

# *The* CANADIAN PAPER MONEY JOURNAL



(See page 5)

Official Publication of  
The Canadian Paper Money Society

Vol. IV, No. 1

January, 1968

## CANADIAN PAPER MONEY

The following notes are from a recently purchased collection.

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Volume IV, Number 1

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### MEMBERSHIP

Applications for membership may be obtained by writing the General Secretary. The annual dues are \$10. Members of the Society receive *The Canadian Paper Money Journal*, the use of the Society's Library and other services.

# FROM THE PRESIDENT . . .

## APPOINTMENTS

It is with considerable pleasure that I announce the appointments of CARL O. NICKLE as our Prairie Regional Director and JOHN J. PITTMAN as our United States Regional Director.

Both of these gentlemen are well known and respected numismatists. They bring to the Society a wide experience that can only be of benefit to us all; we are indeed fortunate to be represented in these regions by such knowledgeable men of this calibre.

With these appointments we are represented on a regional basis in all areas where we have sufficient members to warrant a director. I urge each of you to become better acquainted with your Regional Director who will be happy to hear from you at any time about the affairs of the Society.



## THE NEW YEAR

The year 1967 will go down in history as an eventful one. Besides the many centennial activities that were such delightful reminders of our hundred year anniversary, there were a number of "happenings" that members of the Society will, I am sure, not soon forget.

Our 1967 Annual Report, which will be sent to Members shortly after the Annual Meeting on February 24, 1968, will contain details of most of these activities. However, it is difficult not to mention a few highlights in passing.

One of the most exciting was the exhibition of almost the entire Chateau de Ramezay paper money collection in March at the time of our last Annual Meeting held at the Chateau. This is a truly magnificent collection and it was a rare treat to see so much of it at one time.

Another highlight was our luncheon, education programme and other activities at the C.N.A. Annual Convention in Ottawa in August. All our functions were well-attended, they were educational, interesting and most important, enjoyable.

The July issue of the Journal, our Centennial issue, was packed with interesting articles and was well illustrated. It was well received and has given rise to many compliments.

There are other things that could be mentioned but they are too numerous to all be covered in the space available. In thinking of them, however, one wonders what we shall do in 1968 as an encore!

I am not really concerned though, because the outlook for a successful future for the Society has never been better. Not that all our problems have been solved or our difficulties resolved; there are still some challenges ahead of us. But we are more aware of our strengths than ever before and we are laying sound foundations on which to build. Most important of all, we have attracted into responsible posts in the Society, experienced, capable and widely respected men.

As we step over the threshold into the New Year, my message is therefore simple. With the support of the Executive, Directors and Officers continuing at the same high level as it has to date, I feel there is little that cannot be done. No challenge should be too great to accept in the building of a better Society; one in which we can all take the most pride. It will, moreover, be a Society that will continue to be dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge, understanding and the elevation of the standards and principles inherent in all those pursuits and activities in which we are or will be engaged.

W. H. McDONALD

# CANADIAN PAPER MONEY

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# The Merchants Bank of Canada

by Don Allen (C. 68)

Of the Canadian chartered banks which persisted at least into the first decades of the 20th Century and whose notes, therefore, might reasonably be expected to be accessible to both student and collector, few released paper currency that compares in historic interest or visual appeal with the issues of The Merchants Bank of Canada. That important and distinguished concern was founded as The Merchants Bank in May, 1864, with a staff of six and a single office, on Montreal's Place d'Armes. Yet, in the times which followed, it more than paced Canada's growth through boom years and recessions. Indeed, so staggering was this Bank's initial expansion that within thirteen years it had gained recognition as the nation's second most important firm in that field. A remarkable chapter was written in our financial history through the Merchants' six decades; also, before its ultimate merger with the Bank of Montreal in 1922, what generally are conceded to be among this country's most attractive banknotes of the turn of the Century entered circulation bearing that memorable name, The Merchants Bank of Canada!

Full appreciation of their currency — its pleasing appearance highlighted by the recurrence of several striking vignettes — and of the relative scarcity of its vari-



ous issues and varieties, of which thirty can be listed, presupposes a knowledge of certain aspects of the Bank's history. From contemporary sources, these references emphasize the uniqueness of some phases of the institution's early development. The collector of signature varieties will note, no doubt with surprise, that only three presidential signatures, all of the same surname, are to be found over a fifty-eight year period of issue, even though the diversity of ink countersignatures is as complex as one might expect with so large a concern.

In May, 1861, an Act of Incorporation was granted "The Merchants Bank". Recognized as "the real organizing factor" was the Bank's first President, Hugh Allan (later Sir Hugh Allan),<sup>1</sup> "for twenty years an important influence in the history of the Bank". Three years later an advertisement appeared in Montreal papers announcing the establishment of a new bank "to meet the requirements of our constantly expanding economy". The Bank opened on May 9, 1864, with Jackson Rae, a local grain dealer, as Cashier, and a staff of four assistants.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Historical Sketch of The Merchants Bank of Canada", *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1911, pp. 105-111.

<sup>2</sup>It is well to remember that the position of Cashier was one of considerable importance in a Canadian bank at this time, and many of the duties corresponded to those of the later-day General Manager; indeed, Mr. Rae's position was changed to that of General Manager in 1874.

Note circulation, \$60,815 at the end of 1865, increased more than ten-fold in three years. In February, 1868, the Merchants Bank took a major step in its phenomenal growth, absorbing the Commercial Bank of Canada, formerly the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, an institution with assets in excess of six million dollars and circulation close to \$600,000, eight times that of the Merchants Bank. However, the assets of the Commercial Bank were characterized by "a heavy preponderance of doubtful debts"; in truth, the Bank was "in a state of practical liquidation". The amalgamation gave the Merchants Bank branches in an extensive new territory, including Toronto, Belleville, Berlin (Kitchener), Chatham, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Owen Sound, Stratford, St. Thomas and Windsor. Through the next three years, it is recorded, "the Bank grew in prosperity, as did the general business of the country".

Shortly after the merger the Bank modified its notes to incorporate its changed title, "The Merchants Bank of Canada". These notes still bore at their lower margin a panel, "Incorporated by Act of Parliament—Province of Canada", altered to read "Incorporated by Act of Parliament—Dominion of Canada" with an 1870 four-dollar release.

In 1872, the Merchants Bank of Canada earned the distinction of becoming the first chartered institution in "the West", opening a branch at Winnipeg, then a town with a population of 2,000.

By 1877, the Bank had reached the peak of its first period of rapid expansion. In thirteen years, it has grown from one branch and \$1,000,000 assets to 41 branches and assets of \$21,000,000. Then followed "a sudden and complete change in conditions", with a national depression continuing into the next year.

"The clouds began to break in 1880," reports an early summary of the Bank's undertakings—but, by then, operations had been cut back to 28 branches, and an overseas (London) agency abandoned.

Further progress was slower, but the turn of the Century found the Merchants in third position among the nation's banks,<sup>3</sup> and their 1905-1906 Annual Report notes the opening of a Vancouver office, which was followed by other branches in the Maritimes and in the far west. Circulation doubled during the first decade of the Century, and in 1911 reached \$6,350,000.

Those notes of The Merchants Bank of Canada most likely to be encountered by collectors are dated 1900, 1903, 1907, 1916, 1917 and 1919. They represent the work of the two Ottawa firms of security printers, and the scope of banking operations and distribution of branches suggest that they received widespread circulation. The 1919 \$5 and \$10 notes, and the higher denominations of the 1917 issue, continued to be circulated until the merger with the Bank of Montreal on March 22, 1922.

Three Presidents of The Merchants Bank of Canada are portrayed on their currency issues: Sir Hugh Allan, who held office from 1864 to 1877 and for a few months in 1882; Andrew Allan, 1883 to 1902; and Sir H. Montagu Allan, 1902 until its final merger with the Bank of Montreal. A fourth President, Senator John Hamilton, was in office from 1877 to 1882, during which no new note issues are recorded, and neither his portrait nor his reproduced signature is known on the issues of the Bank. Certain later releases bear a second portrait along with that of Sir H. Montagu Allan, and this is attributed as E. F. Hebden, at that time General Manager of The Merchants Bank of Canada.

The initial issue of paper money, in four denominations, carries the title, "The Merchants Bank", and the issue date, June 1, 1864. It is the work of the American Bank Note Company, New York, and obverses are characterized by green tracery—the patented "Canada Bank Note Printing Tint"—broken only for the denomination in uncoloured letters over the inscription. Notes were handsigned by Jackson Rae, Cashier, and Hugh Allan, President. Reverses were green, but detailed descriptions are not available.

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<sup>3</sup>Morang's Annual Register of Canadian Affairs, 1901.



1. \$1. The title, "The Merchants Bank", appears in angularized italic capitals beneath the principal vignette of a railroad terminal, train, carts and ships' masts. Lower left: small vignette of sailors on wharf. Presidential portrait to lower right.

2. \$2. The title in a curved line of capitals appears over the vignette — a seascape with sailing and steam ships. To left: oval portrait of Prince Albert. Lower right: presidential portrait.

3. \$5. The title in Old English (upper and lower case) appears beneath a maritime scene: sailor, reclining on anchor; steam and sailing vessels in background. Lower left: presidential portrait. Lower right: child in sailor suit on dock.

4. \$10. The title, in a curved line of slim capitals, surmounts vignette of a cow and calf running from a vintage passenger train; factory with labourers in background. Lower left: presidential portrait. Lower right: boy in ship's rigging, with telescope.

Plates for the \$1, \$2 and \$5 denominations were modified to add the words "of Canada" to the title of the Bank, but using smaller letters in a second line beneath the original title. The stated capital was increased from \$2,000,000 to



\$6,000,000, and the date changed to March 2, 1868. A facsimile served for the presidential signature. The notes, like their predecessors, are dated at Montreal, though the \$2 specimen in the Bank's records carries a blue overprint, TORONTO, above the vignette.

5. \$1.
6. \$2.
7. \$5.

The first of two releases of the then-popular four-dollar denomination bore the issue date, May 2, 1870. Its appearance suggests it as a companion note to the previous listings. It is the work of the British American Bank Note Company, Limited, Montreal and Ottawa, and carries its green Canada Bank Note Printing Tint, broken over the inscription, as on the New York bills, to give the denomination in uncoloured capitals.

8. \$4. Vignette: cow, farmhouse; other cattle, sheep in background. Flanked by ornate "1111" and "4". Oval portrait of Prince Albert, as on Listings No. 2 and 6, which this note would replace.<sup>4</sup> Presidential portrait, lower right.

The first departure from a standard appearance occurs with the introduction of a \$10 denomination dated August 1, 1871, replacing the initial release of 1864.<sup>5</sup> The green supporting tint is present only as ornate "X"s flanking the vignette, and

<sup>4</sup>A provision of the Bank Act required that chartered bank circulation be restricted to \$4 and higher denominations; hence, the introduction of a \$4 note at this time, employing the vignettes formerly associated with the \$2 value. Ten years later, the minimum chartered bank denomination was raised to \$5, and chartered bank \$4 notes were seldom seen.

<sup>5</sup>It was not unusual at this time for bank notes to be printed in quantities more than sufficient for immediate needs, and to be signed and issued as required. The release of a new \$10 note at this time, and not in 1868 when the earlier \$1, \$2 and \$5 were replaced, suggests merely that a more than adequate supply of tens was on hand.

microlettering in the signature panel, the face of the note being largely uncoloured. This note is the work of the British American firm.

9. \$10. Vignette of Head Office, The Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal. Lower left: helmsman, at wheel. Lower right: presidential portrait.

A further issue of the \$4 note, dated June 2, 1873, differs only as to plate letters and paid up capital, the latter being increased from \$6,000,000 to \$9,000,000. (*This would seem to be an error as no change in capital occurred until Jan. 1912. A \$20 note of this date is also reported by Major Carroll (see below). Editor.*)

10. \$4. Plate letters E, F, G, H.<sup>6</sup>

This would seem to be an error as no such change occurred until Jan. 1912. A \$20 note is also reported by Major Carroll (see below). Ed.

An issue of the \$5 and \$10 denominations, bearing the portrait of the third President, Andrew Allan, is British American work, and bears the issue date July 2, 1886. The overall tint is resumed. Capital: \$6,000,000.

11. \$5. Vignette of steamship, with masts for sails, on a choppy sea. Lower left: vignette of sailors, as on Listings Nos. 1 and 5. Lower right: portrait of President Andrew Allan. Plate letters E, F, G, H.

12. \$10. The principal vignette, of Head Office, is flanked by uncoloured "X"s in the green tint, expanded in this issue. Lower left: helmsman. As No. 8, but presidential portrait changed from Sir Hugh to Andrew Allan.

The multicoloured work of the American Bank Note Company's new Ottawa subsidiary made its appearance on the Bank's two lowest denominations in 1900, and set the pattern for future issues of the highest values when \$20 and \$50 denominations were released, apparently for the first time, in 1903. The 1900 issues, which were relatively short-lived, bore a January 2 issue date, and the specimens in the Bank records carry a facsimile signature of President H. Montagu Allan.

13. \$5. A seascape, with sailing ships. To left, a circular vignette — a woman with sextant, reclining by an anchor. Obverse borders are of brown and blue scrollwork. Reverse: in black, large circular vignette, head of woman, heavily supported in lathework of blue, violet and brown.

14. \$10. Two allegorical figures: female holding wreath is by beehive on pedestal. In background: train, industrial buildings. Border is predominantly brown, with blue. Reverse: allegorical figure, seated, with scales of justice; two children, reclining. Supporting lathework of brown, red and violet.

The "steer" and "stag" vignettes, dominating the obverses of the Bank's \$20 and \$50 releases, originated as work of the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, and first appeared on the doubly-tinted issue of January 2, 1903.

15. \$20. To left: large vignette of head of long-horned steer. A "20", in ornate tracery, is centred in the remaining area. The title, in a single line of ornate block capitals, as on Listing No. 13. Obverse tints are brown (rays, microlettering) and green, with border in the normal black, coloured obverse borders being seen only on their 1900 releases. Reverse: Bank arms in a circle, flanked by uncoloured "20"s on black scrollwork, in circles of green and brown tracery.

16. \$50. The denomination in figures is centred over elaborate lathework, flanked by two vignettes, unbordered. To left: stag. To right: the head of a young woman. The tint is pink, with brown microlettering in the signature panel and brown rays above. Reverse: as \$20, but supported in brown, blue and olive.

British American work again is seen with the issue of \$5 and \$10 denominations, dated February 1, 1906. Extensive use was made of the supporting tint — in each case, green. Reverses are green.

17. \$5. Sizable horizontal vignette of contemporary ocean liner. Lower left: helmsman, as on earlier issues. Lower right: presidential portrait of Sir H. Montagu Allan. Reverse: vignette of beavers, flanked by large "5"s.

<sup>6</sup>A majority of bank notes for this period were printed in sheets of four, each note a given sheet having the same serial number, but being distinguished by a plate letter, A, B, C or D. The unusual plate letters in this instance served to identify the numbers of the second sequence of \$4 notes.

18. \$10. Farmer with harvester. Lower left: Indian on horseback. Lower right: presidential portrait. Reverse: boy with telescope in ship's rigging, an expansion of the obverse vignette of the 1864 \$10 release.

18a. \$10. Simliar. Portrait, attributed as that of General Manager E. F. Hebden, replaces vignette of Indian, lower left.

British American printings of the \$20 and \$50, and of a new \$100 denomination, are dated June 1, 1907. The paid up capital remains \$6,000,000, unchanged since the issue of 1886. Like the 1906 listings, these notes make extensive use of a green obverse tint. Reverses are green.

19. \$20. The head of the steer is reduced somewhat in size, a balance being achieved through a large denomination counter, upper right. Reverse: large "20"s, flanking a pastoral scene — many sheep, under tree, by stream.

20. \$50. An enlarged vignette of the stag dominates the left of the obverse: over a large "50", the Bank title appears in an undulating line. Lower right: Bank arms. Reverse: denomination, title, over heavy lathework.

21. \$100. Ocean liner, as \$5, 1906. Right: denomination in words over a large "C", with presidential portrait (Sir H. Montagu Allan). Reverse: classical figures painting a vase.

A further release of the two lowest denominations bears the issue date, February 1, 1916. The work, again, is British American, the paid up capital has been increased to \$7,000,000 and the plate letters changed to E, F, G, H.

22. \$5.

23. \$10.

The American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, contributes a full set of five denominations, dated January 3, 1917. A green obverse tint was used extensively, and reverses approximated an olive green. Each reverse carried the Bank arms, title and denomination, with the value reiterated through reverse microlettering. The \$20 and \$50 values, it will be noted, bear vignettes identical with those of the previous printing of these denominations by this firm.

24. \$5. Men, setting out by canoe; building, suggesting a trading post, on shore. Portraits of President, General Manager.

25. \$10. Dockside scene; ship unloading; kegs, cart, train.

26. \$20. Head of the steer. As No. 15, but green tint.

27. \$50. Stag. To right, head of young woman. As No. 16, but green tint.

28. \$100. Principal vignette: allegorical female figure seated at spinning wheel. Factories in background. Portraits of President, General Manager.

The two final issues of the bank, dated November 1, 1919, are distinguished by their simplicity of design. Reserves are from the same plates as the corresponding 1917 denominations.

29. \$5. Rectangular, autographed portrait of Edward, Prince of Wales in uniform, flanked by simple "V"s and rayed effect, olive.

30. \$10. Oval portrait, titled "Late Sir Hugh Allan". Tint, as rays, micro-lettered signature panel, and supporting "X"s, is pale blue. Reverse: blue.

This listing, based as it is upon information in the records of the Bank of Montreal, is likely to be complete as to major varieties of bank notes issued by The Merchants Bank of Canada, but variations in signatures and other details may exist. Notes of the 1868, 1871 and 1873 issues could reasonably be expected to occur with the second presidential signature, that of Senator John Hamilton, though no specimen has been reported. Similarly, the two notes dated January 2, 1900 — known only with the "H. Montagu Allan" presidential signature — might be expected with that of his predecessor, Andrew Allan, though the records are inconclusive.

Little information is available as to possible overprints on the earlier issues for their various branches but the blue impression, "Toronto", on the \$2 bill of 1868 indicates that this practice was employed.

The following is a list of this bank's notes, provided by Major Sheldon S. Carroll from the National Numismatic Collection records:

The Merchants Bank, Montreal	\$ 5.00	1916
Incorporated in 1861. Name changed	\$ 5.00	1917
to The Merchants Bank of Canada in	\$ 5.00	1919
1868.	\$ 10.00	1871
\$ 1.00	1864	\$ 10.00 1886
\$ 2.00	1864	\$ 10.00 1900
\$ 5.00	1864	\$ 10.00 1906
\$10.00	1864	\$ 10.00 1916
		\$ 10.00 1917
		\$ 10.00 1919
The Merchants Bank of Canada	\$ 20.00	1873
\$ 1.00	1868	\$ 20.00 1903
\$ 2.00	1868	\$ 20.00 1907
\$ 4.00	1870	\$ 20.00 1917
\$ 4.00	1873	\$ 50.00 1903
\$ 5.00	1868	\$ 50.00 1907
\$ 5.00	1886	\$ 50.00 1917
\$ 5.00	1900	\$100.00 1907
\$ 5.00	1906	\$100.00 1917

Here is an edited summary of sale prices of notes reported to the Society to date:

Issue	Denom.	Condition and Price				Remarks
		G	VG	F	VF	
1900	\$ 5	\$	\$70	\$	\$	
1906	5		30	50	90	
	10	30	35	60		
1907	50				90	
1917	10			40		
1919	5			95		Latest reported sale
	10			45		
	20	30				
Total number of sales reported — 16.						

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Article IV, para. 6 (c) of the Society's Constitution, the Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday, February 24, 1968 at 10 a.m. at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, to receive reports for the year 1967 and consider such other business as may properly be brought before it.

J. VEFFER  
General Secretary

January 2, 1968

# The Weyburn Security Bank

by C. F. E. Carpenter (C. 67)

The Weyburn Security Company, as it was first known, came into existence in 1902 to take over the banking operations of the Canadian Investment Company Limited, which had been formed by a group of six men to purchase 50,000 acres of land and engage in a large settlement scheme in Southern Saskatchewan.

Already the investment company had sold a lot of land and had decided to enter the lumber business—first at Weyburn and then spreading out into a number of surrounding towns.

The Weyburn Security Company, was a partnership of Alex Simpson, O. H. Hellekson, F. W. Murphy, Joseph Mergens—all from Wheaton, Minn.; S. E. Oscarson of White Rock, S.D. and John Erickson of Hancock, Minn.

These men were the six original investors in the Canadian Investment Company Limited. The guiding force of The Weyburn Security Company, in its early years, was Mergens, assisted by Wm. Little who had been teaching school in the vicinity of Weyburn.

Before long, as the area developed and became settled, branches of the Weyburn Security Company were established at Yellowgrass, McTaggart, Halbrite and Midale. By 1906 the business had progressed so satisfactorily that the partners were approached by an already established bank to purchase it but instead of selling out, it was decided to expand still further. H. O. Powell, then Cashier of the First National Bank at White Rock, S.D. was asked to come to Weyburn to take over



*The twenty dollar bill issued by the Weyburn Security Bank was termed by The Canadian Bank Note Company "one of the finest specimens produced in this country".*

management of The Weyburn Security Company. Its operations at this time embraced not only banking, but real estate, general insurance and mortgage loans. The business continued to develop and more branches were opened including one at Griffin—the first premises at this point were in a former granary. When the Canadian Northern Railway was built from Maryfield westward, a branch was opened at Colgate. Conditions here were fairly primitive, it being claimed that the manager slept back of the counter in the one and only room which made up the premises.

Activities of The Weyburn Security Company were confined to Southern Saskatchewan, with the centre of operations, at Weyburn, but between 1902 and the outbreak of World War I, the district saw tremendous settlement. In this period, 1912 was to stand out perhaps as the year of greatest development. The fact that a new head office was built in 1910 for The Weyburn Security Company at Weyburn

reflected the faith that its partners had in the future of Southern Saskatchewan. They had made their money in the West in areas of the United States where conditions were very similar to those prevailing in Canada's wheat province.

In 1911, in the names of the original six, together with J. A. McBride, N. D. McKinnon, Frank Moffat and H. O. Powell as provisional directors, a regular bank charter was applied for under the style of The Weyburn Security Bank in order to compete more effectively with the operations of the chartered banks which were then becoming very aggressive in the establishment of new branches in territory served by the former Weyburn Security Company. The application, as granted by the Minister of Finance, named Simpson as the bank's first president; Joseph Mergens as its vice-president; and H. O. Powell as general manager.

For the freshly chartered institution, action soon came in the establishment of a new branch at Leeville, (Assiniboia, as it was to become known) three days journey from Weyburn by pony and cart along what was called the old "Bone Trail".

With a tin cash box and the protection of a mastiff dog, temporary accommodation was obtained by the manager in the premises of the Rat Portage Lumber Company.

A somewhat amusing episode in connection with the opening of the Leeville branch, was the receipt of a notification from the Union Bank of Canada to quit the territory. The latter institution—subsequently absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada in 1925—had just then moved its head office from Quebec to Winnipeg. It pointed out that they intended to open branches all along the railroad and that this fact was generally known. Any others offering competition, therefore, were considered as usurpers.

Already, before 1910, The Standard Bank of Canada, later to be absorbed by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, had opened branches at Midale, Halbrite and McTaggart in competition to The Weyburn Security Company, but the operations of the first named, in these communities, had been short lived and under arrangement with The Standard Bank of Canada, it was not long before The Weyburn Security Bank took over the business of these offices.

In a territory 250 miles from east to west, and from 75 to 100 miles north and south, The Weyburn Security Bank went about its business and through World War I and its aftermath, it grew into an institution of some thirty branches, many of them located well off the main highways and, for the most part, one or two man operations.

At the peak, its deposits were \$6 million and, but for the depression, it might well have retained its identity as a separate organization. Previously its stock had paid an 8 per cent dividend, but as hard times come to Saskatchewan, both the profits and deposits of The Weyburn Security Bank dwindled until its shareholders were receiving nothing on their investment and there arose some doubt as to whether it might meet the further demands of all its depositors.

It was at this juncture, that an offer came from the Imperial Bank of Canada which, up to this point, had never had a branch in any of the Prairie Provinces south of the main C.P.R. line.

This opportunity provided the Imperial Bank with a quick entry into an entirely new area. The bid was accepted and, with effect from May 1, 1931, that bank assumed responsibility for the assets and liabilities of The Weyburn Security Bank which, as such, had been brought into existence just twenty years earlier.

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The bank issued only one series of notes, dated 1911 and consisting of the \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations.

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Sales of the \$5 have been reported twice, the most recent being at \$250 for one in Fine condition. The only other sale recorded is for a ten which sold some years ago in VF for \$185.

# The Farmer's Bank of Rustico: An Early People's Bank

By John T. Croteau

## Part I

The Farmers' Bank of Rustico was organized among a group of Acadian farmers, was chartered by the colonial legislature of Prince Edward Island, and operated from 1864 to 1894. It was by far the smallest bank, measured by share capital, ever to operate in Canada, it was the first people's bank in Canada,<sup>1</sup> and it was precursor of the North American credit union movement. The Farmers' Bank was founded under the leadership of the Reverend George-Antoine Belcourt, one of the great missionaries of the West, who, after a notable career among the Indians, came to the parish of Rustico, Prince Edward Island, and in the decade after 1859 led an economic and social revival among the Acadian people.<sup>2</sup>

In the 1860's economic conditions were favourable for the incorporation of a new bank on Prince Edward Island. Currency was scarce and credit was expensive.<sup>3</sup> On Monday, March 30, 1863, as the *Islander* reported: "Hon. Mr. Walker presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Rustico and vicinity, praying for an act to incorporate a Bank, to be called the Bank of Farmers of Prince Edward Island." (sic)<sup>4</sup> The act to incorporate the Farmers' Bank of Rustico ran the usual course of legislation and was finally passed on April 21, 1863.

The Lieutenant Governor was advised by a communication, dated April 13, 1864. of Her Majesty's assent to the Act on April 7, 1864.

The statute under which the Farmers' Bank of Rustico operated was a comprehensive piece of legislation. But apart from the low par value of its shares (£1 par value) and its small capitalization, £1,200 Island currency or £800 sterling, most of the provisions of the act were about the same as those of other commercial banks being chartered on the Island at that time.

With Jerome Doiron, a farmer, as first president and Martin Blanchard, a school teacher, as cashier the bank began operations. It was open only one afternoon a week when the directors met to consider applications for loans. It worked to reduce the rate of interest to borrowers. Its notes were accepted generally: an agent from Rustico came to Charlottetown, the capital, once or twice weekly to redeem and to exchange bank notes.<sup>5</sup>

In the early 1870's rumors were being spread about, casting doubt as to the soundness of the Bank. That these rumors were serious can be seen from a letter which Father Belcourt wrote in November 1873, to *Le Moniteur Acadien*, a newspaper with a wide circulation among the Acadian people, published in Shediac, New Brunswick.<sup>6</sup> In this letter Father Belcourt stated:

"Today I want to reassure the public about the condition of that institution which I regard as of vital importance for the farmer. I can say with satisfaction that since I have examined all of the books, accounts, arrears, doubtful debts, etc., I know that the bank is perfectly safe and that it is in a position to honour all of its obligations. It is in so sound a condition that should the directors decide to liquidate, all of the shareholders would receive intact their share capital. True, there are some probable losses; but these will only reduce somewhat the reserves, with the result that the dividend rate might be lowered. Dividends have been high in the past because all of the capital has been in circulation; and since the demand for loans has been greater than the capital, it cannot remain idle."

At the very time when Father Belcourt was writing this letter the Bank of

1C. S. Howard, "Canadian Banks and Bank Notes — A Record", *The Canadian Banker*, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1950, pp. 30-66.

2Reardon, J. M., *George Anthony Belcourt: Pioneer Catholic Missionary of the Northwest, 1803-1874*, (St. Paul, Minn.: North Central Pub. Co., 1955)

3Ross, Victor, *A History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce*, (Toronto: Oxford Univ. Press, 1920) pp. 127-129; also pp. 423-429.

4*The Islander*, Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 10, 1863.

5*The Herald*, Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 16, 1866.

6*Le Moniteur Acadien*, Shediac, New Brunswick, Nov. 13, 1873. (Translation mine, J.T.C.).

Rustico was doomed. Prince Edward Island had entered the Canadian Confederation the previous July and by this action the provincial government had lost control over banks and banking; the British North America Act gave exclusive control over banking to the federal government. By the Bank Act of 1871 Canada had made a definite decision to do away with small, local branchless banks and to adopt a policy of nation-wide branch banking. Small banks all over Canada could do little else but sell out to their giant competitors. The federal government, however, was not to find it easy to put the Farmers' Bank out of business; for 20 years more it survived.

An examination of the financial operations of the Farmers' Bank shows a record of high dividends: after paying 12 per cent in 1866 the annual dividend rate dropped to 10 per cent from 1867 to 1875; records are lacking for the next ten years, but an 8 per cent dividend was paid in 1885 and thereafter to 1891 the rate was 6 per cent. The shareholders, quite apart from the service which they might have received from the fact of their being owners of the business, had in their stock a profitable investment.

Table 1 contains balance sheets of the Farmers' Bank from 1866 to 1891, the last year that a report was filed with the Department of Finance. (See April issue).

To say the least, this was not big business. The whole capital of the Bank of Rustico would hardly have served to stock the tellers' cages in a city office of a large bank. One can understand how the Farmers' Bank of Rustico came to escape the attention of writers on Canadian banking history. It was a small operation but it was managed with frugality and devotion. The Bank advertised that it was open every Wednesday afternoon. Old men living today recall the weekly meetings of the directors of the Bank. They tell of the directors and customers coming to the Bank on horseback. In the later years of the Bank's existence the Bank served not only the Acadian community but also the English-speaking residents. There were English-speaking directors and stockholders; it was a community bank. The Acadians of other parishes were served also. This was done by appointing agents in the other two Acadian centres. The minimum sized loan, it was reported in interviews, was \$35. So while the Bank was small it fitted into the needs of small farmers; and even to this day those residents of Rustico who remember the Farmers' Bank speak approvingly of the work that it did.<sup>7</sup>

The original charter of the Farmers' Bank was to expire on June 1, 1883. In 1882 the Farmers' Bank applied to the Federal Parliament for a renewal of its charter but action was delayed until 1883. Behind-the-scenes pressure was working against the Farmers' Bank. Finally on February 22, 1883, the Act to continue the incorporation of the Farmers' Bank was introduced in the House of Commons. On April 9 the bill passed the House.

In the Senate it met with delays. Introduced on February 15, it came up for a first reading on April 12, but a second reading was postponed on April 16. On April 18 in the Senate debate on the second reading, the Honourable Mr. Haythorne spoke of "the extreme jealousy displayed during the past two or three days relative to banking bills", and deplored that it had been necessary even to discuss this act. However, he reviewed in a sympathetic way the history of the Farmers' Bank, spoke of its small size and then explained the provisions of the Act. The first clause extended the life of the Bank's charter for 9 years, until July 1, 1891. The second clause required that the returns previously made to the provincial authorities would henceforth be made to the Minister of Finance. The third clause, the principal one on the Bill, required the Bank to reduce its note issue: 12½ per cent of the notes in excess of its capital stock were to be retired each year, so that in 1891 the note issue was not to exceed the paid-up capital of the Bank. The charter was to expire on July 1, 1891. The Bill passed the Senate on April 24, was agreed to by the House on April 30 and received Royal Assent on May 25, 1883.

*(Continued on page 16)*

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<sup>7</sup>The material in this paragraph comes from the oral tradition and was gathered in the summer of 1954 in a number of interviews with old residents of Prince Edward Island.



# The Bank of London in Canada

by Wm. Clarke and Graham Esler

## Part V

In spite of the repeated urgings of R. M. Meredith and other members of the Ontario Investment Association to take immediate criminal action against Henry Taylor, nothing further was done, and that party continued to languish in a debtors' cell of the Middlesex County jail.

At a meeting on December 7th, the shareholders of the Association declined to prosecute by a share vote of 958 to 895. A report presented at this meeting stated that Henry Taylor had transferred to the Ontario Investment Association the bad debts which he had incurred in his private banking business.

Two criminal charges were finally laid against Henry Taylor on December 12th by N. P. Graydon. The latter charged that on July 1st, 1887 Henry Taylor embezzled \$1,680.00 and on July 31st, 1887 he appropriated \$1,406.00 from the Bank of London. A warrant was issued and Taylor was formally arrested in the debtors' cell.

It was alleged that Taylor had been quietly making arrangements to pay off the \$15,000.00 capias on which he was being held, and leave the country.

In January, 1888 Henry Taylor was indicted on two charges of embezzlement but at his subsequent trial on May 19th, he was acquitted of all criminal charges.

However, the civil suit launched by R. M. Meredith was heard in London in February of 1888. The court ruled in favour of the plaintiff and ordered Henry Taylor to pay the \$15,000.00. After his acquittal on the criminal charges Henry Taylor was still held in the debtors' cell where he spent the better part of a year.

The Monetary Times wrote the financial epitaph of Henry Taylor as follows:—

"It will be a good thing for London and the whole of Western Ontario if we have seen the last of this designing speculator who began his career as a financier by cheating the Imperial Commissariat and who wound it up by lightening the pockets of investors, British and Canadian, in his numerous and pretentious schemes."

The Bank of London, in Canada was a note issuing bank. The only surviving specimens are of the five dollar denomination and all are dated December 1, 1883. To date only four are known to exist.

Serial number 00013—C.N.A. 1959 # 1277 to B. A. Swayze Collection.  
to Bank of Canada Collection 1965.

Serial number 627 — in a private collection in London, Ontario.

Serial number 10011 — illustrated in C. S. Howard's 'Canadian Banks and Bank Notes' from the Bank of Montreal collection.

Serial number 09820 — Bank of Canada collection.

However, an inquiry of the British American Bank Note Company brought this somewhat startling reply:

"an old vault record indicates that we engraved 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollar notes for this bank about 1883."

There are no recorded specimens of the larger denomination notes. We are indebted to Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator of the Bank of Canada Collection for the following description of the five dollar note. (An illustration of note No. 00013 appeared on page 9 of the January 1967 issue of this Journal.)

Obverse: — printed in black ink on white paper with a small amount of green tint in two places. The centre vignette shows a portrait of the President, Henry Taylor, facing, with eyes directed to the right. The left vignette shows  
(Continued on page 22)

# An Opinion on Judging and Exhibitions

By Robson Lowe, RPSC

I often wonder anyone should accept an invitation to be a judge at an exhibition. Even if there is a panel of twenty judges, each of whom must have some ability otherwise he would not have been invited, it is extremely unlikely that in a hundred exhibits that there will be more than eighty on which any member of the panel is qualified to give an opinion. Every human being is biased by his experience and in consequence will judge more accurately a subject that he knows well. When it comes to the subject that is strange to him he falls into one of the following traps.

1. Too high an award for a study that has been based on a textbook with which the judge is not familiar.
2. Too low an award for a study of little commercial value which is really a marvel of philatelic research.
3. Too high an award because of the obvious value of an exhibit.
4. Too high or too low an award because of the presentation.

And that brings up a vital point — writing-up. One well known judge at international exhibitions told me that he never reads the descriptions on an album page. Maybe time was his enemy but unless one is completely familiar with a subject, I cannot see how one can judge the merits of a collection without reading what the owner has to say about it. My collection must appal him because I write all I can find out about an item for two reasons. Firstly, if I do not put it down on paper I forget it. Secondly, some one else viewing the collection may be inspired to correct or supplement my commentary.

I like exhibitions, they give me pleasure. I like to exhibit because one hopes to give pleasure to those who view the frames and there is the often fulfilled hope that a viewer will seek one out and add to one's knowledge. But I will not exhibit for competition for I do not believe that I have the moral right to take other people's time to look at the results of my personal hobby and be compelled to express an opinion, regardless of the competence of the judges. If the judgment is laudatory it arouses envy or derision from others. Should it condemn then at least it will arouse the indignation of the owner. I collect for my personal pleasure and not to find out what the rest of the world thinks about it. If more than a few collect what I like then I could not afford to indulge in this particular passion of collecting.

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## THE FARMERS' BANK OF RUSTICO *(Continued from page 14)*

Some light on the attitude of the chartered banks toward the Farmers' Bank may be found in the remarks of two Prince Edward Island members made in 1886 in a House of Commons debate of a bill by Mr. Orton intended to establish farmers' banks. (Orton's bill is outside the scope of this study). Mr. Hackett, from the District of Prince, was in favour of farmers' banks and in the course of his remarks he said this about the Rustico Bank:

"I know also of my own experience, that the establishment of small banks is a matter of great importance to the farming interests of the country. Some twenty years ago a pious Roman Catholic missionary, the Rev. Father Bellecourt, (sic) who was stationed in one of the parishes of Prince Edward Island, seeing that the people in that locality were enduring great hardships by being obliged to go to the money lenders to raise money to meet small demands, established a small bank called the Farmers' Bank of Rustico. . . . That bank is altogether composed of farmers; the directors are all farmers; the manager is a farmer, they have been doing business for twenty years, opposed by all the other banks of the country, who have been endeavoring to kill it — endeavoring to prevent its notes from being used, and from doing business generally. But notwithstanding that fact, that bank is conducted on sound principles; it has gone on for twenty years, it has done a very successful business, and it is much regretted there that it will be obliged to wind up its affairs."

*(To Be Continued)*

## How to Tell . . .

### The Printer of the 1967 Centennial \$1 Notes

Several members have enquired how the printer of the 1967 "Centennial" one dollar notes can be identified, since the traditional imprint on the lower edge of the face has been replaced by the words "Le Centenaire de la Confederation Canadienne".

The explanation is that the companies have continued to use their regular numbering equipment, the type faces of which differ considerably from each other.

To save you going back to previous issues to identify them, here is a list of the principal differences:

<b>Numeral</b>	<b>British American Bank Note Company Ltd.</b>	<b>Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.</b>
0	Thin	More round
1	Square top	Pointed top
2	Lower left corner square	Lower left corner pointed
3	Centre bar short	Centre bar almost width of figure
4	Cross bar thin	Cross bar thick
5	Narrow	Slightly wider
6	Narrow	Slightly wider
7	Down stroke points left	Down stroke curved
8	Narrow	Slightly wider
9	Narrow	Slightly wider

Now, have you an asterisk note of each?

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## Where Paper Money Collectors Are Gathering . . .

### TORONTO, ONTARIO

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Paper Money Society in conjunction with the regular meeting of the Toronto Coin Club, February 24, 1968, at the Royal York Hotel. Bourse, Displays and Business!

### BARRIE, ONTARIO

Seventh Annual Banquet and Coin Show of the Huronia Numismatic Association at the Continental Inn, Barrie, Ont., Saturday, April 27, 1968.

### HALIFAX, N.S.

Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association Spring Rally May 11, 1968, at the Lord Nelson Hotel.

### CALGARY, ALBERTA

Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association at the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alta., July 15, 16 and 17, 1968.

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## POT POURRI . . .

The April 1967 issue of Burroughs "Clearing House", published by the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. Inc. of Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., contributes this comment on "Money":

One very good customer and friend stopped by his banker's desk one morning and solemnly observed: "Do you know there are just dozens of ways to make money dishonestly, but only one way to make it honestly?" My banker friend responded instantly: "What is that, John?" The terse reply was, "I knew you wouldn't know!"

# SOCIETY AFFAIRS . . .

## **Appointment of Directors**

The following appointments are advised:

Carl O. Nickle (243) as Regional Director for the Prairie Provinces.

John J. Pittman (C. 72) as Regional Director for the United States.

With these appointments, the Society now has representatives almost wherever members are located.

## **Appointment of Assistant Secretary-Treasurer**

At an Executive meeting held January 18th, the appointment of Mrs. Winifred Mather (181) as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer was made. Mrs. Mather will continue with her duties as Advertising Manager, and will in addition relieve General Secretary and Treasurer Jack Veffler of a portion of the work these offices entail.

## **Bound Copies of the Journal**

Members wishing to purchase the first three years of the CPMS JOURNAL in bound form may place their order with General Secretary Jack Veffler. The cost is \$30.00 (\$27.00 U.S.). As the supply of Volume I, No. 1 is very low, prompt action is recommended. Anyone wishing to have his own set bound may send in the three years and a cheque for \$6.00 to have it done.

## **Annual Meeting — February 24, 1968**

The Society's Annual Meeting, at which reports for 1967 will be presented, is being held on February 24th at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario at 10 a.m. Our thanks to the Toronto Coin Club members for extending to us the opportunity of joining with them at this time. The Club will hold its regular meeting at 2 p.m., however the hotel facilities will be available to members and friends from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. A bourse and exhibition round out the day. If you are interested in reserving bourse space, contact Advertising Manager Mrs. Winifred Mather (P.O. Box 553, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto 1, Ont.). The charge is \$10. Exhibit space requirements (which will be limited) should be addressed to Jack Veffler.

# DONATION AUCTION . . .

## **SALE OF MATERIAL DONATED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY**

### **Purpose**

To augment the Society's Library funds, in order that several contemplated expenditures may be made.

### **Material**

Members and supporters are invited to donate material likely to be of interest to other members, to be sold for the benefit of the Society.

### **Dates**

Items may be sent in now, and in any event must be in the hands of the General Secretary by March 1st. A listing of the lots will appear in the April 1968 Journal, inviting bids, which must be received by April 30th.

### **Grading**

The Society will assign grades to all material before listing.

### **Reserve Bids**

At the discretion of the Society, reserve bids will be placed on items which, having regard for their rarity, condition or other factors would seem to warrant such action.

SUPPORT YOUR SOCIETY, BY SENDING IN YOUR LOTS NOW  
TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY

# IN THE MARKET PLACE . . .

Sales reported by members.

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Condition & Remarks
305	Brantford, The Bank of 1859	2.00	18.00	VF
314	Clifton, The Bank of 1861	2.00	30.00	Unc.
315	Colonial Bank of Canada 1859	1.00	15.00	VF
	1859	2.00	18.00	VF
	1859	3.00	25.00	VF
	1859	4.00	25.00	Fine
338	Farmers Joint Stock Banking Co. 1849	1.00	11.00	VG-F
345	Home Bank of Canada 1917	5.00	150.00	VG-F
270	Merchants Bank of Halifax 1896	5.00	40.00	Fine
232	Molsons Bank 1912	5.00	30.00	Fine
225	Montreal, Bank of 1858	25 shillings	90.00	VG
248	Nationale, La Banque 1897	5.00	65.00	VG
397	New Brunswick, Westmoreland Bank of 1861	5.00	20.00	VF-EF
261	Provinciale Banque du Canada 1928	20.00	35.00	VG
274	Trader's Bank of Canada 1893	5.00	115.00	VG
277	Union Bank of Canada 1912	5.00	40.00	VG-F
399	Zimmerman Bank 185-	1.00	18.00	F-VF

## REDEEMABLE CHARTERED BANK NOTES — AN EXPLANATION

In the July issue, your Editor commented on the odd amount of the balance on deposit with the Bank of Canada with respect to the Farmers Bank of Canada, and suggested that an explanation of this did not seem to be available.

Member C. S. Howard (C. 54), author of "Canadian Banks and Bank-Notes — A Record" has written that there are numerous instances of this, referring to the list provided in the April 1967 Journal, on page 35. The explanation is simple, he goes on, relating to the statutory requirement that when a bank ceased to carry on business, its unredeemed notes bore interest for up to 60 days at 6% from the date of suspension until paid. This provision was intended to ensure that the notes of banks believed to be in difficulty would not be subjected to a discount when tendered to competitive institutions by the public. When the Department of Finance accepted balances representing unredeemed note circulation, it required the interest payable to be taken into consideration, since the holder of such a note was entitled to, and might demand the interest.

Just imagine getting a whole 1% premium on a Home Bank note when you turned it in!

# WHAT MEMBERS ARE DOING . . .

The Port Moody Coin Club at its August meeting had the first viewing of the British Columbia Numismatic Association's slide show on Newfoundland Paper Money, narrated by Norman Williams (C. 45), our Director for British Columbia.

\* \* \*

I. Viminitz (156), has been kept busy with the Regina Coin Club's "COIN EX" Show and Bourse held October 21-22. The exhibition included a special award category "Most Interesting Collection of Centennial Material".

\* \* \*

At the September 18th meeting of the Ingersoll Coin Club, President Alan Macnab (C. 39) reported on the Canadian Numismatic Association's Ottawa Convention.

\* \* \*

Senator Warren S. Henderson (150) of Venice, Florida has recently published a 30-page price list of currency and literature offerings.

\* \* \*

The October meeting of the Sarnia Coin Club received a report from its President, Phil Pratt (164) on his recent trip to England, which included a tour of the Royal Mint.

\* \* \*

Guest speaker at St. Catharines Coin Club's Eighth Annual Dinner was Major Sheldon S. Carroll (C. 50).

\* \* \*

At the Fall Rally of the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association held October 14, 1967 at Moncton, N.B. Fern C. Allen (234) walked off with a bronze medal for his Maritime Communion Tokens display and Albert Galbraith (103) with another for his Canadian paper money showing.

\* \* \*

Wendell Rogers (153) of St. Eleanor's, P.E.I., has been elected a Director of the newly formed Prince Edward Island Numismatic Association.

\* \* \*

Fern C. Allen (234) has been appointed General Chairman of the Spring Rally of the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association to be held in Halifax May 11th next.

\* \* \*

Alan Macnab, (C. 39) who is President of the Ingersoll Coin Club reports that the Club is conducting a campaign to boost membership. For the next twelve months, each member who brings a non-member to a Club meeting is awarded one point, with five being awarded to the member who signs up a new member. Next December the member with the highest number of points will receive as a prize a Canadian proof-like set. Pass that idea along to your own executive!

\* \* \*

Member Frank J. Katen (124) has published Supplement 46B to his listing 46 of Numismatic Literature. Not too much on Canadian paper money this time, but a generous section on Canadian coins and tokens. Write him at P.O. Box 4271, Takoma Park Station, Washington, D.C. 20012 if you are interested. The subscription charge is \$2 for four issues.

# THE LIBRARY . . .

## SPECIAL DONATION

Ontario Regional Director Austin A. ("Bud") Weaver (185) has most generously donated to the Society the sum of \$200 for the purchase of slides and other Library purposes.

## DONATIONS

The following books have been donated, for which the Society is most appreciative:

- By Holger Dombrowski, Numismatic Publisher, Monster-Angelmodde, West Germany  
Das Papiergeld der Deutschen Kolonien (The Paper Money of the German Colonies) by Dr. Arnold Keller, 1967. Text in German, however with the aid of a German-English dictionary, a good deal of interesting information may be gleaned on this series. Profusely illustrated.  
Katalog der rumanischen Banknoten (Catalogue of the Banknotes of Roumania) by V. Coman, 1967. Text in German and English.
- By Dr. J. S. Wilkinson, Past President, Canadian Numismatic Association  
Texas County Notes and Private Script, by Hank Bieciuk and H. G. Corbin 1961.
- By Jack Veffer (83)  
Niagara District Historical Society Publication No. 20. 1911 Includes "Reminiscences of Niagara and St. Davids" by Mrs. J. G. Currie. Reference is made to Samuel Zimmerman (see Vol. I, No. 3 "The Zimmerman Bank and Samuel Zimmerman")  
The Imperial Banks, by A. S. J. Baster. 1929.
- By The MacMillan Company of Canada Ltd.  
Canadian Monetary Banking and Fiscal Development, by Craig McIvor. 1961.
- By J. Douglas Ferguson (C. 9), Honorary President  
Early Business College Bank Notes, by John A. Muscalus. 1942.
- By Norman W. Williams (C. 45), Director for British Columbia.  
Treasury Notes of the Colony of British Columbia, by Willard E. Ireland and Ronald A. Greene. 1966. Published under the auspices of the Vancouver Numismatic Society.
- By Austin A. Weaver (185), Director for Ontario  
Annals of the Nova Scotian Currency, by Robert W. McLachlan. 1892. (Original).
- By Jerome Remick (168) and Somer James  
The Guide Book of Canadian Coins, Paper Currency and Tokens, etc., by Jerome Remick and Somer James. 1967. Published by Regency Coin and Stamp Co. Ltd.
- By James E. Charlton (C. 5) Honorary Vice-President  
The Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money. Sixteenth 1968 Edition.

## PURCHASE

From Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

The Dalhousie Review, Summer 1956. Contains an extensive article by John T. Croteau on the Farmers' Bank of Rustico (P.E.I.).

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**Move your duplicates through a Classified or Display Advertisement  
in the "CPMS Journal"**

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# MEMBERSHIP PAGE . . .

## NEW MEMBERS

Applicants whose names were published in the October 1967 issue have now been accepted as members.

## APPLICANTS

The following have applied for Regular Membership. Unless objection is filed with respect to any of them prior to April 1, 1968, they will be accepted and so recorded in the next issue of this Journal.

Clifford Mishler, c/o Numismatic News, Iola, Wisc. 54945, U.S.A.  
G. D. DeLeske, P.O. Box 487, Williams Lake, B.C.  
Melvin E. Came, 4 Hillcrest Drive, Dover, New Hampshire 03820, U.S.A.  
Robert J. Porter, 46 Bankfield Drive, Rexdale, Ont.  
Jean-Paul Roy, 1595 Lepine Street, Joliette, Que.  
Carl O. Nickle, Anglo American Building, Calgary, Alta.  
Harold R. Long, P.O. Box 130, Kelowna, B.C.  
J. J. Lacroix, 15181 Marine Drive, P.O. Box 96, White Rock, B.C.

## RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

Ray Hobin	C. Goodman
Howard F. Snure, Jr.	Donald Matwin

## DROPPED

The following members have been dropped from the Society's membership rolls for non-payment of dues in accordance with Article III para 1 of the Constitution, year of last payment indicated:

### 1965

Vernon W. O'Connor  
North Shore Numismatic Society  
George T. Olivere  
Morton Block  
Gilles Granger  
Gilles Pommerleau

Matt H. Rothert  
Ross Hartoon  
Byron A. Swayze  
Raymond F. Sickler  
Bruce R. Oxford  
John Ratner  
Samuel Snider  
Blair McDermid  
Edwin D. Keetch  
Phil L. Berg

### 1966

P. W. Banker, Jr.

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## THE BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA *(Continued from page 15)*

agricultural implements (plough, hoe, rake, spade, ox yoke, etc.) and agricultural products (sheaf of wheat, melons, corn, apples, etc.)

The right hand vignette shows a black and white Newfoundland dog lying on the top of an old-fashioned safe. There is a large '5' surrounded by scrollwork above both the left and right hand vignettes. At the immediate left and right of the portrait, here are two large green 'Vs' on a green field with green rays above and curlicues below. The serial numbers are in dark blue. Reverse:—printed entirely in green tint on white paper. The central vignette consists of the Arms of the City of London, which is a shield supported by an elk on the left and a bear on the right with an old-fashioned wood burning locomotive above and the motto 'Labore et Perseverentia' on a ribbon below. Large '5s' surrounded by scrollwork appear at both left and right.

The notes are dated December 1, 1883 and bear the imprint "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal".

As the notes were redeemed in full, they were quickly taken out of circulation, and as a result the issue is one of Canada's scarcest.

*(To be concluded)*



By special arrangements with the publisher, McClelland and Stewart Ltd., members may purchase their requirements of

## CANADA'S FIRST BANK: A HISTORY OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

by Merrill Denison



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### DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES — 1967

The following rates per issue apply for Display Advertising in this publication.

	<b>Contract*</b>	<b>Non-Contract</b>
Outside back cover		
— full	\$31.25	\$40.00
— half	18.75	25.00
Inside cover		
— full	25.00	35.00
— half	15.00	20.00
Inside page		
— full	18.75	30.00
— half	10.00	17.50
— quarter	7.50	10.00
— eighth**	4.50	6.00

\*Four issues

\*\*Prepaid only

A discount of 5% is allowed from contract rates for quarter page or larger where payment in full is submitted in advance.

These rates apply only to advertising set in normal style, and in 8 point type, except for display lines.

The Society reserves the right to edit or reject copy, and assumes no responsibility for errors resulting from submission of hand written copy.

Copy is to be submitted to the Advertising Manager by the 15th of the month preceding publication, which takes place in January, April, July and October, however space reservations must be made by the first.

# EDITORIAL COMMENT . . .

by F. C. Jewett

The current issue of "The Numismatist", official publication of the American Numismatic Association contains the following observation:



"News according to the dictionary is a report of a recent event or of information previously unknown. Of course, what is news to one person may not be news to another, and a news item may be of great interest and concern to me yet you 'couldn't care less' about it. Furthermore, the manner in which news is presented may influence the reception it gets, as will the mood of the reader or listener.

"Nothing to do with numismatics, you say? Only if you never try to write an article on the subject, or give a talk before your club, or advertise to buy or sell something."

What has this to do with Editorial Comment? Simply this, the "CPMS Journal" will be fatter and fuller if every member makes it his New Year's Resolution to double his contributions to the Journal in 1968. Real "news" in the paper money field can only come from

you. If by any chance you did not get that article you were going to write in 1967 completed, sit down now, finish it off, and mail it in. Your fellow members are waiting for it!

---

## THANKS!

General Secretary Jack Veffler has passed on to us the kind comments and suggestions a number of members have made on the "Journal". Thank you one and all. Please keep writing, for in that way, your publication will be able to serve you better, and reflect your wishes and needs.

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## DID YOU KNOW?

As this thirteenth issue of "The Canadian Paper Money Journal" comes off the press, four advertisers have been with us continuously from issue No. 1. Who are they?, check for yourself:

Canada Coin Exchange  
Walter D. Allan  
Norman W. Williams  
Hargraft Wood Fleming Ltd.

Their support during the first years of the Society's existence has been important. Officers and members alike say to each of the four of you "many thanks".

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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS

If you belong to a local coin club, have you discussed with the executive taking out a membership in this Society? If not, you have missed a good opportunity to support CPMS by swelling its ranks, and the opportunity of adding a publication to the club's library which will have continuing, and we expect, increasing value to the whole field of numismatics, as time goes on.

If your club issues a periodical, the Editor of the CPMS "Journal" would appreciate being placed on the mailing list, as frequently events of interest to CPMS members are otherwise missed — especially what you yourself are doing!

### NEW YEAR'S SPECIAL OFFER

Bank of Canada — 1954 issue — Beattie-Coyne Signatures  
\$1, \$2 and \$5 (195-7) Crisp Uncirculated  
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### NICK GERBINSKI

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Rm. 205 — 374½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada

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Correspondence Invited

**NORMAN W. WILLIAMS, Ste. 4, 774 Columbia St., New Westminster, B.C.**

### WANTED — CANADIAN AND NEWFOUNDLAND PAPER MONEY

and related numismatic material. Need bank notes, cheques, bank books, proof or specimen notes, errors, histories, uncut sheets, etc.

Notes with serial numbers under 100 Wanted. Bank of Canada 1935 issue with serial No. under 10. Will pay excellent price for Province of Canada notes in clean, crisp condition. Need notes of following banks—Vancouver, British Columbia, St. Lawrence, Halifax Banking Co., Western, Yarmouth, Peoples, Summerside, Sovereign, Crown, Northern, United Empire, St. John, St. Hyacinthe, Ville Marie, Farmers, Harts, Central, Maritime, Royal Canadian, Stadacona, Barclay's, Liverpool, Pictou, and Farmers \$25.

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