it was reorganized as the Canadian Philatelic Association, claiming continuity with the CPA founded by

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<sup>148</sup> *The Canadian Philatelic Magazine*, 1, 1 (November 1893), 3.

<sup>149</sup> *The Philatelic Advocate*, 3, 3 (August 1897), 15-16; 5, 1 (July 1898), 6-7

<sup>150</sup> *The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy*, 3, 11 (July 1902), 109.

<sup>151</sup> *The Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy*, 3, 12 (August 1902), 116.

<sup>152</sup> *The Canada Stamp Sheet*, 4, 6 (March 1903), 186.

<sup>153</sup> *The Canada Stamp Sheet*, 4, 5 (February 1903), 174.

<sup>154</sup> *The Canada Stamp Sheet*, 5, 2 (November 1903), 284.

Hooper in 1887<sup>155</sup>. Hooper himself had moved to Winnipeg in 1905 where he resided until at least 1922, working as publisher of trade journals. In 1920, he was involved in the revival of the CPA, that had laid dormant during World War I. The association moved its headquarters to Toronto in 1922 and was renamed the Canadian Philatelic Society in 1923, forming a direct line with the present Royal Philatelic Society of Canada<sup>156</sup>. As for Hooper, he settled in California, where he was active in the Long Beach Stamp Collectors' Club. In 1938, he founded the Pioneer Philatelic Phalanx for philatelists who had started collecting in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He died in Los Angeles in 1944.

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<sup>155</sup> *The Hobbyist*, 2, 3 (March 1910), 77.

<sup>156</sup> Rowe, "The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada," 7-11; Verge, "Happy 50<sup>th</sup> Birthday," 4-6 and 32.

## APPENDIX 1 – OFFICERS OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

### *Chairman*

J. R. Hooper (09-10/91)

### *President*

J. R. Hooper (10/91-12/93)

### *Provincial Vice-Presidents*

W. McMahon ON (10/91-12/93)

J. Bernstein QC (10/91-08/92)

R. Hannington NB (10/91-08/92)

J. Harding BC (10/91-12/93)

A. B. S. DeWolf NS (12/91-12/93)

C. A. Allen MB (12/91-12/93)

E. J. Pauley PE (12/91-08/92)

H. Lionais QC (08/92-12/93)

A. N. Hanson NB (08/92-12/93)

S. M. Graves PE (08/92-12/93)

### *Vice-President (United States)*

H. C. Beardsley (12/91-12/92)

A. R. Rogers (12/92-12/93)

### *Secretary-Treasurer*

L. M. Staebler (10/91-08/92)

H. F. Mooers (08/92-12/93)

### *Librarian*

H. S. Dickson (11/91-05/92)

E. H. Jaques (05/92-12/93)

### *Exchange Superintendent*

J. S. Robertson (10/91-12/93)

### *Counterfeit Detector*

R. F. McRae (12/91-12/93)

### *Purchasing Agents*

W. Hirsh (12/91-01/92)

R. P. Spooner (01/92-12/93)

E. W. Stanton (12/91-12/93)

### *Official Collector*

L. Miller (01-07/92)

E. J. Phillips (07-92-12/93)

### *Executive Committee*

W. J. Beatty (10/91-12/93)

G. T. Cary (10/91-08/92)

J. R. Aubé (10/91-12/93)

F. J. Audet (08/92-12/93)

## APPENDIX 2 – MEMBERS OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

( ) New numbering (in February 1893, the membership numbers were reassigned to the remaining paid-up members; however, the old numbers were restored in April)

Date of admission	Member #	Names and particulars
10/91	1 (1)	John Reginald HOOPER (1859-1944), Ottawa ON
	2 (3)	Lawrence Merner STAEBLER (1875-1909), London ON
	3 (2)	Walter McMAHON (1873-1918), Toronto ON
	4	Thomas Oliver PARDOE (1876-1914), Ingersoll ON (dropped 02/93)
	5 (9)	George Smith McNICOL (b. 1871), Ottawa ON
	6	William Kelsey HALL (1867-1943), Peterborough ON (resigned 02/93)
	7 (7)	William John BEATTY (b. 1860), Ottawa ON
	8 (8)	George Thomas CARY (1829-1897), Ottawa ON
	9 (6)	Joseph Rodrigue AUBE (1864-1918), Ottawa ON
	10 (10)	Frederick Charles ANDERSON (1861-1949), Ottawa ON
	11 (11)	William RENWICK (b. 1876), Ottawa ON
	12 (12)	Georgiana HOOPER (nee LEBLANC) (1863-1893), Ottawa ON
	13 (13)	Francis John Roderick RAFTER (1864-1925), Montreal QC
	14 (14)	William HIRSH, New York NY
	15	Frederick INESON (1862-1936), Carlton West ON (resigned 06/92)
	16	Ralph Wolfe ASHCROFT (1875-1947), Brooklyn NY (dropped 02/93)
	17	Alfred LANE (1873-1938), Barrie ON (dropped 02/93)
	18 (15)	George HARTLEY (b. 1873), Montreal QC
	19 (16)	Henry Albert HARPER (1873-1901), Barrie ON
	20 (17)	Henry Francis MOOERS (1872-1957), Kingston ON
	21 (4)	James Sutherland ROBERTSON (1861-1939), St. Thomas ON
	22 (18)	William C. BELL (b. 1877), Hamilton ON
	23 (19)	Edwin James Hardy PAULEY (1873-1934), Halifax NS
	24 (20)	Edmond William STANTON (1856-1917), Montreal QC
	25 (21)	J. S. SMITH, Oak Park IL
	26 (22)	Antoine Raymond VALLEE, Montreal QC
	27	Albert Wales BULLOCK (1876-1924), Georgeville QC (dropped 02/93)
	28 (23)	John Edward HOUSEMAN (b. 1872), London ON
	29 (24)	Edward W. VOSS, Bloomington IN
	30 (25)	William E. SHARP (b. 1873), Brampton ON
	31 (26)	Henry Phelps HEWSON (1878-1903), St. Catharines ON
	32 (27)	E. O. EVANS, Charleston MA
	33 (28)	Robert Wetmore HANINGTON (1868-1950), Dorchester NB
	34 (29)	Lionel CHEVRIER (1878-1898), Ottawa ON
	35 (30)	A. DINSEY, Montreal QC
	36 (31)	William NEWMARCH, Montreal QC
	37	J. TRANTER, Buffalo NY (dropped 02/93)
	38 (32)	M. A. SWANBECK (1875-1894), Kansas City KS
	39 (33)	Will Rollin WINCH (1874-1942), Kansas City MO
	40 (34)	Albert Ernest James BLACKMAN (1874-1934), Hamilton ON
	41 (35)	F. G. JOHNSON, Painesville OH
	42 (36)	George ROBERTSON (1875-1944), Kingston ON
	43 (37)	George BAILEY (b. 1875), London West ON
	44 (38)	Howard F. CANT (1871-1956), Galt ON
	45	Herbert Crane BEARDSLEY (1872-1918), St. Joseph MO (resigned 01/93)
	46 (39)	Daniel D. DOOLITTLE, Fremont NE
	47 (40)	Henry Ades FOWLER (1874-1951), Toronto ON
	48 (41)	N. E. CARTER, Delavan WI
	49 (42)	Francis Yelverton Warren BRATHWAITE (1873-1948), Port Perry ON
	50 (43)	Andrew Berry Sydney DeWOLF (1865-1909), Halifax NS
	51 (44)	Jacob BERNSTEIN (b. 1876), Montreal QC
	52 (45)	Joseph Ades FOWLER (1850-1921), Woodstock ON
	53	Frederick Wallis WHITE (1878-1960), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93)
	54 (46)	Thomas McNICHOL (1861-1910), Ottawa ON
	55 (47)	Joseph MALO (b. 1870), St. Ambrose of Kildare QC

	56 (48) 57 (49) 58 (50) 59 (51) 60 (52) 61 (53) 62 (54) 63 (55) 64 (56) 65 (57) 66 (58) 67 (59) 68 69 (60) 70 (61) 71 72 (62) 73 (63)	Norman T. JOHNSTON (b. 1878), Brantford ON Edwin Livingston WEATHERHEAD (1872-1947), Brockville ON William FRASER (1873-1955), Pictou NS Arthur Pitman CHANDLER (1874-1914), Fargo ND Palmer Brooks WILLITS (1875-1938), Norwich ON Charles A. ALLEN (b. 1876), Winnipeg MB Alfred D. JONES (b. 1875), Winnipeg MB John HARDING (b. 1875), Kamloops BC J. BESHER, Kansas City MO Robert M. MILLER (b. 1873), Chester PA Pierre PRUDHOMME (b. 1862), Ottawa ON Julius OSWALD (b. 1866), Montreal QC E. LAFLEUR (1862-1898), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Frank B. ESTABROOK (b. 1876), Marlboro MA Joseph EDWARDS (b. 1875), Barrie ON Joseph INESON (1868-1931), Carlton West ON (resigned 06/92) Ralph Perkins SPOONER (1872-1950), New York NY Clifton WHITALL (b. 1874), Minneapolis MN
11/91	74 (64) 75 (5) 76 77 (65) 78 (66) 79 80 (67) 81 (68) 82 (69) 83 84 (70) 85 (71) 86 (72) 87 (73) 88 89 (74) 90 (75) 91 (76) 92 93 (77) 94 (78) 95 96 97 (79) 98 (80) 99 (81) 100 (82) 101 (83) 102 (84) 103 (85) 104 (86) 105 106 107 (87) 108 (88) 109 (89) 110 (90) 111 (91) 112 (92) 113 (93) 114 (94) 115 (95) 116 (96) 117 (97) 118 (98) 119 (99) 120 (100) 121 (101)	Louis Henri GAUTHIER (1858-1948), Ottawa ON Herbert Sidney DICKSON (1875-1913), London ON Charles Joseph BODLEY (1876-1941), Mount Forest ON (dropped 02/93) Francis Joseph AUDET (1867-1943), Ottawa ON James VAUTHIER (b. 1873), Montreal QC Louis DAVID (b. 1876), Montreal QC (dropped 02/93) Thomas Henry CHRISTMAS (1852-1928), Montreal QC Henri LIONAIS (b. 1866), Montreal QC Dominique Antoine Augustin COMTE (1868-1935), Montreal QC Benjamin Lyman BEARD (1868-1948), Montreal QC (dropped 02/93) Eugène G. PARADIS (b. 1872), Ottawa ON Edward Henry JAUQUES (1877-1915), Montreal QC James Rufus AYER (1874-1947), Georgeville QC A. M. VAUGHAN, Berwick NS C. YOUNG, Philadelphia PA (dropped 02/93) Charles Brightmer CHAPMAN (1876-1952), London ON Robert Newton JOHNS (1873-1949), Oshawa ON Frederick P. RONNAN (1865-1944), Halifax NS L. LAZARUS, San Francisco CA (dropped 02/93) S. C. SCOTT, Calmar IA Reginald T. MCKAY (b. 1873), Pictou NS Joseph Ernest LANGLAIS (1874-1916), Fraserville QC (dropped 02/93) Dudley M. DINGLE (1875-1953), Oshawa ON (dropped 02/93) Moses Louis SHIP (1879-1937), Montreal QC L. B. CORNWELL, Brooklyn NY Robert A. CAMPBELL, Hanover NH Samuel S. ATWOOD, Philadelphia PA Norman KINGHORN (b. 1874), Kingston ON George Herbert SMYTHE (1875-1927), Kingston ON Ronald Shaw SKINNER (1876-1938), Kingston ON Frank Stewart PATCH (1878-1953), Kingston ON Arthur DALTON (1875-1957), Kingston ON (dropped 02/93) Robert Halloway WADDELL (b. 1878), Kingston ON (dropped 02/93) A. N. HANSON, St. John NB D. S. NEWSOME, Des Moines IA John S. KEEPIN (b. 1872), Toronto ON Fabien René Edouard CAMPEAU (1844-1916), Ottawa ON Ashton Nicholas MUNROE (1872-1959), Pictou NS William M. HEPBURN (b. 1875), Pictou NS Russel McLEAN (b. 1873), Pictou NS Duncan Alexander CANT (1873-1947), Galt ON David James ASHBURY (1872-1950), Galt ON George TURNBULL (1866-1937), Galt ON Charles William MILLIGAN (1876-1941), London ON Frank HERRING (b. 1858), London ON Charles BEROARD (1845-1937), Ottawa ON Francis B. SAUNDERS (b. 1869), St. John NB Henry Lesley COOMBS (1879-1943), St. John NB (expelled 06/93)

	122 (102)	Jacob V. TROOP (1845-1914), St. John NB
	123	C. K. RIEMAN, Los Angeles CA (dropped 02/93)
	124 (103)	Harold BURNETT (b. 1871), Kamloops BC
	125 (104)	Evan Holmes GOODFELLOW (1879-1950), Kamloops BC
	126 (105)	William Arthur MEIGHEN (b. 1859), Perth ON
	127	Arthur LANGLAIS (b. 1876), Fraserville QC (dropped 02/93)
	128	Auguste LANGLAIS (b. 1875), Fraserville QC (dropped 02/93)
	129	Joseph Arthur CHAMBERLAND (1875-1957), Fraserville QC (dropped 02/93)
	130	Edouard BERGERON (b. 1868), Lauzon QC (dropped 02/93)
	131	Léonidas Guisolphé ROY (1872-1952), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93)
	132 (106)	George S. SPAULDING (b. 1875), Waterford NY
	133 (107)	David POWER (1874-1944), Kamloops BC
	134 (108)	John Smith HAMLBY (1861-1920), Port Hope ON
	135 (109)	J. L. THOMPSON, West Hartford CT
	136 (110)	R. M. SPENCER, Nordhoff CA
	137	Joseph Arthur HUDON (b. 1873), Fraserville QC (dropped 02/93)
	138	Joseph Ernest HUDON (1874-1898), Fraserville QC (dropped 02/93)
	139 (111)	B. V. CHISHOLM, Highland Village NS
	140 (112)	J. McCLELLAND, Toronto ON
	141 (113)	James D. NICHOLS (b. 1876), Berwick NS
	142 (114)	Edgar Wesley FORWARD (1875-1959), Chesterville ON
	143 (115)	Arthur M. JENKINS (1878-1902), Ottawa ON
	144 (116)	William Charles KENNEDY (b. 1873), Ingersoll ON
	145 (117)	Lawrence MILLER (b. 1866), Toronto ON
	146 (118)	Nicholas Charles SPARKS, Toronto ON
	147 (119)	R. W. McCLURE, Bradford PA
	148 (120)	Auguste DUFRESNE (b. 1878), Montreal QC
	149 (121)	Henry HEWTON (b. 1875), Kingston ON
	150	John HENDERSON (b. 1878), Kingston ON (dropped 02/93)
	151	Albert YOUNG (b. 1877), Kingston ON (dropped 02/93)
	152 (122)	George Seth OLDREIVE (1840-1907), Kingston ON
	153	F. H. BLANCHARD, Brockton MA (dropped 02/93)
	154 (123)	W. C. BENNET, Brockton MA
	155 (124)	Robert Finlay McRAE (1868-1913), Montreal QC
12/91	156 (125)	Charles Wilson PEUGH (1854-1941), Kossuth IN
	157	Frederick A. WEIL, North Andover MA (dropped 02/93)
	158	Frank H. HALL, Milton NH (dropped 02/93)
	159 (126)	Wilmot G. FROST (b. 1862), St. John NB
	160 (127)	Edgar NELTON (1859-1919), St. John NB
	161 (128)	F. A. BARKER, Washington DC
	162 (129)	George P. JACKSON, Calmar IA
	163 (130)	Benjamin Fraser SELBY (1875-1927), Toronto ON
	164 (131)	James L. THOMPSON, Toronto ON
	165 (132)	D. H. FOSTER, Toronto ON
	166 (133)	Walter Sinclair SMART (1874-1959), Brantford ON
	167 (134)	Alexander CLARK (b. 1871), Georgeville QC
	168 (135)	Arthur Robert WALSH (1877-1960), Ottawa ON
	169 (136)	François Xavier PAQUET (b. 1846), Ottawa ON
	170 (137)	Dalton Penberthy MARPOLE (1880-1908), Kamloops BC
	171	Evan Holmes GOODFELLOW (1879-1950), Kamloops BC (dropped 02/93)
	172 (138)	A. H. CRITTENDEN, Detroit MI
	173 (139)	Joseph J. MURPHY (b. 1857), Toronto ON
	174	Ernest VALIN (b. 1873), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93)
	175 (140)	Frederick Drummond HOGG (1879-1961), Ottawa ON
	176 (141)	William Beamont ANDERSON (1877-1959), Ottawa ON
	177 (142)	H. J. KLINEMAN, Philadelphia PA
	178 (143)	Henry Lloyd ILGENFRITZ, Lake Charles LA
	179 (144)	Percy W. THOMPSON, St. John NB
	180 (145)	Burt FAIRWEATHER, St. John NB
	181 (146)	Rothsay Albert McLAUGHLIN (1861-1934), St. John NB
	182 (147)	Roderick Holmer ROSS (b. 1873), St. John NB
	183 (148)	Alan Thurgood PARDOE (1879-1914), Ingersoll ON
	184 (149)	W. R. ELLIOTT, Montreal QC
	185 (150)	J. CARNSHAW, Niagara Falls ON
	186 (151)	A. B. HOOD, Woodstock NB
	187 (152)	C. M. ANGLINTON, Woodstock NB

	188 (153) 189 (154) 190 (155) 191 192 (156) 193 (157) 194 (158) 195 (159) 196 (160) 197 198 199 200 (161) 201 (162) 202 (163) 203 (164) 204 205 206 (165) 207 208 209 (166) 210 211 (167)	W. C. EVERETT, Woodstock NB Charles Dietrich REIMERS (1872-1946), Iowa City IA L. C. WELDON, Lindsay ON Robert Gladwin GORMULLY (1880-1936), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Rodophe LAFERRIERE (1869-1938), Hull QC Robert Wheelock ELLS (1845-1911), Ottawa ON Constance RIDLEY (1854-1902), Ottawa ON J. McDOUGAL, Ottawa ON Albert CAMPEAU (b. 1852), Ottawa ON Arthur DUFOUR (1874-1958), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) T. H. McCARTHY, Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Arthur Horsley ROWLEY (1877-1902), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Edgar PILIE (1844-1912), New Orleans LA Gorman TAYLOR (b. 1871), Ottawa ON John GNAEDINGER, Rochester NY W. W. SEXTON, Lévis QC Samuel Keefer LINDSAY (1876-1938), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Bernard Ferris MUCKLESTON (1875-1893), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Wilfred SABOURIN (1874-1900), Ottawa ON W. WRIGHT, Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Christopher Chapman ROGERS (1841-1903), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) William Hardy ALEXANDER (b. 1878), Ottawa ON George Washington ACHARD (1866-1933), Minneapolis MN (dropped 02/93) Frederick N. WOOD (b. 1875), St. Catharines ON
01/92	212 (168) 213 (169) 214 (170) 215 216 (171) 217 (172) 218 (173) 219 (174) 220 (175) 221 (176) 222 (177) 223 (178) 224 (179) 225 (180) 226 (181) 227 (182) 228 (183) 229 (184) 230 (185) 231 232 233 234 (186) 235 (187) 236 (188) 237 (189)	Robert VAN SCIVER (b. 1861), Middletown NY Alfred LIONAIS (1853-1931), Montreal QC Ernest James PHILLIPS (1874-1942), Toronto ON J. E. McDONALD, New Glasgow NS (dropped 02/93) John James CODVILLE (1851-1915), Ottawa ON W. F. BRITTINGHAM, New York NY George Alexander GRANT (1874-1954), Pictou NS Lloyd GRAHAM (b. 1877), St. Catharines ON Henry CONNELL, Clarion MI Henry Cosgrove BELLEW (1862-1935), Norwich ON Lionel Edward WIDDER (1873-1949), Goderich ON C. W. BENNETT, Detroit MI Harold W. GARRARD (b. 1872), Renfrew ON C. W. SMALL, Portland ME Robert SHARP (b. 1874), St. John NB John S. CROOKS, Boonsboro IA Francis LABRECHE (b. 1877), Montreal QC Norman STEWART (b. 1877), Ottawa ON Napoléon Julien GIROUX (1863-1921), Ottawa ON Charles A. KING, Aylmer West ON (dropped 02/93) J. B. CAULFIELD, Montreal QC (dropped 02/93) Neil Wilkinson RENWICK (1878-1957), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Edmund Neville RIDLEY (1880-1965), Ottawa ON Norman William CLUFF (1876-1963), Ottawa ON Lachlin Colin CAMPBELL (1880-1918), Hull QC James WADSWORTH (b. 1879), Hull QC
03/92	238 (190) 239 (191) 240 241 (192) 242 (193) 243 (194) 244 (195) 245 246 247 (196) 248 (197) 249 (198) 250 (199) 251 252 (200) 253	Hiram Edmund DEATS (1870-1963), Flemington NJ Arthur CORBMAN (b. 1865), Midland ON G. G. FORD, Rochester NY (dropped 02/93) S. H. SAUNDERS, Hanover ON Guy WATSON, Hamilton ON George Alfred LOWE (1867-1942), Toronto ON Frank H. PINKHAM (1854-1929), Newmarket NH C. P. NEWCOMER, Cedar Rapids IA (dropped 02/93) (not assigned) S. C. EVERETT, St. John NB George Rankin McCORD (1873-1919), Sackville NB F. L. GEORGE, Portsmouth NH E. H. REMINGTON, Brockton MA Léon HONORE (b. 1862), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) John Alexander CRAIG (1859-1948), Yarmouth NS George H. BLACK (b. 1878), Hull QC (dropped 02/93)

	254 (201) 255 (202) 256 257 (203)	Lewis Laus BROPHY (1863-1918), Ottawa ON Henry Peareth Hawden BRUMELL (1863-1945), Ottawa ON Hector VALIN (1876-1949), Ottawa ON (dropped 02/93) Eugène LEBEUF, Colon, Panama
04/92	258 (204) 259 (205) 260 (206) 261 (207) 262 (208) 263 (209) 264 (210)	Duncan S. WYLIE, New York NY Albert R. ROGERS, New York NY John THOMAS, Quebec QC William Henry LIDDICOATT (1859-1932), London ON George Ernest DAVENPORT (b. 1876), London ON W. J. McDONALD, Fostoria OH G. L. FRAY, Ithaca NY
05/92	265 (211) 266 (212) 267 (213) 268 (214) 269 (215) 270 (216) 271 (217) 272 (218) 273 (219) 274 275 (220) 276 (221)	Fernand COLUCCI, Alexandria, Egypt Percival Pearson HARTNEY (1875-1957), Winnipeg MB Joseph Charles TACHE (1850-1939), Ottawa ON Henry N. BULLARD, St. Joseph MO Herbert Coplin COX (1873-1947), Toronto ON E. E. RAUB, Hyde Park MA Jean Cambronne BELANGER (b. 1878), Ottawa ON Luther B. ARCHIBALD (b. 1850), Truro NS Thomas Stafford WOODS (1876-1965), Stratford ON Frederick KINSMAN (1862-1930), Fonthill ON (dropped 02/93) Charles Horatio HOLDEN (1865-1936), Port Dover ON Lewis W. COLFELD, Philadelphia PA
06/92	277 (222) 278 (223) 279 (224) 280 (225) 281 (226) 282 (227)	John Dean PURDY (1857-1936), St. John NB Obed W. BRIGGS (1866-1948), Paw Paw IL Carson Thorpe METCALF (1875-1951), Greenfield IL Samuel Martin GRAVES (1857-1895), Summerside PE Edward St. John MALLOCH (1877-1964), Ottawa ON K. BAULCH, Port Hope ON
07/92	283 (228) 284 (229) 285 (230) 286 (231) 287 (232) 288 (233) 289 (234) 290 (235) 291 (236) 292 (237) 293 (238) 294 (239) 295 (240)	William Adams BEATTY (1873-1958), St. Catharines ON Luther Wright MOTT (1874-1923), Oswego NY John E. MEADOWS, Lyons WI Humphrey GOLDING (1876-1953), Turnbridge, England C. H. PHILSON, Plymouth MI F. HEINZEL, Vienna, Austria William Sweyn WEATHERSTON (1876-1918), Toronto ON Harry McNEIL (1875-1950), Indianola IA Harton WALKER (1862-1928), Toronto ON George G. YOUNG (b. 1876), Winnipeg MB W. John CALDER, Malden MA Charles M. GODSOE (b. 1857), St. John NB H. G. McLEAN, Hopewell NS
08/92	296 (241) 297 (242) 298 (243) 299 (244) 300 (245) 301 (246) 302 (247)	A. H. MILLIGAN, London ON William George Renwick BARTRAM (1878-1931), London ON James A. HENRY (1857-1920), London ON William WATERS (b. 1862), St. John NB (expelled 03/93) A. L. SWAINSON (d. 1898), Jhansi, India John Stanley COOK (b. 1875), Montreal QC Ernest SLINGER, St. George's, Grenada
09/92	303 (248) 304 (249) 305 (250) 306 (251) 307 (252) 308 (253) 309 (254) 310 (255) 311 (256)	Alfred PAQUETTE (1868-1908), Ottawa ON L. DELON, Paris, France Cléophas FAIGNANT (b. 1873), Ottawa ON R. S. SUTHERLAND, Kingston ON Robert George WIDDICOMBE (1880-1945), St. Catharines ON Edward NEWTON (b. 1878), St. Catharines ON Ira KOCH (b. 1879), St. Catharines ON Austin Charles McGUIRE (1879-1950), St. Catharines ON F. DUNKLEY, St. Catharines ON
01/93	312 (257) 313 (258) 314 (259) 315 (260) 316 (261) 317 (262)	William G. LEVIN (b. 1875), Montreal QC A. HAYWOOD, Montreal QC Jean Julien CLOSSEY (1866-1926), Montreal QC Léda PELLETIER GAUDRY (1855-1924), Montreal QC Horace Guest HARTLEY (1873-1924), Montreal QC Montarville BOUCHER de la BRUERE (1867-1943), Montreal QC
02/93	318 (263)	Herbert C. FRENCH, Montreal QC

	319 (264) 320 (265) 321 (266) 322 (267) 323 (268) 324 (269) 325 (270) 326 (271) (272) 327 (273)	Joseph Seymour SUMMERS (1858-1922), Bombay, India Frederick Henry HEMPHILL (b. 1877), St. Catharines ON Frederick KELLY (b. 1877), St. Catharines ON George POOLE (b. 1883), St. Catharines ON Charles W. GREVNING (1867-1898), New York NY Henry Griffin STRONG (1873-1919), Rochester NY Charles ATHYA, Dunedin, New Zealand J. E. TITTERTON, Port Elizabeth, South Africa Edward Charles BIGGAR (1872-1939), Niagara Falls ON (expelled 03/93) Charles Peter BROHIER (b. 1858), Kegalle, Ceylon
03/93	328 329 330 331	W. W. DAYTON, Stone Bank WI George B. McLELLAN, London ON Stedman BENT (1876-1929), Philadelphia PA J. CORNWALL, Rangoon, Burma
04/93	332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339	Noé MARCIAL, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Annie Isabel HART (1876-1943), Perth ON Lewis BISHOP, Denver CO Frederick Louis HACKING (1880-1969), Winnipeg MB Emilio GAMBIA, Montreal QC Harry HAYWOOD (b. 1873), Montreal QC George Forrest OLENDORF (1875-1941), St. Joseph MO H. E. GOODHUE, Danville ON
05/93	340 341 342 343	Walter R. MacDONALD, Petrolia ON Frank KLINE (1869-1935), Spring City PA H. N. BUGBEE, Fitchburg MA George Stanley BUCKMAN (1875-1920), Brockville ON
06/93	344 345 346 347 348 349	Emeric Alexander VIDAL (1848-1894), Sarnia ON William James HOLLAND (1875-1952), Oshawa ON Richard H. HUNTER, Ottawa ON Frederick COLLINS (b. 1871), Ottawa ON William FERNANDES, Honolulu HI Albert Augustus WOOSTER (1872-1953), Gympie, Australia
07/93	350 351 352	William Thomas Morris MacKINNON (1873-1957), Amherst NS E. B. GOTTSCHALK, Rochester NY John Edward Newell BULL (1873-1967), Gunalda, Australia
08/93	353	Wallace TREBLE, Cambridge MA
09/93	354 355 356	William Henry CROSSLAND (1874-1955), Barrie ON R. G. BRIANT, Calcutta, India Robert Todd NEISH (1874-1935), Rockhampton, Australia

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