

The Montreal Philatelist
Anatomy of a Philatelic Journal, 1898-1902

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MONTREAL

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INTRODUCTION

Philatelic journals are almost as old as stamp collecting itself. While contemporary sources suggest that the hobby really took off in Europe and North America about 1860, the first periodical dedicated to what was then known as “timbrophily” was published in Britain in 1862¹. When the term “philately” was coined in 1864, several journals were already being issued in the United Kingdom and continental Europe, and a first one appeared on the New Continent under the name of *Stamp Collector’s Record*.

The *Record* was edited by Samuel Allan Taylor, a British-born U.S. national who briefly lived in Canada in the early 1860s. Taylor published the first two issues of his magazine in Montreal, and the subsequent numbers in Albany NY, and then Boston where he embarked on a long career of stamp forger and faker². Some serious philatelic journals followed suit in Canada, such as George Stewart’s *Stamp Collector’s Monthly Gazette* published in St. John NB from 1865 to 1867, and Frederick William Wurtele’s *Canadian Philatelist* edited in Quebec City in 1872-1873; the latter included all the standard features of an earnest philatelic periodical, with an editorial, a list of new stamp issues, a review of philatelic literature, advice and warnings for philatelists, along with advertisements from dealers and collectors.

The Long Depression into which the world economy was mired from 1873 to the mid-1880s held back the development of philatelic activity and publishing in Canada. The stamp papers of that period were short lived, like John J. McConkey’s *Montreal Philatelist* in 1878, and many were no more than stamp dealers’ price lists adorned with a few philatelic articles taken from American journals. It was not until the worst of the recession had passed that stamp collecting resumed its progress, with quality philatelic journals appearing in Ontario and Nova Scotia, such as the *Toronto Philatelic Journal*, the *Halifax Philatelist* and the *Dominion Philatelist* which were successively retained as official organ by the Canadian Philatelic Association (CPA) founded in 1887, and the *Canadian Philatelist* that briefly served as official organ of the rival Philatelic Society of Canada (PSC) organized in 1891.

The Province of Quebec was found lagging behind in this renaissance of Canadian philatelic journalism, with only two partly philatelic papers briefly edited in 1886 (A. L. Hamilton’s *Canadian Philatelic and Curio Advertiser* and Joseph Leroux’s bilingual publication *Le Collectionneur*) and two glorified price lists published by stamp dealers in 1896-1898 (Antoine R. Vallée’s *All-Around Stamp Advertiser* and John Edwards’ *Philatelic Press List*). Stamp collectors there had to wait until 1898 to get a genuine philatelic journal, the *Montreal Philatelist*, second of the name, that was published from April 1898 to June 1902 with a level of quality unseen in the province since 1873.

The *Montreal Philatelist* was a leading Canadian philatelic journal of the time, with a national and international reader base. As such, it deserves the attention of researchers, all the more so because, while learned articles have been published on the history of Canadian philately from

¹ *The Monthly Advertiser*, renamed *The Stamp Collectors’ Review and Monthly Advertiser* in 1863.

² Jan Kindler, “‘Caveat Emptor’ – The life and works of S. Allan Taylor,” *Philatelic Literature Review*, 15, 2 (1966): 59-77 and 80-89.

1860 to 1894³, the 20-year period leading to World War I has until now largely escaped the radar of philatelic historians⁴. The *Montreal Philatelist* has recently been reprinted⁵. Moreover, the copy held by the Library of the Canadian Postal Museum has been digitized at the initiative of Cimon Morin and can be freely accessed from the Web⁶, making it a readily available means of exploring what is still largely a *terra incognita*⁷.

This anatomy of the *Montreal Philatelist* begins with an account of the journal's management and marketing, that will convey a sense of what it meant to edit and publish a philatelic paper towards the end of the Gilded Age. The second chapter delves into the philatelic content of the magazine and gives an idea of the topics discussed by stamp collectors at the time. The third chapter introduces the journal's subscribers and advertisers, providing a snapshot of stamp collecting and dealing on a local, national and global level at the turn of the 20th century; a list of advertisers is given in the appendix. Finally, a chapter is devoted to the League of Canadian Philatelists/Canadian Philatelic Society and the Junior Philatelic Society, two hitherto unstudied associations that retained the *Montreal Philatelist* as their official organ; complete membership lists of these associations are provided in the appendix.

³ 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, and Charles J. G. Verge, "125th Anniversary of Organized Philately in Canada," *The American Philatelist*, 126, 9 (September 2012): 846.

⁴ An exception is Max Rosenthal, "Philately in Canada in the 1890's," *BNA Topics*, 11, 2 (February 1954): 47-52. While this article mostly deals with the 1892-1897 period, it includes a brief reference to *The Montreal Philatelist* with a typographical error that incorrectly identifies June 1907 as the ending date of the journal.

⁵ *The Montreal Philatelist*, Palala Press, 2016, 4 vols. Volumes 1 and 3 have also been reprinted by Forgotten Books in 2017 and 2018.

⁶ Archive.org, <https://archive.org/download/montrealphilatel0102montuoft> and <https://archive.org/download/montrealphilatel0304montuoft>

⁷ A partial list of the British North American contents of *The Montreal Philatelist* was published by Robert J. Duncan in *BNA Topics*, 3, 6 (July 1946), 89, reprinted in *Philography Canada*, 3, 4 (July 1993), 49.

I. MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING

The Bach era (April 1898 to October 1899)

In the first issue of the *Montreal Philatelist (MP)*⁸ dated April 15, 1898, the man who was going to be the journal's editor until October 1899 is introduced in the following terms:

Mr. Rudolph C. Bach, the subject of this sketch, was born in the seventies in the city of Magdeburg, Germany.

He became an admirer of philately at the early age of 10, and his interest in stamps, and stamp matters, has never flagged since. Mr. Bach had, in 1890, a fine collection of some 5000 varieties, which he sold at what was then a good price. He at once began to form another collection, his present one, which numbers some 4000 varieties, including many rare stamps.

His collection of Canadian Revenues is also a very fine one. Mr. Bach commenced dealing in 1891, and has built up a large trade, mainly through his fair dealing and the liberal use of Printers Ink. When the Montreal Philatelic Publishing Co. was formed, Mr. Bach, one of the organizers, was elected to fill the bill as secretary. We are sure, he will, with his literary ability, make a success of the Montreal Philatelist.

Mr. Bach is a member of the Philatelic Sons of America, and the Sons of Philatelia. He also is a member of B. Company, 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, Canadian Militia, and it is in the uniform of that regiment that we present his portrait to our readers⁹.

As it stands, this biographical sketch is a remarkable collection of half-truths, carefully designed to aggrandize the seriousness of the new journal in the eyes of prospective subscribers and advertisers. The account is misleading in two respects. First, the sequence of events gives the false impression that Bach was born in the early 1870s, as he began collecting stamps at 10 and purportedly sold his 5,000-variety collection in 1890. In fact, he was born Rudolf Cornelius Bach at Magdeburg on October 10, 1879 and emigrated with his family to the United States in 1884 and then to Canada in 1890¹⁰. Therefore, the existence of his first collection is dubious, and his dealing in stamps in 1891 was with schoolmates, as he reminisced later¹¹. Secondly, there was no one else but Bach (maybe with some financial assistance from his merchant father) behind the Montreal Philatelic Publishing Co., which was located at his home address; that company quickly disappeared from the scene, and Bach openly presented himself as the journal's publisher from August 1898, once he had secured a solid foothold in the philatelic literature market; needless to say, he penned his own biography. Thus, instead of being published by a corporation and edited by a long-standing stamp dealer as the wording of the sketch implied, the *MP* was the personal endeavour of a teenager who was still living at his father's home, at 451 Sanguinet Street¹².

⁸ In the interest of simplicity, the *Montreal Philatelist* is herein abridged as *MP*, an abbreviation already used by the journal's editors.

⁹ "Rudolph C. Bach," *MP*, 1, 1 (April 1898): 1.

¹⁰ *Melissa Munro Family Tree*, www.ancestry.ca

¹¹ Rudolph C. Bach, "A Stamp Dealer's Reminiscences: II How to Gain Recruits to the Ranks of Philately," *MP*, 1, 8 (January 1899): 16.

¹² *Canada Census*, 1891 and 1901.

The idiosyncratic aspect of Bach's initiative is reinforced by his apparent lack of connection with local and national philatelic circles in Canada. In April 1898, his only known affiliations were with the Philatelic Sons of America and the Sons of Philatelia, two U.S. organizations established in the early 1890s¹³. Bach waited until June 1899 to join the Dominion Philatelic Association (DPA) founded in 1894¹⁴, that had become Canada's only national philatelic body with the demise of the Canadian Philatelic Association (CPA) in 1897/1898, and he apparently did not adhere to either the Montreal Philatelic Society founded in 1889 or the Montreal Philatelic Association created in 1893.

Similarly, the *MP* was primarily aimed at a global rather than a strictly local audience, as stated in one of its taglines: "We come from Montreal and go to all Parts of the World". Case in point, in a bilingual English and French city, the *MP* took the form of an English-German journal. In his first editorial, Bach vowed to make it "the premier Canadian philatelic monthly and the best German-American stamp paper in the world¹⁵." As the *MP* grew in size, the share of German content dwindled, from almost half of the publication in the first issues to less than one tenth a year later, but the "Deutsche Seite" remained a distinctive feature of the periodical for as long as Bach was the editor.

Editing and publishing a two-language monthly philatelic journal intended for an international readership was fraught with challenges, especially for a single individual operating from a home office. The first daunting task was to get the paper out every month. For a start, the mailing of No. 1 was delayed because second class mailing privileges were only secured on April 23. The April, May and June issues were printed by Callahan & Co., 741 Craig Street, a firm that was already printing philatelic material such as blank approval sheets and packet envelopes. However, Bach was not satisfied with the product: "Three times we believed our printer's promises to get out a good paper, and three times he failed to keep them¹⁶." As a result, Bach changed printers for No. 4, which was not published until August 1st. His choice fell on Joseph Fortier, "one of the best printing houses in Montreal" in business since 1882 at 256 St. James Street¹⁷. From No. 6 onward, the *MP* was printed by L. E. & A. F. Waters, who could not always fit the *MP* into their busy schedule. Consequently, Bach was forced to publish combined February-March and July-August numbers in 1899, explaining that it was "entirely the printer's fault¹⁸" and that subscriptions would be extended one number. Additionally, the December 1898 issue never materialized due to a fire¹⁹.

Finding subscribers and advertisers was Bach's second challenge, which he met with an aggressive marketing drive. His launching strategy was to print the first issues in 2,000 copies²⁰, that were mailed as samples to every stamp dealer and collector whose address he possessed.

¹³ Sheila A. Brennan, *Stamping American Memory: Collectors, Citizens and the Post* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2018), 23.

¹⁴ *The Philatelic Advocate*, 7, 1 (July 1899), 9.

¹⁵ *MP*, 1, 1 (April 1898), 3. On the popularity of philately among German Canadians, see Rosenthal, "Philately in Canada," 48.

¹⁶ *MP*, 1, 7 (November 1898), 9.

¹⁷ David Karel, *Dictionnaire des artistes de langue française en Amérique du Nord* (Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 1992), 304.

¹⁸ *MP*, 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 9.

¹⁹ "A Narrow Escape," *MP*, 1, 8 (January 1899), 11-12.

²⁰ *MP*, 1, 1 (April 1898), 2.

The yearly subscription rate was 25¢ to Canada and the U.S. and 50¢ to other countries. As an encouragement to subscribe, collectors were offered various incentives, such as a 30-word free exchange notice (in English or German), and a packet of 10 stamps worth over 50¢ or a Canadian revenue stamp catalogue. Moreover, every 5th subscriber was given a stamp catalogued at 75¢. In April and May 1898, Bach handed out special inaugural prizes of 5 \$1-value stamps for the first subscription received, 3 for the fifth, and 2 the tenth; interestingly, collectors residing in Montreal were specifically barred from this offer, which was aimed at getting as wide a subscriber base as possible²¹. From the same outreach perspective, Bach entered into agreements with U.S. philatelic journals to propose combined subscriptions; thus, for 30¢ a year, collectors could receive both the *MP* and the *Virginia Philatelist*, the *Perforator* from Connecticut, the *Philatelic West* from Nebraska or the *New York Philatelist*²².

A philatelic journal could not survive on subscription fees alone, hence the vital importance of getting advertisement revenues. To convince stamp dealers to advertise in the *MP*, Bach proposed what he termed the lowest ad rates in America for a circulation of 2,000, along with benefits such as the free translation of ads into German. He also published an article advising dealers on how to make the most of their ads, with such tips as never overcrowding an ad, not advertising goods that are in no demand at high prices, caring for the ad make-up, and selecting the right mediums²³. Finally, Bach relied on a growing list of authorized commission agents to distribute his journal and recruit advertisers and subscribers locally and globally:

Parke Advertising Agency, New York NY (May 1898 to March 1899)
 Lewis Theodore Brodstone, Superior NE (May to October 1898)
 John Edwards, Montreal QC (June 1898 to November 1899)
 Norman Matches, Hamilton ON (August to October 1898)
 Ralph Wayth Gosset, Auckland, New Zealand (August 1898 to November 1899)
 Ludwig Quandt, Offenbach, Germany (September to October 1898)
 Rodolfo Cimminio, Naples, Italy (September 1898 to November 1899)
 Peter Mueller, Cologne, Germany (September 1898 to May 1899)
 William James Wurtele, Montreal QC (November 1898 to October 1899)
 Smyth & Co., Boscombe, Bournemouth, England (January 1899 to June 1900)
 Peter Eastman Lunn Jr., Montreal QC (March to October 1899)
 Arthur Reginald Magill, Montreal, QC (April 1899 to January 1900)
 H. A. Crosby, Chicago IL (April to November 1899)
 Dominion Stamp Co., Montreal QC (August to October 1899)
 W. H. McDowell, Irvona PA (August to November 1899)
 A. Ohlrich, Hamburg, Germany (August 1899 to June 1900)

Brodstone was the editor of the *Philatelic West*, while Parke Advertising Agency and John Edwards were also authorized agents of the *Philatelic Messenger* published in New Brunswick²⁴. Edwards was the publisher of a Montreal philatelic paper known as *Edwards' Philatelic Press List* since 1896; in October 1898, he discontinued this publication and turned over all advertisements and unexpired subscriptions to the *MP* to devote his time as a collector, dealer and philatelic agent²⁵. More will be said about other agents in the subsequent chapters.

²¹ *MP*, 1, 1 (April 1898), 6 and 1, 2 (May 1898), 10.

²² *MP*, 1, 2 (May 1898), 11.

²³ "Advertising, and How to Advertise," *MP*, 1, 6 (October 1898) : 9.

²⁴ *The Philatelic Messenger*, 2, 8 (July 1898), 64.

²⁵ *MP*, 1, 6 (October 1898), 8.

These marketing efforts did not come cheap. As we do not have Bach's books of accounts, we have no certainty as to where the initial funding for the *MP* came from. As was said, Bach may have received some seed money from his father. We do know however that he sold his 4,000-stamp collection in May 1898, at a price of 10¢ in silver and 2¢ in stamps for 5 stamps catalogued 50¢; 25¢ in silver and 30¢ in stamps for 10 stamps catalogued over \$1.00; and 53¢ by money order for 15 stamps catalogued over \$4.00²⁶.

Bach's efforts and investments proved fruitful. The subscription drive was so successful that by October 1898, regular circulation had increased to 3,500 copies, including 1,200 to foreign countries, with at least 2,000 paying subscribers. The "Christmas Number" of November was printed in 5,000 copies, of which 4,684 were circulated as follows:

Canada	1114	Europe	1173
U.S.A.	2014	Australia	104
West Indies	20	Asia	76
South America	141	Africa	42

Unsurprisingly, the bulk of Canadian readers were residents of Quebec (496) and Ontario (521), while a majority of European recipients were located in Germany (543), Britain (239) and France (192)²⁷.

A similar progression was observed in the size of the *MP*, that went from 8 pages in the first three issues to 16 in August 1898, 20 in October, and 32 in November, plus advertisements on the inside front and back covers. Much of the additional space was taken up by ads, and a comparison of the journal's ad rate chart with the content of a typical number reveals that in 1899, Bach was deriving an advertising income of nearly \$40 from each issue, which was slightly more than the average monthly salary at the time. With the addition of subscription revenues that may well have reached approximately \$700 a year, the *MP* had quickly become a profitable venture.

Advertising rates (March 1899)²⁸

1 inch	\$0.50
2 inches	\$0.90
Half column	\$1.50
1 column or half page	\$2.75
Full page	\$5.00

Discounts of 5, 10 and 20 per cent on contracts of 3, 6 and 12 months respectively.

Advertisements of less than 3 months payable in advance.

Wants and Offers: ½¢ a word, No ad of less than 15¢ taken, 3 insertions for the price of 2.
Dealers' Directory: 3 times 25¢, 12 times \$1.00

²⁶ *MP*, 1, 2 (May 1898), inside back cover.

²⁷ "Our Foreign Circulation," *MP*, 1, 7 (November 1898): 11.

²⁸ *MP*, 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 5.

Bach also reserved for himself part of the advertising space. He had begun dealing seriously in stamps shortly before launching the *MP*, with a mail auction sale advertised in the *Virginia Philatelist* in March 1898²⁹. However, he issued the following statement in the first number of his journal:

We wish it to be distinctly understood that this Magazine is not conducted in the interests of any other business. Mr. R. C. Bach, Sec., of the M. P. Pub. Co., has laid stamp dealing aside, and will devote all his time to make this paper a success³⁰.

This statement was disingenuous at best, since Bach advertised himself as a dealer in every issue of the *MP*, first discreetly and then more and more openly. Moreover, in January 1899, the journal started carrying ads of the Dominion Stamp Co., 6 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, to which Bach referred in his editorial:

We call attention to the Dominion Stamp Co. Adv. The Dominion Stamp Co. has a store in Montreal, and do a good counter trade. They desire to open up a good mail trade, and offer some good stamps cheap³¹.

He returned to the subject in June: "The Dominion Stamp Co. has opened a branch office in the Y.M.C.A. building. They also intend to open another branch in the East End³²" and in September: "The Dominion Stamp Co's ad is worth reading. Don't miss it³³." To top it off, that company became an authorized agent of the *MP* in August.

As we may have guessed, but unbeknownst to most of the journal's subscribers and advertisers, the owner and operator of the Dominion Stamp Co. was none other than Bach himself, who had a definite penchant to conceal his true identity. Somewhat secretively wearing both the hats of editor and dealer opened the door to conflicts of interest. For example, in 1899, the philatelic market was swept up in a worldwide speculative craze surrounding the stamps issued by two companies operating a pigeon post service between New Zealand and Great Barrier Island³⁴; the *MP* extensively wrote about this service while the Dominion Stamp Co. was advertising the pigeon mail stamps in September 1899.

By then, Bach had risen from an unknown teenager to a leading Montreal stamp dealer and a world-renowned philatelic journal editor. That he did it in barely 18 months is a testament to the young man's energy and intelligence, but his meteoric rise was overshadowed all along by a cloud of deceitfulness that would ultimately bring about his abrupt downfall.

In October 1899, the *MP* did not appear. Instead, Bach announced that he had enrolled as a volunteer in the Royal Canadian Transvaal Regiment and was leaving for a six-month enlistment in South Africa. Although he was a proud member of the Canadian militia, his German and American background did not exactly make him the expected candidate to fight enthusiastically

²⁹ *The Virginia Philatelist*, 1, 7 (March 1898).

³⁰ *MP*, 1, 1 (April 1898), 3.

³¹ *MP*, 1, 8 (January 1899), 7.

³² *MP*, 2, 1 (June 1899), 9.

³³ *MP*, 2, 4 (September 1899), 41.

³⁴ *The Pigeon Post of Great Barrier Island*, 2014, <http://heritageetal.blogspot.com/2014/11/the-pigeon-post-of-great-barrier-island.html>

for the expansion of the British Empire against the Boers. The true reason for his sudden departure from Canada is revealed in the *Philatelic Advocate*, then official organ of the Dominion Philatelic Association (DPA):

“Quite a sensation was caused among the philatelists of this city when it came out that the ‘Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post’ stamps, with which the country has been flooded, had been printed, perforated and cancelled in this city. [...] The whole scheme was worked by the manager of the late Dominion Stamp Co., who is now on his way to South Africa with the Canadian Volunteers. But this is not all, as it is said that in the same box in which the stock of Pigeon Post stamps were found, there were several hundred counterfeit 3 penny Canada which were evidently awaiting the cancelling stamp.” – Montreal Notes in *Weekly Era*³⁵.

The news inspired the following poetry to an officer of the DPA, “with apologies to Mother Goose”:

A little Bach sparrow sat up in a tree
And he was as slick as a sparrow could be.
A philatelist came by with his bow and arrow,
Said he, “I will shoot this little Bach sparrow;
His giblets will make me a nice stew
His body will make me a little pie too”.
Said the little Bach sparrow, “I shall be nabbed if I stay,”
So he straightway enlisted and sailed away,
For the Boers with their guns had no such terrors for him,
As counterfeit Great Barrier stamps so grim³⁶.

Upon returning to Montreal, Bach does not appear to have faced any legal action in relation with counterfeit stamps³⁷, but he carefully stayed away from philatelic circles. In April 1900, he was suspended from the DPA for non-payment of dues³⁸. He settled as a photographer, a trade in which he had already engaged, as evidenced by his offer to “exchange advertising space in the *Montreal Philatelist* for a Bull’s Eye or other Kodak, or a camera³⁹” in April 1898. In 1914, he enrolled as a sergeant in the Canadian army, but was discharged as an “undesirable alien” because of his German origin. The following year, he emigrated to the United States and was naturalized American⁴⁰. In 1920, he set up residence in New York, where he returned to philatelic publishing. In 1932, in a fit of rage, he took his own life by gunshot at his office⁴¹.

The *MP* was so symbiotically bonded to its founder that one might have expected it to have folded after his downfall, especially since very few philatelic journals of the time survived the withdrawal of their publisher. However, in this case, Bach had forged links with leading Montreal philatelists who took over the publication and brought it to a new level of quality.

³⁵ “Great Barrier Forgery,” *The Philatelic Advocate*, 7, 6 (December 1899): 85.

³⁶ *The Philatelic Advocate*, 8, 1 (January 1900), 43.

³⁷ It is doubtful whether he reimbursed his duped customers, as he had promised in a letter sent from South Africa in December 1899. See Rudolph C. Bach, “Field Notes,” *MP*, 2, 8 (February 1900): 99.

³⁸ *The Philatelic Advocate*, 8, 4 (April 1900), 103.

³⁹ *MP*, 1, 1 (April 1898), 6.

⁴⁰ *Melissa Munro Family Tree*, www.ancestry.ca

⁴¹ *The Ottawa Journal*, October 3, 1932: 20.

The Wurtele era (November 1899 to June 1902)

Before leaving hurriedly for the South African war, Bach had transferred the Dominion Stamp Co. and the *MP* in trust to Frederick William Wurtele (1855-1924), the manager of one of the journal's major advertisers. Like Bach, Wurtele was of German descent; his ancestor Josias Würtele had emigrated from Württemberg to Quebec where he became a wealthy merchant and landowner in the 1780s⁴². However, the similarities between the two men ended there. Wurtele was a well-respected accountant who had a long track record as a philatelist. He was born and raised in Quebec City, where he started collecting stamps at age 10 and was appointed editor of the *Canadian Philatelist* published in 1872-1873 by Birt, Williams & Co. and then by the International Stamp Co. of which he was a partner. In 1880, he became the sole owner of that company and briefly continued the business in Montreal where he had moved. However, the demands of professional life forced him to put stamp collecting and dealing on the back burner for 15 years. In 1895, he revived the International Stamp Co. with a starting inventory consisting of his own 3,000-stamp collection that had lied idle since 1880, in his words "before the days of speculative issues, reprints and other trash"⁴³. He joined the Montreal Philatelic Association and took part in the auction sale organized by that society in 1899⁴⁴.

Wurtele operated his stamp business from his auditor office located on St. James Street, in association with his son William James (1881-1947), who was secretary of the International Stamp Co. The contact with Bach was likely made through W. James, who became an authorized agent of the *MP* in November 1898. In June 1899, the Wurteles started running full-page ads in the journal.

In the November 1899 issue of the *MP*, readers were advised that Bach had given to Frederick W. Wurtele "full power to represent him in all matters during his absence, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the estate. Mr. Wurtele accepted the trust merely as an attorney or agent, without assuming any liabilities of any kind"⁴⁵. The Dominion Stamp Co. was sold to James Anderson who took over the Beaver Hall Hill store under the name of Mount Royal Stamp Co.⁴⁶, while the *MP* was purchased by W. James Wurtele who appointed his father as editor.

The immediate task of the new management was to settle Bach's legacy. First, subscribers and advertisers were reassured that the *MP* would continue to be published:

[...] although the prize contests and special offers made by Mr. Bach must be considered cancelled, it is certain that the MONTREAL PHILATELIST will not be discontinued. It is an established fact, it has a large circulation, valuable advertising patronage and is bound to be maintained⁴⁷.

⁴² Céline Cyr, "Wurtele, Josias," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 6, 1987, www.biographi.ca

⁴³ "A Chapter in the Philatelic History of Canada," *Philography Canada*, 4, 1 (January 1994): 2.

⁴⁴ *Catalogue of Stamps. Second Auction Sale of the Montreal Philatelic Association* (Montreal, 1899), 12 p.

⁴⁵ *MP*, 2, 5 (November 1899), 5.

⁴⁶ *MP*, 2, 5 (November 1899), 11.

⁴⁷ *MP*, 2, 5 (November 1899), 5.

As I have secured as editor one of the best authorities on stamps in this country, the paper will be second to none in America⁴⁸.

With respect to Bach himself, the Wurteles began by praising the man whom they had come to consider a friend, pointing out his services to philately and the country, and suggesting that he may not have been aware that the pigeon post stamps he was selling were counterfeits:

While bidding a sorrowful farewell to Mr. Bach, the Montreal Philatelist offers to him a well earned tribute, in the recognition of his ability and energy, and of that perseverance which he has shown during so many months in placing this paper in the position it occupies in Philatelic Journalism. [...] we wish him a splendid chance to show his courage in the face of the foe, and making a right use of such an opportunity a share in a glorious victory and let us cherish the hope of seeing him return at no distant day, covered with glory and reflecting credit upon himself and his country.

[...]

The labels so extensively advertised and sold by the Dominion Stamp Co., we regret to say turn out to be undoubtedly countefeits. [...] The stock remaining has been destroyed and we have no doubt that upon Mr. Bach's return from the Transvaal war he will make a satisfactory settlement with all those who purchased the stamps from him⁴⁹.

However, faced with mounting evidence of Bach's wrongdoings, including what they had found in his stock, the Wurteles distanced themselves from him, without ever departing from the fair play expected of Victorian gentlemen. In December, W. James insisted that he took "no responsibility for any of the doings of the former publisher." The following month, Frederick W. offered a dignified reply to the furore that had erupted around Bach in the philatelic press:

We have no mission to defend the actions of Mr. Bach; we know more of his doings than anyone else, and while frankly, we say that much that he has done appears indefensible and culpable, we cannot forget that this young man is now far away, bravely fighting the battles of his country, and even as we pen these lines he may have expiated in his heart's blood any faults he has committed. [...] It is a principle of British justice, that a man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved, and that he has always a right to be heard in self-defense. [If Bach survives the war, he will meet his accusers] but until then as far as we are concerned the unpleasant incident is closed⁵⁰.

True to their word, the Wurteles refrained from referring again to Bach until two years later, when they reminisced the whole affair in the very last number of the *MP*: "When we took charge, the journal was under a serious cloud owing to transactions of its former owner of a reprehensible character, for which no satisfactory explanation or excuse has ever been offered⁵¹."

⁴⁸ *MP*, 2, 6 (December 1899), 64.

⁴⁹ *MP*, 2, 5 (November 1899), 5-6.

⁵⁰ *MP*, 2, 7 (January 1900), 82.

⁵¹ *MP*, 4, 12 (June 1902), 91.

With the Bach matter settled, the Wurteles focused on publishing their newly acquired journal. To their credit, the *MP* appeared every single month between November 1900 and June 1902. The printing contract with Waters was maintained for the remainder of Volume 2 and for Volume 3 (July 1900 to June 1901), but a different printer was selected for Volume 4: “We have not been altogether pleased with the kind of work we were getting before, so we decided to change. THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO., the largest firm of job printers in the Dominion are now printing our paper, although it costs us many more dollars we are confident our subscribers will appreciate the change⁵².”

With their substantial business income and the profits of the International Stamp Co., the Wurteles could afford spending more on the journal. They did not need extra money from the *MP* and were content running the paper slightly above the breakeven point. Thus, they did not increase the subscription prices or advertising rates, and they abandoned the aggressive marketing strategies of their predecessor. Emphasizing quality over numbers, they discarded Bach’s “questionable prize competitions” that attracted subscribers who “cared nothing for the paper beyond their hope of securing a prize” and “were not readers of its pages or of its advertisements⁵³.” Premiums were nonetheless offered for renewal or new subscriptions to the *MP*, such as three insertions of a 30-word exchange notice and a catalogue of Canadian revenue stamps⁵⁴ or a Stanley Gibbons album at half price⁵⁵. In March 1902, the 30-word exchange notice offer was replaced with four insertions of an exchange ad including only the name and address of the subscriber, on the account that the notices were “taking up too much space, in fact encroaching upon space that should be given to reading matter⁵⁶.” With this softer marketing approach, the number of subscriptions remained stable at about 1,500 to 2,000, with approximately 200 in Montreal, during the Wurteles’ tenure at the helm of the *MP*⁵⁷.

W. James Wurtele commented that he did not “make a cent on the low subscription price⁵⁸”. Whatever direct profit was derived from the journal came from advertising income. Ads took up more than half of the paper (e.g., 10 pages out of 18 in July 1901, 10 out of 16 in June 1902), and brought in approximately \$40 in monthly revenues. To attract advertisers, the Wurteles insisted on the quality and global outreach of the *MP*, which “is not an amateur paper, and is recognized by the leading philatelic publishers the word over [...] and has the *largest foreign* circulation of any other philatelic journal published in Canada and the United States⁵⁹.” Although they had a smaller North American subscriber base than other large circulation philatelic journals, they stressed that it only included buyers. The January and September 1901 issues were special numbers sent to some 5,000 bona fide collectors selected from the address book of a large dealer (presumably the International Stamp Co.) “who has a system of marking opposite each name whether the person is a buyer or a price list fiend, and only those marked as *buyers* have been chosen⁶⁰.”

⁵² *MP*, 4, 1 (July 1901), 8.

⁵³ *MP*, 4, 12 (June 1902), 91.

⁵⁴ *MP*, 2, 11 (May 1900), iv.

⁵⁵ *MP*, 3, 10 (April 1901), 111.

⁵⁶ *MP*, 4, 9 (March 1902), 73.

⁵⁷ *MP*, 2, 12 (June 1900), 149 and 3, 8 (February 1901), 83.

⁵⁸ *MP*, 4, 4 (October 1901), 32.

⁵⁹ *MP*, 4, 2 (August 1901), 17-18.

⁶⁰ *MP*, 3, 6 (December 1900), 63.

Conversely, subscribers were guaranteed that dealers had “to furnish first class business references” before being allowed to advertise in the *MP*:

We want advertisers whom we can recommend to our readers and who will treat all customer in an honorable way. Those advertising in this number are amongst the most reliable stamp firms in the world⁶¹.

Within the past month or so I have refused prepaid ads from several dealers because I could not get the necessary references required before any one can offer his goods to my readers. Subscribers can have full confidence in those who advertise in the *M. P.*, as only dealers of irreproachable character can use my paper to advertise in, and I request all subscribers who buy stamps to deal ONLY with them – they will be well treated⁶².

To recruit quality subscribers and advertisers, the *MP* continued to rely on authorized agents, who were offered a 25% commission on each subscription obtained through their solicitation efforts, along with special cash awards of \$10 or \$15 to the agents securing the largest number of subscriptions over a set period of time⁶³. Within a couple of months of taking over the journal, the Wurteles had terminated most of Bach’s agents, who were gradually replaced by new ones, the names of whom are listed in the monthly issues of the *MP* until January 1901:

Smyth & Co., Boscombe, Bournemouth, England (January 1899 to June 1900)
A. Ohlrich, Hamburg, Germany (August 1899 to June 1900)
International Stamp Co., Montreal QC (from January 1900)
S. H. Brosseau, Montreal QC (from January 1900)
H. Smith, Medford MA (from February 1900)
Harold W. Thompson, Brigus NL (March to December 1900)
Vivian Cyril Gosset, Auckland, New Zealand (from July 1900)
Ralph Wayth Gosset, Rarotonga, Cook Islands (from July 1900)
J. Oberlaender, Troppau, Austria (modern Opava, Czechia) (from July 1900)
Kumar Mahendralal Mitra, Calcutta, India (from July 1900)
D. L. McDougall, Montreal QC (from July 1900)
T. H. Robinson, Montreal QC (from July 1900)
Jack Fauvel, Point St. Peter QC (from August 1900)
T. M. S. Robinson, Colorado Springs CO (from October 1900)
Leonard M. Coyne, Detroit MI (from October 1900)
John W. Bond, Philadelphia PA (from October 1900)
Alexandre Madore, Montreal QC (from October 1900)
André Charles Roussel, Montreal QC (from October 1900)
William Noftall, St. John’s NL (from January 1901)

Thus, the Wurteles could count on a global network of agents that truly extended “from Montreal to all parts of the world.”

By the time the last number of Volume 4 came off the press in June 1902, the *MP* had become a world-renowned philatelic journal, with subscribers, correspondents and advertisers on every continent. Beside deriving a small profit from the publication, the Wurteles successfully used it

⁶¹ *MP*, 3, 2 (August 1900), 20.

⁶² *MP*, 4, 4 (October 1901), 32.

⁶³ *MP*, 2, 12 (June 1900), ii and 3, 6 (December 1900), 63.

to showcase their stamp business, with full-pages ads of the International Stamp Co. Nonetheless, that last issue was dubbed “Farewell Number”, as W. James had decided to cease publishing the paper:

With this number the MONTREAL PHILATELIST ceases publication. These words no doubt will give my readers a little shock, but nevertheless it’s the truth. After publishing this paper for about three years and getting the best returns in literary work and printing that I could for the money I invested, I have come to the conclusion that for the amount one has to spend and the time one has to devote no one will ever make a fortune out of a stamp paper, especially in Canada. The same amount of capital and energy put into almost any other pursuit will prove a much better investment. By the above I don’t mean that I made nothing out of the paper, for on the contrary every number was issued at a profit, but not large enough to make it worth while continuing the publication. I must thank everybody who helped me along, subscribers, advertisers, publishers and others. I have tried to give every one full value for the money they have paid me, and as no complaints have ever been made, I conclude all are satisfied. With this number the great majority of subscriptions expire. [The other subscribers will be refunded, or their subscription may be transferred to another paper. Advertisers are requested to pay their bills promptly.] And now, dear readers, I have explained to you everything, and it is with a very heavy heart that I say good bye to one and all⁶⁴.

In his last editorial, Frederick W. echoed his son’s comments:

Our publisher has come to the conclusion that [the pecuniary results do not warrant the disposal of the time required to conduct the publication], and has therefore wisely decided to devote his talents to other enterprises, that will give a better return for the labor expended.

When in November, 1899, we undertook the conduct of this journal, it was expected that our connection with it would only be a temporary one, pending the adjustment of the former proprietor’s business affairs. Events so shaped themselves that we were practically compelled to carry on the enterprise, and we have since endeavoured to accomplish our task to the satisfaction of our readers, often at the expense of other engagements of both a public and private nature. [...] by endeavouring to publish a journal of sufficient philatelic merit, to be an aid and guide to stamp collectors, we feel that while we have not accomplished all we aspired to, we have endeared ourselves to a large circle of careful readers who will regret our discontinuance. [...]

Indirectly, as house organs, most journals pay their owners, but advertising and subscription rates are cut down to too low a figure, to make any stamp paper in existence to-day a financially successful enterprise on its own direct merits; by this we mean one giving even a fair direct profit on the capital and labor invested.

To one and all our readers we say farewell⁶⁵.

The subscriber list was offered for sale to the highest bidder. W. James also put up for sale at bargain prices complete files of the four volumes of the *MP*, rubber stamps, and the cuts used in illustrating the new issues described in the paper. Moreover, he proposed free advice and a good stock of supplies and stationary to “any Montrealer wishing to publish a philatelic journal

⁶⁴ *MP*, 4, 12 (June 1902), 93-94.

⁶⁵ *MP*, 4, 12 (June 1902), 91.

known as the MONTREAL PHILATELIST, to whom the title would be sold at a low price⁶⁶.” However, that offer fell on deaf ears, and it would takes decades before another quality philatelic publication was issued in the city.

W. James wrote that he would be willing for a small remuneration to contribute articles and notes of a philatelic nature for any monthly or weekly in need of a correspondent from Montreal; however, there is no indication that a philatelic journal retained his services. He rather pursued a successful professional career in Montreal where he died in 1947. His son Douglas was a noted scholar who taught medieval English literature at Carleton University in Ottawa. This vocational veering towards academia was not altogether surprising for the scion of a family where philately had been considered a scientific pursuit as much as a hobby and a business venture.

⁶⁶ *MP*, 4, 12 (June 1902), ii.

II. PHILATELIC CONTENT

The *MP* was introduced as “a monthly magazine devoted to the science of philately” and W. James Wurtele boasted that his paper was “Canada’s only scientific philatelic journal⁶⁷”. Philately was regularly referred to as a science in its pages, and a “determination to propagate a scientific philately⁶⁸” was presented as a distinctive characteristic of the model stamp collector. Such pronouncements echoed a widespread trend among late 19th-century philatelists to consider and describe their activity as a scientific pursuit:

In contrast with those afflicted with a collecting mania, philatelists claimed to practice a rational leisure-time activity they broadly defined as a “science” because their collecting work involved researching through observation, classification, and arrangement. [...]

Stamp journals printed by philatelic associations described and defined philately as scientific. The editors of the *American Journal of Philately* commented that their readers enjoyed debating “in the field of our sciences,” while the *Northwestern Philatelist* billed itself as “a monthly magazine devoted to the sciences of philately.” Whether thinking about philately as scientific history or using the term “science” to gesture to individuals engaging in research and study of stamp design and production, incorporating this rhetoric was prevalent in stamp literature⁶⁹.

To be true to this scientific claim, a serious philatelic journal had to publish in-depth articles on stamps and postal history, along with an editorial and such chronicles as new stamp issues, literature reviews and philatelic news. None of these features were found lacking in the *MP*.

Editorials

Every issue of the *MP* featured an editorial, but the word meant different things for the two successive editors. Rudolph C. Bach’s editorials were short columns in which he informed his readers of the journal’s developments, such as circulation numbers, change of printers or publishing delays; he also posted brief comments on the state of the stamp market or remarks on some competing papers.

Bach’s main contribution to the *MP* editorial content can be found in two of his lead articles, in which he weighed in on the controversial issue of “speculative stamps” that was then inflaming passion in philatelic circles. The controversy had been sparked by two developments seen by many as attempts to “milk savings from stamp collectors⁷⁰”. The first was the private initiative of Nicholas Seebeck, a German-born American stamp dealer and printer who had devised a scheme under which he was providing stamps for free to some Latin American countries provided that the stamps would only be valid for one year and that the unsold stamps would be

⁶⁷ *MP*, 2, 12 (June 1900), ii.

⁶⁸ Raymond S. Baker, “The Model Stamp Collector,” *MP*, 1, 8 (January 1899), 6.

⁶⁹ Brennan, *Stamping American Memory*, 17-18.

⁷⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v8jXvSe5jqk>

returned to him for sale to collectors and he would be allowed to reprint them at will⁷¹. The second development frowned upon by many was the issuance of commemorative stamps, that had begun with the set of 16 stamps issued by the United States to commemorate the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, with denominations as high as \$5 that would only exceptionally be used for postal purposes⁷². Other countries soon followed suit, including Canada with a 16-stamp set commemorating the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria and Newfoundland with a 14-stamp set commemorating the 400th anniversary of the island's discovery by John Cabot in 1897.

In May 1898, Bach published a stinging criticism of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps (SSSS), an organization of British philatelists and stamp dealers calling for the boycott of such stamps considered unnecessary for regular postage⁷³. Referring to SSSS members as "cranks", Bach insisted that philatelists could collect as they choose, and that Seebecks and commemoratives were legitimate stamps since they could be and had been used postally. He also pointed out that stamp dealers who supported the SSSS were shooting themselves in the foot, as they were losing the trade of people who were attracted by commemoratives and would have become philatelists had they not been discouraged from doing so by the condemnation of these stamps. In closing, he called for the boycott of papers (incidentally competitors of the *MP*) that were hurting philately by publishing the SSSS reports.

Almost a year later, Bach somewhat inconsistently criticized governments for "indulging in stamp speculation" and "considering that to issue a set of stamps as often as possible was a good cure for a postal deficit⁷⁴". He pointed out that Canada had issued only 20 different stamps from 1870 to 1896, but up to 36 between 1897 and 1899, lamenting that "if this keeps on, the result is awful to contemplate". Such inconsistency is not surprising on the part of Bach who was not an articulate philatelic thinker, contrary to his successor F. W. Wurtele who took over the editorship of the *MP* with a long-standing reputation as one of Canada's leading philatelic scholars and theoreticians.

In every month but one of his tenure as editor of the *MP*, Wurtele published editorials that were true to the definition of an article expressing the editor's opinion on topical subjects. He thus gave his own take on the debate about speculative stamps, pointing out that the SSSS had failed because it had mistakenly regarded any unnecessary stamps as "speculative". In his view, a clear distinction had to be made between speculative issues intended primarily for sale to collectors, like the Seebecks that were to be "consigned to the gutter⁷⁵", and stamps like commemoratives, that may be unnecessary but met a legitimate purpose⁷⁶. Ironically, the same series could fall under both headings: back in 1897, Wurtele had welcomed the Victoria Jubilee issue, but criticized the Canadian Post Office Department for having produced useless high-end denominations and an excessively low number of half-cent and six cents stamps, which opened

⁷¹ On Seebeck, see Danilo Augusto Mueses, *Seebeck: Hero or Villain*, 2nd Ed. (Troy OH: Mirific Editions, 2018).

⁷² "Columbian Issue," *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbian_Issue

⁷³ Rudolph C. Bach, "Condemned Stamps," *MP* 1, 2 (May 1898): 2. On the SSSS, see Brennan, *Stamping American Memory*, 81-85.

⁷⁴ "Governmental Money-making Devices," *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899): 3.

⁷⁵ *MP* 2, 7 (January 1900), 77.

⁷⁶ "Unnecessary and Speculative," *MP* 3, 11 (May 1901): 119-120.

the door to “rapacious speculators⁷⁷”. Apart from such abuses, Wurtele wholeheartedly approved the issuance of commemorative stamps, insisting that all postage stamps were commemorative of sorts, as they served to commemorate some event or person such as the sovereigns or statesmen depicted on them. He even considered commemoratives as “the truest friends of philately” on the basis that the true value of stamp collecting lied in:

[...] the fact that a collection of stamps is COMMEMORATIVE of the important historical events of the world, that it is a record of the progress and civilization of nations, and that the information to be gleaned from a carefully studied collection, being large or small, can be learned *and held in mind* in no other way so easily and at so little expense. [...] All honor then to genuine commemorative stamps, may their shadow never wane, may they continue to be the means of honoring the illustrious departed, of enthusing the younger generations to emulate their deeds of greatness, and thus perpetuate for all time the fact that our favorite pursuit has a lofty and a noble mission, and the Science of Philately will by these means achieve that place and recognition that its aims and ends deserve⁷⁸.

Wurtele’s defense of commemoratives was thus based on his vision of philately as an educator in the facts and moral lessons of history, which he took from his British mentor and correspondent Edward Loines Pemberton (1844-1878) whom he described as “an intellectual giant” and “the father of modern Philately to the English speaking world⁷⁹”. In the early 1870s, as editor of the *Canadian Philatelist*, Wurtele had introduced to Canada Pemberton’s “scientific” approach to stamp collecting that incorporated study of watermarks, perforations, papers and gums⁸⁰. At that time, pioneer U.S. philatelists Charles Henry Coster and John Kerr Tiffany had also offered him the editorship of a paper in New York to propagate these principles in America, but business and family ties had kept him in Canada⁸¹. Though, back then and still during his time as editor of the *MP*, Wurtele was not an unconditional aficionado of the collection of such minor varieties, sometimes labeled “dotty philately⁸²”. To him, the study of these variations, however useful and interesting, was but a means to an end. It could serve to date a stamp, but not unlike the work of archeologists, it found its meaning in its contribution to the knowledge of history, the value of which was itself rooted in ethical considerations based on the Humboldtian concept of science as a means for the moral betterment of humankind: “Philately rises above the rank of a hobby or a fad, because of its historical importance, because it commemorates events in the progress of mankind, and thus contributes to the advancement of humanity⁸³.”

⁷⁷ F. W. Wurtele, “Canada Jubilee Stamps,” *The Post Office* 7, 77 (August 1897): 58-59.

⁷⁸ “Commemorative stamps,” *MP* 2, 10 (April 1900): 117-118.

⁷⁹ “Philately as an Educator,” *MP* 2, 6 (December 1899): 63-64.

⁸⁰ Known as the “French school” because it was first formulated in Paris in 1862, this approach was opposed to the “common school” which advocated that only the actual printed design mattered and that every other aspect of a stamp should be disregarded. It came to be used by philatelists to distinguish themselves from mere collectors. See Harry F. Kantner, “The ‘Common’ versus the ‘French’ School of Philately,” *The Eagle Philatelist*, July 1892; Steven M. Gelber, *Hobbies: Leisure and the Culture of Work in America* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1999), 122; Calvet M. Hahn, *Intertwining of Philatelic and Social History, Part 2* (New York: U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, 2000).

⁸¹ “Reminiscences,” *MP* 3, 3 (September 1900): 28-29.

⁸² “Dotty philately,” *MP* 4, 8 (February 1902): 61.

⁸³ *MP* 3, 3 (September 1900), 29.

This idea of philately as the collection and study of historical artefacts for a moral purpose informed Wurtele's opinion on various matters of concern for stamp collectors. For example, he criticized the publishers of stamp albums for having adopted a presentation in alphabetical order of country. He rather proposed the publication of albums arranged by dates of issue, as "the chronological and historical aspect of stamps, is what gives them a position deserving of attention of serious men and women⁸⁴." Similarly, he refused to take a stand in the debate on the respective value of unused and used stamps, insisting that both kinds had their advantages from a "scientific" standpoint: the undefaced features of unused stamps made it easier to learn "whatever they teach of history, of chronology, of geography, or of the many other sciences", while used stamps bear postmarks that "fix dates of issue, indicate place of service, and in many ways are as instructive as the stamps themselves⁸⁵."

From January 1901 to March 1902, Wurtele engaged in a fierce controversy with some British authors who advocated the inclusion of fiscal stamps in a philatelic collection. Although he had previously conceded that revenue stamps were "attractive and interesting stamps, and deserve the attention of Philatelists⁸⁶", he was by then adamant that the word "philately" (love of what is exempted from tax) had been "expressly chosen to exclude the collection of stamps, labels or entires which represented a 'tax'⁸⁷." Besides this etymological argument, he went to great lengths to demonstrate that fiscals did not possess the scientific and even moral character of postage stamps which made philately a worthy pursuit. He argued that as a large number of fiscal stamps are impressed on documents that remain in archives or cannot be legally removed without destruction, their collection necessarily lacks the cohesion and completeness which form the basis of a scientific study. Moreover, while "postage stamps have been one of the chief factors in human progress and happiness [and] represent a service of world-wide importance and extent," fiscal stamps "represent taxation and nothing but taxation⁸⁸." Sharing the Victorian view of taxation as a necessary evil⁸⁹, Wurtele epitomized the moral basis of his intense dislike of fiscal stamps in his closing remarks on the subject:

True philately, as we have often said, has an educational effect, it expands the mind, enlargens sympathies, and embraces the universe within its fold, it breaks down national prejudices, and tends towards the brotherhood of man. It preaches peace and illustrates the blessings of peace; while it commemorates historical events including wars, it reminds us more of the sentimental side of war than of its horrors, it speaks of missives from heroes on the battlefield to loved ones far away. Fiscal stamps almost without exception, commemorate the evils of war, the distress, misery and taxation that ensue, while others perpetuate the memory of fines and imprisonments, and lawsuits, with all their bitterness and engendered animosity⁹⁰."

⁸⁴ "The Album difficulty," *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900): 16-17.

⁸⁵ "Used or unused stamps," *MP* 3, 9 (March 1901): 98-99. Wurtele was commenting an article on this subject by Miss Amy Swift, an American philatelic author whom he described in a typical Victorian fashion as "a writer who is always entertaining, even if she does now and then insist on that prerogative, conceded to the ladies, to be as illogical as they please". On the place of women in the early philatelic circles, see Brennan, *Stamping American Memory*, 14-15.

⁸⁶ "Canadian Revenues," *MP* 2, 9 (March 1900): 106.

⁸⁷ "Should a philatelist collect fiscals," *MP* 3, 7 (January 1901): 76-77.

⁸⁸ "Postal and fiscals," *MP* 3, 10 (April 1901): 108-109.

⁸⁹ Chantal Stebbings, *The Victorian Taxpayer and the Law* (Cambridge: University Press, 2009), 195.

⁹⁰ "A Terrible example," *MP* 4, 9 (March 1902): 69.

For what he perceived as their lack of scientific or moral value, F. W. Wurtele ranked fiscal stamps with posters and railway tickets among objects the collection of which could be considered at best a “harmless fad”⁹¹. However, he was in the minority in his disdain for fiscals, as many prominent Canadian philatelists also collected revenue stamps, including his distant cousin Ernest Frederick Wurtele, a respected Canadian philatelist of the time who had a collection of 3,000 fiscals⁹². Another strong supporter of fiscals was R. C. Bach, who possessed a large collection of revenue stamps and published in-depth articles on them in the *MP*, a practice that was halted as soon as F. W. Wurtele and his son took over the journal⁹³.

Articles and contributors

Besides editorials, the *MP* offered a wealth of in-depth articles on stamps and postal history. Contrary to many philatelic papers that simply reprinted stories published elsewhere, often without quoting their sources, the *MP* contained much original material contributed by the editor or by correspondents from various parts of the world.

As was to be expected with a fledgling publication, the articles featured in the first issues of the *MP* were mainly written by R. C. Bach. As discussed above, Bach’s most serious contribution to the philatelic content of his journal took the form of a column dedicated to revenue stamps, the collecting of which he promoted because “(1) There are not so many varieties, and not such expensive stamps as in postal issues. (2) There are no speculative issues. (3) Many are prettier than postage stamps⁹⁴.” He thus introduced the readers of the *MP* to Indian revenue stamps issued both by British authorities and Feudatory States⁹⁵, and to insurance stamps of Mauritius⁹⁶. One would be hard-pressed to find a common thread connecting his other, rather disparate contributions. For example, at the onset of the Spanish-American War, he mused about the potential effects of the conflict on philately, insisting that it would be unpatriotic for American collectors to buy Spanish stamps⁹⁷. A few months later, in an imitation of a detective novel, Bach wrote at length about how the finding of a rare 12-penny black Canadian stamp in an iron box dredged from Montreal harbour in 1892 was related to a crime committed there in 1851⁹⁸. Some of his articles were inspired by his own experiences as a stamp dealer, such as being sold Newfoundland provisional stamps that proved counterfeit⁹⁹, or having purchased

⁹¹ This did not prevent Wurtele from catering to the needs of revenue stamp collectors through his International Stamp Co. and advertising fiscals in the *MP*. See “Canada Revenues at Wholesale Prices,” *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900): iii.

⁹² See *infra* p. 62.

⁹³ One had to wait until the penultimate number of the journal to find another article on fiscals, in the form of a text on a misspelling error on a Canadian bill stamp: A. C. Roussel, “The Sfvn cents error,” *MP* 4, 11 (May 1902): 84.

⁹⁴ “Collecting Revenues,” *MP* 1, 5 (September 1898): 3.

⁹⁵ “Revenue Department,” *MP* 1, 3 (June 1898): 2-3.

⁹⁶ “The Insurance Stamps of Mauritius,” *MP* 1, 8 (January 1898): 12.

⁹⁷ “The War, and its Effects on Philately,” *MP* 1, 3 (June 1898): 1. An American as much as a Canadian patriot, Bach later reprinted anti-Spanish jibes taken from U.S. journals: *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 10.

⁹⁸ “A Stamp Dealers Reminiscences,” *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898): 4-6.

⁹⁹ “Newfoundland Provisionals,” *MP* 1, 2 (May 1898): 1.

what he thought was one of the rarest stamps on earth¹⁰⁰. On a more scholarly note, he published a short illustrated text on minor varieties of the 1897 Canadian maple leaf issue¹⁰¹.

Equally eclectic were the topics covered in the articles contributed by or reproduced from outside sources during the Bach era, ranging from North American subjects including U.S. Navy stamps¹⁰² and the first issue of Nova Scotia stamps¹⁰³, to more exotic matters such as Italian fiscal stamps¹⁰⁴ or the postal history of St. Helena¹⁰⁵, the Congo Free State¹⁰⁶ and the German Empire¹⁰⁷. This variety is reflective of late 19th-century philatelists' interest in worldwide stamps, at a time when the still relatively limited number of stamps issued made it conceivable to build a nice collection from the world over. This generalist approach was even considered the primary quality of the model stamp collector described in an article by Raymond S. Baker, an author who eventually became President of the Dominion Philatelic Association¹⁰⁸. According to Baker, the model philatelist "admires alike the stamps of Canada and China, Japan or Borneo". Among other attributes, he "aims at completion, although he does not strive after it to the detriment of his general collection"; he is not a speculator, he takes an active interest in philatelic societies, acquaints others with stamp collecting, possesses an extensive philatelic library "for the laudable purpose of instruction and self-improvement", and makes valuable contributions to philatelic literature. Finally, in line with Wurtele's thinking, he "has nothing whatsoever to do" with revenue stamps which he considers "beneath the dignity of postal commissions" and the collection of which "lowers the standard of philately".

Although basically a generalist, Baker's ideal stamp collector has nevertheless a specialty and "must devote no small amount of his time and attention to some particular phase of the pursuit". In Canada, many philatelists were specializing in the stamps of the British realm, at a time when imperialistic enthusiasm was reaching its height in the wake of the 1897 Jubilee commemorations and the Boer War. Contrary to Bach whose sympathies rather leaned towards America and Germany, the Wurteles were deep admirers of and firm believers in the British Empire, the expansion of which they somewhat equated with the extension of civilization. On the front cover of the *MP* last issue, they are proudly pictured with a 1898 Canadian stamp

¹⁰⁰ A British Guiana 2¢ stamp of the first issue, which ultimately proved to be bogus. "A Great Find," *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899): 3.

¹⁰¹ *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899): 3.

¹⁰² Zura, "The Two Cent Navy Error," *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898): 1.

¹⁰³ D. A. King, "Some Official Documents Relating to the First Issue of Nova Scotia Stamps," *MP* 2, 2-3 (July-August 1899): 1-2 and 2, 4 (September 1899): 36. (Reprinted from *The Halifax Philatelist*)

¹⁰⁴ F. P., "Historical and Fiscal Matters of the Duchies of Modena, Parma and Tuscany, Italy," *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898): 19-20.

¹⁰⁵ C. T. Reno, "St. Helena and Her Stamps," *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898): 4.

¹⁰⁶ "Congo Free State," *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899): 19 and 1,9-10 (February-March 1899): 7-8. (Reprinted from *The Postal Card Reporter*)

¹⁰⁷ Heinrich Krumm, "Postal History of the German Empire," *MP* 2, 5 (November 1899): 2 and 2, 6 (December 1899): 67. This article had been arranged for during the Bach era, although it was published shortly after the change of editors.

¹⁰⁸ Raymond S. Baker, "The Model Stamp Collector," *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899): 4-6. Baker's article was extensively analyzed by Caroline Truchon, *Entre raison et passion : une histoire du collectionnement privé à Montréal (1850-1910)*, PhD Thesis, Université de Montréal, 2014.

showing the extent of British possessions on a worldmap with the motto “We hold a vaster empire than has been”¹⁰⁹.

Nowhere is the Wurteles’ attachment to the Empire more evident than in the tribute paid to Queen Victoria in the February 1901 issue of the *MP*. Referring to the late monarch as “the mother of philately” as it was in her reign that the postage stamp originated, F. W. Wurtele drew a parallel between the advance of British rule or influence and the advent of cheap rates of postage¹¹⁰, both developments having contributed to “the tremendous strides that human progress has taken during the 19th century”, leading to “prosperity, civilization and human happiness”. He insisted that the Empire owed its greatness to the spreading of the same progressive, universalist and humanist ideals that conferred its value to philately, including the “respect for inborn, individual rights, wherever the British flag flies”, exemplified by the right of French-speaking British subjects “to use on all occasions their mother tongue and to maintain their native laws and customs” in Quebec and Mauritius¹¹¹. Other examples of the Wurteles’ reverence for British monarchy are found in the *MP*, which published an interview with the Duke of York (later King George V) during the visit of this notable philatelist to Canada in 1901¹¹², and devoted two full pages to the issuance of the first British stamps bearing the effigy of King Edward VII in February 1902¹¹³.

This adherence to British imperialism was reflected in the philatelic content of the *MP*. From 1900 onwards, the bulk of in-depth articles published in the journal dealt with the stamps, postal history and mail services of British possessions. Ironically, Canada received only a small share of this attention, with occasional texts on diverse subjects such as the destruction of obsolete stamps in Newfoundland¹¹⁴, the use of mutilated surcharged stamps at a post office in Nova Scotia¹¹⁵, or a proposal for a national collection of Canadian stamps modelled after the collection of the Postal Museum in Washington¹¹⁶. In September 1900¹¹⁷, Wurtele reproduced in a condensed form an article he had published in 1872 about the bogus local stamps manufactured in Montreal in the 1860s by Samuel Allan Taylor and his friend John Appleton Nutter¹¹⁸. His comment that no genuine locals had been used in Canada elicited a response by Basil Hamilton, founding president of the newly established Winnipeg Philatelic Society, who pointed out that a local stamp had been issued in 1897 by a shipping company of British

¹⁰⁹ *MP* 4, 12 (June 1902), front cover.

¹¹⁰ Pioneered by the British with the introduction of postage stamps in 1840 and the reduction of the price for inland and overseas letters to one penny under the Imperial Penny Postage in 1898.

¹¹¹ “The Mother of Philately,” *MP* 3, 8 (February 1901): 88-89.

¹¹² H. L. Hart, “My Interview with the Royal Philatelist,” *MP* 4, 6 (December 1901): 44.

¹¹³ *MP* 4, 8 (February 1902), 60 and 62.

¹¹⁴ “Newfoundland Obsolete Stamps,” *MP* 2, 7 (January 1900): 85.

¹¹⁵ The postpaster had unauthorizedly bisected 3¢ stamps to remedy the shortage of 1¢ and 2¢ values. In the opinion of Wurtele, these fractional provisionals were not deserving of collection as postage stamps. “The Canadian Provisionals of 1899,” *MP* 2, 10 (April 1900): 118-119. See also Bertram William Henry Poole, *The Postage Stamps of Canada* (Boston: Severn-Wylie-Jewett, [1916?]), 197-202.

¹¹⁶ “A Canadian National Collection,” *MP* 3, 12 (June 1901): 127.

¹¹⁷ “Montreal Local Stamps,” *MP* 3, 3 (September 1900): 26-27.

¹¹⁸ “On Local Stamps,” *The Canadian Philatelist*, 2nd Series, 1, 3 (December 1872): 17-18. On Taylor, see *supra* p. 4.

Columbia and used for paying the postage on its boat¹¹⁹; the *MP* subsequently published *in extenso* an address by Hamilton on how to begin a stamp collection¹²⁰.

At a time when the Anglo-Saxon world was transfixed on the South African War, in which over 7,000 Canadians were involved, the *MP* dealt extensively with the local stamps issued in Mafeking by the British garrison (commanded by Col. Robert Baden-Powell of later Boy Scout fame) besieged by Boer forces in 1899-1900¹²¹. Over a four-month period, the journal reported on the claims and counterclaims made about the authenticity of these stamps which were highly sought out by speculators, with the final conclusion that these were *bona fide* locals that had been used for postage. Beyond Mafeking, *MP* readers were kept apprised of the conduct of the war, described as “the greatest event that has taken place in British history during this generation¹²²”, and the issuance of provisional stamps in connection with the conquest of Boer states¹²³. From June 1900 to July 1901, the *MP* published a regular column called “South African Stamp News”, in which its correspondent H. Rudd wrote about such subjects as the flurry of new stamps appearing in the wake of the war, the censorship of mail matter, and the activities of Cape Town Philatelic Society¹²⁴. A resident of Oudtshoorn, Rudd was appointed to a senior position at Cape Town Post Office Department in March 1901¹²⁵.

The patriotic fever surrounding the Boer War was also deeply felt in the British Pacific territories, where the *MP* had a most prolific correspondent in the person of Ralph Wayth Gosset (1880-1940), a resident of Auckland, New Zealand, who was appointed exclusive agent of the journal for Australasia in August 1898 and sent in his first article two months later. From May 1899 to August 1900, Gosset published a regular column on postal and philatelic developments in Australia, New Zealand, Samoa and the Cook Islands¹²⁶. His monthly dispatches covered a wide array of subjects, from the seasonal ups and downs of the stamp market in Auckland to new stamp issues, including the pictorial set of Tasmania that represented an early attempt at using postage stamps to attract settlers and visitors to a far-off land¹²⁷; it was also him who introduced the Canadian public to the Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post, with the consequences we know on the career of R. C. Bach. In addition to his column, Gosset published in-depth articles on the Australian Federation, predicting that the stamps of the six Australian

¹¹⁹ Basil C. Hamilton, “A True Canadian Local,” *MP* 3, 4 (October 1900): 42.

¹²⁰ “Winnipeg Philatelic Society. An Address by Mr. Basil Hamilton, at a Recent Meeting,” *MP* 3, 5 (November 1900): 49-52.

¹²¹ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 6; 3, 2 (August 1900), 19; 3,3 (September 1900), 30-32; 3, 4 (October 1900), 42-44.

¹²² “Philately at the Front,” *MP* 2, 9 (March 1900): 107-108. Reprinted from the British journal *Ewen’s Weekly Stamp News*.

¹²³ “Notes from the Transvaal,” *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900): 15.

¹²⁴ *MP* 2, 12 (June 1900), 150; 3, 2 (August 1900), 20; 3, 3 (September 1900), 26; 3, 5 (November 1900), 55; 3, 9 (March 1901), 97; 3, 12 (June 1901), 125-126; 4, 1 (July 1901), 5.

¹²⁵ *MP* 3, 9 (March 1901): 107.

¹²⁶ *MP* 1, 12 (May 1899), 3-4; 2, 1 (June 1899), 3-4; 2, 2-3 (July-August 1899), 6-8; 2, 4 (September 1899), 33-35; 2, 5 (November 1899), 3-4; 2, 6 (December 1899), 65-66; 2, 7 (January 1900), 83-84; 2, 8 (February 1900), 96-97; 2, 9 (March 1900), 108-109; 2, 10 (April 1900), 119-120; 2, 11 (May 1900), 136-137; 2, 12 (June 1900), 150; 3, 1 (July 1900), 7; 3, 2 (August 1900), 18.

¹²⁷ In 1899, in an effort to showcase itself to the world, Tasmania followed the example of New Zealand by replacing its stamps bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria with a set depicting the scenic attractions of the island.

colonies would be quickly replaced by a uniform set for the new Commonwealth¹²⁸, and on the history and stamps of Samoa, at the time when this kingdom was leaving the British orbit to become a German colony¹²⁹. Gosset sent his last three columns from Rarotonga, Cook Islands, where he had secured a position at the customs department in March 1900; he was quickly promoted chief postmaster¹³⁰ through the influence of his uncle, Lt. Col. Walter Edward Gudgeon, who administered the territory from 1898 to 1909, first as British Resident and then as governor following the annexation of the islands by New Zealand in 1900¹³¹. Gosset was praised by Wurtele as a “model correspondent, careful and accurate in all he says¹³²”, but this “young gentleman” had another side that led to the sudden halt of his contribution to the *MP*, as he was suspended from duty for drunkenness in the summer of 1900, and then convicted of embezzling government money to buy “liquor, curios and stamps” and sentenced to two years’ hard labour¹³³. However, one might surmise that he did not labour too hard, as he was sent to the Manuae Island penal settlement that was controlled by his uncle, who refunded his debt, obtained his pardon and appointed him gaoler of that prison in 1903¹³⁴. The chastened Gosset later became a surveyor, and eventually settled in Australia where he served as President of the Geographical Society of New South Wales¹³⁵.

It took no less than three contributors to fill the void created by Ralph Gosset’s departure from the *MP*. In Australia, a contribution was sought from A. Lloyd Jones, who wrote three essays on typical animals depicted on stamps, i.e. the black swan adorning the stamps of Western Australia, the emu pictured on a New South Wales stamp, and the platypus represented on revenue stamps used postally in Tasmania¹³⁶. In New Zealand, the new correspondent was Henry Bolitho (1868-1945), a hairdresser and stamp dealer from Auckland who is sometimes credited as having created the first airmail stamps because he designed stamps for the Great Barrier Island pigeon post in 1898¹³⁷. In his column¹³⁸, Bolitho wrote at length about the adoption of Universal Penny Postage by New Zealand in 1901, hailed as a reform that would place New Zealand “in the forefront of the civilised countries of the World”; he also commented favourably on the work done by John Davis as postmaster of Samoa from 1886 to 1900, whereas Gosset had criticized Davis for issuing speculative stamps not recognized by the Universal Postal Union.

¹²⁸ Ralph W. Gosset, “Australian Federation,” *MP* 2, 5 (November 1899): 1 and 2, 6 (December 1899): 67. As it came out, although the Australian Commonwealth was inaugurated in 1901, the first set of common stamps was only issued in 1913.

¹²⁹ Ralph W. Gosset, “Samoa Islands and Stamps,” *MP* 2, 8 (February 1900): 91-92 and 95. Samoa reverted to the British world at the onset of World War I.

¹³⁰ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 136-137 and 3, 4 (October 1900), 41.

¹³¹ On Gudgeon, see Richard Philip Gilson, *The Cook Islands, 1820-1950* (Wellington: Victoria University Press, 1980); also *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2g23/gudgeon-walter-edward>

¹³² *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 135.

¹³³ *MP* 4, 4 (October 1901), 29.

¹³⁴ *New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 130 (Wellington: Government Printer, 1904), 651.

¹³⁵ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, June 14, 1940: 15.

¹³⁶ A. Lloyd Jones, “Australian Stamp Scenes,” *MP* 4, 2 (August 1901): 12-13; 4, 3 (September 1901): 21; 4, 4 (October 1901): 30.

¹³⁷ Hector Bolitho, “My Father and the Pigeon Post,” *Minkus Stamp Journal* 3, 2 (1968).

¹³⁸ *MP* 3, 4 (October 1900), 44; 3, 7 (January 1901), 74; 3, 11 (May 1901): 120; 4, 4 (October 1901): 29; 4, 7 (January 1902): 51.

The third contributor was Vivian Cecil Gosset, who succeeded his brother Ralph as official agent of the *MP* in New Zealand, and published detailed articles on the history and stamps of Cook Islands in 1902¹³⁹. These texts provide an interesting insight into the complex attitude of colonists toward native people during the height of European expansion. On the one hand, the Cook Islanders are described as “a lazy, easy-going people” and their leader Makea Takau, depicted on stamps since 1892, is paid the double-edged compliment of being a “very intelligent, commonsense woman for a Maori”. In another article, Vivian Gosset makes fun at native postmasters who “occasionally carry round the mail for a week before it strikes them that they have a letter for some one¹⁴⁰”, echoing similar disparaging comments found in the *MP* about the inefficiency of postal service in non-European countries such as the Ottoman Empire¹⁴¹. On the other hand, the early Maoris are lauded as a “stalwart race”, and the people of Aitutaki Island are praised for having taken the opportunity of annexation to abolish their aristocratic social structure in favour of a European-style equality of rights between the former chiefs and slaves¹⁴². The same idea of progress through equality is found under the pen of Ralph Gosset, who considered the fact that Englishmen and Maoris shared the same mailboxes in New Zealand “as a further proof of how, in a great many instances, the Maoris and whites live in harmonious unity in this country, an evidence of the civilizing effects of the British system of colonization, giving equal rights to all¹⁴³”.

While it was hoped that entire native populations could be “civilized” in an advanced democracy such as New Zealand, the prospect of acquiring “equal rights” with Europeans was confined to a small elite in British India. A perfect example of a Western-assimilated member of a traditional Indian upper class family was Kumar Mahendralal Mitra, official agent and correspondent of the *MP*. A resident of Calcutta born in 1870, Mitra was the scion of an ancient Bengali noble family and the son of a famous Sanskrit scholar and historiographer¹⁴⁴. His contribution to the journal took the form of three articles which dealt not only with Indian philately, but also with stamps from British possessions as distant as St. Helena and North Borneo¹⁴⁵.

Compared with this mass of information on the British Empire, the number of articles on the rest of the world is almost negligible in the Wurteles’ *MP*. One does find references to stamps of the Danish West Indies that were in brisk demand on the rumour that these islands would be transferred to the United States¹⁴⁶. One of these references came from M. D. Senior, an export agent from New York who also published articles on the commemorative stamps of the Dominican Republic and the provisional stamps of Colombia¹⁴⁷. The few other texts on stamps

¹³⁹ Vivian C. Gosset, “Cook and Hervey Islands,” *MP* 4, 9 (March 1902): 71 and 4, 10 (April 1902): 76, 78-80; “Notes on First Issue ‘Makea’ and ‘Torea’ Series of Stamps,” *MP* 4, 11 (May 1902): 86-87.

¹⁴⁰ Vivian C. Gosset, “General Notes - New Zealand, Australasian, etc.,” *MP* 4, 12 (June 1902): 92.

¹⁴¹ “How they run the Post Office in Turkey,” *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898): 8.

¹⁴² Te As-tea-roa, “Philatelic Gossip from the Pacific,” *MP* 4, 9 (March 1902): 67-68.

¹⁴³ *MP* 2, 6 (December 1899), 66.

¹⁴⁴ Roper Lethbridge, *The Golden Book Of India* (London: Macmillan & Co., 1893), 449. See also “Rajendralal Mitra,” *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendralal_Mitra

¹⁴⁵ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 4 and 6; 3, 4 (October 1900), 39; 3, 8 (February 1901), 87 and 90.

¹⁴⁶ *MP* 3, 10 (April 1901), 107; 4, 8 (February 1902), 62; 4, 10 (April 1902), 77. The D.W.I. did become the U. S. Virgin Islands, but only in 1917.

¹⁴⁷ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), 38; 4, 6 (December 1901), 45; 4, 10 (April 1902), 77.

from outside the British realm were reprinted from foreign journals¹⁴⁸, such as a two-part article on the depiction of rulers and religious symbols on worldwide stamps¹⁴⁹. In line with Wurtele's vision of the educational role of philately, this article introduced the *MP* readers to such exotic notions as the different attitude of Shia and Sunni Moslems toward the prohibition of effigies under Islamic law, which explained why the face of the Persian Shah was represented on stamps whereas the Ottoman Sultan was simply identified by his paraph. In a spirit of openness toward other cultures, the article also explained that the sunburst found on Peruvian stamps preserved the memory of the Incas, "a gentle race whom, along with their religion, the Spaniards so ruthlessly exterminated".

New stamp issues

In addition to articles, the *MP* relied on its contributors as one source of timely information on the stamps issued every month in all corners of the world. The new issues column was a fixture of philatelic journals which sought to keep their readers abreast of stamps and postal stationary (postcards and envelopes with an imprinted postage stamps) appearing in between the publication of annual catalogues.

In many papers, this column took the form of a bare chronicle listing the values and colours of new stamps rather haphazardly brought to the attention of the editor by correspondents or through other journals. This was the pattern followed by R. C. Bach, whose first chronicle published in April 1898 featured a single entry taken from the *American Journal of Philately* about a surcharged registered mail envelope from British Central Africa¹⁵⁰. For the remainder of the year, the new issues chronicle appeared only twice and dealt exclusively with Canada, Newfoundland and the United States¹⁵¹. Starting in January 1899, Bach endeavoured to provide a monthly list of new stamps and stationary from various countries, as they were sent to him by correspondents (such as Arthur Pettifer from Australia and Manoel Castro from Portugal) or chronicled in publications like the *Philatelic Journal of India* and Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal*.

The new issues column acquired a new prominence under the editorship of F. W. Wurtele, covering up to half of the *MP's* reading space. Starting in December 1899, the journal proposed a complete record of stamp "entrances and exits" in the form of "short, readable paragraphs" giving "the reason of each new issue, its historical importance and status", often supported by quotes from the "official documents authorizing the issue of new stamps, or the withdrawal of old ones." With his vast international network, Wurtele was "in a fairly good position to obtain the earliest information from all parts of the world", and was also calling on subscribers to send him "any item of interest that may come to their knowledge¹⁵²."

In April 1900, some readers questioned the use of a chronicle of new issues in a monthly journal, as this information was also available in weekly publications. Judging that "the matter rests with

¹⁴⁸ See *infra* p. 35.

¹⁴⁹ Edward Bell, "Philately as an Aid to Culture," *MP* 3, 5 (November 1900): 54 and 3, 8 (February 1901): 91-92. Reprinted from *Morley's Philatelic Journal*.

¹⁵⁰ *MP* 1, 1 (April 1898), 3.

¹⁵¹ *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898), 8 and 1, 5 (September 1898), 4.

¹⁵² *MP* 2, 6 (December 1899), 57.

those who pay for the paper”, the Wurteles invited subscribers to vote for or against the continuance of the column¹⁵³. The result was unequivocal, with 445 of the 520 respondents voting in favour of continuing the report, “finding therein much useful information that is not given in any other paper, weekly or monthly¹⁵⁴”. This information could be quite detailed, with explanations about such specific topics as Cretan stamps overprinted because they were denominated in Greek currency but paid for in Turkish money¹⁵⁵, Dominican Republic stamps withdrawn because they wrongly included part of Haiti on the map of the country¹⁵⁶, Austrian stamps printed with a varnish to prevent fraudulent washing of cancellations¹⁵⁷, large size German stamps cancelled with two postmarks to prevent clipping off and joining uncanceled portions of two stamps¹⁵⁸, or the change of inscription from “*Reichspost*” to “*Deutsches Reich*” on German stamps after their use was extended to Wurttemberg¹⁵⁹.

Providing detailed information on new issues was all the more relevant that the turn of the century saw a spate of new stamps coming out of every countries, eliciting Wurtele’s prophetic comment that “if this goes on the annual catalogues will soon be as large as a Family Bible¹⁶⁰.” Three developments contributed to this spike in stamp issuance. First, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) recommended in 1897 that stamps used in international postal services should be uniformly coloured green for printed matter, red for postcard rates and blue for single rate letters. Over the next following years, most countries changed the colour of their stamps to conform with this UPU standard, and often took the opportunity to introduce new designs. The impetus to issue entirely new sets of definitives also stemmed from the advent of the 20th century, which was widely heralded as “the beginning of a new era for us all, and it is bound to be so regarded by the great mass of humanity, philatelic and otherwise¹⁶¹.” The third development was colonial expansion, which prompted the issuance of stamps for the smallest specks of territory, like Cayman Islands starting in 1900¹⁶², and for European post offices in the few remaining independent countries of Asia and Africa such as China, Turkey and Morocco.

Some colonial issues were bordering on the speculative, and Wurtele ironized about the Seychelles trying to make up for falling demand from stamp collectors by issuing surcharged stamps with so-called “printer’s errors¹⁶³”, or Spain “making the most of its few remaining colonial possessions¹⁶⁴” by issuing annual separate sets for Fernando Po and neighbouring Spanish Guinea, and Italy selling stamps in Rome for its Somalian colony months before a single post office was set to open there, “perhaps when the natives have learned to write¹⁶⁵”. One of his pet targets was the British company administering North Borneo, which was selling stamps that were not in use in the colony or were cancelled to order in its London offices, “with

¹⁵³ *MP* 2, 10 (April 1900), 113.

¹⁵⁴ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 1.

¹⁵⁵ *MP* 2, 12 (June 1900), 142.

¹⁵⁶ *MP* 3, 11 (May 1901), 116.

¹⁵⁷ *MP* 4, 6 (December 1901), 42.

¹⁵⁸ *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900), 12.

¹⁵⁹ *MP* 4, 7 (January 1901), 51.

¹⁶⁰ *MP* 2, 8 (February 1900), 89.

¹⁶¹ *MP* 2, 7 (January 1900), 77.

¹⁶² *MP* 3, 6 (December 1900), 59.

¹⁶³ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), 36.

¹⁶⁴ *MP* 4, 11 (May 1902), 82.

¹⁶⁵ *MP* 4, 11 (May 1902), 83.

surcharges in every possible shape and posture” for “stamp collectors gullible enough to purchase its wares¹⁶⁶”.

As North Borneo stamps depicted exotic landscapes, animals, natives and means of transportation, Wurtele’s dislike of this “enterprising company” was compounded by his unease with pictorial stamps designed “to accommodate collectors of pretty pictures¹⁶⁷”. His Victorian taste for gravitas did not fit well with stamps that were becoming “too artistic”. He was no stiff conservative though¹⁶⁸, and his attitude toward “pretty labels” was more akin to stoic resignation in the face of an epicurean younger generation at the onset of the Edwardian era:

Philately is probably responsible for this modern craze for pretty pictures, instead of the good old fashioned plain postage stamp, made for use and not for the purpose of ornamenting a stamp album. Pictorial stamps undoubtedly arouse an interest in stamp collecting, and therefore, are not to be entirely condemned, but more serious collectors will always prefer the stamps of the 19th century, instead of what the 20th century stamp promises to be¹⁶⁹.

Old time philatelists will kick and ignore all new issues, the younger generation will be in ecstasies of delight at the pretty pictures, shrewd dealers will reap a rich harvest from both, and in our estimation the true mission of stamp collecting – that of an educator – will be greatly advanced¹⁷⁰.

Wurtele was particularly critical of pictorials when they were poorly executed, such as the “hideous” commemoratives issued by Switzerland to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the UPU, where this organization was allegorically depicted in the form of a “scared looking female in gauzy apparel, standing at the *top* of a telegraph pole¹⁷¹”. He also vent his criticism of the design of some new regular stamps, such as the Blanc and Merson types of France which he considered overcrowded¹⁷², and the colonial type of Edward VII which he termed a monstrosity and a cheap caricature of the King¹⁷³.

The readers were in a position to make their own judgment on the look of new issues as many of them were illustrated in the *MP*. These illustrations were made from cuts that had to be engraved by a contractor and then forwarded to the printer, a tedious process that sometimes delayed for a few days the publication of the journal¹⁷⁴. Once used, these cuts were offered at 25 cents each by W. James Wurtele to publishers of price lists or circulars¹⁷⁵.

The right to illustrate stamps in Canadian philatelic journals was legally debatable, as imitating postage stamps issued by any country or using cuts to imitate such stamps without special

¹⁶⁶ *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900), 13-14.

¹⁶⁷ *MP* 4, 7 (January 1902), 51.

¹⁶⁸ His only political pronouncement was in favour of the reelection of the Liberal government under which the Canadian Post Office had never been so successfully administered. *MP*, 3, 4 (October 1900), 35.

¹⁶⁹ *MP* 3, 7 (January 1901), 71.

¹⁷⁰ *MP* 2, 8 (February 1900), 89.

¹⁷¹ *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900), 14.

¹⁷² *MP* 3, 7 (January 1901), 72.

¹⁷³ *MP* 4, 12 (June 1902), 88.

¹⁷⁴ *MP* 3, 9 (March 1901), 95.

¹⁷⁵ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), vi.

permission from the Postmaster General was considered a criminal offence under Section 82 of the Post Office Act¹⁷⁶. In the second number of the *MP*, R. C. Bach had apologized to readers for not giving an illustration of a Newfoundland stamp “as the Postal Laws are very strict in Canada¹⁷⁷”. However, in 1899, the new issues column of the journal started featuring illustrations, first timidly and then more extensively. Other papers followed suit, but not the *Philatelic Advocate*, the official organ of the Dominion Philatelic Association published by the Starnaman brothers in Berlin (now Kitchener) Ontario. In December 1899, the *Advocate* enquired about this matter with the Postmaster General, whose secretary confirmed that philatelic journals would have to stop publishing cuts of new issues¹⁷⁸. Consequently, all the Canadian papers were notified to discontinue the use of cuts, and all did so except the *MP* which took the stand that the law did not forbid the illustration of stamps for legitimate purposes and that the Postmaster General had no power to rule otherwise; Wurtele also criticized the *Advocate* for “bringing the matter to the attention of the Hon. Postmaster General who was quite willing to overlook this supposed breach of the P. O. Act, as long as it was not forced upon his notice¹⁷⁹.” In July 1900, the *Advocate* reported that both it and the *MP* had requested permission to use cuts, that was not granted, following which the *Advocate* had made representations that resulted in new regulations allowing philatelic papers to use cuts, in what was hailed as “another victory for Philately¹⁸⁰”. The Wurteles vigorously disputed this account of events, insisting they had never asked for any permission and had “undertook the risk of a prosecution, rather than relinquish what we felt to be an undoubted right”, a stand that weighed much more on the Postmaster General’s final decision than any correspondence from the *Advocate*¹⁸¹. In turn, the Starnamans stood by their opinion that they had quietly secured a new right for philatelists without violating the laws of the country¹⁸². In any event, the Canadian philatelic press came out of this controversy with an undisputed right to illustrate stamps.

Literature review

This spat between the *MP* and the *Advocate* was typical of the often fractious relationships between competing Canadian philatelic journals¹⁸³, although the editors of the time liberally distributed both praise and blame in their reviews of other national and foreign publications. Bach, for one, was initially all compliments about the journals he was receiving from the world over in exchange for his own, and especially about the American papers with which he was seeking partnerships in order to promote his nascent *MP*. Thus, the *Revenue Philatelist* was hailed as “one of the nicest Magazines we have seen¹⁸⁴”, and the *Virginia Philatelist* was “the handsomest philatelic magazine in America¹⁸⁵”. Bach was slightly more critical of Canadian magazines, commenting that the *Ontario Philatelist* “presents a very good number, but if some of the reading matter were of interest it would improve it¹⁸⁶”.

¹⁷⁶ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 5.

¹⁷⁷ *MP* 1, 2 (May 1898), 1.

¹⁷⁸ “An Important Decision,” *The Philatelic Advocate*, 8, 1 (January 1900), 41.

¹⁷⁹ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 5.

¹⁸⁰ “Stamp Cuts,” *The Philatelic Advocate*, 9, 1 (July 1900), 8.

¹⁸¹ *MP* 3, 3 (September 1900), 29-30.

¹⁸² “Editorial Opinions,” *The Philatelic Advocate*, 9, 4 (October 1900), 53.

¹⁸³ Mitchener, “A Centenary,” 298, and Rosenthal, “Philately,” 51.

¹⁸⁴ *MP* 1, 1 (April 1898), 2.

¹⁸⁵ *MP* 1, 2 (May 1898), 8.

¹⁸⁶ *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898), 7.

Although Bach generally refrained from the personal attacks that were all too frequent among editors of philatelic journals, he unhesitatingly entered the fray when he felt cheated or unfairly criticized. For example, he took exception to the *Herald Exchange* from New York claiming to be “the only German-American stamp paper in the world¹⁸⁷”, and to the *Philatelic Bulletin* from Massachusetts copying content from the *MP* without being “gentlemanly enough to state where they get their information¹⁸⁸”. Similarly, in April 1899, he slammed J. F. Dodge, publisher of the *Tri-monthly Collector* in Pennsylvania, who had challenged the *MP* circulation numbers and blamed Bach for advertising his own stamps. Bach replied that Dodge was advertising himself to an even greater extent, and that many collectors had been duped by a Peruvian dealer whose price list he had circulated¹⁸⁹.

In May 1899, Bach handed over the *MP* literature review column to an anonymous philatelist going by the name of “Mon ami Joseph”, of whom he would only say that were he to publish his name, “it would cause a mild sensation¹⁹⁰”. He stressed that his “friend Joseph” was a collector, and not a dealer like most reviewers who “try to please the editors by criticizing certain papers rather shaply and vice versa, mainly to gain the editors good will and advertising space¹⁹¹”. Under the guise of anonymity, “Joseph” proved a keener critique of the philatelic press. For example, he wrote that the *Evergreen State Philatelist* was “not worth reviewing¹⁹²” whereas Bach had termed it “full of interesting reading”. With respect to Canadian journals, he commended the *Philatelic Advocate* for its quality, but dubbed *Energy* as “the worst amateur paper we have ever seen¹⁹³”. He also provided a balanced assessment of philatelic papers by summarizing individual articles and rating them positively or negatively irrespective of the magazine where they were published. However, his contribution lasted only two months, after which the literature review was dropped from Bach’s *MP*.

From April to June 1899, Bach also retained the services of another anonymous contributor known as “Jean Baptiste Canuck”, who published a “Personal” column in which he made sarcastic remarks about the editors of philatelic journals, Bach included. Thus, in April, “J. B. Canuck” commented that Bach “does not specialize in British Guiana anymore¹⁹⁴” while “Dodge must be excused for Tri-ning to publish a paper¹⁹⁵”. In May, he pointed out that he was “having lots of fun reading what the papers have to say about him, especially the ones he referred to last month¹⁹⁶”. Finally, in June, he wrote that “getting money under false pretences is only another name for Dodge’s way of taking subscriptions for a Tri-Monthly” and predicted that “about one half of the Philatelic papers will disappear during the summer¹⁹⁷.”

¹⁸⁷ *MP* 1, 5 (September 1898), 4.

¹⁸⁸ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 8.

¹⁸⁹ “An Answer to Mr. Dodge,” *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 8. See *infra* p. 36.

¹⁹⁰ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 6.

¹⁹¹ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 9.

¹⁹² *MP* 1, 12 (May 1899), 8.

¹⁹³ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 10.

¹⁹⁴ See *supra* note 99.

¹⁹⁵ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 9.

¹⁹⁶ *MP* 1, 12 (May 1899), 7.

¹⁹⁷ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 10.

In late 1899, the change of editor brought a radical change of tone in the *MP* review of other papers, as humour was definitely not a trait of F. W. Wurtele, who lost no time in making a mark with a scathing criticism of North American philatelic journalism:

[...] if we were to judge of the standing of stamps collectors by the majority of papers that claim to represent their interest we would have to set them down as mostly children, or at least persons of immature minds or of very loose habits of thought [...] their columns are filled month after month with gossip, uninteresting personal items, and inaccurate assertions¹⁹⁸.

Wurtele was particularly critical of the Canadian correspondents of American papers, whom he accused of writing the “yeriest rubbish ever put into print”:

The trouble appears to be that there are in Canada so many young amateur stamp dealers, who offer to furnish Canadian news in exchange for advertising space, and publishers eager to fill up their columns accept this cheap boyish correspondence as reliable news¹⁹⁹.

One example of a young Canadian who faced this wrath was C. E. A. Holmes, an assistant bookkeeper and part-time stamp dealer from Montreal who “indulged in personalities” and failed to give heed to Wurtele’s injunction to mend his ways, prompting the *MP* editor to exclaim: “We had hopes for him, but alas we fear he has fallen from grace²⁰⁰”.

A mature man with an upper class upbringing, Wurtele naturally saw himself as the adult in a room full of mostly middle class young lads whom he felt compelled to coach and chastise, but this elder-statesman stance did not go well with his Canadian peers, who resented what they interpreted as “his desire to run the philatelic world²⁰¹”. His haughty attitude did not help endearing him to his fellow editors, nor was his pugnacious character that we have seen transpiring in the case of fiscals and stamp cuts. He just could not resist a fight, and for all his protests that he stood above personality disputes²⁰², his pugilistic instinct sometimes led him down from factual criticism on to personal skirmishes, a contradiction highlighted by the *Philatelic Advocate*:

In its May number, the *M. P.* in a four column editorial intimates that it will take no further notice of personalities. Since that time it has indulged more than ever in “rag chewing” its contemporaries²⁰³.

An example in point of this “rag chewing” is the vigorous exchange of attacks that took place between Wurtele and Henry A. Chapman, a stamp journal editor from Connecticut who was well known in Canadian philatelic circles²⁰⁴. In March 1900, Wurtele reviewed Chapman’s new magazine *The Adhesive*, which he lukewarmly judged “interesting and mostly well written, nothing of a scientific nature, not a great deal about stamps, but light, readable, notes mainly of

¹⁹⁸ *MP* 2, 7 (January 1900), 81.

¹⁹⁹ *MP* 2, 7 (January 1900), 82.

²⁰⁰ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 135.

²⁰¹ “Editorial Opinions,” *The Philatelic Advocate*, 9, 4 (October 1900), 53.

²⁰² *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 135.

²⁰³ “Editorial Opinions,” *The Philatelic Advocate*, 9, 4 (October 1900), 53.

²⁰⁴ Rosenthal, “Philately in Canada,” 48.

a personal character”; he advised Chapman not to fear “to make use of the editor’s blue pencil”, and indirectly blamed him for having uncritically included an article about Canadian revenue stamps that was “a mass of contradictions and errors” and “a fair example of the ridiculous stuff American publishers accept as ‘Canadian Notes’ from irresponsible writers²⁰⁵”. In April, Chapman admitted that he was not an expert on the subject of that article, prompting Wurtele to write in May that the *Adhesive* lacked a competent philatelic editor, “a man who has studied and knows at least a little of Philatelic science²⁰⁶”. In June, Wurtele somewhat twisted Chapman’s admission in order to double down on his criticism of him while pretending not to get personal:

We regret that Mr. H. A. Chapman takes our remark about the *Adhesive*’s lack of philatelic editing, as a personal allusion to himself. We pointed out only one or two of the philatelic mistakes made by the contributors to that paper [...] and we drew the natural inference, that the editor, who would let such blunders pass, could have but slight knowledge of Philatelic science. As Mr. Chapman states he does not claim to be an expert, we presume he is not the philatelic editor, consequently our remarks can in no way apply to him personally, indeed that gentleman might have been a perfect mine of philatelic lore for all we knew to the contrary, previous to his admission²⁰⁷.

Adding insult to injury, it was Wurtele who blamed the *Adhesive* for “making covert allusions”! By July, the dispute had degenerated into an all-out war of words, with the *Adhesive* accusing Wurtele of “intending a thrust at its editor”, threatening to resort to its “reserve forces²⁰⁸”, and withdrawing its ads from the *MP*²⁰⁹. The new battlefield was country names, with both editors accusing each other of blunders in the spelling of a South American republic as Colombia or Columbia²¹⁰. However, the hostilities abated in September, and the *Adhesive* resumed advertising in the *MP* in August 1901 after a failed bid to replace the Montreal journal as official organ of the League of Canadian Philatelists²¹¹. In February 1902, the *MP* was recommending the *Adhesive* as a good paper to take in a combined subscription²¹².

Wurtele’s reviews of philatelic journals were not always polemical. Thus, he was praiseful of the *International Philatelic Review* from Rochester NY for its “neat and attractive appearance” and its well-written articles that “indicate careful research, very different to much of the slipshod inaccurate amateurish writing that appears in too many of our exchanges²¹³”, and the *Prairie State Philatelist* of Chicago for its “very meritorious issue²¹⁴”. Similarly, he commended the young editors of the *Jubilee Philatelist* from Smiths Falls ON, “a welcome addition to Canadian philatelic journalism”, and the *Young Stamp Collector* from England.

²⁰⁵ *MP* 2, 9 (March 1900), 104 and 106.

²⁰⁶ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 134.

²⁰⁷ *MP* 2, 12 (June 1900), 148.

²⁰⁸ *MP* 3, 3 (September 1900), 30.

²⁰⁹ From March to July, Chapman was advertising a combined subscription to the *Adhesive* and the *MP*.

²¹⁰ *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900), 17-18.

²¹¹ See *infra* p. 62.

²¹² *MP* 4, 8 (February 1902), 65.

²¹³ *MP* 2, 6 (December 1899), 62.

²¹⁴ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 136.

Those reviews dealt exclusively with new journals, as Wurtele considered that “to conduct a complete review of all publications would take up more space than our publisher allows us for reading matter²¹⁵”. In December 1900, such reviews were dropped entirely, and replaced with a column called “Cream of the Magazines”, consisting of “monthly extracts from all important articles published by our contemporaries²¹⁶”; preference was given to European magazines, that were less likely to be seen by *MP* readers and were “of a much more serious character than the American²¹⁷”. In line with Wurtele’s British imperial bias, this column, which lasted until December 1901, might as well have been entitled “Best of Britain”, as the vast majority of articles were extracted from English journals such as *Stamp Collector’s Fortnightly*, *Morley’s Philatelic Journal*, and *Ewen’s Weekly Stamp News*.

A total of 36 articles were reproduced in this column. In line with Wurtele’s preferences, they dealt mostly with philatelic principles (covering subjects such as the prospects of philately in the new century²¹⁸, philately as an aid to culture²¹⁹, and the true language of stamps²²⁰) and stamp history (with topics such as the Boer Commando Brief stamp²²¹, Russian local stamps²²², Fiji Times Express stamps²²³, and Bangkok stamps²²⁴). Other articles had more to do with stamp trade matters, such as the direct sale of stamps to collectors by Victoria State Post Office in Australia, the speculation around unused stamps from Gambia, and the huge profit made on the sale of some collections²²⁵. Finally, some articles fell under the general category of news, with topics like the introduction of an automatic packet weighing device and a slot stamping machine in French post offices, and the early experiments with aluminium as a potential substitute for paper in the manufacturing of stamps²²⁶.

News

In addition to new issues and literature reviews, the *MP* also kept its readers informed of the latest news on postal and philatelic matters. Under Bach’s editorship, these news were sprinkled all over the journal with no particular order; they can however be grouped under the broad headings of postal rates and mail delivery, philatelic frauds, and notes from Germany, New York and Montreal.

In terms of Canadian postal fares, the main event of the period was the adoption of the Imperial Penny Post, that brought down to one penny the letter rate within most of the British Empire, and the concomitant reduction of Canada’s domestic letter rate from 3¢ to 2¢, which led to the issuance of new stamps and postal stationary, and the withdrawal or surcharge of existing stock; the *MP* readers were kept apprised of these developments, including the efforts of the P. O.

²¹⁵ *MP* 3, 6 (December 1900), 65.

²¹⁶ *MP* 3, 6 (December 1900), 65.

²¹⁷ *MP* 2, 7 (January 1900), 81.

²¹⁸ *MP* 3, 8 (February 1901), 90-91.

²¹⁹ See *supra* note 148.

²²⁰ *MP* 3, 12 (June 1901), 125.

²²¹ *MP* 3, 12 (June 1901), 125-126.

²²² *MP* 3, 12 (June 1901), 126.

²²³ *MP* 4, 4 (October 1901), 31.

²²⁴ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), 39.

²²⁵ *MP* 3, 6 (December 1900), 65-66.

²²⁶ *MP* 3, 9 (March 1901), 100. The first aluminium foil stamp was issued by Hungary in 1955.

Department to prevent its employees from speculating on the recalled stamped envelopes²²⁷. The journal also published extracts of the Post Office annual report²²⁸, along with trivia about postal workers going on strike in France (already!)²²⁹, mislaying letters that were delivered four years late in Ottawa²³⁰, and being arrested for stealing mail in Montreal²³¹.

Dishonesty was also found among stamp traders, and philatelic journals were wont to alert their readers to fraudulent schemes. Thus, in January 1899, Bach warned that he had received complaints about the Peruvian dealer Williams & Co. who was advertising since September in the *MP* and whose price list was circulated by J. F. Dodge in the United States²³². Judging that “Williams & Co. appear to be fakirs”, he recommended that collectors who had sent them cash or stamps write to the consul of their country in Lima²³³. In March, he reproduced an article of the *American Journal of Philately* denouncing some mischief, as Williams & Co. was the private concern of a telegraph clerk by the name of R. C. Casnough who operated his stamp business from a hotel room²³⁴. In April, Bach published a letter from the British Consul in Lima advising him that Williams & Co. was not known there and that a man calling himself their representative had left town; Bach then learned that Casnough had gone to Paris under the name of “Lenpall, of New Jersey” and had disappeared just before being arrested²³⁵. As it turned out, Casnough had published his ads the world over and duped philatelists in Europe and as far as India²³⁶. In June 1899, Bach also issued warnings about some dubious dealers from St. Catharines ON, and about a teenager from Halifax NS who was fleecing publishers and collectors under such names as Nova Scotia Stamp Co. and Eureka Stamp Co.²³⁷

On a lighter note, Bach was providing information on events happening in his three successive countries of residence. As befitted a “German-American paper”, the *MP* featured some news from Germany, such as the holding of a philatelic exhibition in Regensburg²³⁸, and from New York, such as the holding of an exhibition in Brooklyn²³⁹ and the convention of a German-speaking philatelic society in Harlem which many Canadian stamp collectors intended to attend²⁴⁰. On the local scene, Bach reported that the *Montreal Daily Herald* had started a stamp column in its Saturday edition, commenting that “it is gratifying to all philatelists reading it, to notice the wide interest taken in stamps, by the public²⁴¹”. On the trivia side, readers were entertained with the story of a letter from Prussia that went through South-East Asia before being delivered to Bachnang in Wurttemberg because postal officials thought this town was

²²⁷ *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898), 2; 1, 7 (November 1898), 18; 1, 8 (January 1899), 13; 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 13.

²²⁸ *MP* 1, 2 (May 1898), 7.

²²⁹ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 14.

²³⁰ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 8.

²³¹ *MP* 1, 5 (September 1898), 8.

²³² *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 8-9. See *supra* note 188.

²³³ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 39.

²³⁴ *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 16.

²³⁵ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 3.

²³⁶ “Williams & Co.,” *The Philatelic Record and Stamp News*, 21, 6 (June 1899): 143.

²³⁷ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 4.

²³⁸ *MP* 1, 5 (September 1898), 9.

²³⁹ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 8.

²⁴⁰ *MP* 1, 2 (May 1898), 4.

²⁴¹ *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 5.

located in the Netherlands Indies (now Indonesia)²⁴², and with a vivid account of a fire that gutted the building adjoining the shop where the *MP* was printed²⁴³.

As might be expected, such trivia disappeared when the Wurteles took charge of the journal. It was replaced with serious comments on very serious matters worthy of interest for extremely serious philatelists. The new owners kept on warning readers about swindlers who failed to pay their advertising bills and to fill orders from collectors, such as Charles F. Frey, secretary-treasurer of an apparently bogus Philatelic Literature Society in Ohio²⁴⁴. They also alerted dealers against a thief who had made purchases at various stamp boutiques, including their own International Stamp Co., and paid with forged cheques²⁴⁵. Finally, they issued warnings about Bela Szekula, a Hungarian stamp dealer who was trying to blackmail publishers into inserting his ads in their papers and who was illustrating his own journal with the designs of other magazines²⁴⁶. Szekula (1881-1966) subsequently moved to Switzerland where he embarked on a long career of stamp forger²⁴⁷. He was not alone in producing fake and forged stamps, and, from September 1900 to September 1901, the *MP* published a regular column on counterfeits that were appearing on the market.

On the positive side, the Wurteles informed their readers of major events happening on the global philatelic scene, such as the retirement of Jean-Baptiste Moens (1833-1908), the renowned Belgian pioneer in stamp dealing and publishing, whom they hailed as “a master of the science” of philately²⁴⁸. At the local level, they reported on the activities of the Montreal Philatelic Association (MPA), of which they were prominent members²⁴⁹. The MPA held its meetings at Chateau Ramezay, a historic building that had recently been turned into a museum by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. As the members of the MPA were also subscribers and advertisers of the *MP*, more will be said about them in the following chapter.

²⁴² *MP* 1, 1 (April 1898), 2.

²⁴³ “A Narrow Escape,” *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 10-11.

²⁴⁴ *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900), 20.

²⁴⁵ *MP* 4, 2 (August 1901), 17.

²⁴⁶ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), 39 and 4, 7 (January 1902), 54.

²⁴⁷ “Bela Szekula,” *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Béla_Székula

²⁴⁸ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 129. See “Jean-Baptiste Moens,” *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Baptiste_Moens

²⁴⁹ *MP* 2, 7 (January 1900), 83; 2, 10 (April 1900), 116; 3, 10 (April 1901), 107; 4, 2 (August 1901), 13.

III. SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS

Philatelic papers offered stamp collectors and dealers the opportunity to “create an imagined community²⁵⁰”. The publisher/editor acted as the moderator of that community of subscribers and advertisers who used the journal to share information and buy, sell and exchange stamps and accessories from each other. With a worldwide subscriber base of about 2,000, the *MP* was the hub of such a community, which formed a representative sample of philatelic circles at the turn of the 20th century.

There is no extant list of *MP* subscribers, although we know the names of those who belonged to associations that included a subscription to the journal in their membership package²⁵¹. Other subscribers can be identified through their published letters to the editor, or the exchange notices they posted in the paper²⁵². In February 1901, these notices were merged with a different column called “Wants and Offers”, that had been used since October 1898 by subscribers who wanted both to sell and to exchange²⁵³. This merger made sense, as the frontier between collection and trade was porous at the time, with many collectors engaging in part-time sale of stamps while the majority of dealers were themselves philatelists. This blurred border also thwarts any attempt to identify with certainty which *MP* advertisers subscribed to the journal and which ones simply bought some ad space²⁵⁴. It therefore seems advisable to treat the *MP* subscribers and advertisers as a single group, that will be considered at the local, national, continental, imperial and global levels.

The local community

The hobby of stamp collecting began in Montreal in the early 1860s, among the teenage sons of British- or American-born merchants and professionals. By the mid-1880s, it had developed into an activity that involved both youth and adults from across the social and linguistic spectrum of a diverse city, many of whom eventually joined the Montreal Philatelic Society (MPS), in existence from 1889 to 1914, or the Montreal Philatelic Association (MPA) established in 1893. While the MPS appeared as the preserve of wealthy collectors who lived and met in the upper class, English-speaking west end of town, the MPA looked more democratic and included stamp collectors and traders from various walks of life on both sides of the English-French language border which ran through the middle of the city²⁵⁵.

Relationships were apparently thin between the *MP* and the MPS, as the only reference to that society is found in the obituary of its Secretary-Treasurer John E. Schultze, who was Vice-Consul of Austria-Hungary in Montreal²⁵⁶. In contrast, most if not all members of the MPA subscribed to the journal, which served as informal organ of the association in 1900/1901. This is hardly

²⁵⁰ Brennan, *Stamping American Memory*, 35.

²⁵¹ A complete list is provided in Appendix 2.

²⁵² See *supra* p. 14.

²⁵³ *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), 15; 3, 8 (February 1901), 94; 3, 9 (March 1901), 101.

²⁵⁴ A complete list of advertisers is provided in Appendix 1.

²⁵⁵ On philately in Montreal in the 19th century, see Caroline Truchon (*supra* note 107) and Yves Drolet, *Notice historique sur les philatélistes du Québec à l'époque victorienne* (Montreal : Yves Drolet, 2018).

²⁵⁶ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 8.

surprising since F. W. Wurtele was a founding member and the first president of the MPA, a position to which he returned in March 1901²⁵⁷.

Some MPA members were long-time local philatelists, such as Lachlan Gibb (1853-1922), president of the luxury tailor business established by his family in the 1780s, Oliver William Barwick (1861-1948), owner of a stationery business, and Alfred Eugène Labelle (1866-1927), a company executive and militia officer who collected and traded Canadian revenue stamps of which he had one of the largest stocks in America²⁵⁸. One of the earliest advertisers in the *MP*, Labelle had organized the third annual meeting of the Canadian Philatelic Association in 1890; he was the son-in-law of judge Louis Wilfrid Sicotte, the leading French Canadian philatelist of the Victorian age²⁵⁹. The other French Canadian members of the MPA were Edmond Barbeau who worked at Molsons Bank, Jean Baptiste Ouellet who was a merchant from Arthabaskaville QC, and Pierre Napoléon Breton (1857-1917), an accountant and librarian who published a learned treatise on Canadian coins²⁶⁰. Other stamp collectors who belonged to the MPA included William Patterson who was an authority on the stamps of British North America²⁶¹, James Sutherland who managed an importing firm, Church organist George William Cornish, and Numa Huguenin (1870-1930), a Swiss-born insurance agent who often contributed to the *MP* new issues column with news about stamps from Latin America.

Other MPA members were engaged in the stamp trade and advertised in the *MP*, such as Charles A. Needham, a stamp dealer from Hamilton ON who visited Montreal in April 1898²⁶² and was so impressed by the bristling philatelic market that he moved to the city where he opened a store on the main shopping street. In 1899, two MPA members, Edmond William Stanton and André Charles Roussel (1859-1906), entered into a partnership under the name of the Beaver Stamp Co.²⁶³ In July 1900, Needham retired from the stamp business and his store was rented by Roussel, a French immigrant who specialized in the stamps of France, Britain and New Zealand, published an album for the revenue stamps of British North America and contributed an article to the *MP* on a surcharged Cuban stamp²⁶⁴. Needham's retirement led to another change on the local stamp trade scene, as his French Canadian assistant Alexandre Madore went into the stamp business on his own account and took over the Beaver Hall Hill store briefly held by James Anderson after Bach's departure²⁶⁵. Both Roussel and Madore were agents of the *MP*.

Montreal's expanding stamp market of the late 1890s also attracted Arthur Reginald Magill (1878-1925). A native of Rhode Island, Magill moved to the city in 1897 and took a position in the head office of an insurance company. A philatelist from a young age, he entered the stamp business, joined the MPA and became the Canadian correspondent of several U. S. philatelic papers²⁶⁶. In August 1900, one of his articles led him into trouble as he had to pay damages to

²⁵⁷ *MP* 2, 10 (April 1900), 116 and 3, 10 (April 1901), 107.

²⁵⁸ *MP* 1, 3 (June 1898), 2.

²⁵⁹ Truchon, *Entre raison et passion*, 153-155, 178-179.

²⁶⁰ Breton Family Tree, www.ancestry.ca

²⁶¹ Poole, *The Postage Stamps of Canada*, 9.

²⁶² *MP* 1, 2 (May 1898), 3.

²⁶³ *MP* 2, 6 (December 1899), 65.

²⁶⁴ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 3-4; 3, 5 (November 1900), 57; 3, 10 (April 1901), 106.

²⁶⁵ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 4. See *supra* p. 12.

²⁶⁶ *The Philatelic Advocate*, 8, 6 (June 1900), 126.

Needham for having spread false rumours on the latter's financial standing. This incident earned him a stern rebuke from F. W. Wurtele, who characterized him as "an amateur reporter, without journalistic training, deficient in judgement and utterly incapable of separating street gossip from authentic fact" and expressed the hope that "this young man will profit by this unpleasant incident" and avoid repeating a behaviour that would make him "the laughing stock of all sensible men"²⁶⁷. Magill answered this criticism with a bit of irony, advertising in the *MP* as "the young man who has been so freely criticized by the M. P. because he writes what he pleases"²⁶⁸. An enterprising figure, Magill was an authorized agent of the *MP*, organized the Mount Royal Stamp Club for young philatelists²⁶⁹, issued a single number of a journal called the *Mount Royal Stamp News*, purchased the *Philatelic Spectator* from Ontario and merged it with his *Philatelic Record* published in 1901²⁷⁰.

Other local dealers regularly advertised in the *MP*, such as MPA member William Willson who lived in the suburb of Longueuil. At a more modest level, some philatelists jumped on the bandwagon of a booming trade and went into stamp dealing as a sideline through the mailing of approval sheets; such was the case of Arthur Campbell Telfer, a teenager who worked as a pharmacy clerk, S. H. Brosseau, a French Canadian assistant bookkeeper who was an authorized agent of the *MP*, and Victor Ruggeri, an asylum employee who advertised in the journal. In some cases, the brush with stamp trade was short-lived; for example, Peter Eastman Lunn Jr., who worked as a decorator, started advertising as a stamp dealer in January 1899, became an *MP* agent in March, held an auction sale in June, and left the business altogether in December.

Of course, many Montreal stamp collectors subscribed to the *MP* without being involved in associations or trading. Several of them were French Canadians, though English remained the language of philatelic trade, literature and associative life in the city until the late 1920s. Typically, these philatelists would post a classified ad offering to exchange Canadian stamps for stamps from other countries. Prominent among these was the Imperial German Consul Franz Bopp, along with other German-born Montrealers whose presence stemmed not only from the German slant of the *MP* under Bach, but also from the fact that "there were more stamp collectors of German nationality [...] than of any other"²⁷¹ throughout Canada and across the American continent.

The national community

Although the *MP* vied to become "the premier Canadian philatelic monthly", the paper did not lay a particular claim to be the country's national philatelic paper, at a time when Canadian nationalism remained ill defined. In many respects, R. C. Bach was more American than Canadian, while the Wurteles mostly viewed Canada as a part of the British Empire. Yet, the patriotic fibre was not altogether absent from the journal. In June 1898, Bach announced that the next number would be "a grand Canadian edition" and asked for the support of the country's philatelists to "get up the best Canadian number of any stamp paper that has ever

²⁶⁷ *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900), 15.

²⁶⁸ *MP* 3, 5 (November 1900), iv.

²⁶⁹ *MP* 2, 6 (December 1899), 62.

²⁷⁰ *The Philatelic Advocate*, 9, 6 (December 1900), 81, and Library and Archives Canada, *The periodical collection in the Philatelic Library*, https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/02012704_e.html

²⁷¹ Rosenthal, "Philately in Canada," 48.

been sent out. Let us show our cousins across the line what we can do²⁷².” He was encouraged by Kelsey Hall, a prominent Ontario philatelist who wrote that Canadians should “rally round the flag” and support him in every way possible. More will be said in the next chapter about Hall and about Russell Brown, another Ontarian who was the *MP* first subscriber.

For his part, F. W. Wurtele vigorously defended the honesty of Canadian stamp dealers that had been questioned in American philatelic journals. While admitting that “we have had our black sheep”, he insisted that “there are in all our principal cities [...] responsible men who deal in stamps, of whose probity and honor it would be superfluous to speak [...] and by whom Philately is honored in conting them among its votaries²⁷³.” Many of these “respectable men” advertised in the *MP*, such as T. S. Clark from London ON, whose “specialty is to retail good stamps at wholesale prices²⁷⁴”, William Paxman from Quebec City who owned the Canada Stamp Co. and published the *Canada Stamp Sheet* in 1901-1902²⁷⁵, and the owners of the Victoria Stamp Co. from Ontario or the Crown Stamp Co. from British Columbia. To these we may add William Noftall, an *MP* agent in Newfoundland, though this British colony only joined the Canadian Confederation in 1949. Many of these dealers exclusively sold British North America stamps, like Mrs. R. Mason from Charlottetown PE (the only woman stamp dealer among almost 100 Canadian advertisers)²⁷⁶, but others proposed international stamps, often in packets. For example, F. R. Nicolle from Kingston ON was selling a set of 6 unused Honduras stamps for 5¢²⁷⁷, while Atlas Stamp & Publishing Co. from London ON was offering a 25¢ packet including 100 foreign stamps from places like New Zealand, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Turkey²⁷⁸.

Overall, the national profile of philatelists who subscribed to the *MP* and were targeted by these advertisers was mirroring the local Montreal picture, with the presence of German Canadians such as Rev. Reinhold von Pirch, a Lutheran pastor from Berlin ON²⁷⁹ who was also a correspondent member of the MPA. A typical issue of the *MP* would include exchange notices published by collectors like Rev. S. T. Bartlett from Madoc ON, who “desires reliable exchange correspondents in any country and offers excellent Canadian stamps in good variety²⁸⁰”, and Clarence Grant from New Glasgow NS, who wanted “to exchange with collectors in Africa and Asia, U.S., Canada and Newfoundland for stamps of your country²⁸¹”. The exchangers included a few women like Miss Charlotte Lloyd from Quebec City, who desired to exchange Canadian cards, wrappers and stamps for United States and foreign²⁸², and Mrs. S. P. Saunders from Toronto, who wanted to exchange some Bahamas and Canada for British colonies²⁸³.

²⁷² *MP* 1, 3 (June 1898), 6.

²⁷³ *MP* 2, 8 (February 1900), 93-94.

²⁷⁴ *MP* 3, 3 (September 1900), 33.

²⁷⁵ *MP* 3, 4 (October 1900), 39 and Library and Archives Canada, *The periodical collection in the Philatelic Library*, https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/02012704_e.html

²⁷⁶ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 36.

²⁷⁷ *MP* 2, 5 (November 1899), 10.

²⁷⁸ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 19.

²⁷⁹ This city was about 70% German; it was renamed Kitchener during World War One.

²⁸⁰ *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 20.

²⁸¹ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 43.

²⁸² *MP* 2, 8 (February 1900), 99.

²⁸³ *MP* 3, 12 (June 1901), 130.

Sometimes, philately intersected by other hobbies, as in the case of Henry Dunnett, President of the Ornithologists Union in Ottawa, who wanted stamp papers and “all kinds of bird papers”²⁸⁴.

A Canadian philatelist and stamp dealer who was featured in the *MP* was Harrison Locke Hart (1865-1929), a merchant from Halifax who had been Vice-President of the Canadian Philatelic Association in the early 1890s and had the rare privilege of seeing his picture reproduced in the journal. In 1901-1902, the *MP* published a detailed description of Hart’s “magnificent collection” of British North America stamps which was deemed “one of the best, if not the finest collection in North America”²⁸⁵. Hart specified that this was his third collection, as he had sold the first for about \$700 and the second one to a collector in Maine “for quite a sum”. His was a “special collection” where “unused, used, shades, pairs, blocks, strips, entire sheets and on original envelopes multiply to an enormous extent”, turning the 225 B. N. A. stamps sought after by an “ordinary collector” into more than 4,000 varieties. The minute description of this collection filled the equivalent of three full pages of the *MP* over two numbers²⁸⁶.

Hart had the honour of showing his collection to the Duke of York, whom he interviewed during his visit to Canada²⁸⁷. However, this was a solitary instance, as Canadian philatelists failed to take part in the receptions tendered to the Royal visitor. This was deplored by F. W. Wurtele, who lamented the “quiet, retiring spirit that seems to characterize our Canadian collectors” which led to “the absurd undervaluation of several Canadian stamps by the cataloguers” and to negative consequences for Canadian philatelic publishers and stamp dealers like himself:

The advertising columns of our journals are filled by the announcements of American and European dealers, while the stock of Canadian dealers are but meagerly represented in comparison. In fact, did our journals depend upon Canadian advertisers and subscribers for their existence, they could not pay their printers’ bills. [...] Our dealers have the same tale to tell, over half of their customers are outside the boundaries of the Dominion; while Canadian stamp buyers, instead of helping to build up a prosperous home trade are daily remitting vast sums to dealers abroad²⁸⁸.

Although a certain Canadian quietness may have played a role in this state of affairs, the lack of national preference on the part of the country’s stamp collectors had probably more to do with the borderless nature of philately otherwise praised by the *MP* editor, which was conducive to a free trade environment where Canadian publishers and dealers had to contend with much bigger players abroad. Notwithstanding Wurtele’s call for a protectionist attitude, the stamp market was highly integrated on a continental and global basis, and this was reflected in the *MP* outreach across the Americas, the British Empire and the whole world.

The continental community – United States

Owing to geographical proximity and fixed currency exchange rate, Canada and the United States formed what could be considered a single stamp market, in which America was bound to be the senior partner, given its demographic and economic weight. For example, in 1898, the

²⁸⁴ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 37.

²⁸⁵ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), 36.

²⁸⁶ *MP* 4, 6 (December 1901), 46-47 and 4, 7 (January 1902), 54-56.

²⁸⁷ See *supra* p. 24.

²⁸⁸ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), 37.

American Philatelist recorded 26 philatelic periodicals in the U. S., versus only 5 in Canada including the *MP*²⁸⁹.

Over the four years' existence of the *MP*, more than 150 U. S. stamp dealers and 20 American philatelic papers placed ads in the journal, and hundreds of U. S. collectors posted exchange notices its pages. Unsurprisingly for a Montreal-based publication, many of them came from the Northeast States (where the *MP* had authorized agents in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania), beginning with Clark W. Brown from Syracuse NY, the *MP*'s first American advertiser, on whom the journal ran a special one-page feature with his picture²⁹⁰. Born in 1865, Brown had commenced collecting stamps in 1895 and possessed a very fine collection of 5000 varieties; he began dealing in 1897 and was presented by R. C. Bach as one of America's "Gilt Edge" dealers. He was a member of the recently founded Empire State Philatelic Society. From April 1898 to December 1899, he advertised postage and revenue stamps from the United States along with stamps of the British colonies and foreign countries, which he sold individually and through approval sheets and mail auctions²⁹¹.

C. W. Brown is not to be confused with William Penn Brown (1841-1929) of New York, who placed ads in the *MP* from April 1899 until the journal's discontinuance in 1902. The son of a Baptist missionary in Asia, W. P. Brown is generally credited as the second earliest stamp dealers in the United States, where he commenced trading in 1859²⁹². He was the New York editor of the first philatelic journal written for American stamp collectors in 1864 and held the first specialized stamp auction in the U. S. in 1878²⁹³. In the *MP*, he advertised stamps on approval at half Scott catalogue prices²⁹⁴.

W. P. Brown had a special relationship with the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. of New York, as he had helped John Walter Scott (1845-1919) to open a stamp business in 1867. A British immigrant to the United States, Scott started issuing in 1868 a catalogue of world stamps that soon became and remain to this day the standard catalogue in North America. Having become America's leading stamp dealer, he sold his business in 1885 to the Calman brothers who renamed it the Scott Stamp & Coin Company²⁹⁵. Like W. P. Brown, that company advertised its wares in the *MP* from April 1899 onwards²⁹⁶. As success comes with a price, the Scott catalogue was, and still is, criticized for various reasons. In January 1901, F. W. Wurtele wrote unenthusiastically about the new edition which was poorly binded and seemed "to have been rushed through", and simply converted into American currency the prices of the British catalogue Stanley Gibbons; he went on complaining that "the Scott catalogue coming as it does this year in the middle of the dealer's busy season, is more of a hindrance than a help to his trade²⁹⁷."

²⁸⁹ William C. Stone, "Current Philatelic Periodicals," *The American Philatelist* 12 (1898): 68-70.

²⁹⁰ *MP* 1, 3 (June 1898), back cover; 1, 5 (September 1898), back cover; 1, 7 (November 1898), 23.

²⁹¹ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 22.

²⁹² Alvin Fay Harlow, *Paper Chase. The Amenities of Stamp Collecting* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1940), 27.

²⁹³ *William P. Brown 1841-1929*, American Stamp Dealers Association, 2019, https://www.americanstampdealer.com/SubMenu/William_P_Brown.aspx?id=438

²⁹⁴ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 20.

²⁹⁵ *The APS Hall of Fame*, American Philatelic Society, 2018, <https://classic.stamps.org/HOF-1941#Scott>

²⁹⁶ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 21.

²⁹⁷ *MP* 3, 7 (January 1901), 78.

Outside New York State, a representative profile of the *MP* East Coast community can be derived from a survey of the journal's advertisers in Baltimore, Maryland. Ironically, the first ad from this city came from the *Maryland Major*, a comic paper that apparently betted on the popularity of stamp collecting among the youth²⁹⁸; such extraneous advertisements were fairly frequent during the Bach era, with businesses proposing anything from magic trick kits to nickel polish, and even a taxidermy product from Missouri featured in a three full-page ad in English, French and German²⁹⁹. On the borderlines of philately, Adolph Lohmeyer (1849-1906), 922 N. Gilmor St., assiduously advertised postal cards from the world for as long as the *MP* was in existence; a German-born bookkeeper, he was Secretary-Treasurer of a publishing and stationery company and editor of a postal card journal in Baltimore³⁰⁰. Also bordering on the non-philatelic, Charles B. Jones, 2016 E. Chase St., wanted to trade his "third interest in Baker's Automatic fire alarm, patented in Canada, patent No. 63,151, for best offer in U. S. and Foreign stamps³⁰¹"; this was typical of many notices where objects such as native American artefacts or Celtic ornaments were offered in exchange for stamps³⁰². On a strictly philatelic basis, the *MP* carried an ad by the Chesapeake Stamp Co., 231 W. Fayette St., a business that advertised in U. S. journals from 1895 to 1911³⁰³. Other Baltimore dealers who maintained a steady advertising relationship with the *MP* were William von der Wettern and F. S. Chavannes; while Wettern was a wholesaler in U. S. stamps, Chavannes was a retailer who operated under the name of Home Stamp Co.³⁰⁴ Baltimore was also home to Mary Fenton, one of the two American women stamp dealers who advertised in the *MP*, the other being Miss Alma Appleton from Massachusetts³⁰⁵. Finally, B. F. Gottling, 764 W. Franklin St., wanted to exchange stamps and purchase "one of each unused perfect specimen of Canada from 1858 to 1872³⁰⁶"; he was representative of the minority of American exchangers who tailored their notices to the Canadian public instead of advertising in the *MP* as if it were another U. S. journal.

Like Lohmeyer, Wettern and Gottling, there were plenty of German Americans among the *MP* subscribers and advertisers. This was particularly true in the U. S. Midwest, which had a huge German-descent population that partly accounts for the high number of *MP* readers despite the distance from Montreal. Prominent among these was Philip Mathias Wolsieffer (1857-1934)³⁰⁷, a stamp dealer who began his philatelic career in 1872 and lived in Chicago from the mid-1880s to 1914; he was a founding member of the Chicago Philatelic Society established in 1886 and is considered the inventor of the approval card³⁰⁸. Other German American advertisers came from St. Louis MO, including Adam Hautz, who sold U. S. stamps and accepted well-centered Canadian stamps in payment, C. E. Hussman, who sold lots of stamps from various regions of the

²⁹⁸ *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898), inside front cover.

²⁹⁹ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 25-26, 28.

³⁰⁰ "Obituary. Adolph Lohmeyer," *The Baltimore Sun*, June 24, 1906, 7.

https://www.newspapers.com/clip/20611645/adolph_lohmeyer_obit_1906_prob_son_of/

³⁰¹ *MP* 2, 10 (April 1900), 128.

³⁰² *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 20.

³⁰³ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 31.

³⁰⁴ *MP* 4, 4 (October 1901), 32.

³⁰⁵ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 32; 2, 4 (September 1899), 44.

³⁰⁶ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 9.

³⁰⁷ *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900), 21.

³⁰⁸ *The APS Hall of Fame*, American Philatelic Society, 2018, <https://classic.stamps.org/HOF-1941#Wolsieffer>

world, and C. A. Stegmann, who was buying stamp collections³⁰⁹. St. Louis was also home to C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co. established in 1877 by Charles Haviland Mekeel (1861-1921), one of America's greatest stamp dealers and editors³¹⁰. That company advertised its packets of world stamps and its philatelic journals *Mekeel's Drummer* and *Mekeel's Stamp Collector* in the *MP*³¹¹, while F. W. Wurtele made abundant use of the *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* in his new issues column.

Beyond the Midwest, the *MP* continental readership extended as far South as Florida and as far West as California, and even crossed the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico to cover the whole of Latin America.

The continental community – Latin America

The *MP* was published at the time when Spain lost its last possessions in the New World to the United States – Puerto Rico which was to remain under American administration, and Cuba that joined the chorus of independent Latin American republics in 1902. The journal had at least one subscriber in each of the two islands, with Juan Torres Hinksen offering to exchange stamps in Puerto Rico, and Miguel Guitart in Cuba³¹². Located in between the two, the Dominican Republic counted an *MP* subscriber, Luis Manon, who wanted to exchange stamps in lots of 50 to 300³¹³.

Next to the United States, Mexico was comparatively late in developing organized philatelic circles, with the first periodical appearing in 1889. However, the interest in stamps rapidly grew in the 1890s and many journals were published by dealers, including a short-lived *El Filatelista Mexicano* issued by the International Stamp & Investment Co. that advertised in the *MP*³¹⁴. That paper was little more than an advertisement for that business and was almost entirely written in English³¹⁵. Similarly, two of the four known *MP* subscribers in Mexico were English-speaking: Frederick E. Rogers, a *ranchero* in the State of Vera Cruz, and Herbert Fowler from San Luis Potosi, who was apparently a polyglot as he accepted correspondence in English, French, German, Spanish or Russian³¹⁶. The two other subscribers were of German origin: Rudolf Krause in San Dimas (Durango), a *MP* correspondent who wanted to exchange Mexican revenue stamps for Canadian ones, and German Helmrich, a tobacco and cotton merchant in Tepic (Sinaloa)³¹⁷.

A similar German profile is found among many *MP* subscribers in other Hispanic American Countries. For example, in Guatemala, J. Roffmann advertised as a stamp dealer while Mr. Fleischhauer was the journal's correspondent³¹⁸. In Colombia, Carlos Faulhaber was offering stamps from Central and South America in return for stamps from British North America, the West Indies and Australasia and contributed to the journal's new issues column³¹⁹. Nowhere is

³⁰⁹ *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), 5; 1, 7 (November 1898), 26; 3, 7 (January 1901), 80.

³¹⁰ *The APS Hall of Fame*, American Philatelic Society, 2018, <https://classic.stamps.org/HOF-1970#Mekeel>

³¹¹ *MP* 3, 10 (April 1901), iv; 4, 9 (March 1902), inside back cover.

³¹² *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 18; 4, 10 (April 1902), ii.

³¹³ *MP* 4, 4 (October 1901), iv.

³¹⁴ *MP* 4, 2 (August 1901), iv.

³¹⁵ Farley P. Katz, "Early Philatelic Periodicals of Mexico, 1889-1912," *Mexicana* (April 2015), 70.

³¹⁶ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 17; 4, 6 (December 1901), 48.

³¹⁷ *MP* 2, 5 (November 1899), 11; 2, 7 (January 1900), 87.

³¹⁸ *MP* 2, 9 (March 1900), 111; 3, 1 (July 1900), 2.

³¹⁹ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 17.

the German connection more evident than in Argentina, where the contact with local philatelists was made through Roberto Rosauer, an Austrian-born publisher, postcard printer and stamp dealer from Buenos Aires who advertised in the *MP*³²⁰, and Luis Husson who had published the German language philatelic journal *Internationale Post* in 1891 and was the exchange manager of the *Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*, the first South American philatelic association founded in 1887³²¹. Other *MP* subscribers from Buenos Aires were the German-speaking Enrique Macke, Carlos Hans Seifert and Waldemar Hofmann, along with the Italian-descent banker Juan A. Podesta, and Professor Baldmar Ferdinand Dobranich (1853-1912); born in Gibraltar, Dobranich had emigrated to Argentina in 1886 and was a world-renowned philologist of the Spanish language³²². Outside Buenos Aires, the *MP* had subscribers in Rosario, with stamp dealer Vicente Dino, who contributed to the journal's new issues column, and German-speaking Joye Soeder, and in Tucuman, with Paulino M. Gillette who was exchanging stamps from Argentina and Bolivia for stamps of North America³²³.

Along with Gillette, other Latin American *MP* subscribers descended from or were themselves French-speaking immigrants. In Guatemala, Victor Furminieux was a Belgian national who wanted to exchange with Canadian and American philatelists³²⁴; anecdotally, he was the general delegate for Central America of the Martinist Order, an esoteric organization founded in France in 1886³²⁵. In Chile, B. Bittencourt wanted to exchange stamps of the world for South American ones and contributed to the *MP* new issues column³²⁶. In Brazil, Emilio Gallois, who advertised as a stamp seller and exchanger, was a French engineer who worked as director of public works of the State of Santa Catarina³²⁷.

Other *MP* advertisers in Brazil included German-born Alexander Richtman from Sorocaba, who was selling Brazilian stamps, coins, souvenir cards, butterflies, beetles and photographs, along with conducting investigations about missing relatives and publishing a postcard journal³²⁸. In Chile, the *MP* published an ad by Enrique de la Fuente, who was still active in the stamp trade thirty years later³²⁹. In addition to Chilean stamps, this dealer was offering stamps from Bolivia, where the only known subscriber of the *MP* was William Payne, an Irish protestant missionary of the American Bible Society who wanted to exchange South American stamps for stamps from other countries³³⁰. As he was a British subject, Payne could also be included in the journal's imperial community.

³²⁰ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), inside back cover.

³²¹ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 44; Bacon, *Catalogue*, col. 597.

³²² *MP* 3, 2 (August 1900), 21. On Dobranich, see Esteban Lidgett, "Los inicios de la gramatica historica in Argentina," in E. Battaner et al., *Historiografia linguistica: lineas actuales de investigacion* (Munster: Nodus, 2012): 558-567.

³²³ *MP* 2, 2-3 (July-August 1899), 12; 2, 4 (September 1899), 43; 4, 3 (September 1901), iii.

³²⁴ *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), 15.

³²⁵ *L'Initiation* 33, 3 (December 1896), 268.

³²⁶ *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), 15; 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 6.

³²⁷ *MP* 4, 3 (September 1901), vi.

³²⁸ *MP* 2, 2-3 (July-August 1899), back cover.

³²⁹ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 20; *Chile Filatelico* 1, 3 (November 1929), 21.

³³⁰ *MP* 3, 11 (May 1901), 122. On Payne, see Inez J. Bell, *The Kantuta Blooms in Bolivia* (Toronto: Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board, 1971), 25.

The imperial community

Geographically part of the American continent, Canada was historically part of the British Empire, to the point that English Canadians were sometimes characterized as Anglo-Saxons who were more British than the Americans and more American than the Brits. This tug-of-war between the two poles of the English-speaking world was apparent in the *MP*, and while the balance was at first strongly tilted towards the United States, the British side of the scale steadily gained in weight, especially from the time the Wurteles took charge of the journal.

Located at the epicentre of the world's vastest empire, London was a hub of the global stamp trade, with long-standing dealers many of whom kept their shops on the Strand, a major thoroughfare of Westminster home to theatres and music halls. The first of these dealers who advertised in the *MP* was Alfred Smith & Son, a business established in Bath in 1862 by Alfred Smith (1837-1880) and moved to London in 1896 by his son Bertram (1872-1938)³³¹. From June 1898 to May 1902, Smith advertised the "Rowland Hill packet" including 1,400 stamps from 220 countries for \$16.00, and then its price list of special bargains with 2,000 quotations³³². Another Strand dealer was Frederick R. Ginn established in 1880 and located opposite Gaiety Theatre, who placed ads in the *MP* from February 1900 to January 1902. Ginn was seeking to purchase high value collections of Canadian stamps and was selling high class collections along with stamps on approval sheets³³³. He is not to be confused with George C. Ginn, established in 1883 in the suburb of Tottenham, who advertised in the *MP* from October 1901 to June 1902; besides offering approval books of British colonials, European and American stamps, including some for beginners and medium collectors, he was specializing in the stamps of Ceylon³³⁴. Other advertisers from London included such well-known names as Willy Jacoby established in 1884, and Bridger & Kay founded in 1897 and still in business today.

Towering over all these dealers was Stanley Gibbons (SG), founded in Plymouth in 1856 by Edward Stanley Gibbons (1840-1913); in 1890, the business was sold to Charles James Phillips (1863-1940), a stamp dealer from Birmingham who moved it to London and opened a store at the heart of the stamp trade district on the Strand³³⁵. Besides selling stamps, SG was publishing a catalogue that had become for Britain what Scott's was to North America³³⁶, and a monthly paper that ranked among the world's leading philatelic journals. SG began advertising their stamps and publications in the *MP* in June 1900, but their catalogues and approval books were offered in the journal as early as November 1899 by their sole agent in Canada, which was none other than the Wurteles' International Stamp Co.³³⁷ F. W. Wurtele wrote that the SG catalogue was "the best philatelic guide and hand book in the English language³³⁸" and made abundant use of *SG Monthly Journal* in his new issues column. The *MP* also covered at length the four-day visit of C. J. Phillips to Montreal during his tour of North America in early 1901. The journal reported that Phillips had sold for approximately \$10,000 worth of stamps to the prominent collectors of

³³¹ *Great Britain Displays – Stamp Dealer Mail*, The Great Britain Philatelic Society, 2019, <http://www.gbbs.org.uk/displays/stamp-dealer-mail/>

³³² *MP* 1, 3 (June 1898), 10.

³³³ *MP* 2, 8 (February 1900), ii.

³³⁴ *MP* 4, 4 (October 1901), v.

³³⁵ Michael Briggs, "The Story of Stanley Gibbons," *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (July 2006), 54.

³³⁶ *MP* 4, 4 (October 1901), 28.

³³⁷ *MP* 2, 5 (November 1899), i; 2, 10 (April 1900), i.

³³⁸ *MP* 2, 10 (April 1900), 116.

the city, to whom SG was providing fine specimens of rare stamps that American dealers were not able to supply, such as a 1843 Double Geneva sold for \$220³³⁹.

The Wurteles were also agents for another Strand dealer, the South African Stamp Co., an apparently short-lived business that was created in the wake of the Boer War and advertised in the *MP* from August 1901 to June 1902³⁴⁰. Outside London, the *MP* had several advertisers, such as Whitfield King & Co. from Ipswich, a leading firm established in 1869 by Charles Whitfield King (1855-1930) who made several contributions to the new issues column³⁴¹. The journal also carried ads from British philatelic publishers, including Harry Hilckes (1864-1918), Walter Morley (1863-1936) and Herbert L'Estrange Ewen (1876-1912) who coedited a catalogue of British postage and telegraph stamps. Hilckes advertised the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that he had founded with Percy Bishop in 1894³⁴². For his part, Morley was the editor of *Morley's Philatelic Journal* often quoted by the *MP*, which also advertised his catalogue and albums of revenue stamps of the British colonies³⁴³. As for Ewen, who edited *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* to which Wurtele frequently referred in his new issues column, he was a specialist of British railway letter stamps and a dealer in South African stamps which he advertised in the *MP*, in addition to being a student of postmarks for which he wanted to purchase large quantities of common Canadian stamps³⁴⁴. Another *MP* advertiser, J. T. Bolton, had worked for Ewen before becoming a stamp dealer in his own right; he eventually moved his business to the United States³⁴⁵.

Besides dealers and publishers, many British philatelists subscribed to the *MP*, some of them being recruited through Smyth & Co. from Bournemouth which acted as the journal's authorized agent. More than a dozen of them posted exchange notices, such as Fred Terry from London who was asking collectors to "send 100-10000 well mixed stamps of any Countries, none very common, and receive same quantity well mixed African, Australian, etc."³⁴⁶. A special case was Mrs. Blanche de Preyval, an Algerian-born French classical singer who was living in London; not a philatelist herself, she had "inherited a large collection of Stamps, besides \$6,000 worth of duplicates, on I wish to realize at very reasonable prices³⁴⁷".

The *MP* imperial community extended beyond the United Kingdom and covered the five continents. As we have seen in the previous chapter, six philatelists from various parts of the Empire contributed in-depth articles to the journal. Many more placed ads and exchanges notices in the paper. In Europe, the *MP* had two known subscribers in Malta, both of whom contributed to the new issues column: William Raphael Gatt, who became an officer in the British Army, and Robert Nandi, a lawyer³⁴⁸. In the West Indies, the *MP* circulated in Jamaica,

³³⁹ *MP* 3, 8 (February 1901), 87, 89-90.

³⁴⁰ *MP* 4, 2 (August 1901), vi.

³⁴¹ *MP* 4, 4 (October 1901), iv. On Whitfield King, see Brian J. Birch, *Biographies of Philatelists and Dealers* (Wigan, UK: Brian J. Birch, 2016), 1546-1547.

³⁴² *MP* 3, 5 (November 1900), iv. On Hilckes and Bishop, see *Who Was Who in Philately*, The Association of British Philatelic Societies, 2015, http://www.abps.org.uk/Home/Who_Was_Who/index.xalter#H

³⁴³ *MP* 1, 5 (September 1898), ii. See "Walter Morley," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Morley

³⁴⁴ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), v; 3, 2 (August 1901), iii. On Ewen, see Birch, *Biographies*, 928-929 and "Herbert L'Estrange Ewen," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_L%27Estrange_Ewen

³⁴⁵ *MP* 3, 10 (April 1901), 114. See Birch, *Biographies*, 446.

³⁴⁶ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 32.

³⁴⁷ *MP* 4, 2 (August 1901), v.

³⁴⁸ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 39; 3, 7 (January 1901), 73.

both among stamp dealers, such as W. C. Wright from Kingston who was selling West Indian stamps and exchanging them for stamps from the rest of the world, and collectors like Alfred Delgado, a merchant in Falmouth³⁴⁹. In Australia, the *MP* carried an ad from Hamilton, Macrae & Co., stamp dealers in Perth, and exchange notices from four collectors, including Norman C. Horwood who was a member of the Philatelic Society of Victoria founded in 1892³⁵⁰. In New Zealand, the *MP* enjoyed a special relationship with Wilcox, Smith & Co., the first stamp dealer in the country, as they had retained the Wurteles as agents for Canada; the business began in Auckland in 1871 and moved to Dunedin in 1883, where it stayed until 1965³⁵¹. Moreover, seven New Zealand philatelists posted exchange notices, including Basil Gudgeon, a relative of the Gosset brothers³⁵². In South Africa, the *MP* carried an ad by George Chipp, stamp dealer in Port Elizabeth, along with exchange notices from four collectors³⁵³. In India, the stamp dealer Sobrahmoney Iyer from Travancore advertised stamps of the Indian Feudatory States, and four other philatelists were seeking exchangers, including British national T. Gill from Lucknow, who wanted to exchange Indian stamps for Newfoundland ones, and native Indians C. Kalla from Kathiawar, who exchanged stamps from India, Afghanistan and Zanzibar, Hari Das Das from Murshedabad and F. D. Hormusji, an employee of the North-West Railway in Multan³⁵⁴. Finally, in Malaya, J. C. Bath, a British national, was the *MP* correspondent in the Sultanate of Perak³⁵⁵.

It could therefore be said that, like the Empire itself, the stamp dealers and collectors who advertised in and subscribed to the *MP* in the British realm formed a community on which the sun never set.

The global community

In the Old World, the community revolving around the *MP* extended well beyond the confines of the English-speaking lands. It covered the whole of continental Europe, plus a few toeholds in non-British Africa and Asia.

Unsurprisingly, German speakers were overrepresented among the journal's non-Anglo-Saxon European subscribers during the Bach era. The very first number of the *MP* featured an ad from Paul Ritter, a stamp dealer and collector from Penzig (now Piensk, Poland) who was seeking stamps from America and Oceania in exchange for stamps from Europe, Asia and Africa³⁵⁶. In the first exchange notices from outside North America published in August 1898, Hermann Kress from Heilbronn and Otto Mayr from Munich were offering German stamps in return for stamps from other countries, while Alois Bernwieser from Vienna wanted to exchange stamps for American butterflies³⁵⁷. Also, as we have seen, Heinrich Krumm from Frankfurt contributed an

³⁴⁹ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 30; 4, 5 (November 1901), 40.

³⁵⁰ *MP* 3, 7 (January 1901), 81; 3, 8 (February 1901), iii.

³⁵¹ *MP* 3, 7 (January 1901), i; <https://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=65&t=15712&p=5414500>

³⁵² *MP* 3, 12 (June 1901), 130.

³⁵³ *MP* 4, 4 (October 1901), ii.

³⁵⁴ *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 15; 2, 12 (June 1900), 151; 3, 10 (April 1901), 114; 4, 4 (October 1901), iii.

³⁵⁵ *MP* 3, 7 (January 1901), 72.

³⁵⁶ *MP* 1, 1 (April 1898), 7.

³⁵⁷ *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898), 11.

article on the stamps of the German Empire³⁵⁸. Bach had authorized agents in Cologne, Hamburg and Offenbach, and by the time he left the *MP*, more than 20 residents of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires had posted ads or exchange notices in the paper, including an artist from Berlin who offered stamp repair and restoration services, and Miss Marianne Tauber, a philatelist from Graz who was exchanging old Austrian stamps for quality stamps from the world³⁵⁹. The proportion of German-speaking dealers and exchangers dropped afterwards, but there was a steady stream of German and Austrian philatelists using the *MP* to seek and offer stamps for as long as the journal existed. For example, in 1901, Otto Bickel, member of the Berlin Stamp Dealers Association, wanted U. S. and British colonial stamps in exchange for stamps from Montenegro and San Marino³⁶⁰.

Elsewhere in Germanic Europe, the *MP* had subscribers in the German-speaking part of Switzerland, such as H. Burkhardt from Zurich, who exchanged postcards and stamps, and Heinrich Hofmann from Wetzikon, who wanted to receive Canadian stamps in return for Swiss and Siamese ones³⁶¹. The journal was also circulating in the Dutch language areas. In the Netherlands, the *MP* had several advertisers from Rotterdam, including Otto Weismann, a stamp dealer established in 1885 who sold stamps from his country in wholesale packets to dealers and through approval sheets to individual collectors and philatelic societies³⁶². Weismann was also trading in stamps from the Dutch colonies, including Curaçao in the West Indies where the *MP* had advertisers. In the Flemish part of Belgium, subscribers included Louis van Bockel from Antwerp, who was asking exchangers to “send 50-100 stamps of your country, no rubbish nor fiscals, and receive 25 p. cent more of Belgium, Holland, Japan etc.³⁶³”, and Mrs. L. Hoornaert who was exchanging stamps from Belgium, Congo, Japan and Zululand³⁶⁴.

The *MP* was also read in Scandinavia, with a few exchange notices from each of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and an ad of the *Nordisk Frimaerke Tidende*, a philatelic journal published in Copenhagen since 1867³⁶⁵. The *MP* outreach extended to Finland, which was culturally akin to Sweden although under Russian rule, and even to Russia, with an interesting exchange notice from Vikenty Pashukanis (1879-1920), a student at Moscow University who desired “exchange with collectors and dealers the world over and sample of Philatelic journals³⁶⁶.” Pashukanis eventually opened a publishing house and saved art collections from pillage during the Russian civil war, before being shot as a spy by the Soviets³⁶⁷. Another subscriber from Russia was Michel Sarazin, a French resident of Odessa who wanted to exchange Russian stamps with collectors worldwide³⁶⁸.

³⁵⁸ See *supra* p. 23.

³⁵⁹ *MP* 1, 3 (June 1898), 12; 1, 8 (January 1899), 38.

³⁶⁰ *MP* 3, 12 (June 1901), ii.

³⁶¹ *MP* 1, 12 (May 1899), 13; 4, 1 (July 1901), ii.

³⁶² *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), v.

³⁶³ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 32.

³⁶⁴ *MP* 3, 10 (April 1901), 113.

³⁶⁵ *MP* 4, 2 (August 1901), v. See Victor Suppantchitsch, *Bibliographie zugleich Nachschlagebuch der gesamten deutschen philatelistischen Literatur seit ihrem Entstehen bis Ende 1891* (Munich: A. Larisch, 1892), 28.

³⁶⁶ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 38.

³⁶⁷ “Vikenty Pashukanis,” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vikenty_Pashukanis

³⁶⁸ *MP* 4, 3 (September 1901), iii.

French-speaking Europe was well represented in the pages of the *MP*, with a fair contingent of subscribers and advertisers from France and the francophone parts of Belgium and Switzerland. The journal had no agent in these countries that had seen the birth of philately, but Bach published a full-page ad in French quoting his rates in French currency³⁶⁹. This call found an echo in the vibrant stamp market of Paris, with an ad from Théophile Lemaire (1865-1943)³⁷⁰, a stamp dealer and catalogue publisher who was trading in stamps since 1885 and employed almost 30 employees on his premises on the prestigious Avenue de l'Opéra³⁷¹. Lemaire edited the monthly newsletter *Le Philatéliste français* from 1892 to 1902 and later formed the International Society of Postage Stamp Dealers³⁷² with other noted Parisian traders and philatelic editors such as N. S. Nicolaidis, who is cited in the *MP*³⁷³, and A. O. Marimian. Marimian, who dealt in stamps since 1879 and also published his own catalogue, placed ads in the *MP*, along with the Patchadjian brothers of similar Armenian origin, who were selling stamps from Persia and from the French post offices in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt and China³⁷⁴. Another Parisian philatelist who was a faithful subscriber of the *MP* was Gustave Brissard, who wanted stamps from North America in exchange for European ones³⁷⁵.

Outside Paris, the *MP* featured ads by French language philatelic journals, including *Le Timbrophile belge* and *L'Essor philatélique* from Belgium, *La Revue postale* edited by William Chenevard in Switzerland, *Le Vade-mecum du collectionneur d'Europe* published by Eugène Christini in Italy, and *Le Timbrophile Gaulois* published from 1896 to 1900 in Lorraine by Mrs. E. Ferry³⁷⁶. Other French women appeared in the *MP*, including Mrs. M. Moreau who dealt in stamps in Tours³⁷⁷, and Miss Pillon, a schoolteacher from a small town in Normandy who wished "to exchange medium and rare stamps with collectors all over the world³⁷⁸." However, in the French-speaking world as elsewhere, men represented the overwhelming majority of philatelists. Several of them used the *MP* to reach correspondents, such as Dr. Jouon, a physician from the small town of Brain-sur-l'Authion, and Teodoro Buxareo, a Uruguayan-born resident of Montpellier who could furnish nearly all varieties of stamps from his home country on an exchange basis³⁷⁹. An interesting ad was posted in French by Louis Henri Mercier (whose real name was Henri Goegg) from Geneva³⁸⁰. From 1890 to 1904, Mercier specialized in the reproduction of old Swiss stamps, at a time when facsimiles were not yet seen as forgeries; he thus could boast that his stamps "are printed one at a time on plates carefully prepared, and on paper of the period of the originals, which is deceiving to the eye of the greatest connoisseur and most expert³⁸¹".

³⁶⁹ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1900), 27.

³⁷⁰ *MP* 2, 9 (March 1900), back cover.

³⁷¹ Helen Morgan, *Blue Mauritius Research Companion*, 2006.

<http://www.helenmorgan.net/bm/biogs/E000068b.htm>

³⁷² *The Philatelic Gazette* 5, 7 (July 1915), 173.

³⁷³ *MP* 3, 7 (January 1901), 79.

³⁷⁴ *MP* 4, 2 (August 1901), iii ; 4, 8 (February 1902), inside back cover.

³⁷⁵ *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898), 11.

³⁷⁶ *MP* 1, 3 (June 1898), 11; 1, 4 (August 1898), 16; 1, 8 (January 1899), 29; 3,1 (July 1900), 10.

³⁷⁷ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 34.

³⁷⁸ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), iii.

³⁷⁹ *MP* 3, 10 (April 1901), 113; 4, 3 (September 1901), iii.

³⁸⁰ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 20.

³⁸¹ "Louis-Henri Mercier," *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis-Henri_Mercier

A resident of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Léon Arensdorff, placed an exchange notice in the *MP*³⁸². Interestingly, he was agent of the Portuguese philatelic journal *Porto Philatelico* for America and the West Indies. That journal advertised in the *MP*, along with Lisbon stamp dealer Manoel Castro who contributed to the new issues column³⁸³. The *MP* also circulated in Spain, with five known subscribers including two on the Balearic Island of Mallorca, and in Italy, where Bach had recruited an authorized agent, Rodolfo Cimminio from Naples, who was offering stamps of old Italian States and Eritrea in return for stamps from the rest of the world³⁸⁴.

The *MP* was also known in the Balkans, with subscribers and advertisers such as stamp dealers J. E. Bogiatzakis from Athens and Otto Kruger, a German resident of Crete at the time when this island was transitioning from Turkish to Greek rule³⁸⁵. In Rumania, the stamp traders Solomon Glasberg and B. Rosenstein who advertised in the journal belonged to the large Jewish community of Jassy³⁸⁶. A similar situation prevailed in the territories under Moslem rule. In the Ottoman Empire, which covered Turkey, northern Greece and the Middle East, all recorded *MP* subscribers and advertisers were coming from religious minorities, including Iomtov Beraha from the Jewish community of Salonica, the Macridi brothers and Vahan Essayan who belonged respectively to the Greek and Armenian communities of Constantinople, E. Blatscho who traded in stamps and printed postcards in Xanthi, and Antoine Rodriguez, a resident of Beirut who was seeking stamps from the world in exchange for stamps from Turkey, Egypt and Persia³⁸⁷. Similarly, the only recorded *MP* subscriber in North Africa, Haim Toledano from Tangiers, was the scion of an influential family of Morocco's Jewish Sephardic community³⁸⁸.

The *MP* even circulated in the Far East. Saw Hood Beng, a merchant with ties to British Asian trade, was the journal's correspondent in Bangkok³⁸⁹, while N. Ishibashi from Tokyo wanted to exchange Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese stamps³⁹⁰. Thus, the virtual community of philatelists created around the Montreal philatelic paper had truly reached all parts of the world.

³⁸² *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), 7.

³⁸³ *MP* 1, 5 (September 1898), back cover; 1, 6 (October 1898), 15.

³⁸⁴ *MP* 1, 5 (September 1898), 2.

³⁸⁵ *MP* 2, 2-3 (July-August 1899), inside front cover; 3, 12 (June 1901), ii.

³⁸⁶ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 32; 1, 8 (January 1899), 8. On the Jews of Jassy at the turn of the 20th century, see Itic Svart-Kara, *Contributions to the History of Jews in Iasi* (Bucharest: Hasefer, 1997), 40.

³⁸⁷ *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), back cover; 3, 7 (January 1901), 79; 3, 9 (March 1901), iv; 4, 3 (September 1901), iii.

³⁸⁸ *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898), 16. See Philip Abensur, "Petites histoires d'une grande famille: de quelques Toledano à Tanger," *Revue de généalogie et d'histoire séfarades* 4, 14 (September 2001): 3-7.

³⁸⁹ *MP* 2, 8 (February 1900), 91.

³⁹⁰ *MP* 4, 8 (February 1902), iv.

IV. OFFICIAL ORGAN

The imagined communities revolving around philatelic journals intersected with the more structured, albeit still largely virtual communities represented by regional and national associations of stamp collectors. Contrary to local societies, where philatelists met in person to exchange stamps and share their knowledge and interests, these wider organizations did not hold physical meetings, apart from sparsely attended annual conventions for the largest of them. It was through the mail that they conducted their business and provided services such as an exchange mechanism.

The exchange service was the main reason why philatelists joined a national association, as it gave them the opportunity to exchange stamps outside a limited circle, especially for those who did not live in large urban centres. Members would put their duplicates in circuit books that were circulated among them by a superintendent, who kept a percentage of the value of stamps taken from the books to pay for the expenses of the exchange. This service also provided a measure of security to exchangers, as the books only circulated among collectors whose membership application had been signed by two references and approved by the association. Philatelists also appreciated other services from a national association, such as auction sales, where members could offer stamps to the highest bidders, a lending library from which they could borrow books and journals, and a counterfeit detection department to which they could submit stamps of questionable authenticity.

In North America, all these organizations were modelled after the American Philatelic Association (APA) established in 1886³⁹¹. However, unlike the APA which could afford its own publication, they had to rely on an existing philatelic paper to serve as their official organ, which was usually selected annually by a vote of members. In return for a small fee, the journal would publish the association's reports and be distributed free of charge to its members. This relationship was mutually beneficial. For the association, such an organ was the only way to keep contact with the membership; it was vital to the point that an association without an official organ was consigned to oblivion. Additionally, offering a free subscription to a philatelic paper was a means to recruit members. For the journal, being an official organ was a source of prestige and a way to attract advertisers who were guaranteed a circulation among a body of philatelists dedicated enough to join an association. Thus, philatelic papers were vying for this enviable status, such as the *Philatelic West* published in Nebraska which became the official organ of more than ten associations in the United States³⁹².

R. C. Bach was eager to tap into this source of credibility and advertisement income. In the very first number of the *MP*, he offered his services to any association in need of an official organ:

Philatelic Clubs and Societies, who have no official organ, will do well to correspond with us. We guarantee to give all reports prompt insertion. Write us for terms³⁹³.

This call was answered six months later by a fledgling American philatelic society.

³⁹¹ Robert L. D. Davidson, "APS: The First Century," *The American Philatelist*, 100, 1 (January 1986): 29-35.

³⁹² Brennan, *Stamping American Memory*, 30.

³⁹³ *MP* 1, 1 (April 1898), 2.

The Junior Philatelic Society

On June 1st, 1898, a small group of young philatelists from the U.S. Midwest organized the Junior Philatelic Society (JPS) to facilitate “the exchange of stamps among its members and the general dissemination of knowledge pertaining to philately to juvenile collectors and beginners³⁹⁴”. Initially, the official organ of the JPS was the *Junior Philatelist*, published on an irregular basis by William B. Porter Jr. at Berwyn IL since February 1896³⁹⁵. However, this journal discontinued publication in July 1898, and the *MP* was appointed as official organ in October, in what remains the only case of a U. S. association going north of the border for its official paper³⁹⁶. Under the agreement signed with Bach, “one copy of each issue shall be sent to each member, for which the society shall pay the publisher one cent per copy furnished”.

At that time, the JPS only had 11 members (including two pairs of brothers), seven of whom sat as officers of the society:

William Ehrich, Chili OH	President
William E. Marsh, Columbus IN	Vice-President
R. L. Doak, Pearl OH	Secretary-Treasurer
W. C. Doak, Pearl OH	Librarian
William B. Porter Jr., Berwyn IL	Exchange Supt. and Auction Manager, Trustee
Frank C. Porter, Berwyn IL	Trustee
P. L. Trussell, Berwyn IL	Trustee

The association between the *MP* and the JPS lasted until June 1899. During this period, 26 American stamp collectors aged between 14 and 20 joined the society, including Treymond Babcock from Dayton TX, who was appointed Auction Manager in January 1899 when the role was split from that of Exchange Superintendent³⁹⁷. These philatelists were identified as students, clerks or stamp dealers. Six additional members joined from Canada, including R. C. Bach. For an initiation fee of 10¢ and annual dues of 20¢, members received benefits in the form of a free journal and access to the standard services of a philatelic society.

Members could use the JPS exchange service on condition that they keep circuit books for one week only, that all stamps be marked at or below catalogue values, and that the superintendent keep 5% of the value of stamps taken from the books to pay for postage, stationery and other expenses of the exchange. The Exchange Department seems to have been fairly active for such a small association. In January 1899, W. B. Porter was reporting that 11 books were circulating, for a total value of \$30.52³⁹⁸. By April, the number of circuit books had increased to 19 for a value of

³⁹⁴ *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), 10.

³⁹⁵ Edward Denny Bacon, *Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford*, K. T. (London: The Philatelic Literature Society, 1911), col. 607.

³⁹⁶ There are three known instances of Canadian societies briefly calling upon a U. S. publication to serve as official organ, with *The Stamp* being retained by the Philatelic Society of Canada in 1892-1893, the *Bay City Philatelist* by the Dominion Philatelic Association in 1901-1902, and the *Adhesive* and the *Philatelic West* by the Canadian Philatelic Society from 1902 to 1907.

³⁹⁷ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 17.

³⁹⁸ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 17.

\$56.19; 5 of these books had been retired by their owners with 75% of their stamps exchanged³⁹⁹.

Other services were at a more embryonic stage. In January, W. C. Doak reported that the JPS library held several numbers of nine philatelic papers, donated by his brother and Babcock⁴⁰⁰. By March, 16 other pieces had been added by other members⁴⁰¹, followed by 21 in May, the most generous donor being Charles E. Voltz from Chili OH⁴⁰². Finally, the first JPS auction sale was posted in April, with sales closing on May 5th; it included 30 lots priced between 6¢ and \$5.00, mainly consisting in U.S. postage, revenue and telegraph stamps⁴⁰³. It must have been successful, since a second sale was announced in June with 23 lots⁴⁰⁴.

A new board of officers was elected by a mail vote in May 1899⁴⁰⁵:

William Ehrich, Chili OH	President
Miss Beulah Johnson, Wills Point TX	Vice-President
Rudolph C. Bach, Montreal QC	Vice-president for Canada
R. L. Doak, Pearl OH	Secretary-Treasurer
W. C. Doak, Pearl OH	Librarian
Treymond Babcock, Dayton TX	Auction Manager
W. H. McDowell, Irvona PA	Attorney
Shirley E. Moisant, Kankakee IL	Counterfeit Detector
William B. Porter Jr., Berwyn IL	Exchange Superintendent, Trustee
Frank C. Porter, Berwyn IL	Trustee
Guernsey French, Berwyn IL	Trustee

Interestingly, a girl aged 15 was elected Vice-President by 8 votes against only 2 for the male incumbent, at a time when women were not welcome in many philatelic associations⁴⁰⁶. It is also worth noting that the JPS mimicked the APA to the point of appointing a Counterfeit Detector, who was a teenage stamp dealer of doubtful competence to skillfully fulfill his duty.

In the May election, the *MP* had been confirmed as official organ of the JPS for another year by 10 votes against 6 for the *Allegheny Philatelist*, and R. C. Bach had been elected on the board of officers. However, the relationship between the *MP* and the JPS came to an abrupt end during the summer. The *MP* was not published in July, and we find no references to the JPS in the subsequent numbers. The circumstances surrounding this unexpected split remain unclear. We do know however that some of the JPS American members maintained a connection with Canada after that date. In June, R. L. Doak had successfully applied for membership in the Dominion Philatelic Association (DPA), whose President Ernest F. Wurtele had applied for membership in the JPS⁴⁰⁷. Between July and October, Doak recruited four members for the DPA,

³⁹⁹ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 13.

⁴⁰⁰ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 17.

⁴⁰¹ *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 11.

⁴⁰² *MP* 1, 12 (May 1899), 11.

⁴⁰³ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 13.

⁴⁰⁴ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 13.

⁴⁰⁵ *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 13.

⁴⁰⁶ Brennan, *Stamping American Memory*, 23.

⁴⁰⁷ *The Philatelic Advocate* 7,1 (July 1899), 9 and *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 13.

including Shirley E. Moisant and Treymond Babcock⁴⁰⁸. Back in April, Babcock had launched his own philatelic paper called *Junior Collector*, which he advertised both in the *MP* and the DPA's official organ⁴⁰⁹. Doak followed suit in September with the launching of the *Ohio Philatelist*, which he published until November 1900 and advertised to the Canadian public⁴¹⁰. He was still member of the DPA in April 1901⁴¹¹.

The League of Canadian Philatelists

The *MP* was launched at a juncture where the DPA had just become Canada's only national philatelic body with the demise of the Canadian Philatelic Association (CPA)⁴¹². In August 1898, R. C. Bach wrote that "next year, we shall try for the D.P.A. organship⁴¹³". However, maybe in view of the apparently entrenched position of the Starnaman brothers' *Philatelic Advocate* as official organ of the DPA, he soon decided that the quickest way to turn the *MP* into an official organ would be to create his own national philatelic association. This bold move may have been facilitated by the fact that the DPA was virtually absent from Montreal, where local philatelists had maintained close links with the dwindling CPA, which was meeting in the rooms of the Montreal Philatelic Association (MPA) at Chateau Ramezay in 1897⁴¹⁴.

The League of Canadian Philatelists (LCP) was formed on September 16, 1898 with seven charter members from the Montreal area: R. C. Bach, Archibald Franklin Waters, who printed the *MP*, three members of the MPA presented in the previous chapter (Oliver William Barwick, Alfred Eugène Labelle, William Willson), W. Willson's brother Henry, who worked as a picture framer, and Charles Thomas Hare, an insurance agent. Bach was appointed Secretary *pro tempore* and the founding members adopted a draft constitution based on the standard North American model, which set the initiation fee at 10¢ and the annual dues at 25¢, and provided that the *MP* would be the official organ and that all members would receive it free of charge⁴¹⁵.

The decision to organize a second national philatelic society was not met with universal approval, since it could be seen as reviving the old divisions. Bach dismissed such criticism and defended his initiative as a step forward in ending the disputes marring Canadian philatelic circles:

Certain philatelic papers have said that the L. of C. P. was organized by some defeated D.P.A. candidates out of spite. This is not true. The organizers of the L. of C. P. are not even members of the D.P.A., and the L. C. of P. was organized to have a national Canadian society, free of political wrangling and disputes⁴¹⁶.

⁴⁰⁸ *The Philatelic Advocate* 7,1 (July 1899), 9; 7, 2 (August 1899), 22; 7, 3 (September 1899), 36; 7, 4 (October 1899), 58.

⁴⁰⁹ Bacon, *Catalogue*, 608; *MP* 2, 1 (June 1899), 13 and *The Philatelic Advocate* 7, 2 (August 1899), 24.

⁴¹⁰ Bacon, *Catalogue*, 669; *The Philatelic Advocate* 7, 4 (October 1899), 68.

⁴¹¹ *The Philatelic Advocate* 10, 4 (April 1901), 144.

⁴¹² The CPA founded in 1887 had to contend with the rivalry of the Philatelic Society of Canada (PSC) from 1891 to 1894, and then coexisted with the DPA organized in 1894.

⁴¹³ *MP* 1, 4 (August 1898), 7.

⁴¹⁴ *American Journal of Philately* 10, 1 (January 1897), 52.

⁴¹⁵ "A New Canadian Philatelic Society," *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), 3-4.

⁴¹⁶ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 9.

Whatever mistrust may have initially existed between the two associations had subsided by July 1899, when Bach was accepted as member of the DPA⁴¹⁷, whose newly elected President E. F. Wurtele had joined the LCP in November 1898⁴¹⁸.

The draft constitution of the LCP provided for the election of officers, and Bach specified that this election would be held “as soon as we have a sufficient membership⁴¹⁹”. By January 1899, membership had risen to 37 and was spanning across the Canada-U. S. border, and Bach judged the time ripe to call for nominations for a full set of officers⁴²⁰. However, only two nominations were received, and the officers were “elected unanimously” (which should probably be interpreted as appointed by Bach) at the end of February⁴²¹:

Rudolph C. Bach, Montreal QC	President, Trustee
William Russell Brown, Port Arthur ON	Vice-President
Franklin Stearns, Richmond VA	Vice-President for U. S.
H. Smith, Medford MA	Secretary-Treasurer
Oliver W. Barwick, Montreal QC	Exchange Superintendent, Trustee
Edward A. Marris, Hamilton ON	Auction Manager
George W. Hicks, Toronto ON	Librarian
Alfred E. Labelle, Montreal QC	Trustee

The Canadian Vice-President Russell Brown (1881-1985) was the first subscriber to the *MP*⁴²², to which he contributed a brief column from Winnipeg where he spent the winter in 1899⁴²³. A resident of Port Arthur (now Thunder Bay ON), he went on to become a businessman and a local historian⁴²⁴, and he was the driving force behind the issuance of the Canadian stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the *Royal William's* crossing of the Atlantic in 1933⁴²⁵.

The U. S. Vice-President Franklin Stearns was the business manager of the *Virginia Philatelist*, a journal with which Bach enjoyed a preferred relationship, as we have seen. The other American officer was H. Smith, the LCP Secretary-Treasurer who held a similar position with the Washington-based American Stamp Exchange⁴²⁶. A resident of Massachusetts, he recruited several members from New England and New York. Throughout his tenure, he dutifully recorded the membership applications, admissions and resignations, and painstakingly reminded members to pay their dues, in cash or “in unused stamps in Mint State⁴²⁷”, failing which their membership would be terminated.

⁴¹⁷ *The Philatelic Advocate* 7,1 (July 1899), 9. James Wurtele followed suit in September.

⁴¹⁸ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 13. The DPA was marred by internal dissent. The LCP once defended E. F. Wurtele against the written attacks from a rival, and could claim to be Canada's only “harmonious” philatelic society. *MP* 3, 6 (December 1900), 67; 4,1 (July 1901), 7.

⁴¹⁹ *MP* 1, 6 (October 1898), 4.

⁴²⁰ *MP* 1, 8 (January 1899), 15-16.

⁴²¹ *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 10.

⁴²² *MP* 1, 2 (May 1898), 4.

⁴²³ W. Russell Brown, “Prairie City Notes,” *MP* 1, 9-10 (February-March 1899), 4.

⁴²⁴ Russell Brown Biographical Sketch, Thunder Bay Museum, <https://www.thunderbaymuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/A91-Russell-Brown.pdf>

⁴²⁵ Charles J. G. Verge, “The *Royal William* and Canadian Philatelists,” *A Chronology of Canadian Postal History*, <https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmhc/exhibitions/cpm/chrono/ch1833ae.html>

⁴²⁶ *The Boston Stamp Book*, 3, 1 (June 1897), 28.

⁴²⁷ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 40.

Bach entrusted the sensitive position of Exchange Superintendent to Oliver Barwick, a fellow Montrealer who set out the rules of his department:

Blank books can be had from me at 5¢ each. This department will be conducted on a cash basis. Members removing stamps from books are expected to remit at once, whether having books in the department or not. A commission of 10 p.c. will be charged on all sales, and the department will settle with the owners immediately upon retirement⁴²⁸.

These regulations clearly show that rather than an exchange mechanism, the department was a means through which members could sell stamps to each other through circuit books. Thus, in July, Barwick's title was fittingly changed to Sales Superintendent. Along with Bach, Barwick was also one of the three Trustees who were responsible for investigating charges against members and suspending or expelling those who had breached the association's rules. The third Trustee, A. E. Labelle, resigned in May and was replaced by another French Canadian, Bernard Louis Brosseau (1883-1940), a student and future lawyer from Montreal. The administration team was completed in September with the creation of a legal department under George F. Downes, a barrister from Ontario who was appointed Attorney of the association⁴²⁹.

During the summer, Bach showed frustration at the lack of effort from two LCP officers, the Librarian George W. Hicks, a Toronto stamp dealer whom he "seldom if ever heard from", and the Auction Manager Edward A. Marris, whom he removed from office. A 20-year-old assistant bookkeeper and part-time stamp dealer from Hamilton ON, Marris had expressed surprise at the news of his election. In his first and only report dated March 1st, he had set out the rules of the Auction Department and announced that the first mail auction would be held in May⁴³⁰. However, no sale was ever conducted, hence Bach's comment that "the officers of this society must do their duty [...] and this society cannot get along, unless, both officers and members joint together in one grand effort⁴³¹". The apparent inactivity of Marris may have been due to ill health, as he died of typhoid fever on August 9th⁴³². He was replaced by James Wurtele, who was an *MP* agent since November 1898. Wurtele issued a renewed set of rules, reiterating that members only could sell stamps but non-members were allowed to bid, and that a 10% commission would be charged on lots sold.

By September 1899, the LCP had grown into a 75-member strong organization, including 28 in the United States, two in South Africa, and one in each of Australia, Belgium and Switzerland. Members ranged in age from 16 to 65, with a relatively strong contingent of students and young clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers. The Sales Department was fully functional, and the first auction was held with 20 lots, including a 1847 10¢ U. S. stamp, some rare 1857 Canadian stamps and a complete set of Newfoundland Cabot issue. Bach was optimistic about the future of the organization and was even contemplating forming branch associations in towns where there were more than six members⁴³³.

⁴²⁸ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 11.

⁴²⁹ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 41.

⁴³⁰ *MP* 1, 11 (April 1899), 11.

⁴³¹ *MP* 2, 2-3 (July-August 1899), 9.

⁴³² *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 38.

⁴³³ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 40-41.

At that time, the LCP board of officers had taken the following configuration⁴³⁴:

Rudolph C. Bach, Montreal QC	President, Trustee
W. Russell Brown, Port Arthur ON	Vice-President
Franklin Stearns, Richmond VA	Vice-President for U. S.
H. Smith, Medford MA	Secretary-Treasurer
Oliver W. Barwick, Montreal QC	Sales Superintendent, Trustee
W. James Wurtele, Montreal QC	Auction Manager
George W. Hicks, Toronto ON	Librarian
George F. Downes, Palmerston ON	Attorney
Bernard L. Brosseau, Montreal QC	Trustee

On October 29, 1899, on the eve of his departure for the Transvaal, Bach sent in his resignation as LCP President⁴³⁵. This unexpected event opened up a six-month transition period which saw considerable changes in the make-up of the board of officers, without however jeopardizing the association's development. In November, Secretary-Treasurer Smith took over the Sales Department from Barwick, who remained a Trustee, which suggests that Bach had effectively been running the service. In January 1900, the positions left vacant by Bach were filled by William Kelsey Hall as President (at the suggestion of the Wurteles⁴³⁶) and W. James Wurtele as Trustee. In February, W. J. Wurtele handed over the Auction Department to J. Sydney Dalton. In March, Hicks was replaced by Arthur R. Magill as Librarian. Finally, in May, Henry A. Chapman was appointed Vice-President for the U. S. in replacement of Stearns who had resigned in January⁴³⁷.

In May 1900, the board had taken the configuration that it would keep until June 1901⁴³⁸:

William Kelsey Hall, Peterborough ON	President
William Russell Brown, Port Arthur ON	Vice-President
Henry A. Chapman, Rocky Hill, CT	Vice-President for U. S.
H. Smith, Medford MA	Secretary-Treasurer, Sales Superintendent
J. Sydney Dalton, Ottawa ON	Auction Manager
Arthur R. Magill, Montreal QC	Librarian
George F. Downes, Palmerston ON	Attorney
W. James Wurtele, Montreal QC	Trustee
Oliver W. Barwick, Montreal QC	Trustee
Bernard L. Brosseau, Montreal QC	Trustee

The new President, Kelsey Hall (1867-1943), was a law clerk from Peterborough ON. Having started collecting coins at 10 and stamps at 15, he began dealing in stamps in 1891, when he joined both the CPA and the American Numismatic Association. He was considered to have one

⁴³⁴ *MP* 2, 4 (September 1899), 40.

⁴³⁵ *MP* 2, 5 (November 1899), 7.

⁴³⁶ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 4.

⁴³⁷ *MP* 2, 5 (November 1899), 7; 2, 7 (January 1900), 86; 2, 8 (February 1900), 98; 2, 9 (March 1900), 110; 2, 11 (May 1900), 138.

⁴³⁸ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 138.

of the finest philatelic holdings in Canada⁴³⁹. Contrary to F. W. Wurtele, he held fiscals in high esteem and published a catalogue of Canadian revenue stamps in 1897⁴⁴⁰. He apparently severed links with organized philately in 1904, and became a manager with a chemicals company in Western Canada, where he resumed stamp dealing in 1918 and became a founding member of the Calgary Philatelic Society in 1922⁴⁴¹. After retiring to Rhode Island in the late 1920s, he died in Toronto⁴⁴².

The new U. S. Vice-President, Henry A. Chapman, was a philatelic writer and printer and a member of twelve philatelic societies⁴⁴³. A resident of Connecticut, he published the *Perforator* from 1897 to 1899 and the *Adhesive* from 1900 to 1904. Interestingly, he continued as LCP Vice-President even during the course of his quarrel with F. W. Wurtele⁴⁴⁴.

Wearing both hats of Secretary-Treasurer and Sales Superintendent, H. Smith was by far the busiest officer of the LCP. As Treasurer, his work was rather simple, with income (fees and dues) and expenses (official organ, stationary, postage) amounting to \$84.15 and \$77.06, respectively for the period from September 1898 to June 1901⁴⁴⁵. However, as Secretary, his task was more complex as he had to manage a membership that grew from 75 to 176 between November 1899 and June 1901, with 132 additions (including 53 from the U.S., 8 from the British Empire, 10 from continental Europe and 3 from Latin America, and including the sole woman member Elvira Oughtred, the wife a Montreal lawyer⁴⁴⁶) and 31 deletions. He personally secured 28 new members, followed by James Wurtele with 26 and Kelsey Hall with 24⁴⁴⁷. The demographic and social make-up of the membership changed somewhat from the Bach era, with much more adults, including corporate managers, civil servants, professionals and merchants. In April 1900, 19 members were dropped from the roll for non-payment of their annual dues⁴⁴⁸. This loss was partially offset in July, when the MPA members were so impressed by the LCP circuit books that 11 of them who did not already belong to the League decided to join it as a body; this included F. W. Wurtele, who had not yet adhered to the LCP, along with former members A. E. Labelle and J. B. Ouellet, who had left the LCP and were reinstated with new member numbers. The MPA thus became "a sort of local Branch⁴⁴⁹" of the League, a move that was hailed in the *MP*:

The names comprise Montreal's foremost philatelists, several who are members of the celebrated exclusive London society. With this large addition to its ranks, and the rare and valuable stamps that it will bring into its exchange department, the L. of C. P. can now claim to be Canada's premier society, quality not quantity considered, and second to none in every part of the world⁴⁵⁰.

⁴³⁹ Calvet M. Hahn, *Intertwining of Philatelic and Social History, Part 2* (New York: U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, 2000).

⁴⁴⁰ *MP* 1, 7 (November 1898), 17.

⁴⁴¹ Dale Speirs, *History of the Calgary Philatelic Society* (Calgary: Calgary Philatelic Society, 2017), 7.

⁴⁴² *Hall WK Family Tree*, www.ancestry.ca

⁴⁴³ Rosenthal, "Philately in Canada," 48.

⁴⁴⁴ See *supra* p. 33-34.

⁴⁴⁵ Payments to the *MP* as official organ represented about half of LCP expenses. *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 4.

⁴⁴⁶ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 138.

⁴⁴⁷ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 3.

⁴⁴⁸ *MP* 2, 10 (April 1900), 122.

⁴⁴⁹ *MP* 3, 10 (April 1901), 107.

⁴⁵⁰ *MP* 3, 1 (July 1900), 4.

In December 1900, R. C. Bach was struck off the list of members⁴⁵¹. Four other members were expelled for having defrauded the sales department, including C. E. A. Holmes, the young lad who had incurred the wrath of F. W. Wurtele for indulging in personalities⁴⁵² and who was also expelled from the DPA for a similar fraud⁴⁵³.

Fortunately for Smith, the vast majority of circuit book users were honest. This made his task as Sales Superintendent somewhat easier, although he pointed out that few people “realize the work there is in conducting a Sales Department as it should be”. He called upon sellers to be patient as the circuit books he sent from Massachusetts travelled throughout the United States and Canada and occasionally across the Atlantic before returning to him. The service was fairly active, as shown by the following figures for the 19-month period ending June 1st, 1901⁴⁵⁴:

457 Books received, value	\$7,334.22
286 Books retired, value	4,293.44
Balance in circulation	\$3,040.78
Sales from 286 books retired	\$985.84
Number of Circuits sent out	71
Number of Circuits Returned	56
Still in circulation	15
Number of Members patronizing the Department as buyers or sellers, or both	80

The Auction Department was much less active. In November 1899, James Wurtele organized his second auction sale with 12 lots of quality stamps valued as high as \$15⁴⁵⁵. In February 1900, he relinquished this duty due to time constraints and handed it over to Sydney Dalton from Ottawa⁴⁵⁶. Little is known about the new Auction Manager, who complained that he had received only one lot between February and April and called upon members to support the department⁴⁵⁷. His call did not go unheeded, and he received 16 lots that were auctioned in June⁴⁵⁸. However, although Dalton was recorded as Auction Manager until June 1901, no further auction sales seem to have taken place during his term. His name was dropped from the membership roll for non-payment of dues in November 1901⁴⁵⁹.

As in most philatelic associations, the Library was another department that showed only mild activity. The new Librarian appointed in March 1900, Arthur Magill from Montreal, was presented in the previous chapter. As his predecessor had made no effort to secure papers, he had to start and build the library up. During his 16-month tenure, he received donation of 237

⁴⁵¹ *MP* 3, 6 (December 1900), 68.

⁴⁵² See *supra* p. 33.

⁴⁵³ *The Philatelic Advocate* 9,2 (August 1900), 21.

⁴⁵⁴ *MP* 4, 1 (July 1901), 4.

⁴⁵⁵ *MP* 2, 5 (November 1899), 9.

⁴⁵⁶ *MP* 2, 8 (February 1900), 98.

⁴⁵⁷ *MP* 2, 10 (April 1900), 122.

⁴⁵⁸ *MP* 2, 11 (May 1900), 138-139.

⁴⁵⁹ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), 41.

papers from members, exchanged papers for a few members and loaned papers to several members⁴⁶⁰.

With James Wurtele and Oliver Barwick, Magill was one of the three members of the Committee of Arrangements set up by the President in June 1900 to organize the first Convention of the LCP in Montreal in 1901⁴⁶¹. An active member of the DPA since July 1899, Magill was also in charge of arranging the convention of that association that was to be held concurrently in Montreal, with James Wurtele and another philatelist from the city⁴⁶².

The Canadian Philatelic Society

The first Annual Convention of the LCP took place on July 1st, 1901 at Chateau Ramezay in Montreal. An evidence of the virtual nature of philatelic associations, the event was only attended by members from Montreal. In the absence of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer, the convention was chaired by F. W. Wurtele while James Wurtele acted as secretary. The delegates accepted the reports forwarded by the officers and formally adopted an amended version of the constitution drafted in 1898. Under an amendment proposed by James Wurtele, the *MP* lost its constitutional status as official organ “so as to give every other paper a chance⁴⁶³”; it was nonetheless reconducted in this role, with only a few members voting for the *Adhesive* published by in the U. S. by Vice-President Chapman⁴⁶⁴.

The organization was renamed the Canadian Philatelic Society (CPS), and a new board of officers was elected for a one-year term⁴⁶⁵:

W. Kelsey Hall, Peterborough ON	President
Ernest F. Wurtele, Quebec City QC	Vice-President
Henry A. Chapman, Rocky Hill, CT	Vice-President for U. S.
Charles H. Fowle, Medford MA	Secretary-Treasurer
H. Smith, Medford MA	Sales Superintendent
George P. LeGrand, New Carlisle QC	Auction Manager
Arthur C. Telfer, Montreal QC	Librarian
George F. Downes, Palmerston ON	Attorney
Hubert A. Croll, Palmerston ON	Counterfeit Detector
Rudolphus R. Bogert, Paris, France	Foreign Correspondent
Oliver W. Barwick, Montreal QC	Trustee
Arthur R. Magill, Montreal QC	Trustee
André C. Roussel, Montreal QC	Trustee

There were many fresh faces on the board. As we have seen, the new Vice-President Ernest Frederick Wurtele (1860-1936) was a distant cousin of the *MP* editor. A railway executive and militia officer from Quebec City, he was the son of a judge and belonged to the seigneurial

⁴⁶⁰ *MP* 4, 1 (July 1901), 5.

⁴⁶¹ Kelsey Hall had decided against holding a convention in 1900, judging that the LCP was not strong enough yet to confront the “plague” of philatelic politics. *MP* 2, 12 (June 1900), 151.

⁴⁶² *The Philatelic Advocate* 11,2 (August 1901), 16.

⁴⁶³ *MP* 4, 1 (July 1901), 7.

⁴⁶⁴ See *supra* p. 34.

⁴⁶⁵ *MP* 4, 1 (July 1901), 5. The pictures of board members were published in *MP* 4, 7 (January 1902), 52.

elite of the Province⁴⁶⁶. A stamp collector as a child, he became a serious philatelist in 1886 and won the first prize for stamps at a national exhibition in Ottawa in 1892. That same year, he organized the Quebec Philatelic Club and was elected President of the CPA. He was unable, though, to stop the decline of the old association that petered out in late 1897. He joined the DPA in 1898 and served as its President from July 1899 to June 1901⁴⁶⁷. He later moved to Montreal where he remained active in organized philately, serving as honorary Vice-President of the third National Philatelic Exhibition held in the city in 1925⁴⁶⁸.

Another prestigious addition to the board was Rudolphus Ritzema Bogert (1842-1910), whose appointment as Foreign Correspondent was a testament to the global outreach of the CPS. Although a resident of France at the time, Bogert was a New York stamp dealer who had been a pioneer of organized philately in the United States, as President of the National Philatelic Society founded in 1874 and first Vice-President of the American Philatelic Association organized in 1886⁴⁶⁹. The other newly created position was that of Counterfeit Detector. It was entrusted to Hubert Alexander Croll (1872-1957), a dentist from the same Ontario town as the CPS Attorney. Croll moved to Manitoba in 1902 and became President of the provincial dental association⁴⁷⁰.

The new Librarian Arthur Telfer was a stamp dealer from Montreal, just as André Charles Roussel, the new Trustee who succeeded Brosseau as unofficial representative of French Canadians on the board; both were presented in the previous chapter. The new Auction Manager was George Phillip LeGrand (1878-1954)⁴⁷¹, who proved much more active than his predecessors although he lived in the remote Gaspé Peninsula. A clerk and part-time stamp dealer, he organized eight auction sales during his term, the largest of which included 50 lots with a total reserve price exceeding \$50⁴⁷².

The last newcomer on the board was Charles H. Fowle, a bank clerk residing in the same Massachusetts town as the overburdened H. Smith, who handed over the function of Secretary-Treasurer to him while remaining in charge of the Sales Department which was as active as ever with the circulation of 695 books amounting to \$11,090.94 and sales of \$2,094.83⁴⁷³. As Secretary, Fowle was less busy than his predecessor, since only 41 new members joined the association during his term, including 11 from the United States and one from each of England, Jamaica, Malta, New Zealand, Belgium and Mexico. Collecting dues was however still a challenge. In November 1901, Fowle published a list of 76 members who were late in sending in their dues, including the Librarian and three former officers; he also announced that 27

⁴⁶⁶ In 1932, he was a Councillor of the Seigneurial Court of the College of Arms of the Noblesse, an organization created to defend the privileges of seigneurial rights holders. See Yves Drolet, *The Aryan Order of America and the College of Arms of Canada, 1880-1937* (Montreal: Yves Drolet, 2015), 63-65.

⁴⁶⁷ *The Philatelic Advocate* 8,1 (January 1900), 35.

⁴⁶⁸ Cimon Morin, "Il y a 75 ans... se tenait la première exposition philatélique au Québec," *Philatélie Québec*, 231 (December 2000): 16-18.

⁴⁶⁹ Harlow, *Paper Chase*, 45-46, and Davidson, "APS: The First Century," 30.

⁴⁷⁰ Gordon Goldsborough and Nathan Kramer, "Memorable Manitobans: Hubert Alexander Croll (1872-1957)," Manitoba Historical Society, 2017, http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/croll_ha.shtml

⁴⁷¹ *Wilcox Family Tree*, www.ancestry.ca

⁴⁷² *MP* 4, 7 (January 1902), 56-57.

⁴⁷³ *MP* 4, 9 (March 1902), 72.

members had been dropped for being more than eight months in arrears⁴⁷⁴. Three more members were dropped in February 1902, while 11 resigned between July 1901 and June 1902.

In February 1902, Fowle pointed out that applications for membership were coming in very slowly, prompting W. J. Wurtele to warn that:

A society without members cannot be expected to remain in existence. The members of the C.P.S. should awake to this fact before it is too late and get to work securing new members. The C.P.S. has gone ahead very fast, but there is not at present enough activity. The officers no doubt do their share, but it is also the duty of the members to co-operate and build up the society. Let every member bustle up a bit and write or call on some collecting friend and induce him to join the C.P.S.⁴⁷⁵

This pressing call went unheeded, with only 10 applications received during the subsequent three months, and the *MP* dissatisfaction with this state of affairs extended into a criticism of some officers of the CPS. In his May 1902 editorial, F. W. Wurtele praised Fowle, Smith, LeGrand and Downes for their good work, "but from the president, the two vice-presidents and the librarian we never hear a word. This is all wrong, there is plenty of work to do for every officer of such a society."⁴⁷⁶ He specifically criticized President Hall for not replacing a trustee who had resigned, thus preventing the two remaining trustees from doing their job. To lift the CPS from this "rut of do-nothing-ism", the *MP* proposed a slate of candidates for the upcoming annual elections; the journal's recommendation for president was T. S. Clark, a stamp dealer from Kingston ON who had served as Secretary-Treasurer of the CPA in the 1890s⁴⁷⁷.

In June, H. Smith replied to F. W. Wurtele's editorial, noting that Kelsey Hall had proposed 35 members, including 15 in the last year, and that "it does not necessarily follow that because the official organ does not hear from an officer he is not doing his duty in other ways", to which Wurtele retorted that "when the rank and file never hear a word from their president, they drift into carelessness in regard to society interests⁴⁷⁸." Concurrently, Hall insisted that he had not been informed of the resignation of a trustee, and announced that he was standing for re-election as President in August.

This budding controversy was laid to rest with the discontinuance of the *MP* in June. It shows at least that the association created by Bach as an appendage to his journal had sufficiently come of age to develop independently from its official organ. Thus, the winding up of the *MP* did not spell the end of the CPS, which continued in existence for more than a decade afterwards⁴⁷⁹. The *Adhesive* published by Vice-President Chapman in Connecticut served as official organ until it folded in 1904; it was succeeded by Brodstone's *Philatelic West and Camera News* from Nebraska which ceased publishing in 1907, after which the organization's official organ returned

⁴⁷⁴ *MP* 4, 5 (November 1901), 40-41.

⁴⁷⁵ *MP* 4, 8 (February 1902), 64.

⁴⁷⁶ *MP* 4, 11 (May 1902), 85.

⁴⁷⁷ *MP* 4, 11 (May 1902), 84.

⁴⁷⁸ *MP* 4, 12 (June 1902), 93.

⁴⁷⁹ Much of the information on what became of the CPS is taken from Charles J. G. Verge, "Happy 50th Birthday to the Canadian Philatelist," *The Canadian Philatelist*, 50, 1 (January/February 1999): 4-6 and 32.

to Canada with the *North American Collector* published in Alberta in 1908-1909⁴⁸⁰. During those years, Kelsey Hall, who had been re-elected in 1902, was succeeded as CPS President by Montrealers Christopher C. Goulden in 1904 and Oliver W. Barwick in 1905. By 1909, the organization originally founded by R. C. Bach had become Canada's only national philatelic society with the demise of the DPA⁴⁸¹.

In January 1909, the *Hobbyist* published by O. Kendall at Winnipeg purchased the *North American Collector* and became the CPS official organ. In March 1910, the CPS was reorganized as the Canadian Philatelic Association⁴⁸². This new CPA claimed continuity with the old one founded in 1887. This is technically inexact, as its institutional roots rather lied in Bach's LCP. However, an argument could be made that the LCP had informally succeeded the CPA in Montreal in 1898, just as the DPA had taken the place left vacant by the disbanding of the Philatelic Society of Canada in Ontario in 1894. The new President was Henry Hechler (1853-1928) from Nova Scotia, who had presided over the old CPA back in 1889-1890; Kendall was appointed Secretary-Treasurer and succeeded Hechler as President in 1912. Interestingly, some old timers from the LCP joined the revamped organization, such as William Patterson from Montreal and Jean Baptiste Ouellet from Arthabaska QC⁴⁸³. In April 1913, Kendall announced the discontinuance of the *Hobbyist*⁴⁸⁴, and the new CPA laid dormant during World War I. The association was revived in Winnipeg in 1920; it 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 Canada⁴⁸⁵.

⁴⁸⁰ Robert J. Duncan, "Index to Canadian Philatelic Magazines," *BNA Topics*, 3, 3 (April 1946), 50, reprinted as "Index to Mewhort's Publications," *Philography Canada*, 3, 2 (March 1993), 16.

⁴⁸¹ Mitchener, "A Centenary," 298.

⁴⁸² *The Hobbyist*, 2, 3 (March 1910), 77.

⁴⁸³ *The Hobbyist*, 2, 3 (March 1910), 78 and 2, 6 (June 1910), 184.

⁴⁸⁴ Brian J. Birch, *Bibliography of Philatelic Periodicals* (Wigan, UK: Brian J. Birch, 2014), 439.

⁴⁸⁵ Kenneth Rowe, "The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada – A Brief History," *The Canadian Philatelist*, 20, 1 (January/February 1969): 7-11.

CONCLUSION

The *MP* was published at a special moment in human history. The turn of the 20th century marked the high tide of the four-hundred-year European thrust toward world domination, with the expansionist wave ultimately reaching the depths of Africa and the remotest Pacific islands. For the first time ever, mankind was brought together under a single civilization that was imposing its rule through the economic and technological means created by the Industrial Revolution. Inevitably, there was a dark side to this expansion, and distressing news were filtering about such abuses as forced labour in the Congo or the British internment camps for Boer civilians in South Africa. However, the general public could yet afford to be oblivious to these ominous signs of horrors to come and, with the renewed prosperity of the late 1890s, the new century was greeted with immense hope and optimism. Faith in progress was deep and wide, and the world had reached an unprecedented level of globalization that would only be won back a full hundred years later, after having been shattered by the nationalistic and ideological divides of the 20th century. Thus, it could be said that the readers of the *MP* lived in a period of human unity that was not to be seen again until the decade that spanned between the fall of the Soviet Union and 9/11.

The mail was to this first globalization what the Internet has become to the second. Given the limitations of the telegraph, and with the telephone still in its infancy, the postal service was the paramount means of communication of the time, and the postage stamp was seen as an eminent symbol of the world unification process, hence the dithyrambic comment of F. W. Wurtele on stamps as “one of the chief factors in human progress and happiness⁴⁸⁶”. Innovations like Universal Penny Postage and the UPU uniform colour code for stamps were visible signs of the advent of this new era, and celebrated as such in the *MP*. Collecting these tokens of universalism was viewed as an opportunity for the common man to participate in this march toward progress. Miles from suspecting that they would soon slaughter each other in the battlefields of Europe, philatelists were encouraged to transcend the barriers of geography, language and creed, and open up to the diversity of the world, in a virtual and virtuous community of humanists bounded together by a common love for paper squares embodying a triumphant world order.

The *MP* was fully attuned to the *zeitgeist* as an international paper circulating through the mail and linking collectors and dealers who themselves used the mail to exchange and trade stamps all over the world. Through this journal published in Canada, a Jewish dealer from Rumania could reach British-born clients in Australia, and a German-born collector from Argentina could exchange stamps with philatelists from the United States or Japan. It would be worthwhile to study the other philatelic papers of the time and the subsequent official organs of the Canadian Philatelic Society, to see to what extent these publications shared this international outreach of the *MP*, a journal that truly extended “from Montreal to all parts of the world”.

⁴⁸⁶ *MP* 3, 10 (April 1901), 109.

APPENDIX 1

ADVERTISERS IN THE *MONTREAL PHILATELIST*

Individuals and businesses that advertised in the *MP*, excluding the numerous Canadian and American philatelists who only posted an exchange notice.

I. CANADIAN AND AMERICAN STAMP SELLERS

A. CANADA

Quebec

Rudolph Cornelius Bach, 451 Sanguinet St., Montreal (April 1898-September 1899)
Alfred Eugène Labelle, 212 St. Hubert St./85 Cherrier St., Montreal (April 1898-March 1901)
T. A. Labouriere, 1877 St. Catherine St., Montreal (April-May 1898)
Canada Stamp Co. (W. G. L. Paxman), Danville/592 St. John St., Quebec City (May 1898-August 1901)
William Godbee Brown, 178 St. James St., Montreal (June 1898)
Victor Ruggeri, Long Point, Montreal (June 1898-February 1900)
William G. H. Willson, P. O. Box 12, Longueuil (August 1898-January 1901)
R. James, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal (October 1898)
John Edwards, P. O. Box 379, Montreal (November 1898-June 1899)
N. Ohman, 445 Mount Pleasant Ave., Westmount (January 1899)
William James Wurtele, 27 Shuter St., Montreal (January-March 1899)
Charles A. Needham, 2104 St. Catherine St., Montreal (January-April 1899)
Dominion Stamp Co. (R. C. Bach), 6 Beaver Hall, Hill, Montreal (January-September 1899)
Peter Eastman Lunn, 16 Aylmer St./195 Bleury St., Montreal (January-September 1899)
Bernard Louis Brosseau, 87 Durocher St., Montreal (January-December 1899)
F. E. Bennett, Poste restante, Montreal (March 1899)
Edmond William Stanton, 1175 Sanguinet St., Montreal (March 1899)
Thomas Buckingham, 26 Balmoral Ave., Montreal (March-April 1899)
S. H. Brosseau, 173 St. Hubert St., Montreal (March 1899-November 1901)
Arthur Reginald Magill, P. O. Box 1019, Montreal (April-May 1899)
Stewart M. Munn, c/o Stewart Munn & Co., Montreal (April-December 1899)
A. Creighton, 343 Oliver St., Westmount (May 1899)
International Stamp Co. (F. W. Wurtele), Montreal (June 1899-June 1902)
George Phillip LeGrand, Paspebiac/New Carlisle (August 1899-June 1902)
James Anderson, 31 Mackay St./6 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal (August-December 1899)
Arthur Campbell Telfer, 295 St. Charles Borromeo St., Montreal (December 1899-March 1901)
M. H. Bradford, Sherbrooke (February 1900)
André Charles Roussel, 2104 St. Catherine St., Montreal (August 1900-June 1902)
Beaver Stamp Co. (E. W. Stanton), P. O. Box 1025/290 St. Hubert St., Montreal (September 1900-June 1902)
Jean Baptiste Ouellet, Arthabaskaville (February-May 1901)
Century Stamp Co., P. O. Box 197, Montreal (February 1901-June 1902)
G. Leblanc fils, 66 Lagauchetière St., Montreal (July 1901)
James Williams, 134 Milton St., Montreal (February-April 1902)
J. Fauvel, Point St. Peter (March-June 1902)
T. F. Roberge, P. O. Box 464, Sorel (June 1902)

Ontario

Charles A. Needham, 654 Main St. E., Hamilton (June-August 1898)
Hamilton Stamp Co., 120 East Ave. N., Hamilton (August-September 1898)
W. R. Adams, 401 Yonge St., Toronto (August-September 1898)
The Jubilee Stamp Co., Smiths Falls (August-November 1898)
William Kelsey Hall, 286 Simcoe St., Peterborough (August 1898-August 1901)
F. Whatley Jr., 27 Bellevue Place, Toronto (August 1898-January 1899)

A. F. Wicks, 372 Horton St., London (August 1898-June 1899)
 N. T. Johnston, P. O. Box 665, Guelph (September 1898)
 George W. Hicks, P. O. Box 219, Mitchell (September-October 1898)
 The British Colonial Stamp Co., 378 Central Ave., London (October-November 1898)
 F. G. Hendry, Simcoe (November 1898)
 C. A. Crane, 64 Northcote Ave., Toronto (January-April 1899)
 Joseph Gibson Jr., Ingersoll (January-April 1899)
 John H. Lowe, 109 Huron St., Toronto (January-April 1899)
 J. R. Seavey, 249 W. King St., Hamilton (January 1899-June 1900)
 T. S. Clark, 394 Alfred St., Kingston/199 St. James St., London (January 1899-June 1902)
 C. H. Bachman, Berlin (now Kitchener) (March 1899)
 The G. C. Keith Stamp Co., P. O. Box 165, Smiths Falls (March-April 1899)
 Cartier Stamp Co., Toronto (March-April 1899)
 F. R. Nicolle, 295 Alfred St., Kingston (March 1899-March 1900)
 D. Herbert Luke, 63 Borden St., Toronto (March 1899-July 1900)
 George L. Bunelle, P. O. Box 375, Ottawa (April 1899)
 Smith's Falls Stamp Co., P. O. Box 243, Smiths Falls (April-May 1899)
 Charles Farr, P. O. Box 201, Brockville (April-August 1899)
 Victoria Stamp Co., 22 Victor St., London (April 1899-January 1902)
 Atlas Stamp & Publishing Co., 419 South St., London (June 1899-June 1902)
 M. D. Mackenzie, P. O. Box 12, Petrolea (January-August 1900)
 Ontario Stamp Co., Trenton (March 1900)
 George E. Davenport, 70 Melbourne Ave., Toronto (October-December 1900)
 E. M. Atmore, Owen Sound (June-November 1901)
 Harold M. Perry, Woodstock (September 1901)
 E. M. Atmore, Owen Sound (September-October 1901)
 Thomas, Ottawa St., Toronto (September-October 1901)
 Frederick B. Filsinger, Waterloo (October-December 1901)
 W. L. DeGroff, Bloomfield (October 1901-April 1902)
 J. W. Lucas, Water St., Stratford (November 1901-January 1902)
 W. A. Kouk, P. O. Box 207, Rat Portage (December 1901-January 1902)
 Marks Stamp Co., 526-528 Euclid Ave., Toronto (April-May 1902)

Maritimes

Mrs. R. Mason, P. O. Box 295, Charlottetown PE (January 1899)
 Nova Scotia Stamp Co., Sherbrooke NS (January-March 1899)
 R. F. Maddigan, Charlottetown PE (May-June 1899)
 R. Reichardt, P. O. Box 481, St. John's NL (May-July 1900)
 Henry F. Snow, P.O. Box 461, St. John's NL (June-July 1900)
 William Noftall, P.O. Box 121, St. John's NL (June 1900-June 1902)
 Clarence Grant, P.O. Box 90, New Glasgow NS (October-December 1900)
 J. H. Cowie, P. O. Box 85, Moncton NB (November 1900-September 1901)
 J. H. Jost, P. O. Box 244, Halifax NS (September 1901-January 1902)
 Harrison Locke Hart, 71 Gottingen St., Halifax NS (November 1901-June 1902)
 Matthew R. Knight, Boiestown NB (June 1902)

West

Layton N. Miller, Virden MB (September 1898)
 Reginald F. C. Robinson, Hun's Valley MB (November 1898-March 1899)
 The Crown Stamp Co., 236 6th Ave. E., Vancouver BC (August-December 1901)
 Regina Stamp Co., New Westminster BC (November 1901-June 1902)
 H. R. Baudry, 520 Ellice St. W., Winnipeg MB (January-March 1902)
 A. M. Kennedy, 252 Hargrave St., Winnipeg MB (January-April 1902)

B. UNITED STATES

East

Clark W. Brown, 516 Irving Ave./332 S. Salina St., Syracuse NY (April 1898-December 1899)
William A. McDonnell, 1646 Madison Ave., New York NY (May-June 1898)
G. A. Hunt, Woburn MA (May-November 1898)
Herman Lechner, McClintock Ave., Allegheny PA (August-November 1898)
Boston Stamp Co. (J. Favill Capron), 43 Milk St., Boston MA (September 1898)
F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield Gore ME (September 1898)
Frederick Philips, 15 First Ave., New York NY (September 1898)
Albert F. Munroe, P. O. Box 353, East Providence RI (September 1898)
N. H. Bartlett, 45 Clinton St., Fitchburg MA (September 1898)
Bohn Stamp Co., 976 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh PA (September-October 1898)
William M. Verbeck, P. O. Box 811, Ballston Spa NY (September 1898-January 1899)
H. C. Young, P. O. Box 1448, Providence RI (September 1898-April 1899)
Frank P. Brown, 333 Washington St., Boston MA (October 1898)
F. J. Laurie, 901 Main St., Worcester MA (October 1898-January 1899)
C. J. Carver, Buckingham, Bucks Co. PA (October-November 1898)
Judson N. Burton, Madison NY (October 1898-March 1899)
M. H. Pease & Co., 28 Court St., New Britain CT (November 1898)
F. William Horrocks, P. O. Box 261, Kittery ME (November 1898)
Happy Card Co., Westfield MA (November 1898)
Harry A. Jacobs, P. O. Box 331, Philadelphia PA (November 1898)
Chesapeake Stamp. Co., 231 W. Fayette St., Baltimore MD (November 1898)
Hampden Stamp Co., Granby MA (November 1898)
Edgar Nelton, 137 E. 12th St., New York NY (November 1898)
Miss Alma Appleton, Goodale's Corner, Penobscot Co., MA (November 1898)
J. H. Houston, 205 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington DC (November 1898)
J. F. Bowen, 39 St. James Ave., Boston MA (November 1898-January 1899)
Charles King, 116 E. 10th St., New York NY (November 1898-March 1899)
Bronx Stamp Co., 17 Summit Ave., New York NY (January 1899)
H. M. Pulver, Pulvers NY (January 1899)
Richard R. Brown, Keyport NJ (January-April 1899)
W. H. Bruce, P. O. Box 283, Hartford CT (January 1899-February 1901)
Charles S. Osgood, P. O. Box 122, Salem MA (January-June 1899)
H. Smith, 42 Dudley St., Medford MA (January 1899-February 1900)
Charles A. Glenkin, P. O. Box 848, Paterson NJ (March 1899)
William Krieger, 706 Arch St., Philadelphia PA (March 1899)
East Pittsburgh Stamp Co., P. O. Box 43, East Pittsburgh PA (March 1899)
H. K. Moyer, Easton PA (March-April 1899)
C. W. Unger, Pottsville PA (March-April 1899)
E. C. Maltby, Watertown NY (April 1899)
George J. Palmer, 590 Columbus Ave., New York NY (April 1899)
George Weber, Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City NJ (April 1899)
G. F. Rothfuchs, 3118 Washington St., Boston MA (April-May 1899; April 1902)
George G. Carter, 265 Halsey St., Brooklyn NY (April-June 1899)
B. Sigall, 198 Allen St./193 Orchard St., New York NY (April 1899-May 1900)
William Penn Brown, 11 Park Row/13 Ann St., New York NY (April 1899-May 1902)
Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18 E. 23rd St., New York NY (April 1899-June 1902)
R. W. Tucker, P. O. Box 3276, Boston MA (May 1899)
Franklin Stearns, Richmond VA (May-June 1899)
Eastern Stamp Co., P. O. Box 815, Bangor ME (May-June 1899)
William P. Folger, Rochester NY (May-June 1899)
George D. Weeks Jr., Garfield National Bank, New York NY (May-June 1899)
Charles K. Reed, 75 E. Thomas St., Worcester MA (June 1899)
A. Castro, 213 Hart St., Taunton MA (June 1899)
Bogert & Durbin Co., 154 Nassau St., New York NY/722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia PA (June 1899)
Humbert & Mack, 11 Nassau St., New York NY (June 1899)
F. B. Eldredge, Mansfield MA (June-November 1899)
C. E. Cooley, 927 Elm St., Peekskill NY (June 1899-March 1900)
William D. Averell, Mount Airy, Philadelphia PA (August 1899)
W. P. Arnold, Peacedale RI (August-September 1899)
W. W. Tyler, 927 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo NY (September 1899)

Mary Fenton, 8 W. Pratt St., Baltimore MD (September-December 1899)
 Henry Rice, 228 E. 112th St., New York NY (September 1899-January 1900)
 F. M. Richardson, Hartland VT (November 1899)
 North Shore Stamp Co., Beverly MA (November 1899)
 J. T. Handford, 29 E. 13th St., Patterson NJ (November 1899-January 1900)
 August Schlachter, 230 5th Ave., Pittsburgh PA (November 1899-January 1900)
 J. B. Terry, P. O. Box 125, Syracuse NY (January 1900)
 John J. Baker, Fairmont WV (January-February 1900)
 H. A. Doty, New Canaan CT (January-March 1900)
 William Von Der Wettern Jr., 411 W. Saratoga Ave., Baltimore MD (January 1900-June 1902)
 Guarantee Stamp Co., 116 E. 111st St., New York NY (February 1900)
 Silas Chapman Jr., Hartford CT (March 1900)
 W. I. Newhall, P. O. Box 99, Lynn MA (March 1900)
 John W. Patterson, Moravia NY (March 1900)
 Eastern Stamp Co., P. O. Box 203, Williamson NY (March-May 1900)
 J. C. Morgethau & Co., 87 Nassau St., New York NY (April 1900)
 Amesbury Stamp Co., 12 Arlington St., Amesbury MA (June 1900)
 Lyman H. Low, 4th Ave. and 22nd St., New York NY (October 1900)
 Carl Young, 112 N. 5th St., Philadelphia PA (October 1900)
 A. C. Whitmarsh & Co., Northfield VT (December 1900-February 1901)
 Home Stamp Co., 409 W. Saratoga St./1615 Edmondson Av., Baltimore MD (January 1901-June 1902)
 George F. Stein, 84 Clinton Ave., Albany NY (February 1901)
 A. Frankenheim, 136 Chrystie St., New York NY (March 1901)
 William H. Morrison, 1326 F St. N.W./1423 F St. N. W., Washington DC (April-October 1901)
 M. D. Senior, 102 Pearl St., New York NY (April-December 1901)
 Robert E. Nuese, 126 Franklin St., New York NY (May-July 1901)
 Charles A. Phildius, 124 Java St., Brooklyn NY (May 1901-April 1902)
 Pan-American Stamp Co., 21 Parker St., Watertown MA (September 1901)
 S. L. Futer, 431 N. 41st St., Philadelphia PA (September-October 1901)
 Naumkeag Stamp & Publishing Co., 357 Columbus Ave., Boston MA (September 1901-January 1902)
 Woronoco Stamp Co., 38 Hampden St., Westfield MA (September 1901-February 1902)
 Joseph B. Burleigh Jr., Govanstown MD (September 1901-May 1902)
 The Traders' Stamp Co., 8 E. 133rd St., New York NY (January-February 1902)
 Co-operative Collectors Co., 332 S. Salina St., Syracuse NY (February-April 1902)
 New England Stamp Co., 27 Bromfield, Boston MA (February-June 1902)
 Orin S. Claypool, Vandergrift PA (March-May 1902)
 Orient Stamp Co., 27 Arcade, Utica NY (March-June 1902)

South

G. W. Robinette, Flag Pond VA (April 1898)
 Charles L. McNutt, 615 Henley St., Knoxville TN (September-October 1898)
 L. Barton, P. O. Box 169, Savannah GA (November 1898-April 1899)
 B. J. Gonzalez, P. O. Box 379, Pensacola FL (January 1899)
 Arlie Owen, P. O. Box 363, Gibsonville NC (January 1899)
 L. Barton, P. O. Box 169, Savannah GA (April 1899)
 R. L. Dietreck, Lorraine VA (April 1899-February 1901)
 Tennessee Stamp Co., Harriman TN (June 1899)
 William T. Smith Jr., Chapman AL (April-May 1901)
 Southern Stamp Co., Orlando FL (March 1902)
 Security Stamp Co., P. O. Box 106, Galveston TX (May-June 1902)

Midwest

E. J. Kirby & Co., Marshall MI/700 Journal Building, Chicago IL (April 1898-September 1899)
 Lucas Stamp Co./Toledo Stamp Co., 222-226 Floyd St., Toledo OH (April 1898-January 1899; May-July 1901)
 W. M. Waterbury, Ithaca MI (May 1898)
 Zenith City Stamp Co., 701 W. Second St., Duluth MN (May 1898-March 1899)
 F. W. Clark, 637 Baker St., Detroit MI (August-October 1898)
 Hawkeye Stamp Co., 116 E. Grand Ave., Des Moines IA (August 1898-April 1899)
 B. L. Voorhees, P. O. Box 57, Blue Island IL (August 1898-February 1900)
 Adam Hautz, 3522 Bacon St., St. Louis MO (September 1898-September 1899)
 Peshtigo Stamp Co., Peshtigo WI (September 1898-December 1899)
 Charles F. Frey, P. O. Box 34, Ottawa OH (September 1898-February 1900)

W. W. MacLaren, 694 E. Prospect St., Cleveland ON (October 1898)
 E. A. Kelly, 713 LaSalle St., Ottawa IL (October-November 1898)
 Standard Stamp Co., 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis MO (October 1898-November 1899)
 C. H. Griffith Jr., Iowa City IA (November 1898)
 B. F. Jones, 165 Washington St., Chicago IL (November 1898)
 S. B. Fish, Butler IL (November 1898)
 C. E. Hussman, 4320 West Belle Place/Fullerton Building, St. Louis MO (November 1898; May 1902)
 D. T. Eaton, Muscatine IA (January 1899)
 Earl C. Smith, 109 Good St., Akron OH (January 1899)
 Rob H. Frederick, 222 Main St., Ottawa IL (January 1899)
 William B. Brown, P. O. Box 487, Kansas City MO (January 1899)
 George C. Hartung, 1639 Barry Ave., Chicago IL (January 1899)
 Henry P. Day, P. O. Box 762, Peoria IL (January-May 1899)
 N. J. Petersen, 298 E. 40th St., Chicago IL (January-November 1899)
 The Stone City Stamp Co., 500 S. Ottawa St., Joliet IL (March 1899)
 W. Leissring, 935 9th St., Milwaukee WI (March 1899)
 Cooke & Hildebrand, 6010 Jefferson Ave., Chicago IL (March 1899)
 W. W. Sammons, Blue Island IL (March 1899)
 R. P. Beardslee, 35 Cutler St., Cleveland OH (March-May 1899)
 Irving Stamp Co., 2621 N. 44th Ave., Chicago IL (March 1899-September 1900)
 H. E. Williams, Charlotte MI (April 1899)
 Allen Logan, 242 Exchange Building, Kansas City MO (April 1899)
 W. H. Ellis Stamp & Coin Co., 3112 E. Henry St., Charlotte MI (April 1899)
 A. Drewrench, 594 Cortland St., Chicago IL (April 1899)
 E. Albrecht & Co., 249 Cherry Ave., Chicago IL (April-August 1899)
 Elmere B. Saufley, Marshfield MO (April-August 1899)
 Charles S. Knudson, 2829 Calumet Ave., Chicago IL (May-September 1899)
 R. Green, 204 Dearborn Ave., Chicago IL (August 1899-March 1900)
 S. L. Chaffee, 44 4th Ave., Cleveland OH (September 1899)
 C. H. Johnston & Co., P. O. Box 150, Sta. 3, Des Moines IA (November 1899)
 Wayne Stamp Co., 75 Greenwood, Detroit MI (November 1899)
 Northwestern Stamp Co., Freeport IL (November-December 1899)
 F. N. Massoth & Co., 651 Marquette Building, Chicago IL (November 1899-April 1900)
 Charles A. Halstead, P. O. Box 917, Chicago IL (November 1899-April 1900)
 T. Neil, 277 E. Superior St., Chicago IL (February-March 1900)
 O. T. Huckle, P. O. Box 114, St. Clair MI (April 1900)
 L. H. Reed, Flagler IA (June 1900)
 William A. Scott, 221 Woodworth Ave., Kansas City MO (August-October 1900)
 Shirley E. Moisant, Kankakee IL (November 1900-April 1902)
 C. A. Stegmann, St. Louis MO (January 1901)
 Charles J. Foley, 154 Chicago St., Elgin IL (January-March 1901)
 Quaker Stamp Co., Toledo OH (January-August 1901)
 Charles A. Townsend, Akon OH (April 1901)
 Oscar W. Eppel, P. O. Box 343, Delano MN (April-June 1901)
 C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., Century Building, St. Louis MO (April-October 1901)
 E. F. Nix, East Grand Forks MN (November-December 1901)
 Odessa Stamp Co., 69 Theodore St., Detroit MI (January-March 1902)
 Linwood Stamp Co., Casey IL (February 1902)
 J. W. Fowler, Dubuque IA (March 1902)
 Western Stamp & Curio Co., 47 Van Buren St., Cleveland OH (April 1902)
 Randolph Stamp Co., 1226 Masonic Temple, Chicago IL (May 1902)
 Wilson Trabert, 34 Park Ave., Chicago IL (June 1902)

West

Rainier Stamp Co., Columbia City WA (September 1898)
 George Carion, P. O. Box 2457, San Francisco CA (November 1898)
 R. G. Harmon, P. O. Box 494, Sacramento CA (January 1899)
 Central Stamp Co., Wamego KS (March-May 1899)
 S. P. Hughes, Howe NE (March-December 1899)
 William H. Shaw, 241 S. Ave. 18, East Los Angeles CA (April 1899)
 Elk Point Stamp Co., P. O. Box 390, Elk point SD (May 1899)
 Butte H. Tipton, 6 N. Main St., Helena MT (March 1900)
 Isaac R. Krehbiel & Co., Newton KS (April-July 1900)
 H. Wendt, Sterling NE (December 1900-February 1901)

T. M. S. Robinson, Drawer 308, Colorado Springs CO (January 1901-January 1902)
W. Sellschopp & Co., 118 Stockton St., San Francisco CA (October 1901)
Miller's Stamp Co., P. O. Box 2246, San Francisco CA (December 1901-March 1902)
Western Stamp Co., 108 North Spring, Los Angeles CA (January-June 1902)
Oscar T. Hartman, 1410 S. 12th St., Denver CO (May-June 1902)
H. S. Dickey, Newton KS (April 1902)

II. INTERNATIONAL STAMPS SELLERS AND EXCHANGERS

(exchangers are identified in *italics*)

A. LATIN AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

Argentina

Enrique Macke, Calle II No. 723, Villa Catalinas, Buenos Aires (April-September 1899)
Roberto Rosauer, Calle Bolivar 110, Buenos Aires (June-September 1899)
Joye Soeder, Calle Santa Fe 1234, Rosario de Santa Fe (June-November 1899)
Vicente Dino, Rosario de Santa Fe (August-September 1899)
Luis Husson, Casilla 1374, Buenos Aires (September-November 1899)
Carlos Hans Seifert, Casilla 595, Buenos Aires (August-September 1900)
Waldemar Hofmann, Calle Rodriguez Pena 128, Buenos Aires (August-October 1900)
Paulino M. Gillette, Calle Cordoba 547, Tucuman (August-October 1901)

Bolivia

William Payne, Sucre (May-July 1901)

Brazil

Durval Braga, Rua des Zuavos 124, Bahia (April 1899)
Alexander Richtman, Sorocaba (August 1899)
Carlos da Silva e Souza, Caixa Postal 71, Bahia (March-April 1901)
Joao Silva, Sao Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul (September-November 1901)
Emilio Gallois, Florianopolis (September-November 1901)

Chile

B. Bittencourt, San Augustin 65, Vaparaíso (October 1898-January 1899)
Enrique de la Fuente, Casilla 37, Limache (November 1898)
Samuel Jory, Casilla 905, Valparaíso (September 1899)
Joseph M. Garrigo, Casilla 2156, Santiago (August 1901)

Colombia

Carlos Faulhaber, Honda (April 1899)

Cuba

Miguel Guitart, Casilla 47, Cardenas (May-June 1902)

Curaçao

Enrique de Marchena, Willemstad (May-August 1900)
Aron Capriles, P. O. Box 65, Willemstad (October-November 1900)

Dominican Republic

Luis E. Manon, 51 Regina, Santo Domingo (October 1901)

Guadeloupe

Léon Arensdorff, rue Nassau, Pointe-à-Pitre (October 1898)

Guatemala

Victor Furminieux, Apartado 71, Guatemala City (November 1898-January 1899)

J. Roffman, Guatemala City (March 1900)

Mexico

Herbert Fowler, 3rd Galeana St. No. 4, San Luis Potosi (April-June 1899)

Rudolf Krause, San Dimas, Durango (November 1899)

German Helmrich, Tepic (January 1900)

International Stamp & Investment Co., Apartado 787, Mexico City (August 1901-March 1902)

Peru

Williams & Co., Casilla 989, Lima (September-October 1898)

Puerto Rico

Juan Torres Hinksen, Santurce (April 1899)

B. BRITISH EMPIRE

United Kingdom

Alfred Smith & Son, 37-39 Essex St., Strand, London (June 1898-May 1902)

F. Blake, 36a Old Bond St., London (September-October 1898)

Walter Morley, 15 Brownhill Gardens, Catford, London (September 1898-March 1899)

S. Fleming, 199 Burdette Road, London (October 1898)

Heaton Park Librarian, 22 Bailey St., Heaton Park, Manchester (October 1898-February 1900)

Willy Jacoby, 33 Maury Road/145 Fenchurch St., London (October 1898-December 1901)

A. Horneck, 5 Valentia Parade, Dublin, Ireland (November 1898)

W. P. Jones, 17 Harriet St., Broughton, Manchester (November 1898)

Frederick Terry, 40 Landcroft Road, East Dulwich, London (November 1898-May 1899)

J. McEwen, The Castle, Carlisle (January-April 1899)

Wenceslas de Rutkowski, 10 Speenham Road, Brixton, London (April-December 1899)

Hans August, Sowerby Bridge (August-September 1899)

Matthew Heslop, 9 Ampton St., London (August 1899-February 1900)

Frederick R. Ginn, 143 Strand, London (February 1900-January 1902)

Herbert L'Estrange Ewen, 32 Palace Sq., Norwood, London (March 1900-February 1901)

Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London (June 1900-January 1902)

The William Stamp Co., 90 London Wall/120 Leadenhall St., London (July 1900-June 1902)

William Lewthwaite, Egremont, Cumberland (November 1900)

G. Neshercote, The Mansions, Earls Court, London (January-March 1901)

H. B. Backhouse, 8 Vicarage St., Holinwood, Oldham (March-May 1901)

F. Anderson, Portholme Cottage, Selby (April 1901)

Colonel Stevens, Bedford Villa, Plymouth (April-May 1901)

J. T. Bolton, 5 Elmwood Rd., Croydon, London (April-September 1901)

Cox, 18 Nelson Square, Blackfriars, London (May 1901)

Thomas Greaves, Craignook, Handen Road, Lee, Kent (May-December 1901)
Kirkpatrick & Pemberton, 229 High Holborn, London (July-September 1901)
Mme Blanche de Preyval, 22 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London (August 1901)
L. S. Charlick, Victoria Chambers, 55-56 Chancery Lane, London (August 1901-January 1902)
The South African Stamp Co., 368 Strand, London (August 1901-June 1902)
Bridger & Kay, 65 Bishopsgate St., Bishopsgate Without, London (September 1901-February 1902)
Montgomerie & Co., Highdown Road, Brighton (September 1901-June 1902)
A. E. Moore, 7 Maples St., Nottingham (October 1901)
Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich (October 1901-June 1902)
George C. Ginn, 16 Baronet Road, Tottenham, London (October 1901-June 1902)
I. W. Spowart, 249 Pitsmoor Road, Sheffield (February-June 1902)
Holroyd, Facit, Lancashire (April-June 1902)
R. Austwick Ropergate, Pontefract (April-June 1902)
J. W. H. Heslop, Ightham, Sevenoaks, Kent (May-June 1902)

Australia

R. Waddington, 37 Old Parramatta Road, Forest Lodge, Sydney, New South Wales (May 1900)
Hamilton, Macrae & Co., 479 Wellington St./501 Hay St., Perth, Western Australia (November 1900-April 1902)
Norman C. Horwood, Bendigo, Victoria (January-March 1901)
A. J. Duncan, P. O. Box 14, Bendigo, Victoria (November 1901-June 1902)
J. H. Welfare, Semaphore, South Australia (December 1901-February 1902)

India

C. Sobrahmonee Iyer, Attungal, Travancore (March-November 1899)
Mahendralal Mitra, Beliaghata, Calcutta (January-August 1900)
C. Kalla, Ranavav, Kathiawar (April 1901)
T. Gill, Lamartinieri, Lucknow (May 1901)
Hari Das Das, Raghunathgani, Murshedabad (October 1901)

Jamaica

W. C. Wright, 34 Smith's Lane, Kingston (January 1899-December 1900)
Emily Fraser, Halfwaytree (January 1900)
E. White, Halfwaytree (March-May 1902)

New Zealand

Allan Skene & Co., 74 Riddiford St., Wellington (April 1899)
J. F. Joll, P. O. Box 46, Oamaru, Otago (April 1899-June 1902)
Henry Bolitho, Auckland (April 1900-June 1902)
A. C. Winkelmann, Whirinaki, Hokianga (May 1900-October 1901)
Bert Metcalfe, P. O. Box 372, Auckland (June 1901)
Basil Gudgeon, Renwicktown, Marlborough (June-August 1901)
V. Smith, Southampton St., Hastings, Hawkes Bay (October 1901)
C. A. Crosher, P. O. Box 441, Auckland (November 1901-January 1902)
W. Derenzy, P. O. Box 444, Auckland (December 1901-February 1902)

South Africa

Sydney Templer, North End, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope (November 1899)
John Lemke, P. O. Box 4430, Johannesburg, Transvaal (November 1899)
George Chipp, Palmerston St., Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope (October 1901)
H. Rudd, Oudtshoorn/Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope (February 1901-February 1902)
W. S. Hoal, Oudtshoorn, Cape of Good Hope (February 1901-June 1902)

C. CONTINENTAL EUROPE, INDEPENDENT ASIA AND AFRICA

Austria

Alois Bernwieser, Salmandorf 3, Vienna (August 1898)
Wilhelm Siengel, Joachimsthal (now Jachymov, Czechia) (October 1898)
L. Wunsch, Nikolsburg (now Mikulov, Czechia) (October 1898-January 1899)
Marianne Tauber, Mandellstrasse, Graz (January 1899)
Adolf Dinzl, Hasnerstrasse 57, Vienna (April 1899)
Ferdinand Thanhofer, Trzesowka, Cmolas, Galicia (now Poland) (April 1899)
Wilhelm Kagnus, Villach (April 1899)
Hubert Friza, Buchengasse 30, Vienna (January 1900)
J. Oberlaender, Troppau (July 1900)
Emerich Kohn, Vienna (July-September 1900)

Belgium

Louis van Bockel, rue Ballaer 46, Antwerp (November 1898)
F. Demaret, rue Loorbroek 34, Antwerp (November 1898)
Pierre Niessen, 29 rue d'Allemagne, Brussels (January 1899)
A. H. van Rollighem, 10 rue du Vieux Sac, Bruges (April 1899)
E. Willems, 61 rue de l'Église, Ledeberg (March 1900)
Gustave Bollez, Deinze (November 1900-January 1901)
Eugène Blanpain, 135 rue du Fief, Ransart (January-March 1901)
Mme L. Hoornaert, 6 rue de la Régence, Saint-Nicolas-Waes (April-September 1901)
Ernest Legrand, 39 rue Le Titien, Brussels (May 1902)

Denmark

Clemens Nielsen, Esbjerg (January 1899)

Finland

Ossian Lowenmark, Abo (November 1898)
G. A. Uggla, Abo (April 1899)
Fr. Lundqvist, Stora Nygstan 12, Uleaborg (now Oulu) (April 1900)

France

Gustave Brissard, 31 rue de Varenne, Paris (August 1898-January 1902)
L. Delon, 8 impasse Guéménée, Paris (September-October 1898)
Mlle Pillon, Briouze/Forges, Orne (September 1898-December 1901)
Delins/Ochin, 75 rue Bapaume, Lille (October 1898-January 1899)
Antoine Sandau, 50 rue de Cherves, Cognac (November 1898)
Mrs. M. Moreau, 16 rue Boisdénier, Tours (January-September 1899)
C. Barraud, 26 rue Lamartine, Paris (April 1899)
A. Robert, Montélimar (November 1899)
Théophile Lemaire, 16 av. de l'Opéra, Paris (November 1899-March 1900)
Maurice Duhamel, Saint-Omer (February-July 1901)
Dr. Jouon, Brain-sur-l'Authion, Maine-et-Loire (April 1901)
Patchadjian Frères, 48 rue Monge, Paris (August 1901)
Teodoro Buxareo, Villa Leo, av. de l'Hôpital suburbain, Montpellier (September 1901)
Louis Seguin, 15 Grand Place, Saint-Quentin (September 1901-March 1902)
A. O. Marimian, 139 boul. Saint-Michel, Paris (February 1902)
Marcel Koechlin, 99 rue de la Galère, Hautmont, Nord (March 1902)
Gaston Lhotellerie, rue des Hauts-Fourneaux, Maubeuge, Nord (March-April 1902)

Germany

Paul Ritter, Penzig (now Piensk, Poland) (April 1898)
Heinrich Struth, Nieder Ingelheim am Rhein (June 1898)
Otto Mayr, Bruderstrasse 1B, Munich (August-October 1898)
Hermann Kress, Frankfurterstrasse 6, Heilbronn (August 1898-January 1902)
Julius Scheuer, Kramstrasse, Heilbronn (October 1898)
P. Soost, Metzgerstrasse 16, Berlin (November 1898-January 1899)
P. Borregaard, Mogeltondern (November 1898-July 1899)
Michael Morgenroth, Munich (January-March 1899)
Anton Wagner, Bahnhof II, Augsburg (January-March 1899)
Gustav Stock, Meckelstrasse 70, Barmen (March-April 1899)
H. D. A. Wuerdemann, Oldenburg (April 1899)
Theodor Hof, Gernsheim am Rhein (April-July 1899)
Julius Kron, Bad Münster am Stein (May-August 1899)
H. Rabe, Stephanstrasse 18, Berlin (June 1899)
C. Majunke, Shuhbrucke 54, Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland) (August-September 1899)
Justus Gassinger, Witten (November 1899)
Josef Listeman, Königsstrasse 3, Cologne (February-April 1900)
W. A. Haubold, Kahla (March-May 1900)
Heinrich Zung, Olgastrasse, Ulm (May 1900-February 1901)
Markenhaus Adolf Kruger, Hanover (June 1900-March 1901)
Hermann Mueller, 59 Valentinkamp, Hamburg (June 1901)
A. Jopke, Grenadierstrasse 12, Liegnitz (now Legnica, Poland) (June 1901)
Otto Bickel, Zehlendorf bei Berlin (June-September 1901)
A. Gabriel, Eckernforderstrasse 57, Hamburg (September 1901)
Martin Kuttner, Charlottenstrasse 4, Liegnitz (now Legnica, Poland) (October 1901)
Gaebler, Grenadierstrasse 5, Liegnitz (now Legnica, Poland) (November 1901)
H. Lucke, Grosswechungen, Nordhausen (January-February 1902)

Greece

Otto Kruger, Canea, Crete (August 1899)
J. E. Bogiatzakis, 66 Odos Eurypidou, Athens (June 1901)
Ph. Philippakis, 15 Odos Akademias, Athens (June 1901)
S. N. Lajemi, 29 Odos Patrakou, Athens (October-December 1901)

Hungary

Béla Kraliksec, Temesvar (August 1898-November 1898)
Hugo Lamberger, Hunyadi lea 3, Budapest (October 1898)
T. Tutsek, Nagymező u. 52, Budapest (November 1898-January 1899)
Béla Szekula, Vaczi Körut 55, Budapest (April 1899)
Oskar Oesterreicher, Akakziengasse 54, Budapest (March 1900)

Italy

Rodolfo Cimminio, Via Broggia 18, Naples (September 1898)
Emilio Goldschmidt, Venice (April 1899)
Giancarlo di Villagomez, Bisceglie (October 1901)
Giuseppe Rosasco, Genova (April-June 1902)

Japan

N. Ishibashi, Kanatomisho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo (February-May 1902)

Morocco

Haim J. Toledano, Tangiers (August 1898)

Netherlands

B. Halberstadt, Leeuwarden (November 1898)
H. van der Loo, Maaskade O.Z. 66, Rotterdam (April 1899)
John Emmerzaal, Oranjeboomstraat 393, Rotterdam (September-December 1899)
Otto Weismann, Coolvest 94, Rotterdam (May 1900-April 1902)
W. A. Top, Rotterdam (September 1901-January 1902)
W. van de Wetering, Oostkousdijk 71, Rotterdam (January-March 1902)
Bronkhorst, Schiedam (March-April 1902)
P. M. de Kat, Silkerveer (April-June 1902)
C. Welker, Plantagedreef 26, Rotterdam (May 1902)

Norway

Knut Bolstad, Aalesund (June 1901)
Sigurd Johanssen, Trondheim (August 1901)

Ottoman Empire

Et. Blatscho, Xantie (now Xanthi, Greece) (October 1898)
Macridi Frères, 3 Tatavli, Constantinople (now Istanbul) (March 1901)
Antoine Rodriguez, Railroad Central Office, Beirut (now Lebanon) (September 1901)
Iomtov S. Beraha, Bikur Holim, Salonica (now Thessaloniki, Greece) (September 1901)

Portugal

Manoel Castro, Estrado da Luz 48, Lisbon (October-November 1898)
Angelo C. Pinto Bastos, Almodovar (November 1899)
M. Formigal, Rua Formiga 2, Porto (August 1901)
L. Marques dos Santos, Bomjardim 436, Porto (September 1901)

Rumania

Solomon Glasberg, Jassy (November 1898)
B. Rosenstein, Strada Ghica-Voda 43, Jassy (January-April 1899)

Russia

Vikenty Pashukanis, Znamenka 12, Moscow (January 1899)
Michel M. Sarazin, Bolchoi Fontan, Odessa (now Ukraine) (September-November 1901)
Z. Suchowiecki, Ekaterinoslaw (now Dnipro, Ukraine) (January-May 1902)
Fedor Fransisci, Kaluga (April-June 1902)

Spain

José Saavedra, Soberanio Nacional 32, Ceuta (October 1898)
José Salles Llovera, Comedias 27, Valencia (August 1901)
E. Reig, Nave 25, Valencia (September 1901)

Sweden

Sverre Bergh, Tegnergatan 4, Stockholm (March 1899)
E. Ljunggrev, Postbox 49, Gothenburg (March-September 1899)
Hermann Steppen, Kockums, Werkstad, Malmo (July-September 1901)

Switzerland

Louis Henri Mercier, C. P. 4938, Geneva (November 1898)
Alfred Pecaud, 14 rue Malombré, Geneva (March 1899)
Charles Baillod Girard, Frauenfeld (April 1899-August 1900)
H. Burkhardt, 74 Josefstrasse, Zurich (May-August 1899)
Heinrich Hofmann, Wetzikon (June 1901-April 1902)
Georges Junod, 11 rue des Rasses, Sainte-Croix, Vaud (June-December 1901)
Charles Dubois, 41 rue Numa-Dioz, La Chaux-de-Fonds (February-June 1902)
Jean Maulbetsch, 21 rue Fortbarreau, Geneva (June 1902)

III. OTHER PHILATELIC ADVERTISERS

Journals

The Perforator (Henry A. Chapman), P. O. Box 1234, Hartford CT (April 1898)
The Michigan Philatelist (W. M. Waterbury), Ithaca MI (April-August 1898)
The Virginia Philatelist (August Dietz), P.O. Box 6, Richmond VA (June 1898-April 1899)
The Stamp Collector's Figaro (C. P. Duffy), Wellington OH (June 1898)
Le Timbrophile Gaulois (Mme E. Ferry), 26bis rue Sadi Carnot, Malzéville-lès-Nancy, France (June 1898)
Le Timbrophile belge (T. Rigaux), 5a rue du Congrès, Brussels, Belgium (August 1898)
The Weekly Philatelic Era (W. W. Jewett), 502 Congress St., Portland ME (August 1898-January 1899)
Philatelic Advertising Bureau, Federalsburg MD (September-November 1898)
Porto Philatelico, Loyos 59, Porto, Portugal (September 1898)
The National Philatelist (S. A. D. Cox), Humboldt KS (September-October 1898)
The Philatelic Monthly Advertiser (The Co-operative Stamp Co.), Sydenham, London, England (September 1898-May 1899)
The Numismatist, Monroe MI (November 1898-December 1899)
The Boston Stamp Book (J. L. Kilborn), P. O. Box 2119, Boston MA (November 1898)
The Herald Exchange (M. Tausig), 9 E. 108th St., New York NY (November 1898-July 1900)
La Revue postale (William Chenevard), 50-52 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland (January 1899)
The Philatelic Messenger (Matthew R. Knight), Boiestown NB (January 1899)
The Stamp Tribune (S. P. Lev), P. O. Box 65, Harriman TN (March 1899)
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News (C. H. Mekeel), St. Louis MO (March 1899)
The Allegheny Philatelist (Kiefer Publishing Co.), 97 Liberty St., Allegheny PA (April 1899-January 1901)
All Around Philatelist (J. P. Plourd), 186 Paris St., East Boston MA (April-June 1899)
The New York Philatelist (Beringer & Herbst), 106 E. 111 St., New York NY (May 1899-November 1900)
The Junior Collector (Treymond Babcock), Dayton TX (June 1899)
The Buckeye Philatelist (Paul Cline), P. O. Box 1, Tippecanoe City OH (November 1899)
The Jubilee Philatelist, P. O. Box 416, Smiths Falls ON (December 1899-April 1900)
The Philatelic West (Lewis T. Brodstone), Superior NB (January 1900-November 1901)
The Adhesive (Henry A. Chapman), P. O. Box 72, Rocky Hill CT (February-July 1900; August 1901-May 1902)
The International Philatelic Review, Rochester NY (April 1900)
The Northwestern Philatelist (Ray L. Ellis), Elk Point SD (May-July 1900)
The Philatelic Advocate (Starnaman Bros.), Berlin (now Kitchener) ON (July 1900)
L'Essor philatélique (E. Questiaux), Gentbrugge, Belgium (July 1900-June 1902)
Stamp Collectors Fortnightly (Harry Hilckes), 78 High Holborn, London, England (November 1900)
Philatelic Record (Arthur Reginald Magill), P. O. Box 1019, Montreal QC (November 1900)
Nordisk Frimaerke Tidende (Paul Lassen), Torgenskjoldsgade 14, Copenhagen, Denmark (August-September 1901)
Bay State Philatelist (Herbert Gile), Melrose Hlds. MA (September 1901)
The Philatelic Monthly Referee (R. T. Morgan), 26 Beulah Hill, Norwood, England (September 1901)
The New Perforator (Ab. Leve), Syracuse NY (September 1901-February 1902)

Catalogues and directories

The Little Wave, Alden MI (September 1898)
Roy B. Bradley, Waco TX (November 1898)
Vade-mecum du collectionneur d'Europe (Eugène Christini), Chieti, Italy (November 1898)
The Philatelic Publishing Co., Handsworth, Birmingham, England (August 1899-January 1900)

Postal cards

James Mock, 2679 St. Catherine St., Montreal QC (August 1898)
Doughty & Page, Muscatine IA (August 1898)
F. E. Phelan, 2331 St. Catherine St., Montreal QC (August 1898)
Adolph Lohmeyer, 922 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore MD (September 1898-June 1902)
John A. Sadler, 132 Mecklenburg St., St. John NB (September-October 1901)

Philatelic accessories

Callahan & Co., 741 Craig St., Montreal QC (April-May 1898)
Philip P. Brown, Great Leighs, Chelmsford, England (March 1899)
Star Curio, P. O. Box 152, Wakefield RI (September-November 1899)
The Collectors Supply Co., Charlotte MI (February 1900)

Club

The Fiscal Stamp Exchange Club, 25 Washington Terrace, Plymouth, England (September 1898)

Stamp repair

R. Lindner, Berlin-Wilmersdorf (June 1898)

IV. NON-PHILATELIC ADVERTISERS

G. W. Dawson, 716 Craig St., Montreal QC (rubber stamps) (April-June 1898)
W. G. Pierson, 84-86 State St., Brooklyn NY (photographer) (June 1898)
F. Ramsperger, 716 St. Lawrence St., Montreal QC (sheet music) (June-September 1898)
The Maryland Major, 600 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore MD (comic paper) (August 1898)
S. Popper, 204 Bleury St., Montreal QC (druggist) (August-November 1898)
George T. Slater & Co., Montreal QC (shoe seller) (September 1898)
Squibs, 718½ Craig St., Montreal QC (humorous paper) (October 1898)
Argo Mfg. Co., Swampscott MA (magic trick kit) (November 1898)
F. L. Ackley, Sioux City IA (taxidermy) (January 1899)
J. Morgan Robinett, Democrat VA (Indian ornaments, U. S. coins) (March 1899)
Climax Rubber Works, Russellville AL (rubber stamps) (April 1899)
H. J. Kleinman, 2501 N. 12th St., Philadelphia PA (photographer) (April 1899)
H. A. Crosby, 128 S. Albany Ave., Chicago IL (nickel polish) (April-June 1899)
E. H. Mason, 26 N. Clarke St., Chicago IL (stock dealer) (May-August 1899)
The Camp Advocate and Universal Exchange, Athol MA (exchangers journal) (May-June 1899)
W. A. Carr, 6 Sycamore St., Rochester NY (rubber stamps) (February 1900-February 1901)
The Henry Chemical Co., Vallego CA (photo colors) (May 1900)
C. F. Alkire, P. O. Box 228, Mount Sterling OH (curios) (May 1900)
V. de Maynor, 118 St. James St., Montreal QC (books in Esperanto) (September 1900)
The Milton Novelty Co., 134 Milton St., Montreal QC (envelope moistener) (October 1900)
L. E. & A. F. Waters, Craig St., Montreal QC (printers) (November 1900)
The Sanora News Co., Akron OH (opals) (February 1901)
R. Yates, 514 Artie Ave., Atlantic City NJ (camera, U. S. coins) (March-May 1901)
T. L. Elder, 343 Princeton Pl., Pittsburgh PA (coins) (July 1901-June 1902)

APPENDIX 2

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF CANADIAN PHILATELISTS AND THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Members of the League of Canadian Philatelists (Canadian Philatelic Society from July 1901)

Date of application	Member #	Names and particulars
09/98	1	Rudolph Cornelius BACH, 451 Sanguinet St., Montreal QC, stamp dealer, age 18 (expelled 12/00)
	2	Archibald Franklin WATERS, 801 St. Denis St., Montreal QC, printer (dropped 11/01)
	3	Henry WILLSON, P.O. Box 12, Longueuil QC, picture framer
	4	William WILLSON, P.O. Box 12, Longueuil QC, stamp dealer
	5	Oliver William BARWICK, 17 Tara Hall Ave., Montreal QC, age 37
	6	Alfred Eugène LABELLE, 212 St. Hubert St., Montreal QC, age 32 (resigned 01/00) (also #149)
	7	Charles Thomas HARE, c/o Union Assurance Co., Montreal QC, insurance agent (dropped 04/00)
11/98	8	Victor RUGGERI, Long Point, Montreal QC, asylum employee
	9	William Kelsey HALL, 286 Simcoe St., Peterborough ON, stamp dealer, age 30
	10	Clarence Johnson CARVER, Buckingham PA, student, age 14 (dropped 11/99)
	11	William Russell BROWN, Port Arthur ON, age 17
	12	A. H. O'BRIEN, Ottawa ON (dropped 04/00)
	13	R. S. MASON, Hamilton ON (dropped 04/00)
	14	Jean Baptiste OUELLET, Arthabaskaville QC, merchant (dropped 04/00) (also #153)
	15	J. A. POISSON, Arthabaskaville QC, lawyer (dropped 04/00)
	16	H. SMITH, 5 Almont St., Medford MA
	17	Frank COOPER, Montreal QC (dropped 11/01)
	18	F. J. HENDRY, Simcoe ON (dropped 04/00)
	19	Clark W. BROWN, Syracuse NY, stamp dealer, age 33
	20	Ernest Frederick WURTELE, P.O. Box 1117, Quebec QC, railway executive, age 38
	21	George W. HICKS, Mitchell ON (dropped 11/99)
	22	Louis VAN BOCKEL, rue Ballaer 46, Antwerp, Belgium (dropped 04/00)
01/99	23	William CHENEVARD, 50 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland, philatelic publisher (dropped 04/00)
	24	Franklin STEARNS, P.O. Box 6, Richmond VA, philatelic publisher, age 28 (resigned 01/00)
	25	H. A. CROSBY, 128 S. Albany Ave., Chicago IL, clerk, age 23 (dropped 11/01)
	26	Harry A. JACOBS, P.O. Box 331, Philadelphia PA, stenographer, age 21 (dropped 11/99)
	27	Henry A. CHAPMAN, P.O. Box 72, Rocky Hill CT, philatelic writer and printer, age 53
	28	Joseph Richard PINCKNEY, P.O. Box 69, Newcastle, Natal, South Africa, manager, age 34
	29	F. W. CONING, Maryville TN, student, age 18
	30	Edward A. MARRIS, 200 James St. N., Hamilton ON, assistant bookkeeper, age 20 (died 08/99)
	31	Reinhold von PIRCH, Berlin ON, clergyman, age 43
	32	Herman GREMMEL, 102 W. 2 nd St., Muscatine IA, cigar manufacturer, age 40
	33	Reginald F. C. ROBINSON, Huns Valley MB, deputy postmaster, age 22 (dropped 04/00)
	34	Anthony C. MERSER, 30 South Street, New Bedford MA, agent, age 57 (dropped 04/00)
	35	George C. HARTUNG, 1629 Barry ave., Chicago IL, stamp dealer, age 21 (dropped 04/00)
	36	Layton N. MILLER, 310 Assiniboine Ave., Winnipeg MB, stenographer (dropped 04/00)
	37	W. H. BRUCE, Hartford CT, notary public, age 38
03/99	38	A. L. AUSTIN, Durban, Natal, South Africa (dropped 11/01)
	39	S. H. BROSSEAU, 173 St. Hubert St., Montreal QC, assistant bookkeeper (dropped 11/01)
	40	S. P. LEV, Box 65, Harriman TN (dropped 11/01)
	41	A. H. MAYERS, 115 Zeigler St., Roxbury MA (resigned 01/02)
	42	Peter Eastman LUNN, 16 Aylmer St., Montreal QC, stamp dealer (dropped 04/00)
	43	M. J. BOYD, Huntingdon QC (dropped 04/00)
	44	J. A. CRAIG, P.O. Box 93, Yarmouth NS, chemist, age 34
04/99	45	Richard C. SMITH, 42 Dudley St., Medford MA, student (resigned 04/00)
	46	Daniel J. REILLY Jr., 2260 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn NY
	47	Silas CHAPMAN Jr., Hartford CT, fire insurance agent
	48	Sidney J. WOOD, 3 Lemoine Ter., Winnipeg MB, government official (dropped 04/00)
	49	E. B. MacGILLIVRAY, 47 Elizabeth St., Toronto ON, stationer (dropped 11/01)
	50	Eugene C. WHEELER, 30 Magoun Ave., Medford MA, bookkeeper
	51	Russell C. YATES, Oil Springs ON, student (dropped 04/00)
	52	Franz BOPP, 334 Peel St., Montreal QC, German consul (resigned 01/00) (also #206)
	53	Thomas BUCKINGHAM, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal QC (dropped 04/00)
	54	M. M. McGEARY, Ellwood City PA (dropped 04/00)

05/99	55 56 57 58 59	Frederick FUESSEL, 4418 Gibson Ave., St. Louis MO Harold C. WHITEHOUSE, 10 Garfield Ave., Medford MA, student (resigned 04/00) Bernard Louis BROSEAU, 87 Durocher St., Montreal QC, student, age 17 A. ROMAN, 46 Bishop St., Montreal QC, age 17 (dropped 04/00) Hermann H. V. KOELLE, Esplanade St., Montreal QC, banker (dropped 11/01)
06/99	60 61 62	William D. EDREDGE, P.O. Box 1452, Boston MA, bookkeeper (resigned 11/01) J. Sydney DALTON, Ottawa ON (dropped 11/01) A. HERBST, 106 E. 111 th St., New York NY
08/99	63 64 65 66	William James WURTELE, P.O. Box 563, Montreal QC, stamp dealer, age 18 A. W. SYKES, Windsor Mills QC, paper finisher, age 31 (dropped 11/01) Richard GOERKE, 2106 N. Sydney St., St. Louis MO, agent, age 65 (expelled 01/01) Arthur PAGEAU, 58 St. Francis Xavier St., Montreal QC, stenographer, age 21 (dropped 11/01)
09/99	67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76	Wilson TYAS, Queen St., Brisbane, Australia, stationer, age 38 (dropped 11/01) A. D. COMAS Jr., 124 E. 14 th St., New York NY, student, age 16 (resigned 12/00) Charles S. SHELDON, Normal School, Oswego NY, teacher, age 44 H. W. BULLEY, 734 Cadieux St., Montreal QC, clerk, age 16 (dropped 11/01) R. A. BROSEAU, 173 St. Hubert St., Montreal QC, student, age 16 (dropped 11/01) Reginald SCOTT, P.O. Box 539, Woodstock ON, student, age 17 Shirley E. MOISANT, Kankakee IL, stamp dealer, age 16 William E. BECKHELM, Kankakee IL, stamp dealer, age 16 (dropped 11/01) Robert C. PARSONS, Rock Island QC, watchmaker and jeweller George F. DOWNES, Palmerston ON, barrister at law, age 34
11/99	77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	George N. FELLOWS, 14 Union St., Concord NH, stamp dealer (dropped 11/01) C. E. A. HOLMES, 5 Verchères Ave., Montreal QC, assistant bookkeeper (expelled 12/00) Frederick J. GARRATY, 500 Guy St., Montreal QC, dental student (dropped 11/01) William W. BREWIS, 730 Cadieux St., Montreal QC, clerk Edward F. HART, Halifax NS, bookkeeper Charles H. FOWLE, 32 Magoun Ave., Medford MA, bank clerk Sidney H. BARNES, Marceline MO, merchant (dropped 11/01) Mrs. A. P. SMITH, 1808 Race St., Philadelphia PA (resigned 11/01) Herbert CLARK, Winona, Angmering, Sussex, Great Britain (dropped 11/01, reinstated 01/02) Joseph B. FEIGEL, 126 N. 13 th St., Philadelphia PA, merchant Alfred S. HOUGHTON, 138 W. 34 th St., New York NY, physician
12/99	88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97	Charles F. STASCH, 772 W. Superior St., Chicago IL, cigar maker August SCHLACHTER, 230 5 th Ave., Pittsburgh PA, stamp dealer (application rejected) John Lewis WILLIAMS, Drawer 12, Three Rivers QC, drug apprentice T. M. S. ROBINSON, Drawer 908, Colorado Springs CO Arthur Campbell TELFER, 295A St. Charles Borromeo St., Montreal QC, pharmacy clerk, age 16 J. L. THOMPSON, 141 E. 25 th St., New York NY, publisher T. S. CLARK, 394 Alfred St., Kingston ON, clerk A. F. ALLEN, 719 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn NY, clerk (dropped 11/01) Robert RICHARDSON, 22 Bailey St., Manchester, England, librarian (expelled 12/00) Clarence C. DOWNS, 23 S. Virginia Ave., Atlantic City NJ (dropped 11/01)
01/00	98 99 100	J. P. VASQUE, 63 Highland St., Roxbury MA, engineer (resigned 11/01) Rudolphus Ritzema BOGERT, 13 rue Boissonnade, Paris, France, philatelist, age 57 George WEBER, Hotel Norwood, Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City NJ, professor (expelled 01/01)
02/00	101 102 103 104	W. H. WINSLOW, West Superior WI, secretary of Water Light & Power Co. Gustave BRISSARD, 31 rue de Varenne, Paris, France F. E. BENNETT, 792 Albert St., Montreal QC, tool maker (dropped 11/01) Arthur Reginald MAGILL, P.O. Box 1019, Montreal QC, insurance clerk, stamp dealer, age 22
03/00	105 106 107 108	Gladstone PERRY, P.O. Box 81, Listowel ON, customs collector Spencer Argyle BEDFORD, Brandon MB, experimental farm superintendent, age 49 Atherson P. MASON, P.O. Box 234, Fitchburg MA, physician F. J. VOSS Jr., P.O. Box 2135, San Francisco CA, clerk
04/00	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118	William A. RICHARDSON, P.O. Box 494, Peterborough ON, stenographer, age 17 (resigned 12/00) Hugh MILLAR, 26 Tupper St., Montreal QC, clerk, age 16 Mrs. L. B. ELLIOTT, 4 Fulton Ave., Rochester NY, age 29 (dropped 11/01) W. J. Paul SWEENEY, Hugh & Highland Sts., Dorchester MA, stamp dealer, age 22 J. F. JOHNSON, 5 Cedar St., Roxbury MA, insurer Heinrich KRUMM, N. Zeil 17, Frankfurt, Germany, cashier, age 32 Samuel ALLEN, 121 First Ave., Gloversville NY, student, age 14 Edward W. PILOT, St. John's NL, first clerk of Colonial Secretary's Office, age 26 Frank C. S. TURNER, 197 Dublin St., Peterborough ON, student, age 19 (dropped 11/01) Harold LOVELAND, South Harwich MA, age 35 (resigned 11/01)

05/00	119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126	Mrs. Elvira OUGHTRED, 28 Lincoln Ave., Montreal QC A. B. McBRIDE, Waterloo ON, barrister A. M. KIRKLAND, Mount Vernon NY, stamp dealer Wilber EDDY, Scotland ON, assistant postmaster (dropped 11/01) C. Wesley PRICE, General Delivery, Detroit MI, commercial traveller F. NOYES, Alice TX, real estate dealer Otto WEISMAN, Coolvest 94, Rotterdam, Netherlands, merchant W. J. ALLAN, Palmerston ON, painter
06/00	127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135	Sidney GIBBS, 79-80 Sydney St., St. John NB, clerk, age 23 F. D. HORMUSJI, c/o North-West Railway, Multan, India, railway guard, age 34 George Phillip LEGRAND, Paspebiac QC, clerk, age 21 Edwin F. SAWYER, 101 Washigton St., Brighton MA, bank teller, age 51 Albert E. RHODES, 36 Temple Place, Boston MA, clerk Rev. Johannes SCHALLER, New Ulm MN, college president, age 41 W. S. FALLS, Amherstburg ON, banker (dropped 11/01) Alexander FRASER, Tatamagouche NS, laborer Charles DEWICK, Drawer C, Huntingdon QC, secretary-treasurer, age 50
07/00	136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154	Frederick B. FILSINGER, Waterloo ON, accountant, age 24 Henri LIONAIS, 25 St. Gabriel St., Montreal QC, journalist, age 36 M. TAUSIG, 9 E. 198 th St., New York NY, compositor, age 37 Juan A. PODESTA, c/o Banco de la Nacion, Buenos Aires, Argentina, banker, age 30 Charles L. F. ARDEN, 334 Canal St., New York NY, cashier, age 52 (resigned 02/02) Edwin T. LEACH, Temple Place, Boston MA, druggist, age 42 (resigned 11/01) Frank BURNETT, c/o Johnson & Burnett Ltd., Vancouver BC, commission merchant W. R. GOWIE, P.O. Box 695, Cape Town, South Africa Numa HUGUENIN, c/o Sun Life Insurance Co., Montreal QC, insurer André Charles ROUSSEL, 2104 Ste. Catherine St., Montreal QC, stamp dealer, age 41 William PATTERSON, 38 Torrance St., Montreal QC Frederick William WURTELE, 118 St. James St., Montreal QC, auditor and stamp dealer, age 46 Edmond William STANTON, 398 St. André St., Montreal QC, assistant bookkeeper Alfred Eugène LABELLE, 85 Cherrier St., Montreal QC, manager and stamp dealer, age 34 (also #6) George W. CORNISH, 393 Mountain St., Montreal QC, organist James SUTHERLAND, c/o Verret Stewart Co., Montreal QC, manager Edmond BARBEAU, c/o Molsons Bank, Montreal QC, bank employee Jean Baptiste OUELLET, Arthabaskaville QC, merchant (also #14) Lachlan GIBB, 31 McTavish St., Montreal QC, merchant, age 47
08/00	155 156 157 158 159 160 161	Ralph Wayth GOSSET, Rarotonga, Cook Islands, chief revenue officer J. D. COX, Upper Stewiache NS, postmaster C. S. WOODLING, Sydney NS, plumber Baldmar Ferdinand DOBRANICH, Godoy Cruz 2439, Buenos Aires, Argentina, professor Philip Mathias WOLSIEFFER, 75 State St., Chicago IL, stamp dealer Hubert Alexander CROLL, Palmerston ON, dentist, age 28 Horace R. KEAY, 671 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridgeport MA, surveyor
09/00	162 163 164 165 166 167 168	David O. CLARK, P.O. Box 45, Hingham MA, painter and decorator R. S. GODFREY, Meaford ON, clerk Frank W. PITT, Reeds Point NB, surveyor R. Newton JOHNS, P.O. Box 96, Oshawa ON, piano tuner Oscar F. ANDERSON, Bridgeton NJ, bank teller H. O. MARIMIAN, 66 boulevard Pasteur, Paris, France, stamp dealer J. COSTA, Caixa 737, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
10/00	169 170 171 172 173	James KEARY, New Westminster BC, telegraph apprentice W. Ernest IRVING, 4 Clarence Road, Woodgreen London, England, clerk H. W. BROWN, c/o Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Guelph ON, bank clerk (dropped 02/02) Charles D. HIGLEY, Salamanca NY W. W. DEWING, 4 Boston Ave., New York NY, manager
11/00	174 175 176 177 178 179	George SCHOFIELD, c/o Western Assurance Co., Toronto ON, accountant C. W. EMAN, c/o Sanden Electric Co., Russell Bldg., Portland OR, manager (dropped 02/02) Lewis C. REYNOLDS, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, student Stanislas ZAJICEK, 365 W. 20 th Place, Chicago IL, post office clerk John W. PATTERSON, Moravia NY, printer A. O. MARIMIAN, 139 boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France, stamp dealer
12/00	180 181 182 183	Leonard M. COYNE, 808 Michigan Ave., Detroit MI, railway clerk (resigned 04/01) Clifford W. KISSINGER, 18 N. 11 th St., Reading PA, granite merchant (resigned 02/02) H. S. VANDERBURGH, Leithgow NY, farmer A. KNOWLES, Palmerston ON, barber

	184	Theodore W. MEYER, 50 Steven St., New Haven CT, carriage maker
	185	Wilfred A. CHAPMAN, Rocky Hill CT, artist (resigned 06/02)
01/01	186	D. C. EVANS, 7739 N. 25 th St., Philadelphia PA
	187	Meta E. GARMAN, Kaneville IL, stamp dealer
	188	W. J. ALLAN, Water St., St. John's NL
	189	N. S. NICOLAIDES, 6 rue de Chateaudun, Paris, France, stamp dealer
	190	Vahan M. ESSAYAN, Constantinople, Turkey, merchant
	191	Jesse A. BUEL, 126 N. Union St., Akron OH, bookkeeper (resigned 01/02)
	192	J. L. BARTLAM, c/o Elder Dempster Steamship Co., Toronto ON
02/01	193	Christopher H. GOULDEN, 131 Hutchison St., Montreal QC
	194	A. C. BOTTERELL, 523 Rideau St., Ottawa ON
	195	William P. COLMAN, 1215 F St. N.W., Washington DC, clerk
03/01	196	G. C. CUENOD, P.O. Box 273, Galveston TX, bookkeeper
04/01	197	R. B. BROWN, New Westminster BC, post office clerk
	198	J. S. JOST, 98 Wellington St., Halifax NS, accountant
	199	H. D. FEAST, 1213 F St. N.W., Washington DC (resigned 01/02)
	200	William NOFTALL, P.O. Box 121, St. John's NL, accountant
	201	Juan ESTARELLAS Carbonell, San Magi 142, Palma de Mallorca, Spain
05/01	202	G. A. McINTYRE, Berlin ON
	203	S. Ward HUNTINGDON, 77 Canal St., Rochester NY, manager coal office
	204	Jaime MAS, San Miguel 121, Palma de Mallorca, Spain
	205	M. D. SENIOR, 102 Pearl St., New York NY, export agent, age 37
	206	Franz BOPP, 600 Sherbrooke St., Montreal QC, German consul (also #52)
	207	John PITBLADO, c/o Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal QC, bank manager
06/01	208	C. B. SALISBURY, 332 South Salina St., Syracuse NY, stamp dealer
	209	C. E. CROUCH, 7 Fulton Ave., Rochester NY, treasurer Woodbury Whip Co.
	210	W. H. SCHMALTZ, c/o Ecol. Insurance Co., Berlin ON, secretary
	211	Robert H. PLATT, Phelpston ON, merchant
	212	J. S. BOLTON, 5 Elmwood Rd., Croydon, England, stamp merchant
07/01	213	C. W. MERRIMAN, Brockville ON, U.S. consul
	214	Robert NANDI, 50 Strada Vescova, Valletta, Malta, advocate
09/01	215	H. F. LEONARD, Brantford ON, city clerk
	216	Montague G. POOLE, Cobden ON, clergyman
	217	C. P. SUTTON, P.O. Box 358, St. John NB, surveyor
	218	Duncan Eberts MacINTYRE, 131 Stanley St., Montreal QC, clerk
10/01	219	B. JAY, Lowestoft, England, brewer
	220	M. T. HUNTER, 206 Bolton Ave., Buffalo NY, mining engineer
	221	A. F. WICKS, 419 South St., London ON, stamp dealer
	222	C. W. BELL, c/o Illinois Central Railway, Iowa Falls IA, agent
	223	W. H. LANGILLE, 263 Brunswick St., Halifax NS, clergyman
	224	Thomas F. CHAMBERLAIN, Greenville IL, stenographer
11/01	225	R. F. WRIGLEY, 293 King St. W., Toronto ON, blank book ruler
	226	H. F. WOODALL, Deseronto ON, clerk
	227	W. A. KOUK, Rat Portage ON, tinsmith
	228	Alfred DELGADO, Falmouth, Jamaica, merchant
	229	C. H. RIDENOUR, 2027 Q St., Washington DC, publisher
	230	Charles ATWOOD, Moravia NY, physician
	231	Clarence SMALL, Moravia NY, clerk
	232	William FITTS, Moravia NY, assistant bank cashier
12/01	233	Frederick E. ROGERS, Hacienda de Tula, Vera Cruz, Mexico, rancher
	234	Harrison Locke HART, 71 Gottingen St., Halifax NS, merchant
	235	Albert DURKEE, 139 Adams St., Chicago IL, agent Chicago-Edison Co.
01/02	236	R. A. ELLIOTT, c/o A. C. Leslie & Co., Montreal QC, clerk
02/02	237	L. S. HOLMES, 22 Victor St., London ON, stamp dealer
	238	Frank D. MURPHY, 85 Albion St., Brantford ON
03/02	239	Eden D. KINZIE, P.O. Box 98, Berlin ON, student
	240	Hiram MICHAELS, c/o Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Washington DC, clerk
	241	Hamilton H. WHITE, 214 Ackerman Ave., Syracuse NY, student
	242	Wilcox Smith & Co., P.O. Box 17, Dunedin, New Zealand, stamp dealer
	243	Adélar HUARD, 181 Ste. Cecile St., Quebec QC, bookkeeper
04/02	244	Daniel D. DOOLITTLE, P.O. Box 544, Fremont NB, farmer
	245	William H. MYERS, Gordon Bay ON, book and coin dealer
05/02	246	Ralph MILLAR, 70 Elmwood St., London ON, clerk
	247	George R. LIGHTHALL, New York Life Building, Montreal QC, notary public
	248	Murray FIERHELLER, New Westminster BC

06/02	249 250 251 252 253	Ovila ROY, P.O. Box 23, Glen Robertson ON, painter Willet R. BOWEN, 203 Highland Ave., Syracuse NY, student John R. McCLEISTER, Point Edward ON, freight clerk Adam J. WAGNER, Willow St., Richmond Hill ON, printer G. GELLI, 10 rue Fripiers, Brussels, Belgium, stamp merchant
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Members of the Junior Philatelic Society

Date of application	Member #	Names and particulars
06/98	3 7	William EHRICH, Chili OH William E. MARSH, Columbus IN H. I. WATTS, Winchester IN (dropped 01/99) R. L. DOAK, Pearl OH W. C. DOAK, Pearl OH Guernsey FRENCH, Berwyn IL P. E. A. CONRADE, Mile Run PA (dropped 01/99) William B. PORTER Jr., Berwyn IL Frank PORTER, Berwyn IL P. L. TRUSSELL, Berwyn IL
10/98	12 13 14	Charles E. VOLTZ, Chili OH H. L. AMBROSE, Charlotte MI Rudolph Cornelius BACH, 451 Sanguinet St., Montreal QC, stamp dealer, age 18
11/98	15 16 17 18	Victor RUGGERI, Long Point, Montreal QC, asylum employee, stamp dealer Arthur B. SPENCER, 542 Broadway, New York NY (resigned 04/99) F. E. MOREHOUSE, 600 11 th St., Oshkosh WI Treymond BABCOCK, Dayton TX
01/99	19 20	J. Frank HOWARD, Irvona PA, age 17 W. H. McDOWELL, Irvona PA, age 16
02/99	3	Nelson T. THORSON, 706 S. 16 th St., Omaha NE, age 19
03/99	21 22 23	Clarence T. BERGSLAND, 1031 Myrtle Ave., El Paso TX, age 16 Lee R. CAMPBELL, Webberville TX, age 15 Miss Beulah JOHNSON, Wills Point TX, age 15
04/99	24	R. C. MESSNER, 1035 Mulberry St., Rockford IL
05/99	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Walter C. LOWRY, Abilene TX, compositor, age 20 A. E. HEMPHILL, Abilene TX, clerk, age 17 Robert YOUNG, Abilene TX, student, age 17 Shirley E. MOISANT, 246 Greenwood Ave., Kankakee IL, stamp dealer, age 16 Ross D. BRENISER, P.O. Box 297, Johnstown PA, stamp dealer, age 19 P. G. MASSON, 116 Fleurie St., Quebec QC, commercial traveller, age 36 L. S. SPRAGUE Jr., 2111 N. Jefferson St., Peoria IL, student, age 14
06/99	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	F. W. HAHN, Aiken SC, age 25 Cecil RAWSON, 1417 Tioga St., Philadelphia PA, stamp dealer, age 17 W. G. PETERSON, 889 Sherbrooke St., Montreal QC, age 12 Frank E. McCALL, Rokeby NE, farmer, age 17 Sidney H. BARNES, Marceline MO, clerk, age 21 William D. EVREDGE, P.O. Box 1352, Boston MA, bookkeeper, age 30 Charles W. LEACH, P.O. Box 138, Georgiaville RI, stamp dealer, age 16 Rossex W. COBBE, 258 Wabash Ave., Chicago IL, clerk, age 14 Ernest Frederick WURTELE, P.O. Box 1117, Quebec QC, railway executive, age 39 L. L. GONTER, Hally OH, age 17 Peter Eastman LUNN, 16 Aylmer St., Montreal QC, stamp dealer

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