

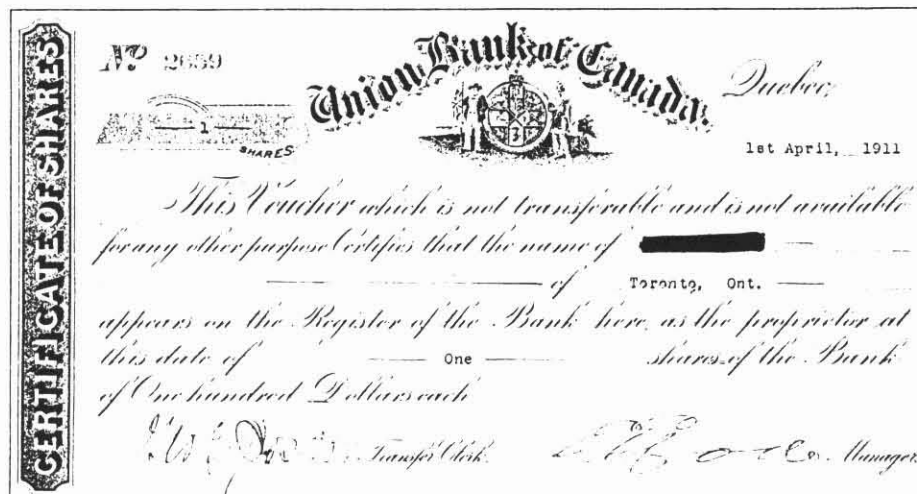
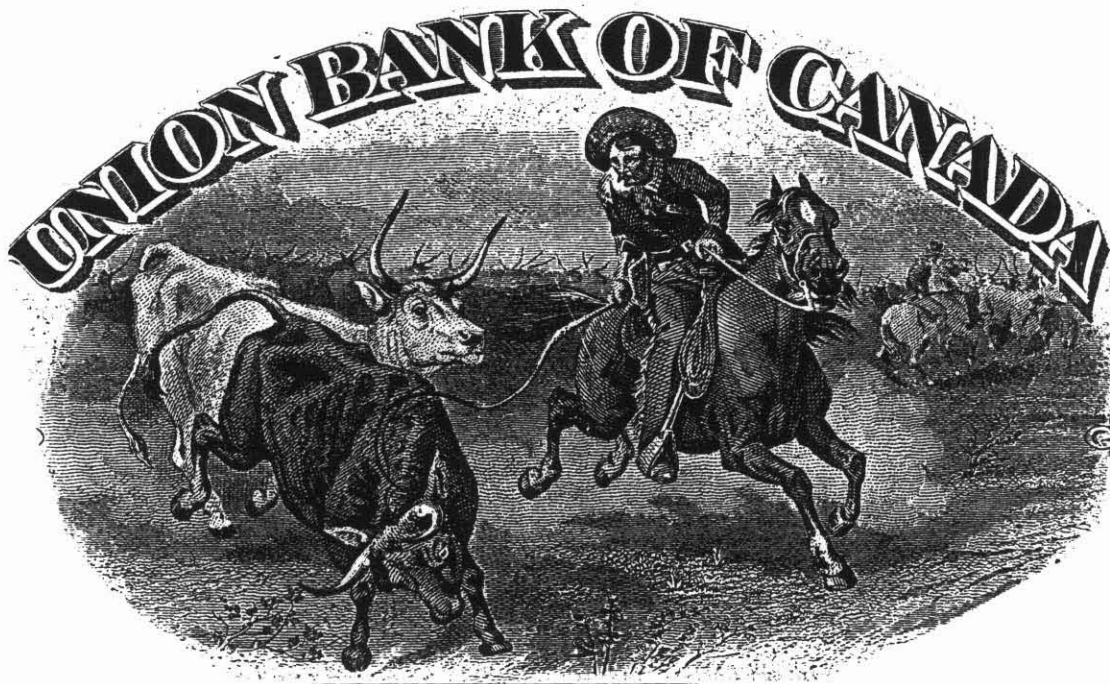


Canadian Paper Money Newsletter

A Publication of the Canadian Paper Money Society

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 2

JULY 1995



SOCIETY AFFAIRS

NEW MEMBERS

Applications for regular membership in the society published in the April 1995 issue of the Newsletter have now been accepted.

APPLICANTS

The following have applied for regular membership. Unless objection is filed against any applicant in thirty days, they will be accepted and so recorded in the next issue of the Newsletter.

1129	Zeljko Stojanovic	Toronto	ON
1130	Peter Boutin	Ottawa	ON
1131	Andrew Driega	Ottawa	ON
1132	McCord Museum	Montreal	QC
1133	Daniel Marcotte	Vancouver	BC
1134	Patricia L. Sibley	Calgary	AB
1135	James W. Rider	Atchison	KS
1136	Rayburn D. Doucett	Rest. Co.	NB
1137	John MacDonald	Scarborough	ON
1138	Harold H. Brown	Flin Flon	MB

C.N.A. CONVENTION
WESTIN HOTEL
320 4TH AVENUE S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
JULY 19-24 1995

The C.P.M.S. will hold their Executive Meeting on Thursday, July 20th from 10:30 am to 12 pm. Our Luncheon and General Meeting will be held on Friday, July 21st from 12:00 pm to 2 pm. If you are going to the convention, don't forget to get your ticket early for the luncheon. Hope to meet all of our western members at the convention,

Dick Dunn,
Secretary-Treasurer

HOW TO REACH US AT THE CPMS

President: Walter D Allan
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Oakville ON L6L 1H7

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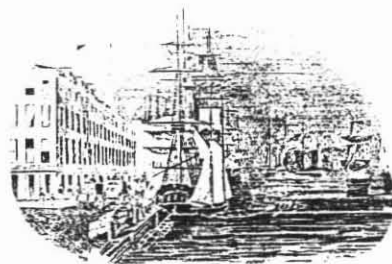
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

My two years as president will end in July. The experience has been interesting, fulfilling and yet frustrating. My many requests for feedback from members, more articles, for criticisms and suggestions have met with almost no response. This is disappointing and reflects either a great deal of satisfaction or member apathy.

In the last two years we have produced two excellent annual Journals and eight excellent and informative Newsletters, thanks to a few dedicated writers and the efforts of Ted Banning and Bob Graham. All are to be congratulated. Our Secretary-Treasurer, Dick Dunn, likewise deserves our thanks.

The report of the nominating committee can be found in this issue of the Newsletter. No election ballot will be needed. No replies have been received regarding the proposed changes in the constitution, as outlined in the last Newsletter. A vote to accept the revisions will be taken in Calgary. Final arrangements to transfer our library to the C.N.A. are under way. Our members will be able to borrow books directly from the C.N.A.

Again I wish to thank the J. D. Ferguson Historical Research Foundation for the publication grants that have allowed us to produce a high quality educational annual Journal for the last two years. The grants are greatly appreciated.

In closing I wish to thank those members and executive who have taken time to obtain new members, write articles or send in comments and suggestions. It has been an honour to serve as your president, and I wish the Society well in the years ahead. □ WDA

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS - THEY SUPPORT US

SOME ASPECTS OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA \$5 AND \$10 ISSUES OF 1912 AND 1921

by R. J. Graham and T. Fredricks

I. THE VARIETIES

1912 Issue

The following variations occur:

The signatures: Presidents whose signatures appear on these notes were John Galt and W. R. Allan. General managers were H. B. Shaw and J. W. Hamilton. Manuscript signatures are those of various bank officers.

The imprint: notes were printed by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, which changed its name to the Canadian Bank Note Co. in 1923. Notes bear either the ABN or CBN imprint.

The border, 1912 Issue \$5: "Black" or green. On many of the notes seen the colour of the border would be better described as "slate" than black. The border is part of the tint, not the face plate.

The face plate: The abbreviation "No." above the sheet numbers at the top may be present or not. The right hand signature space is designated "COUNTERSIGNED" on notes with manuscript right signature, and "GENERAL MANAGER" on notes with typed right signature.

The logo: Logo 9 (anchor in circle) appears on notes with typed general manager signatures, and is not present on notes with manuscript right signature. Legislation allowing for machine signing in place of manuscript countersignatures stipulated that a "distinguishing device" must accompany such signatures. The Union Bank of Canada was bank #9 in the monthly list of bank returns published by the government during the time these notes were being machine signed, which is why the logo number is also 9.

Given these variables, many permutations are possible. The following varieties have been confirmed:

1912 Issue \$5

Slate ("Black") Border

Galt-mss	ABN	No. at top	Countersigned	no logo
Galt-Shaw	ABN	No. at top	General Manager	logo 9

Green Border

Galt-mss	ABN	No. at top	General Manager	no logo	o/p NORTH WEST TERRITORIES*
Galt-Shaw	ABN	No. at top	General Manager	logo 9	
Allan-Hamilton	CBN	<u>no</u> No. at top	General Manager	logo 9	

* The story of these notes has been researched by Don Stewart, and is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

1912 Issue \$10

Four varieties have been confirmed for this denomination:

Galt-mss	ABN	No. at top	Countersigned	no logo
Galt-mss	ABN	no No. at top	Countersigned	no logo
Galt-Shaw	ABN	no No. at top	General Manager	logo 9
Allan-Hamilton	CBN	<u>no</u> No. at top	General Manager	logo 9

1921 Issue

The \$5 (which is quite elusive) and \$10 do not provide nearly so many variations as the previous issue. Such as have been found involve the typed signatures only, as follows:

\$5	Hamilton-Galt	\$10	Hamilton-Galt
	Hamilton-Allan		Hamilton-Allan

(Denominations above \$10 do not appear to have been issued. At any rate, only specimens are known of the \$20, \$50 and \$100 of 1921.)

II. THE CURIOUS CASE OF OVERLAPPING SIGNATURES

How did the signatures of both presidents Galt and Allan come to be printed on both the 1912 and 1921 issues? One would ordinarily expect a "clean break" from one bank officer to the next. It may be instructive first to look at the approximate dates when the signing officers changed. First of all, John Galt retired on 9 Jan. 1922 and was succeeded by the former vice-president, W. R. Allan. It was Allan who announced on 26 Feb. 1923 that H. B. Shaw had resigned as general manager (and also vice-president) and that former assistant general manager J. W. Hamilton had succeeded him. (M. Bull was chosen by the directors as the new vice-president.)

This presents a couple of problems, the first being how Galt and Hamilton signatures appear together on the notes of the 1921 issue, when they never *simultaneously* held the offices designated on the notes with their signatures. A possible explanation may be that a quantity of notes had been partially signed, with the typed Galt signature only, and were completed at a later time (after Hamilton's promotion in early 1923) with the Hamilton signature for issue. Close scrutiny of the typed signatures reveals that they wander around independently, so signing may well have been done one signature at a time.

A second problem is the signatures of both presidents Galt and Allan on both 1912 and 1921 notes. It occurred to us at first that both 1912 and 1921 dated notes may have been issued simultaneously - certainly an odd situation - and we were able to discount this theory. The resolution of this mystery lies in the imprints. The 1912 notes signed Allan-Hamilton occur with the CBN imprint, while the 1921 notes have only the ABN imprint. We concluded, therefore, that the 1921 notes were all printed before 1923 (when the change of name of the bank note company occurred), while notes of the 1912 issue were *still being printed as late as 1923*, and likely for a year or two longer. In other words, the notes of 1921 briefly succeeded those of 1912, and then the issue of 1921 was *suppressed*, the bank reverting to a reissue of the 1912 series.

There is solid evidence that another issue was planned, continuing the designs of the 1903, 1907 and 1912 issues. The National Currency Collection contains an untinted face proof of the \$10 design of 1903 - 1912, dated July 1st, 1924 (see illustration). Perhaps the brilliantly coloured notes of the 1921 issue were not appreciated as much as the distinctly western scenes on the 1912 issue, although both are much admired by collectors now. But we suggest that there is another reason for the premature termination of the 1921 issue.

We have compared the portraits on the 1921 notes with available pictures of the various bank officers, and have come to the conclusion that the identifications in the Charlton catalogue are incorrect! The portraits are not those of Allan and Hamilton, as the catalogue states. *The man on the left is H. B. Shaw, and on the right is John Galt.* After the departure of Galt and Shaw, there seems to have been little enthusiasm on the part of Allan and Hamilton to continue issuing notes with their predecessors' portraits.



John Galt.

Portrait on 1921 Union Bank of Canada notes.



H. B. Shaw

Portrait on 1921 Union Bank of Canada notes.

III. SOME BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

a. John Galt

Mr. Galt was born in Montreal on 29 Sept. 1856, the second son of Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, first Minister of Finance of the Dominion and later High Commissioner in London. Young John received a good education in Canada and Germany, and trained in The Bank of Montreal. In 1882 he went into business in Winnipeg with a cousin, G. F. Galt, and they succeeded in establishing one of the leading grocery wholesale firms in the west. He became a director of The Union Bank of Canada in 1903. When the head office of the bank was moved from Quebec City to Winnipeg in 1912, Galt was elected president. By this time he was also president of The Indemnity Exchange, vice-president of Blue Ribbon Ltd. and of Wine and Spirit Vaults Ltd.; a director of the Canadian Fire Insurance Co., the Manitoba Gypsum Co. and a member of the advisory board of the Royal Trust Co. in Winnipeg.⁽¹⁾ In 1922 Galt retired to Victoria, B.C.⁽²⁾

b. W. R. Allan

W. R. Allan was a son of Andrew Allan, the partner (and brother) of Sir Hugh Allan in the Allan Line of steamships. (Andrew was also president of The Merchants Bank of Canada from 1883 to 1901.) W. R. was the senior partner in the firm of Allan, Killam and McKay, general brokerage and steamship agents, and a director of a number of other enterprises. Elected a director of The Union Bank of Canada in 1910, he became a vice-president of the bank in November 1920, when R. T. Riley resigned.⁽³⁾ On 9 January 1922 he became the fifth president of the bank. Mr. Allan seems to have been very highly regarded, the *Winnipeg Tribune* reporting that "He has grown up in this community from youth, he has been an active participant in the business, social and economic life of the metropolis, and it will be the universal verdict of his fellow citizens that he enjoys their confidence, their respect and to an unprecedented degree their affection. In the very nicest sense of the word, W. R. Allan is a gentleman - every inch of him."⁽⁴⁾

c. H. B. Shaw

Shaw became general manager of the bank near the beginning of 1917, after being assistant general manager for eight years, and an employee of the bank for twenty-six years. He succeeded W. H. Balfour, general manager since 1904. Shaw was described as "a well-trained, conservative and able banker, full of energy, and devoted to the best interest of the bank. The directors have watched his career closely and are satisfied that he will fill his new position with success. The friends of the bank ... may rest easy in their minds, knowing that the policy of the bank will be unchanged, and that Mr. Shaw will carry on the traditions of the bank, which may be summed up as 'service and security'." As things turned out, the accolades proved a little too optimistic.

When he resigned in 1923, it was stated by W. R. Allan that Shaw's departure was precipitated by differences of opinion between himself and the directors in regard to matters of administration. Both Allan and Shaw, however, insisted that no hard feelings were involved. Allan went on record stating that Shaw left with the complete good will of the directors and their best wishes for success in his future business career. Shaw himself added that his relations were entirely friendly with both the directors and the staff, and that he would continue to watch the progress and prosperity of the Union Bank with deep interest and promote its advancement in every way in his power.⁽⁵⁾

Within months of Shaw's departure it was revealed that the bank had suffered heavy losses in various ways. Almost three-quarters of the reserve fund was consumed in covering these losses. Rumours of the bank's being in difficulty had been swirling around before the official announcement was made. Some had it that the bank was planning yet another move of its head office, this time to Toronto; others claimed a merger was in the works. In fact, a merger deal was worked out with the Royal Bank, and the Union Bank ended its separate existence in 1925.

IV. 1912 \$5 AND \$10 DESIGNS

The "Harvesting" vignette seen on the \$5 notes of the 1903, 1907 and 1912 \$5 notes was attributed to Robert Savage (1868-1943) by Dr. Glenn Jackson.⁽⁶⁾ Besides the Union Bank of Canada notes, this vignette was featured in slightly cut down versions on notes of Haiti and Mexico. In his recent book, *The Engraver's Line*, Gene Hessler indicates that Charles Skinner was the engraver of the man and horses.

From the latter source we also learn that the art work for the "Lassoing Cattle" vignette on the \$10 note was done by James D. Smillie, with engraving by Louis Delnoce.

Walter Allan is undertaking a study of these fine vignettes, and the results will be published in our annual Journal.

V. AVAILABILITY

Both the \$5 and \$10 of 1912 are obtained with relative ease, and they normally appear in decent, clean condition, in the Very Good to Very Fine range. The varieties having a manuscript signature are generally less readily available than those with typed signatures, although the only variety presenting a real challenge is the \$5 with the NORTH WEST TERRITORIES overprint. It is reported that six of the overprinted notes, in high grade ("crisp"), turned up about 1960. A couple of additional well circulated examples have since come to light, so there are now eight of these overprinted notes known.

National Currency Collection records indicate that a coin dealer reported in the 1960's that he had sixty-four 1912 \$10 notes in stock, apparently equally divided between manuscript and typed signatures.

While inexpensive, these notes are a delight to see and a joy to own.

Notes of the 1921 issue are not nearly so easily located. Examples of the \$10 denomination do come on the market from time to time, but a collector can usually anticipate a long wait and serious competition for a \$5. There have, however, been two very recent appearances at auction of the \$5. The colours are quite spectacular!



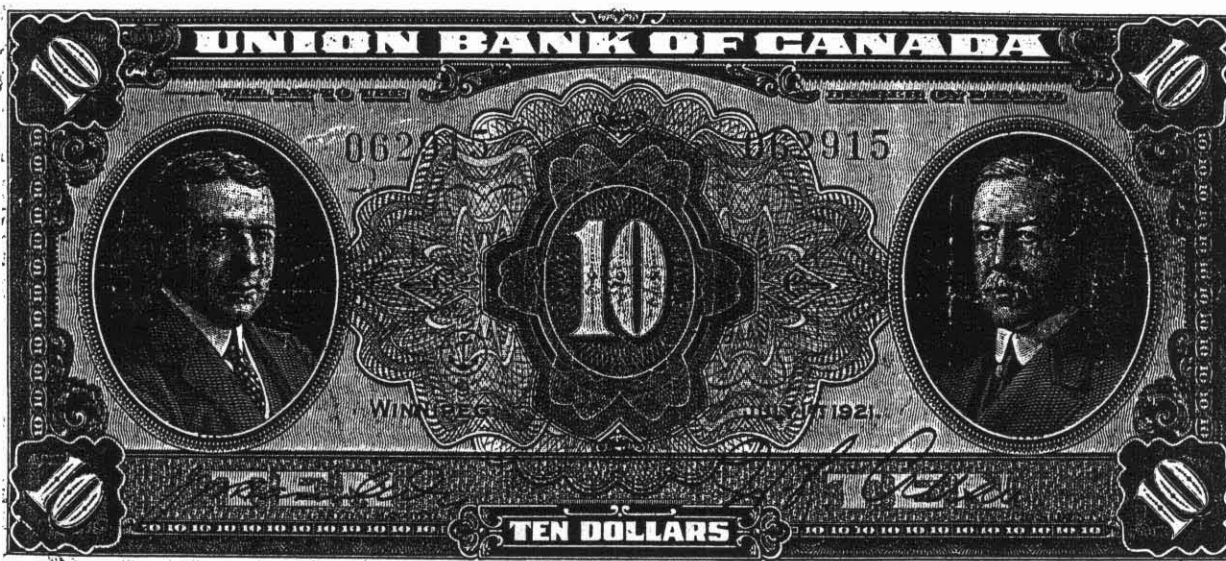
Union Bank of Can. \$10 1912, Galt-mss Signatures. With Engraved "No." above sheet numbers; no Logo. Coll: RJG



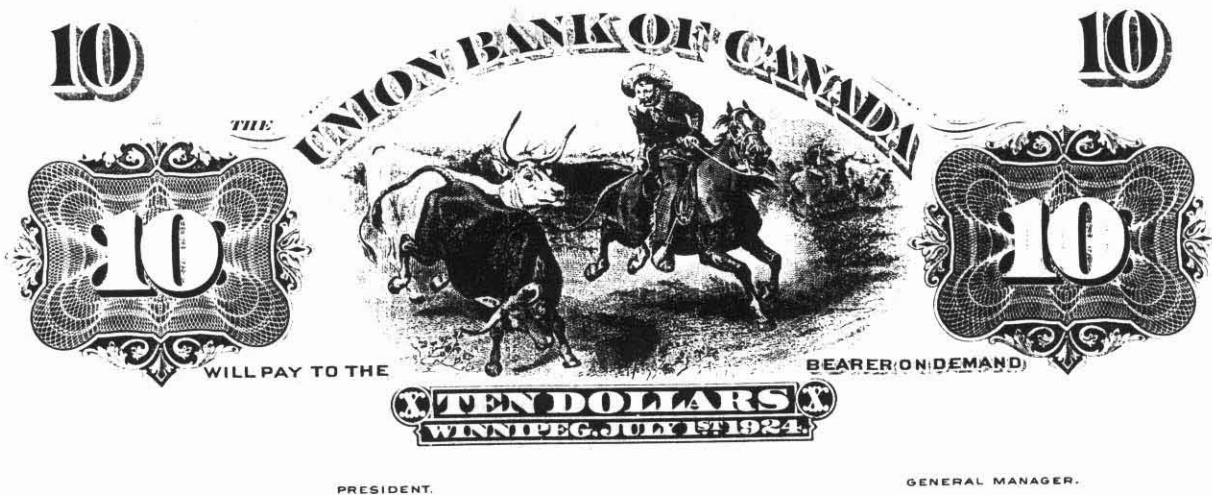
Union Bank of Can. \$10 1912, Galt-Shaw Signatures. No Engraved "No." above sheet numbers; Logo 9. Coll: RJG



Union Bank of Can. \$5 1921, Hamilton-Allan Signatures. Logo 9. Coll: NCC



\$10 notes of 1921, signed Hamilton-Galt (above) and Hamilton-Allan (below). Both have logo 9.
The changeover is restricted within a narrow range defined by this pair of notes. Coll: RJG



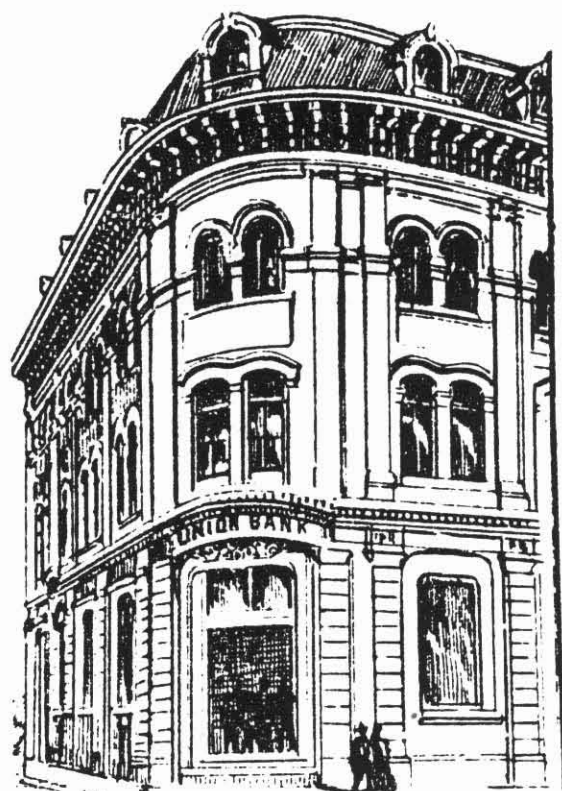
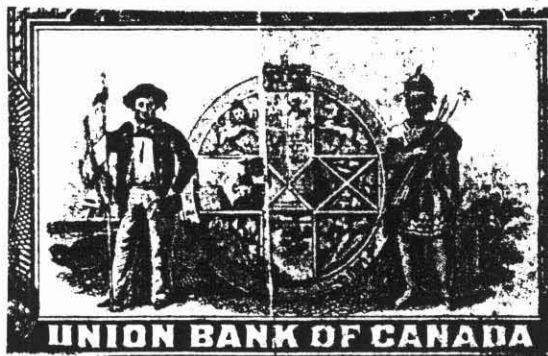
Face Proof of proposed \$10 issue dated July 1st, 1924, which would have revived 1912 design. Coll: NCC

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Gerry Maass, who obtained several important references, and of the National Currency Collection for permitting access to records and for providing some of the illustrations.

References:

1. *The Monetary Times*, (hereafter abbreviated MT) 17 Apr. 1903 p 1416; 24 Aug. 1912 p 334
2. *Union Bank of Canada Monthly*, Feb. 1922, p 94
3. MT 3 Dec. 1920 p 12
4. *Union Bank of Canada Monthly*, *ibid.*
5. MT 19 Jan. 1917 p 51; 2 Mar. 1923 p 8
6. *The Essay Proof Journal*, Vol. 44, no.4, p 156



*Head Office of The Union Bank of Canada at Quebec.
Illustration courtesy Jean-Pierre Pare*

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA GOES WEST

by R. J. Graham

The Union Bank of Lower Canada received its charter in 1865 and opened for business the same year. The name reveals that its founders intended the bank to be a regional operation only. In connection with its primary interest in the lumber business, (a trait which it shared with La Banque Nationale) branches were opened in Three Rivers, Montreal and Ottawa.⁽¹⁾ Being too closely involved with lumbering, the bank suffered grievously when that trade entered its periodic cycles of stagnation and distress. Cargoes were shipped from Quebec overseas, by means of bank advances, "on mere speculative chance of what they might ultimately bring", according to the recollections of George Hague.⁽²⁾ The timber trade was so depressed in 1877-79 that cargoes sometimes failed to realize enough to cover freight and charges. The Union Bank of Lower Canada did not escape the consequences, and had to write off large amounts of bad debts during this period.

By 1880 there was a distinct improvement in the timber trade, as prices rose and the volume of business recovered. The bank wisely decided to diversify its business nevertheless. In a most significant move, a branch was opened in Winnipeg in 1882. A great boom was underway in that city (which soon became an equally great "bust") and a number of banks from eastern Canada, hastening to claim part of the action, established branches there. The manager at the Three Rivers branch was selected to manage the new Winnipeg branch of the Union Bank. Andrew Thomson, president of the bank, reported to the shareholders at the annual meeting of 3 July 1882, that "the business of the new office has been satisfactory", but that it would benefit by being connected with the western portion of Ontario. The establishment of a branch at Toronto was recommended for favourable consideration.⁽³⁾

In 1884 and 1885 the bank again suffered severe losses, which resulted in the loss of the reserve fund. Other banks were drawn upon for assistance, as were the dominion and provincial governments. In 1886 the bank was obliged to reduce its capital to \$1,200,000, but it was able to recover and prosper afterward.⁽⁴⁾

In recognition of the fact that the bank was moving outward and westward, the name was changed in 1886 to "The Union Bank of Canada". It was clear by this time that the bank was no longer purely a regional Quebec concern, and it was becoming even less so as some of its Quebec business was being given up as the bank expanded into Ontario and Manitoba. The Three Rivers branch was closed, and new branches were opened in eastern Ontario, notably in the francophone region east of Ottawa.

In February 1886 J. G. Billett opened the first branch west of Winnipeg, at Lethbridge. This was also the first branch of any chartered bank to be established in what is now Alberta.⁽⁵⁾ In December of the same year a branch was opened in Smith's Falls, Ontario, with Billett as manager.⁽⁶⁾ (Billett had formerly been manager of the Aylmer, Ontario branch of The Exchange Bank of Canada).

Lethbridge continued to be the only branch of the bank west of Winnipeg until December 1890, when Carberry and Moosomin were opened. In February 1891, Boissevain was added to the list, followed by Neepawa and Souris. The appended list of branches traces the progress of the bank in the West, which accelerated after 1900. The opening of branches was curtailed during the First World War, but after the signing of the Armistice the rush to expand the system of branches was briefly resumed. By September of 1919 the bank had 260 branches west of the Great Lakes.

The Union Bank of Canada held discussions with the Traders Bank on a possible merger, which would have seen the head office moved to Toronto. Nothing came of this initiative. About 1909 the directors began, very sensibly, to consider moving the head office to Winnipeg, which had become the geocentre of the bank's operations. In 1911 the matter was presented to the shareholders for approval, as recommended by the directors. The president, Hon. John Sharples, made it clear that he would not be going to Winnipeg. Citing health reasons, Sharples announced that he would resign when the move was completed.⁽⁷⁾

At this time the bank opened an office in London, England, which exceeded expectations, and a second branch was opened a few years later.

On 1 July 1912 the head office moved from the city of Quebec to the city of Winnipeg. John Galt was elected president, replacing the retiring Sharples. In his address to the shareholders on 17 December 1912, Galt commented on the change:

"Such an important event calls for a review of the progress of the bank in past years and an explanation of the reasons which, in the opinion of your directors, necessitated this change.

The great growth of our institution is coincident with, and largely due to, the development of the west. . . The policy of the Union Bank has certainly been consistent. It was the first bank to establish a chain of branches in the west, and as railways and population spread westward we followed. . . This policy was criticized

in earlier days, but it has since been adopted by all the large banks, and the results have amply justified it. . . One not conversant with western life would find it difficult to realize the change made each year in a few months by the incoming thousands of new settlers. Vast areas of vacant land are brought under cultivation, new lines of railway are built, divisional towns established, and villages with stores and hotels spring up with magical rapidity. To these communities a bank is essential, and one of the chief merits of our Canadian banking system is that it lends itself to the prompt establishment and equipment of branches whenever they are required."

The general manager, G. H. Balfour, seconded the opinion of his new boss:

"The wisdom of the course adopted has been always fully concurred in by me personally, and, indeed, its necessity had become very apparent during the past few years owing to the rapidly increasing volume of business transacted by the bank in these western provinces."

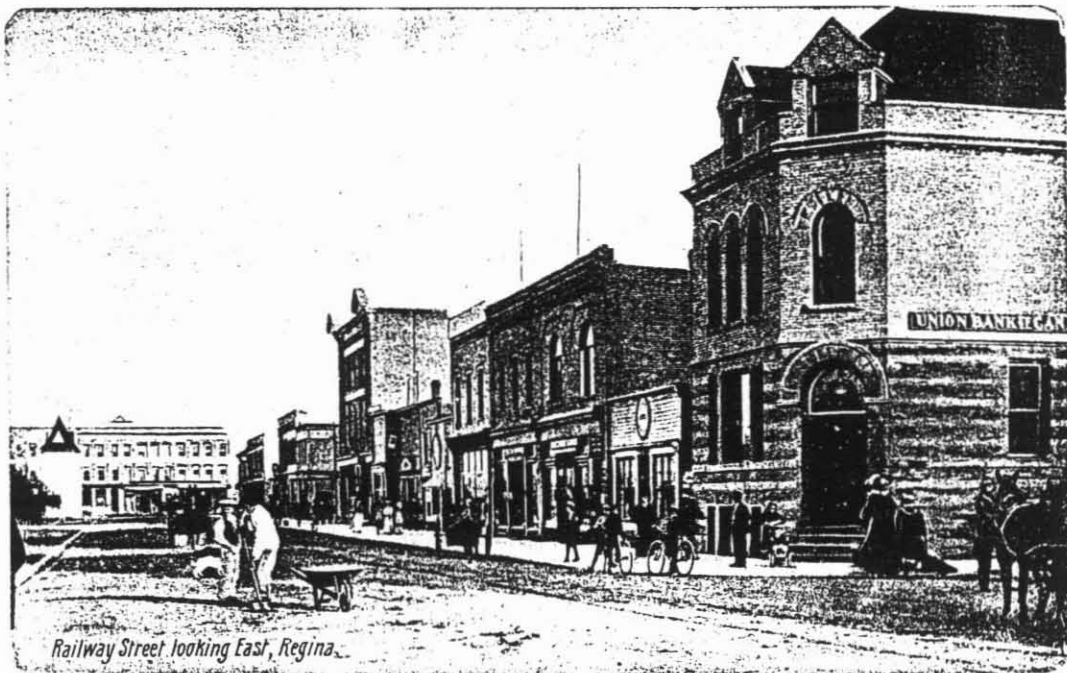
There are veiled suggestions that John Sharples was not the only stakeholder in the bank who did not favour the move to Winnipeg. Most of the stock was still held in the east, and in an apparent move to reduce friction, two vice-presidents were chosen - William Price of Quebec as the eastern vice-president, and R. T. Riley of Winnipeg the western vice-president.⁽⁸⁾ Sharples was named honorary president.

Galt again summarized the history of the bank in his address to the shareholders on 10 Jan. 1917, and with his words we will close:

"The Union Bank is now in its 52nd year. Starting in Quebec with a small capital, it had a hard road to travel until its management awoke to the value of the great field for development which was opening up in the Northwest prairies. Seizing upon this opportunity which offered itself in the early eighties, the Union Bank proceeded to establish itself throughout the West, and by following a wise and liberal policy towards its clients, has reached a position of strength and influence that was beyond the dreams of any of us a few years ago."⁽⁹⁾

References:

1. Shortt, Adam. *Adam Shortt's History of Canadian Currency and Banking 1600-1880* reprinted by C.B.A. Don Mills: T. H. Best. (1986) p 702
2. *The Monetary Times* (hereafter abbreviated MT) 4 July 1908 p 23
3. MT 14 July 1882 p 46
4. Shortt p 702
5. MT 26 Sept. 1919 p 32
6. MT 17 Dec. 1886 p 696
7. MT 23 Dec. 1911, p 2627
8. MT 4 Jan. 1913, pp 124-126
9. MT 19 Jan. 1917 pp 30-31



Regina Street Scene, with Union Bank of Canada branch in foreground. Coll: RJG

BRANCHES OF THE UNION BANK OF (LOWER) CANADA 1865-1925

R. J. Graham

The Union Bank of Lower Canada began business in 1865, the name implying that it intended to be a regional institution. Like many Canadian banks, it arrived in Winnipeg for the great boom of the early 1880's. The sharp contraction which followed did not induce the bank to leave the West, for by 1889 we find that another Western branch had been opened, in what is now Alberta, but most of the expansion had been in Eastern Ontario. In 1886 the bank changed its name to The Union Bank of Canada, reflecting the fact that most of its branches were located outside Quebec. By the end of the last century the pattern of expansion into the West was abundantly clear, and in 1912 the head office was removed from Quebec to Winnipeg. The lengthy list of branches in 1915 shows that the Union Bank had become a truly national bank, and the dominant bank in the West.

1875 The Union Bank of Lower Canada

Head Office: Quebec

Branches:

Quebec: Savings Bank (Upper Town), Montreal, Three Rivers

Ontario: Ottawa

1882 The Union Bank of Lower Canada

Head Office: Quebec

Branches:

Quebec: Savings Bank (Upper Town), Montreal, Three Rivers

Ontario: Ottawa

Manitoba: Winnipeg

1889 The Union Bank of Canada

Head Office: Quebec

Branches:

Ontario: Alexandria, Iroquois, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Toronto, West Winchester

Quebec: Quebec, Montreal

Manitoba: Winnipeg

NWT: Lethbridge

1892 The Union Bank of Canada

Head Office: Quebec

Branches:

Ontario: Alexandria, Iroquois, Merrickville, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Winchester

Quebec: Quebec (H.O. and St. Lewis St. branch), Montreal

Manitoba: Boissevain, Carberry, Neepawa, Winnipeg

NWT: Lethbridge, Moosomin

1899 The Union Bank of Canada

Head Office: Quebec

Branches:

Ontario: Alexandria, Carleton Place, Hastings, Merrickville, Norwood, Shelburne, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Warton, Winchester

Quebec: Quebec (H.O. and St. Lewis St. branch), Montreal

Manitoba: Boissevain, Carberry, Carman, Crystal City, Deloraine, Glenboro, Gretna, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Morden, Neepawa, Souris, Virden, Wawanesa, Winnipeg

NWT: Calgary, Indian Head, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Regina, Yorkton

1915 The Union Bank of Canada

Head Office: Winnipeg

Branches:

Nova Scotia: Halifax

New Brunswick: Saint John

Quebec: Aylmer, Dalhousie Station, Jonquieres, Kenogami, Montreal (5 branches), Papineauville, Quebec (2 branches), St. Polycarpe

Ontario: Alexandria, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Canboro, Canfield, Carleton Place, Cayuga, Cookstown, Cooksville, Crysler, Dundalk, Dunnville, Easton's Corners, Englehart, Erin, Fenwick, Fisherville, Fort William, Fournier, Galt, Goderich, Grimsby, Guelph, Haileybury, Hagersville, Hamilton (3 branches), Hastings, Hepworth, Hillsburg, Islington, Jarvis, Kemptville, Kinburn, Kingsville, Leamington, Manotick, Melbourne, Merrickville, Metcalfe, Mimico, Mount Brydges, Newborn, New Dundee, New Liskeard, North Gower, Norwood, Orillia, Orton, Osgoode Stn., Ottawa (4 branches), Owen Sound, Pakenham, Peterboro (2 branches), Picton, Plantagenet, Portland, Rockland, Roseneath, St. Catharines (2 branches), Shelburne, Smith's Falls, Smithville, Springbrook, Stirling, Stittsville, Sydenham, Thornton, Toledo, Toronto (9 branches), Warkworth, West Lorne, Westport, Wheatley, Warton, Winchester.

Manitoba: Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, McCreary, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Nesbitt, Newdale, Ninga, Rapid City, Roblin, Roland, Russell, Shoal Lake, Somerset, Souris, Strathclair, The Pas, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa,

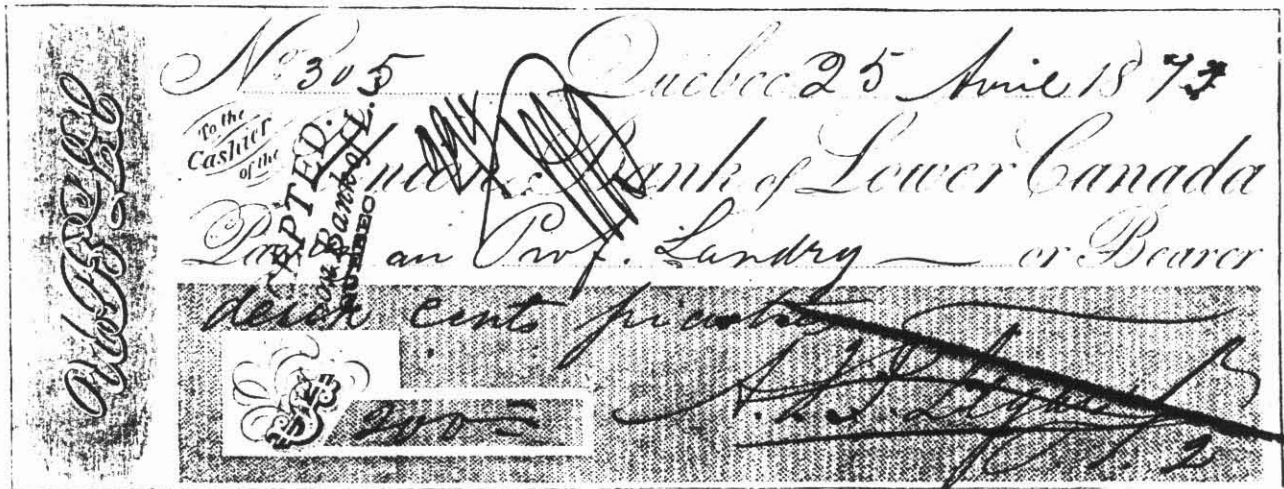
Wellwood, Winnipeg (9 branches).

Saskatchewan: Abbey, Adanac, Alsask, Arcola, Asquith, Assiniboia, Bounty, Buchanan, Cabri, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Cut Knife, Dinsmore, Dummer, Eastend, Esterhazy, Estevan, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Guernsey, Gull Lake, Herbert, Hughton, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kelfield, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lawson, Lemberg, Loverna, Lumsden, Luseland, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, McRorie, Melfort, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Morse, Netherhill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Piapot, Plenty, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Robsart, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Sceptre, Scott, Shaunavon, Simpson, Sinaluta, Southey, Strassburg, Swift Current, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Tompkins, Vanguard, Veregin, Viceroy, Vidora, Wapella, Watrous, Wawota, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia

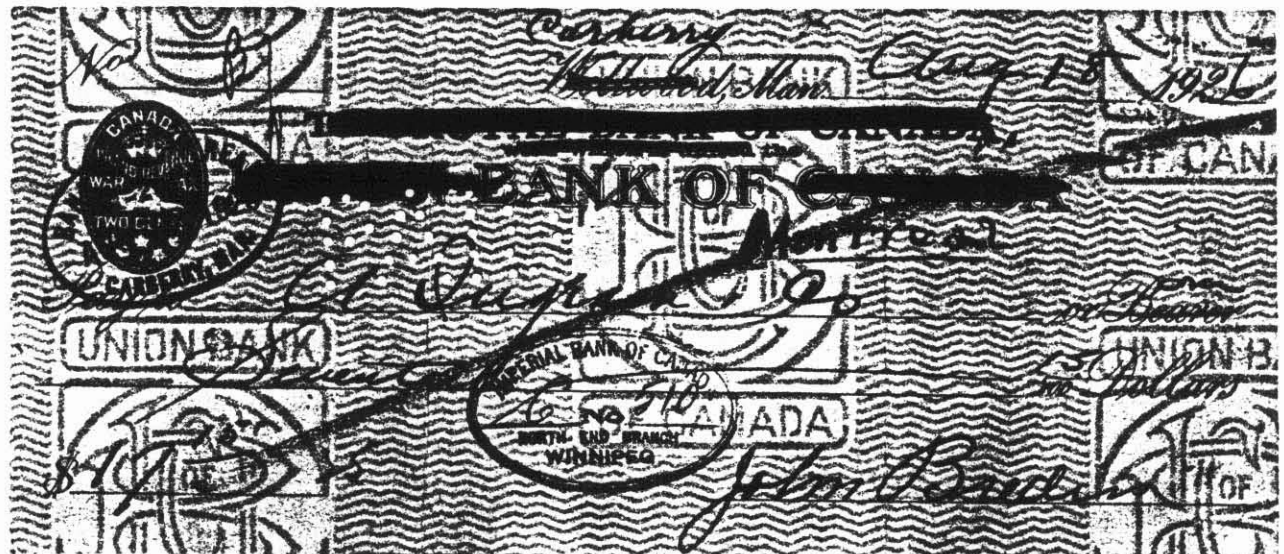
Alberta: Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Empress, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewan, Grand Prairie, Grassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Jenner, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Passburg, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Standard, Strathmore, Swatwell, Three Hills, Wainwright, Winnifred

British Columbia: Enderby, Glacier, Hazelton, Lillooet, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, New Westminster, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Squamish, Smithers, Telkwa, Vancouver (3 branches), Vanderhoof, Vernon, Victoria

England: London (2 branches)



Union Bank of Lower Canada Cheque, 1873. Coll: J-P Pare



Cheque from Wellwood, Man. branch of The Royal Bank of Canada with which is united the Union Bank of Canada, with manuscript alterations, 1926. Coll: J-P Pare

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA NORTH WEST TERRITORIES OVERPRINT

By Donald M. Stewart

The six crisp 1912 Union Bank of Canada \$5 notes spread along the counter in front of Edmonton coin dealer Peter Walusko were very attractive. Then a heavy black overprint at each end of the notes caught his eye and his interest quickened even further. NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, in two lines, leapt at him, and he realized that here were some bank notes he had never seen before. Nor had any modern collector.

This was the year 1960, and the young couple across the counter explained that their grandfather had served with the Royal North-West Mounted Police and had retained these bank notes as a souvenir of his service in northern Canada. They were unable to say where or when they were used. Peter Walusko agreed to purchase five of the notes as the owners had decided to retain one note for sentimental reasons.

It is now known that the only branch of the Union Bank in the North West Territories was located at Fort Smith. It opened for business in a large tent on June 10, 1921, with Bjarny C. Beyer the manager and sole employee. It was at this time that Major Burwash and his party established administrative headquarters at Fort Smith, where Burwash carried out the duties of mining recorder and Crown timber and land agent for the North West Territories. Much interest in the potential of the Territories had been stirred by the exploratory work of Imperial Oil Limited in the Fort Norman area. To the Winnipeg Head Office of the Union Bank, it appeared an opportune moment to open a branch at Fort Smith.

For Beyer, it had been a long hard trip of 900 miles from Edmonton. He took the new Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway to Peace River, Alberta, then a steamer down the Peace to the Vermilion Chutes, where he crossed the three mile portage to another steamer which carried him to Fort Fitzgerald. From here he faced another portage of sixteen miles to Fort Smith, but was able to use the small truck owned by the Hudson's Bay Company.

After ten days of banking from his tent, Beyer was able to acquire a small log building, complete with a screened veranda. In his spare time the banker finished the interior of his building and prepared it for the northern winter, complete with a metal oil barrel stove and a large pile of cordwood.

The bank soon became an important factor in the community. It serviced an area of some half a million square miles with a population of 2,400, of whom all but 500 were native people. Numbered among the customers were fur traders, trappers, freighters, boat crews and members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as that force had been re-named on February 1st, 1920. These customers lived at such places as Resolution, Hay River, Fort Simpson, Fort Good Hope and as far north on the Mackenzie River as Aklavik. There was no such thing as regular banking hours and Bjarny Beyer would find a rush of business when the steamer arrived, and if a customer was passing through Fort Smith he might be awakened at 6 A.M. to cash a cheque. Most were impressed when Beyer added his countersignature to the right hand side of the bank notes prior to issuing them. For security reasons the notes had been overprinted NORTH WEST TERRITORIES and bore only the left hand signature when he carried them to Fort Smith.

While at Fort Smith, Beyer contributed several short articles to the Union Bank staff magazine dealing with his experiences there and with life in the north. Here are a few extracts:

"The 16 mile portage road from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Smith presented a busy scene in the summer of 1921. Tractors and teams were on the go day and night. The freight included drilling rigs and casing for the Fort Norman oil fields and supplies for the trading posts and others. With the possible exception of the portage at McMurray, I doubt if there is another highway of similar length in the west which carries as much traffic as this one does at that time of the year.

The last boat for the 'outside' left Fort Fitzgerald on October 10, and the activity of the summer ceased. To me it was a new experience, this being shut off from the rest of the world for two long months.⁽¹⁾ However, one gets used to almost anything and as it was necessary to make ready for the winter the time passed quickly enough. Birds being plentiful, shooting was good during the fall. With the snow the ptarmigan arrived. Being an exceptionally tame bird, often I was able to bring one down with a pot shot from the kitchen door.

Life in Fort Smith is very quiet during the winter as the only business carried on is connected with fur. Although some is bought for cash, as a rule it is traded for provisions and equipment. A certain quantity is taken by dog train to McMurray but most of the catch is shipped in the summer by steamer. As far as I was concerned, in spite of its being quiet, time didn't hang heavily on my hands. What with acting in every capacity from junior up, looking after the fires and cooking my meals, I was kept busy enough. Winter temperatures in the north vary according to latitude. The coldest ever recorded at Fort Smith was 72 degrees below zero. Sixty below was the minimum last winter. When it is not too cold winter sports such as tobogganning, skiing and snowshoeing are

enjoyed by the residents.

In the summer the thermometer often registers 80 to 85 degrees during the day, but the nights are always cool. The longer hours of sunshine enjoyed as compared with Winnipeg's latitude, for example, are responsible for the fact that in most years here vegetables can be grown in sufficient quantities to last throughout the winter. Wheat and oats have also been grown successfully on a small scale."

Bjarny Beyer spent only one winter at Fort Smith. As so little business was done at that time of year, the bank did not believe it warranted remaining open. Beyer closed the branch in October, 1922 and went outside with every expectation of returning in the summer of 1923. This was not to be, as Canada experienced a serious depression at that time and retrenchment and economy were foremost in the minds of management. The branch remained closed. In 1925 The Union Bank of Canada was absorbed by The Royal Bank of Canada.

(1) There was no radio connection for such places then.

Special Note: The Charlton 1977 Standard Catalogue also lists the 1921 Union Bank of Canada \$5 note with the overprint. There was registered mail service to Fort Smith from McMurray during the winter of 1921, and it is possible such notes were supplied to the branch, but the writer has been unable to locate any specimen.



The Union Bank of Canada opened its branch in Fort Smith, NWT in this tent. Pho: DMS

The following sources were freely used and are gratefully acknowledged:

Peter Walusko, Mayfair Jewellery and Coin Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta.
Mrs. Lyn Lunsted and archives of The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Quebec.
Major Sheldon S. Carroll and Dr. J. A. Haxby of the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
Memoirs of an Arctic Arab, by Peter Baker, page 34, 1976 Yellowknife Publishing Company Ltd.
Walter Allan.

Particular thanks are due to the unknown member of the R.C.M.P. who recognized the unusual nature of these bank notes and saved a few for posterity.

-Reprinted from the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, April 1977, pp 38-39. This article was also published in The Canadian Paper Money Journal, April 1977, pp 63-69.

Canadian Paper Money Newsletter 1995

Addendum

Register of known \$5 1912 notes with NORTH WEST TERRITORIES overprint:

\$5	701619/C	EF
	702162/C	F
	754092/A	VG
	754251/C	EF
	754252/C	EF
	754254/C	EF
	754352/	

There is one other, number unknown, probably EF, which was retained by the original owners. This makes a total of eight notes. Note number 754252/C is in the National Currency Collection. Thanks to Leslie C. Hill, who provided the illustration overleaf. -ed.



Union Bank of Canada \$5 1912, issued at Fort Smith Branch; manuscript signature of B. Beyer, manager .
Overprinted NORTH WEST TERRITORIES. Coll: L. C. Hill

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following nominations were received by the committee. No election of officers will be required.

<i>President</i>	Geoffrey G. Bell
<i>First Vice-President</i>	Terrence Fredricks
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	Richard Gross

<u><i>Executive Directors</i></u>	Gerry Maass
	Robert Graham
	Ian Marshall

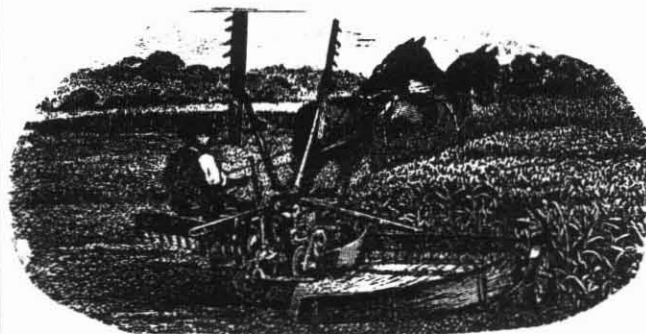
<u><i>Regional Directors</i></u>	
<i>Atlantic Provinces</i>	Harry Eisenhauer
<i>Quebec</i>	Marc Verret
<i>Ontario</i>	Ted Leitch
<i>Prairies and N.W.T.</i>	Chris Clifton
<i>British Columbia</i>	Ronald Greene
<i>Eastern U.S.A.</i>	J. Richard Becker
<i>Western U.S.A.</i>	Charles D. Moore

Ronald A. Greene, Chairman

CORRECTIONS FOR THE 1994 ANNUAL CANADIAN PAPER MONEY JOURNAL

A few minor changes should be made to your annual Journal:

- p 12 under Bilingual Issues, line 3, change George VI to George V
- p 14 right column, line 6, insert "by" after "advised"
- p 25 line 7, omit word "pasted"
- p 29 line 3, change to read, "lilac (left) and blue (right) medallion engraved profiles"
- p 39 left column, third line from bottom, correct spelling to "ploughman"



ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES SAVINGS BANK, HAMILTON (1892)

The Associated Societies Savings Bank, is the name of a scheme to be started by the associated charities of Hamilton. The system in use in Minneapolis of issuing stamps and stamp-books will be adopted, and stamps of the denominations of one, five and twenty-five cents may be had at depots to be established at convenient places in the city. The Bank of Hamilton will be the depository.

-Monetary Times, 29 April 1892, p 1311

Consigning Paper Money to Auction



The most knowledgeable collectors and dealers have always bought most of their coins and paper money at auctions. The advantage of selling by auctions is that the middleman in the transaction works for you, acting as your agent and selling directly to more prospective buyers than you alone could reach, and who compete to buy your material at higher prices.

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SALES FOR 1995

February 24-25 1995 Numismatic Sale at Torex

June 23-24 1995 Numismatic Sale at Torex

Oct. 27-28 1995 Numismatic Sale at Torex

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THE STAMP TAX ON CHEQUES: 1915-1953

by Christopher D. Ryan

©1995: C.D. Ryan

Part 2: The Non-denominated Embossed "Excise Tax Paid" Stamp.

In connection with the August 1922 increase in the tax rate to 2¢ per \$50 the revenue department introduced a new system whereby a single embossed stamp could represent a variable amount of tax paid. This non-denominated "excise tax paid" stamp was used concurrently with the existing 2¢ embossed war tax stamp.

Use of the 2¢ embossed stamp required payment of the tax in advance. Under the new system this advance payment was not required. In its place users of the new tax-paid stamp were obliged to maintain detailed records of all cheques or drafts issued and the tax due on each. Separate records were to be maintained for each bank or bank branch through which a single user issued cheques or drafts. The total combined tax due on all such accounts was to be remitted monthly to the local office of the revenue department. Copies of all accounts and relevant bank statements were to be attached to the remittance.

Those wishing to use the new system were required to apply to Ottawa for a license and furnish a security deposit of 125% of the estimated monthly tax. Each approved applicant was assigned a license number which was then incorporated into the design of all of his tax-paid stamps. If a licensee decided or was forced to surrender his license he was required to return all unused documents bearing the tax-paid stamp to the revenue department.

The need for the non-denominated embossed stamp ended in 1927 with the return to the flat 2¢ tax rate. However, documents bearing this stamp were not recalled and licensees were permitted to exhaust whatever supplies remained on hand.

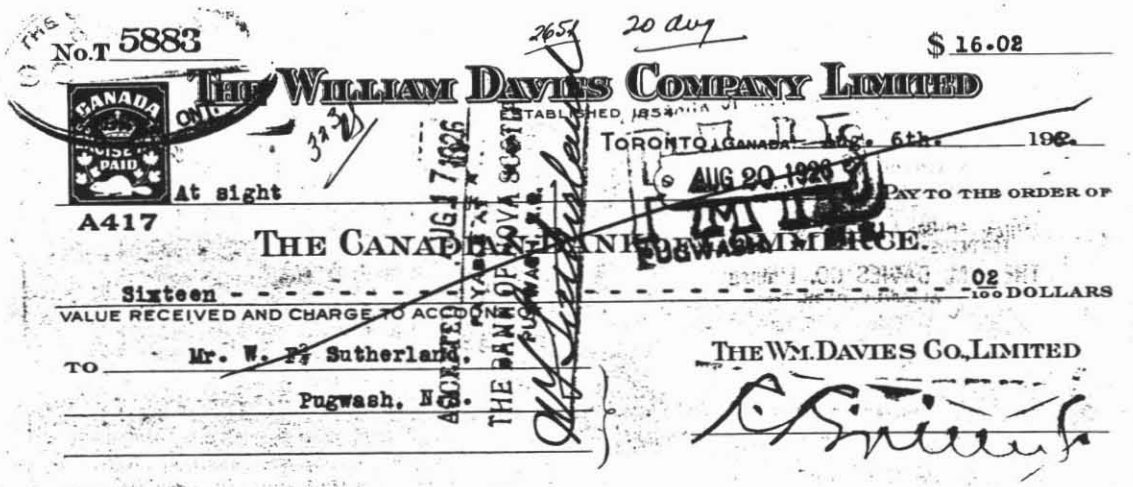


Figure 4: An August 6th, 1926, sight-draft bearing the non-denominated "Excise Tax Paid" embossed stamp.

LUNCHEON SPEAKER: CPMS Luncheon, Calgary, 21 July

Donna Livingstone: *Calgary and the Calgary Stampede - An Illustrated Tour Through Glenbow's Collections*

Donna Livingstone is Director of Publications and Research at Glenbow, responsible for the long-term publishing and research programme. She has been with Glenbow for eight years, as editor of the Glenbow magazine and Head of Publications. She is the author of more than 50 articles on the history of western Canada, from square dancing to western art, and has edited several history and art books. Her biography on Guy Weadick, founder of the Calgary Stampede, will be published by Douglas & McIntyre in 1996. She was elected to the Council of the Alberta Museums Association in 1994. She is a member of the Alberta Historical Society and has served a sessional lecturer on heritage communications at the University of Victoria. She is also president of Livingstone and Cavell extraordinary toys, a specialty toy store in Calgary.

EDITORIAL

I must compliment the members of the CPMS for providing so much material for this issue. Unfortunately the cost of postage would increase sharply if I exceeded 34 pages, so I am forced to hold a number of articles for the September issue. PLEASE, do not take our present abundance of articles as a cue to stop writing, because surplus can slip into deficit very quickly.

Some of the topics to be featured in our next issue are: a non-Canadian note depicting a Canadian battle scene, Bank of Toronto notes, large denomination Dominion notes and Co-op gas bar coupons. The surviving notes of The Commercial Bank of Canada will be listed, and some of the data may come as a surprise to students of that series. Chris Ryan's papers on war tax on cheques end with the next issue, so I will be looking for material for our cheque collecting members.

Many members contributed articles, illustrations and information for this issue. To all of them, my sincere thanks. There just was not sufficient space to use all of the illustrations received relating to The Union Bank of Canada.

I look forward to meeting many of our members at the CNA Convention in Calgary this month.

All material intended for the next issue of the Newsletter must be received by the first of September.

R. J. Graham, Editor, CPM Newsletter, 395 Fraser St.,
Pembroke, ON K8A 1Y5

*Thanks to Jean-Pierre Pare for these Union Bank of Canada pictures.
The Montreal branch is seen at the right.*



VALCARTIER MILITARY CAMP BRANCH



THE MAKING OF A DOLLAR BILL

by Alexander Colin Campbell

Originally published in the Canadian Magazine, Oct. 1897

Although those persons who feel that they have enough money for all their requirements are probably the rarest specimens of the human family, the receiving and spending of money is an experience common to more people than any other we enjoy as members of civilized communities. In Canada we have never troubled ourselves to make gold coins. Our silver and copper pieces are quite sufficient for the small transactions of daily life, and, in place of the gold of former times, we use the more convenient system of a paper currency. To the banks is remitted the privilege of issuing the \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills which commonly liquidate debts between traders, while the Dominion Government monopolizes the issue of the \$1, \$2 and \$4 bills, the humbler but more constant acquaintances of the common people, and the principal means of maintaining a good understanding between traders and their customers. There is a series of bills of high denomination—\$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000—which also are issued by the Dominion Government. These evidences of wealth are not without interest, but as they rarely come within the ken of the ordinary man or woman, but are used mainly in banking transactions, it is not necessary to say more about them.

Through the handling of the bills of the smaller denominations is a daily experience with everybody, few know how these pieces of paper money originate, or how they get into the hands of the people, or what becomes of them after their work is done. Let not the gentle reader turn from this brief article in dread of brain-wrenching complications concerning standards, media, and parities of values. The Dollar Bill is a Thing, and an interesting one, and to that we will confine ourselves.

To those who have visited Ottawa, the Eastern Block is a familiar memory. On the ground floor of this massive and beautiful building are the offices of the Finance Department. At the end of one of the lobbies, away from the track of the casual visitor, is a small suite of offices, the headquarters of the Currency Branch, the native home and final resort of the familiar \$1, \$2 and \$4 bills. The head of the branch is Lt.-Col. Fred. Toller, whose official title is Controller of Dominion Currency. The total circulation of Dominion notes has been as high as \$22,893,259, but it usually runs from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars, increasing in the fall when the moving of the crops causes the heaviest business. Besides the care of this great circulation Lt.-Col. Toller is charged with the custody of millions of dollars of securities

deposited with the Government by the insurance companies. Not only must these be kept so as to be accounted for at any moment, but, as they bear interest, the coupons must be clipped as they mature and sent to their owners. Dealing with slips of paper which are practically money, this is a business demanding absolute accuracy. It will be seen that there is hard work for the small staff engaged.

But over and beyond this, there rests upon the head of the Branch a weight of responsibility which only the least nervous of mortals could endure. Lt.-Col. Toller has in marked degree that first necessary qualification for a specially trying position: he loves and takes pride in his work. An Englishman by birth, he had some experience in banking in his native country, which he extended by some years of work in banks in Canada. He has been twenty-five years in the service of the Dominion Government, and has been head of the Currency Branch ever since it was established fifteen years ago. The currency system of Canada is probably as perfect as that of any other country in the world. But such systems are not wholly automatic, and the better the laws the more honourable, intelligent and painstaking must be the officers who enforce them. Though the slightest hitch in the currency system would cause an instant and angry outcry on the part of the people, the fact is that, like the healthy man who is said not to know he has a stomach, the people of Canada hardly know they have a currency system. Year after year the appropriations for carrying out the work and paying the salaries of the Branch are passed in Parliament, and even the most inquisitive or querulous of the people's representatives rarely even ask for a formal explanation. This silence is the most eloquent praise that one in Lt.-Col. Toller's position could receive. The immunity from error and confusion is due, in the first place, to a thorough knowledge on the part of the head of the Branch of the duties of his position, and, in the second place, to the rigid adherence to rules that experience has proven to be wise. The Currency Branch works hard, but it distinctly declines to get "rattled".

There are agencies in Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Victoria—one in each Province. These are presided over by officers known as Assistant Receivers General, all of whom, except the one at Montreal, have duties also in connection with Government Savings Banks. These agencies deal with the ordinary banks in furnishing Dominion bills and receiving the worn-out bills which are unfit for further circulation. The Currency Branch

at Ottawa performs similar functions in connection with the banks in that city. Thus there is one general source of supply, and there are eight reservoirs, so to say, which supply the banks which, in turn, supply the public. As more bills are required for the business of the country they are easily and quickly supplied, and as the changes of season or other circumstances lessen the demands, the currency system "hauls in the slack" as the steamboat men say, and thus not a dollar is forced out or kept back undesirably.

The printing of the bills is done under contract. This interesting process should be the subject of a separate article. To deal with it now would occupy too much space and would interrupt the consideration of the duties of the Currency Branch. Let us suppose that the printing is done and that the messenger has brought the bills to the Branch. They are in bundles of sheets, a thousand sheets to a bundle, and four bills in a sheet. First the sheets are counted and carefully examined. The officer receiving them must note carefully three things. First, he must see that the bills are accurately numbered. Any undetected mistake in this respect would lead to confusion, and dealing with merchandise which is soon to be turned into money at its face value, anything like the shadow of the possibility of a mistake must be avoided. Next, he must see that the sheets are all the same size; otherwise when the bundles go to the cutting machine some of the bills would be spoiled. In the third place, he must see that the printing is right, for upon uniformity and perfection in printing depends to a great extent the protection of the public against counterfeiters, and besides, the Dominion pays for first-class work and insists upon getting it. Very seldom, indeed, is anything found to be wrong, and the bundles of sheets are signed for by the officer receiving them.

The bills, as they come from the printer, bear one signature in facsimile, that of Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance. Another signature must be written in at the lower left-hand corner under the word "Countersigned". This work of signing the bills is relegated to a staff of nine ladies, who occupy a room by themselves. These clerks all sit at one large desk, the surface of which is divided into compartments by glass partitions. Thus, while each clerk is in full view of the others, there is no danger of the precious documents they handle getting intermingled. The signer receives the bills in bundles of a thousand sheets, no second bundle being given until the previous one has been returned with signatures complete. Each delivery either way is signed for in a book kept for the purpose, the receipt for the signed bills being given by two officers. It is impossible for the most expert of the ladies to sign four thousand sheets in one regular working day, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an intermission for lunch, but by working overtime it has been done. The average time required

for signing four thousand bills is from two and a half to three days. This is really rapid work. Let anybody who doubts it sit down and sign his name clearly and neatly four thousand times on a thousand separate sheets of paper. The ladies who sign the bills are not permanent but temporary clerks, and are paid only for the days of actual work. There are no employees of the Dominion Government who earn their money harder. The bundles that are not signed or not delivered back to the teller are put in a tin box which is made to hold just one bundle, each signer having a separate box the key of which she keeps. These boxes are placed in the vault with the other valuables.

With so many millions of dollars' worth of paper to be cared for, it can readily be understood that a secure receptacle is one of the features of the Currency Branch. There is not in Canada a more perfect safe than that whose ponderous doors open from Lt.-Col. Toller's private office. The body is of seven thicknesses of chrome steel and iron, there are double doors, to open which the working of two combinations is necessary and each combination is in possession of a separate officer, and the time lock affords a further protection. Massive as a railway bridge, yet fine as a watch, such a safe is a thoroughly characteristic specimen of modern art.

The signed bills are sent to the Assistant Receivers General or handed to the representatives of the local banks as required. They are given out in sheets, again restored to the familiar thousand sheet package. Those sent out are sent by express in boxes specifically designed for the purpose. Each delivery to the Express Company is attested by the signatures of two officers, who stand ready to declare that on the date and at the hour given the bills whose number appear in the book were duly delivered.

While the stream of new bills sets outward there is an almost equally large stream of worn, greasy defaced bills inward. These latter are destroyed. This seems a simple thing to say, and yet the destruction of a battered old hulk of a bill is attended with just as much form and just as much circumspection as the issue of a new one. If any one requires it he can get clean or new bills to any amount he cares to pay for from the Assistant Receivers General. It is the duty of bank tellers to retain and return Dominion bills that are unfit for further circulation, but the public are really their own protectors against disreputable looking paper currency. The Assistant Receivers General issue new notes in place of old ones, and it is through these officers that nearly all the worn bills are returned from the banks and from the public. Worn bills are cancelled in the offices of the Assistant Receivers General before they are sent to the Currency Branch, the cancellation being effected by cutting out two pieces from the lower side, like a hungry boy's two bites from a piece of bread and butter. These worn-

out bills are placed in a special vault, practically as strong as the principal safe, there to await the day of their destruction.

When the work of signing bills has been carried somewhat in advance of the requirements of the country, the ladies in the big room are required to count the old bills and arrange them according to the office through which they were issued—Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, etc. On a day and at an hour appointed an officer of the Auditor General's Department attends and receives the old bills, and he and an officer of the Currency Branch together take the bills to a room in the basement in which is a furnace, a sort of annex to the general heating furnace of the building, and throw them into the fire. The furnace is then locked and the key borne away to the Auditor General's office. Bound in bundles as they are and covered with the dirt of their travels, the bills do not burn rapidly, and that is why the officers do not wait for their complete destruction. A whole day hardly suf-

fices sometimes to reduce the last package to ashes.

There is a tradition current in Ottawa that on one occasion a number of bills were drawn up the chimney by the fierce draft of the furnace and scattered over the grounds. To hear the story one would suppose that the lawn was covered with these ragged refugees, and that the populace of the Capital had a finer opportunity for acquiring wealth than the traditional occupants of Tom Tiddler's ground. The fact is, however, that only two or three bills escaped through a crack in the furnace plate caused by the heat. The mistake is not likely to occur again. Still, the method of destruction is not quite satisfactory, and Lt.-Col. Toller looks forward to the time when the system in use in Washington will be adopted—that of boiling the bills to a pulp in the presence of responsible officers.

-Contributed by Ross W. Irwin

A DESIGN IDEA FOR THE 1906 \$5 ESSAIE

by R. J. Graham

The Finance Department was contemplating the introduction of a \$5 Dominion note at least as early as 1905. Essaies were produced dated July 2nd, 1906, with the familiar train vignette seen on the 1912 \$5 notes, between portraits of Countess and Earl Grey, who eventually appeared on the 1911 \$1 issue. A picture of this essaie can be seen on the facing page.

Before the Wentworth Valley train vignette was selected, a mining scene was under consideration, as the following letter shows. It was written by J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, to the Member of Parliament for Cape Breton South, Alex Johnston, and dated 30 November 1905.

"The Department of Finance is getting prepared for it a sketch of a new note and it has been thought advisable for the purpose of the sketch to obtain a mining scene as a variation from what we have been having for some time past.

For this purpose I desire photographs of an ordinary mining scene in the pit, and I have thought it well to write to you to see if you can obtain this for us. You can utilize a local photographer and send us six or eight different views of a character referred to. The photographs need not be any large affairs, in fact, we only want sketches about the ordinary cabinet size. We do not want any special pose or anything of that kind but simply an ordinary natural mining scene of a simple character, with a very limited number of figures therein.

You will understand what we want and I shall be very much obliged if you will take steps to procure this for us at some of the mines in your locality. Of course the expenses of the photographs will be borne by this Department."

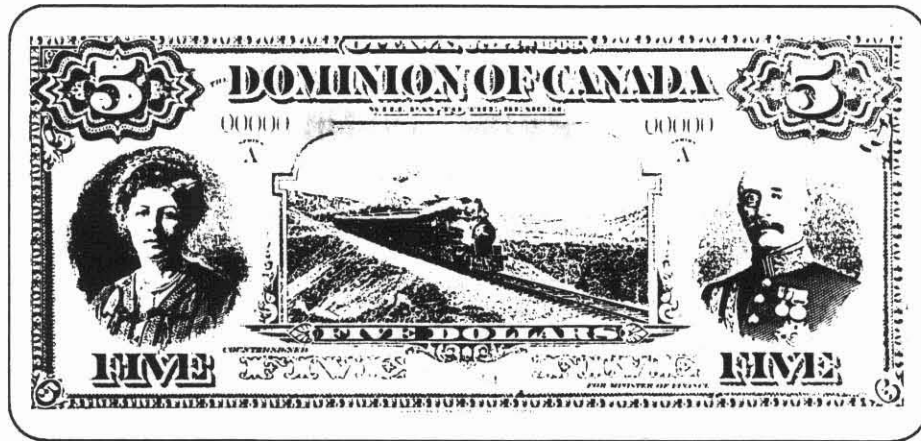
We have further correspondence concerning this design, dated 15 Jan. 1906, from Jose A. Machado, General Manager of the American Bank Note Co. at Ottawa, to J. M. Courtney:

"In the matter of the new \$5 Dominion Note. We shall be glad to receive the photographs of the mining scenes from Nova Scotia as soon as possible in order to complete the design for the \$5 note.

Also we would like to have a sharp wax impression of the new Seal and Coat-of-Arms which is to appear on the Back of the Notes.

In the meantime the work is at a standstill."

Documents from NAC RG 19 v. 3236 f. 14144.



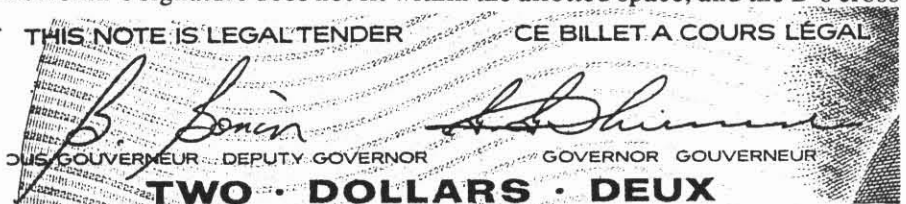
Dominion of Canada \$5 1906 Essai, courtesy Walter Allan. This note features the train vignette adopted for the 1912 issue.

BONIN-THIESSEN NOTES NOW IN CIRCULATION

As can be seen from our updated prefix report, notes bearing the signatures of Bernard Bonin, Senior Deputy Governor, and Gordon Thiessen, Governor of the Bank of Canada, have made their long-awaited debut. The first reports of the new signature combination were received almost exactly one year after the appointment of Mr. Bonin was announced. So far, only the \$2 (one prefix) and \$5 (two prefixes) have been spotted in circulation. We hope to be able to publish the changeover numbers soon.



Because of the long "B"s, Mr. Bonin's signature does not fit within the allotted space, and the B's cross his title below the signature space.



C.P.M.S. NEW ISSUES SERVICE OFFERS BONIN-THIESSEN NOTES

Members who may not have access to new Bank of Canada notes may acquire them through the Society's New Issue Service. Low-numbered sets have not been set aside for us by the Bank of Canada, so these notes will not be in low-numbered sets.

Past President Ronald A. Greene will be contacting members whose deposits with the service are paid up to determine whether Bonin-Thiessen notes are wanted. Interested members who are not at present subscribers to the New Issue Service are invited to contact:

*Ronald A. Greene,
P.O. Box 1351,
Victoria, B.C. V8W 2W7*

Because of the cost of registered postage, it is proposed that the notes be shipped after some of the higher denominations with the new signatures are also received.

MEMBERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

CPMS members are entitled to a free classified ad in each issue of the Newsletter. Make the Newsletter work for you!

TRADE: Would like to trade Canadian bank notes to complete collection by prefix. Mainly current issues \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and 1973 issue \$1. List on request. Yves Savard, 260, rue Maxime, St-Joseph-du-lac, QC JON 1M0

TRADE: Chinese and Tibetan bank notes and coins for trade, free list. Tang Yanzhong, No. 103, Building 11, People's New Village, Maanshan 243000, P. R. China.

WANTED: 7/6, £5, £10 and \$2 notes of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick. Geoffrey Bell, 118 Cameron St., Moncton NB E1C 5Y6

WANTED: Nova Scotia £1 Treasury Note, (NS-22). Jeffrey Hayes, 3004 Latrobe Court, Abingdon MD, 21009, USA.

WANTED: For my collection, UNC 1954 issue \$1, solid radar notes, any signatures, any prefix. Require solid 2's, 4's, 5's, 6's, 8's, 9's. Shane Halliday, 2001 Brunswick St., Apt. 1008, Halifax, NS B3J 3J7

WANTED: Cheques, drafts, etc. of Canadian banks no longer in existence, private or chartered. Will buy or trade. Ronald Greene, P.O. Box 1351, Victoria, BC V8W 2W7

WANTED: For my collection, 8 to 10 UNC 1989 \$10 with ATX prefix. Will buy, or trade for 1971 \$10 L-B TV6666666 UNC or 1971 L-B TS8000000 AU or 1973 \$1 L-B MS0000016-27 consecutive. John D. Wong, 1689-127th St., Surrey BC V4A 9G2

WANTED: Bank of Hamilton: 1904 \$20 and 1909 \$20, any condition; Royal Bank: 1909 \$20 (Multicoloured frame) and 1933 \$20, any condition. Westmorland Bank: \$20 and \$40 notes, 1855 \$2, and 1861 \$1 raised to £1, \$2 raised to £2 and \$5 raised to £5. Harry Eisenhauer, P.O. Box 3826, Sta. B., Saint John, NBV E2M 5C2

WANTED: Any information on the "Post Office Savings Bank". All I've been able to uncover are a pass book from London ON with one entry (a \$2.00 deposit on July 26, 1955) and a newspaper article dated 27 Sept. 1983 mentioning a branch in Lakefield. Don C. Hurl, LM 48, Box 1318, 67 Clementi St., Lakefield, ON KOL 2H0.

WANTED: Any information on the Dominion Bank Note Co. (CPMS Journal Jan. 1979), La Banque Agricole, The Hamilton Bank (1880-1890), Bank of Rupert's Land, City of Trenton depression scrip. W. Allan, 2442 Lakeshore Hwy. W., Oakville, ON L6L 1H7

WANTED: DC 21b \$5 1912 Boville, B after sheet no., F/VF; BC 40a \$10 1954 Beattie-Coyne prefix J/D, F/VF; BC 56a-i \$5 1986 Crow-Bouey EOH Blue back plate number, F/VF. Will buy or trade. Gilles Gosselin, 1045 Rue St-Viateur O. #4, Outremont, QC H2V 1Y4. Tel. 514-274-6060

FOR SALE: Ration cheques (see article in this issue). Write to Ray Virtue, 105 Shea Ave., Pembroke, ON K8A 7W9

FOR SALE: About 130 Canadian chartered bank notes, collection duplicates etc. Many Canadian Bank of Commerce. Write for list. R. J. Graham, 395 Fraser St., Pembroke ON K8A 1Y5

WHAT'S NEW IN PREFIXES by Lub Wojtiw

Recent prefixes for the \$2 through to the \$100 notes are listed. For other prefixes and series, refer to *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money*, 8th edition. Changes since the last listing in CPMN are in bold type.

\$2 1986 Bird Issue

This note was introduced in 1986 and is currently printed by both printing companies in Ottawa: Canadian Bank Note Company (CBN) and British American Bank Note Company (BABN).

(i) Regular Notes

BU_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures (BABN)
21 prefix combinations BUA-BUZ (no BUM)

CB_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures (BABN)
7 prefix combinations (currently in circulation)
CBA, CBB, CBC, CBD, **CBE**, CBF, CBG, CBJ

EG_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures (CBN)
11 prefix combinations (currently in circulation)
EGA, EGB, EGC, EGD, EGE, EGF, EGG, EGH,
EGK, EGL, EGM

EG_ Series, Bonin-Thiessen signatures (CBN)
1 prefix combinations (currently in circulation)
EGT

(ii) Replacement Notes

BBX Thiessen-Crow (BABN) (in circulation)
EBX Thiessen-Crow (CBN) (in circulation)
BRX Thiessen-Crow (BABN) (in circulation)

\$5 1986 Bird Issue

This note was introduced in 1986 and is printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company (CBN)

(i) Regular Notes

FP_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures
22 prefix combinations FPA-FPZ

GN- Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures
13 prefix combination (current series).
GNA, GNB, GNC, GND, **GNE**, GNF, GNG, GNH,
GNJ, GNN, GNP, GNU, GNV

GN_ Series, Bonin-Thiessen signatures (CBN)
2 prefix combinations (currently in circulation)
GNY, GNZ

(ii) Replacement Notes

FNX

\$10 1989 Bird Issue

This note was introduced in 1989 and is printed by British American Bank Note Company.

(i) Regular Notes

AT_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures
21 prefix combinations; current series

ATA, ATB, ATC, ATD, ATE, ATF, ATG, ATH, ATJ,
ATK, ATL, ATM, ATN, ATP, ATR, ATS, ATT,
ATU, ATV, ATW, **ATY**

BD- Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures
1 prefix combination

BDA

(ii) Replacement Notes

ATX Thiessen-Crow (in circulation)

\$20 1991 Bird Issue

Printed by Canadian Bank Note Company (CBN) and British American Bank Note Company (BABN).

(i) Regular Notes

AI_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures (BABN)
10 prefix combinations (currently in circulation)
AIA, AIB, AIC, AID, AIE, AIF, AIG, AIH, AIJ, AIK,
AIL, AIR

EI_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures (CBN)
17 different prefix combinations (currently in circulation)
PLAIN I: EIA, EIB, EIC, EID, EIE, EIF, EIG, EIH,
EIJ

SERIF I: EIJ, EIK, EIL, EIM, EIN, EIP, EIR, EIS,
EIT, **EIU, EIW, EIY, EIZ**

(ii) Replacement Notes

AIX, Thiessen-Crow (currently in circulation)
EIX, Thiessen-Crow (currently in circulation)

\$50 1989 Bird Issue

(i) Regular Notes

FH_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures (CBN)
8 prefix combinations; current series
FHA, FHB, FHC, FHD, FHE, FHF, FHG, FHJ

(ii) Replacement Notes

EHX Thiessen-Crow (in circulation)

\$100 1989 Bird Issue

(i) Regular Notes

AJ_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures (BABN)
10 different prefix combinations (in circulation)
AJN - AJZ

BJ_ Series, Thiessen-Crow signatures (BABN)
1 prefix (in circulation)
BJA, BJB

(ii) Replacement Notes

AJX Thiessen-Crow (in circulation)

FIXED PRICE LIST

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DOMINION AND BANK OF CANADA

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#1	DC-2B	1870	1\$	GOOD	195\$
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#3	DC-3B	1870	2\$	NICE FINE	3495\$
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#5	DC-8Ei	1878	1\$	VF-EF	425\$
#6	DC-8Eiii	1878	1\$	CHOICE EF+	750\$
#7	DC-10	1882	4\$	VG-F	995\$
#8	DC-11	1887	2\$	ABT. VG	195\$
#9	DC-12	1897	1\$	G-VG	295\$
#10	DC-12	1897	1\$	FINE	395\$
#11	DC-12	1897	1\$	NICE EF	1750\$
#12	DC-14C	1897	2\$	EF	595\$
#13	DC-13A	1898	1\$	AU-UNC	1395\$
#14	DC-13B	1898	1\$	EF+	650\$
#15	DC-13C	1898	1\$	EF	495\$
#16	DC-16	1900	4\$	EF+	2250\$
#17	DC-16	1900	4\$	FILLER	110\$
#18	DC-18D	1911	1\$	AU-UNC	525\$
#19	DC-18Di	1911	1\$	AU	495\$
#20	DC-21A	1912	5\$	AU-UNC	1450\$
#21	DC-21D	1912	5\$	VG-F	325\$
#22	DC-21F	1912	5\$	UNC	1395\$
#23	DC-22Ai	1914	2\$	VF	200\$
#24	DC-22Ai	1914	2\$	AU	650\$
#25	DC-22Ai	1914	2\$	UNC	1195\$
#26	DC-22c	1914	2\$	EF+	625\$
#27	DC-23A	1917	1\$	AU	525\$
#28	DC-23Aii	1917	1\$	AU	395\$
#29	DC-23B	1917	1\$	EF-AU	350\$
#30	DC-23B	1917	1\$	UNC	575\$
#31	DC-23C	1917	1\$	AU-UNC	650\$
#32	DC-23D	1917	1\$	EF	309\$
#33	DC-25E	1923	1\$	UNC	450\$
#34	DC-25G	1923	1\$	EF+	175\$
#35	DC-25H	1923	1\$	EF	160\$
#36	DC-25I	1923	1\$	EF-AU	190\$
#37	DC-25J	1923	1\$	AU-UNC	295\$
#38	DC-25K	1923	1\$	ABT. EF	600\$
#39	DC-25M	1923	1\$	FINE+	375\$
#40	DC-25N	1923	1\$	EF+	195\$
#41	DC-26L	1923	2\$	EF	225\$
#42	DC-27	1924	5\$	ABT.VF	1995\$
#43	DC-27	1924	5\$	AU-UNC	5400\$

BANK OF CANADA

#44	BC-1	1935	1\$	AU	160\$
#45	BC-1	1935	1\$	UNC	230\$
#46	BC-2	1935	1\$	AU	225\$
#47	BC-3	1935	2\$	EF	169\$
#48	BC-3	1935	2\$	UNC	349\$
#49	BC-4	1935	2\$	EF+	375\$
#50	BC-4	1935	2\$	UNC	1075\$

#51	BC-5	1935	5\$	EF	295\$
#52	BC-6	1935	5\$	VF-EF	335\$
#53	BC-7	1935	10\$	EF	275\$
#54	BC-8	1935	10\$	EF	495\$
#55	BC-8	1935	10\$	AU	795\$
#56	BC-9B	1935	20\$	F-VF	309\$
#57	BC-10	1935	20\$	F-VF	595\$
#58	BC-10	1935	20\$	VF-EF	695\$
(PINHOLES)					
#59	BC-11	1935	25\$	FILLER	295\$
#60	BC-11	1935	25\$	VF	1195\$
#61	BC-11	1935	25\$	AU	2995\$
#62	BC-11	1935	25\$	UNC	3995\$
#63	BC-12	1935	25\$	VF-EF	1995\$
#64	BC-14	1935	50\$	EF+	2295\$
#65	BC-15	1935	100\$	F-VF	395\$
#66	BC-15	1935	100\$	VF	550\$
#67	BC-15	1935	100\$	EF+	1450\$
#68	BC-16	1935	100\$	VF	895\$
#69	BC-21A	1937	1\$	AU	80\$
#70	BC-21B	1937	1\$	FINE	175\$
(N.P. H/A)					
#71	BC-21B	1937	1\$	AU	650\$
(N.P. H/A)					
#72	BC-21B	1937	1\$	UNC	895\$
(N.P. H/A)					
#73	BC-22A	1937	2\$	AU-UNC	229\$
#74	BC-23A	1937	5\$	EF	295\$
#75	BC-24C	1937	10\$	UNC	65\$
#76	BC-25C	1937	20\$	UNC	85\$
#77	BC-26B	1937	50\$	UNC	349\$
#78	BC-27B	1937	50\$	UNC	279\$
#79	BC-29B	1954	1\$	UNC	29\$
#80	BC-30A	1954	2\$	UNC	80\$
#81	BC-30B	1954	2\$	UNC	60\$
#82	BC-31A	1954	5\$	UNC	110\$
#83	BC-31B	1954	5\$	UNC	110\$
#84	BC-31BA	1954	5\$	AU-UNC	3495\$
#85	BC-32B	1954	10\$	UNC	89\$
#86	BC-33B	1954	20\$	UNC	155\$
#87	BC-38bt	1954	2\$	UNC	1695\$
#88	BC-38ct	1954	2\$	UNC	800\$
#89	BC-38DT	1954	2\$	UNC	600\$
#90	BC-42A	1954	50\$	UNC	150\$
#91	BC-42B	1954	50\$	UNC	140\$
#92	BC-44E	1954	1000\$	AU	2200\$
#93	BC-44E	1954	1000\$	UNC	3500\$
#94	BC-45bA	1967	1\$ *BM	UNC	22\$
#95	BC-46AT	1973	1\$ AXA	UNC	350\$
#96	BC-46BT	1973	1\$ EXA	UNC	300\$
#97	BC-47bA	1974	2\$	UNC	240\$
#98	BC-48bT	1972	5\$ RS	ABT. EF	1495\$
#99	BC-58AA	1991	20\$ AIX	UNC	49\$
#100	BC-58AAi	1991	20\$ EIX	UNC	49\$
#101	BC-58AAii	1991	20\$ EIX	UNC	49\$

OBITUARY: ANDREW THOMSON (1907)

The sudden death on Thursday last from gripe of Mr. Andrew Thomson, president of the Union Bank of Canada, is announced. Mr. Thomson had long been one of Quebec's prominent and successful lumber merchants and had reached the age of 76 years.

-The Monetary Times, 12 Jan. 1907, p 1034

Andrew Thomson (1829 - 1907) was president of The Union Bank of Canada from 1877 to 1907. His portrait appeared on the 1893 issue of the bank's notes. An example is reproduced below. (This fact leads us to suggest that the "unknown man" portrayed on the bank's first issues, dated 1866, was the first president, Charles E. Levey.)

□ RJG



Andrew Thomson's portrait appears at the right on this Union Bank of Canada \$10 1893. Courtesy Richard Gross



BANQUE UNION DU CANADA, PLANTAGENET, ONT.

Plantagenet, Ont. Branch, courtesy Jean-Pierre Pare

A DEFALCATION

A disturbing circumstance is the disappearance of Mr. John H. Henderson, accountant of the Ottawa branch of the Union Bank of Canada, and the discovery that the bank is \$25,000 short by reason of his defalcation. How the money was abstracted without detection has not been explained, but false entries of an ingenious kind in the books are spoken of. Henderson was a young married man of quiet and domestic habits. He had no apparent need of large sums of money, but it is believed that he had been speculating and had got "bitten". A Toronto broker is authority for the statement that Henderson operated heavily in New York stocks, and had been losing heavily for six months. The bank's loss will be covered, we are told, by a guarantee fund, which they established to cover such instances.

-Monetary Times, 9 June 1899, p 1604

OFFICERS OF THE UNION BANK

Honorary Presidents

Hon. John Sharples (2nd) 1912 - 1913
 William (later Sir William) Price 1913 - 1924

Presidents

Charles E. Levey 1865 - 1877
 Andrew Thomson 1877 - 1907
 Hon. John Sharples (2nd) 1907 - 1912
 John Galt 1912 - 1922
 W. R. Allan 1922 - 1925

Vice-Presidents

Thomas McGreevy 1865 - 1876
 Hon. John Sharples 1876 - 1877
 Hon. George Irvine 1877 - 1887
 Hon. E. J. Price 1887 - 1900
 James King 1900 - 1901

Hon. John Sharples (2nd) 1901 - 1907
 William Price 1907 - 1913
 R. T. Riley 1912 - 1920
 G. H. Thomson 1913 - 1925
 Stephen Haas 1920 - 1925
 W. R. Allan 1920 - 1922
 H. B. Shaw 1922 - 1923
 M. Bull 1923 - 1925

Cashiers and General Managers

(Title changed to general manager in 1893)

William Dunn 1865 - 1871
 Peter MacEwen 1871 - 1886
 E. E. Webb 1886 - 1904
 G. H. Balfour 1904 - 1917
 H. B. Shaw 1917 - 1923
 J. W. Hamilton 1923 - 1925

Thanks to Gerry Maass for providing this information.



View of the Leamington Branch, courtesy Jean-Pierre Pare

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LIFE MEMBER
CPMS #11

LIFE MEMBER
CNA #143

WORLD WAR II RATION CHEQUES

Member Ray Virtue has supplied us with a selection of unusual cheques, denominated in ration coupons rather than currency. All have "The Royal Bank of Canada" printed on them, and "11/507 Arnprior Ont." is added in red on a line for "branch" with a rubber stamp.

These are colour coded, being printed on coloured paper as follows:

Form RB 110	sugar coupons	pink
Form RB 111	tea & coffee coupons	green
Form RB 112	butter coupons	yellow
Form RB 113	meat coupons	orange
Form RB 114	preserves coupons	blue

The cheques have been seen in two sizes. The printing and colour coding are identical on the two sizes. The larger ones, measuring approximately 8 1/4 by 3 3/8 inches, have been seen with dates 1944-45. The smaller size, 5 3/4 by 2 3/4 inches, have been seen with dates 1945-46.

RATION ADMINISTRATION, WARTIME PRICES & TRADE BOARD
FORM RB112 - RATION CHEQUE

No. 238 Dec. 21 1945

IF THE SUPPLIER IN WHOSE FAVOR THIS CHEQUE IS ISSUED DOES NOT OPERATE A RATION COUPON BANK ACCOUNT HE MAY TRANSFER IT BY ENDORSEMENT TO ANOTHER SUPPLIER OF THE COMMODITY.

TRANSFER **BUTTER** RATION COUPONS TO: *James J. Pearson* (NAME OF SUPPLIER)

NUMBER IN FIGURES: 100

BUTTER COUPONS

One Hundred (NUMBER OF COUPONS IN WORDS)

To, **THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

11
507 **ARNPRIOR, ONT.** (BRANCH)

C. W. Wagenblas

They appear to have been processed like any other cheque, with various rubber stamps placed on both sides. Some are stamped, "For deposit only", to the credit of the payee.

Some cheques have the kind of coupon crossed out, with another kind entered below in manuscript form.

RATION ADMINISTRATION, WARTIME PRICES & TRADE BOARD
FORM RB112 - RATION CHEQUE

No. 158 Sept. 11 1946

IF THE SUPPLIER IN WHOSE FAVOR THIS CHEQUE IS ISSUED DOES NOT OPERATE A RATION COUPON BANK ACCOUNT HE MAY TRANSFER IT BY ENDORSEMENT TO ANOTHER SUPPLIER OF THE COMMODITY.

TRANSFER ~~BUTTER~~ RATION COUPONS TO: *Burns & Company* (NAME OF SUPPLIER)

NUMBER IN FIGURES: 70

~~BUTTER~~ **MEAT** COUPONS

Seventy (NUMBER OF COUPONS IN WORDS)

To, **THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

11
507 **ARNPRIOR, ONT.** (BRANCH)

C. W. Wagenblas

We have no further information on these apart from the evidence provided by the cheques themselves. There could be an interesting story here, and there could be no more appropriate time to ferret it out, with the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the war now being observed.

Any takers? The editor would be very glad to publish your findings, as well as reports of any additional types!

Interested collectors may acquire examples of ration cheques - see Ray's ad in our Classified section.

□ RJG



1882 The provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca were formed, and Regina established as the seat of Government of the Northwest Territories.

These four territories were combined in 1905 to form the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Believing in the future of the great West—foreseeing the development of the vast territory between the Great Lakes and the Rockies—the Union Bank of Canada first opened a branch in Winnipeg.

UNION BANK OF CANADA



UNION BANK OF CANADA, WINNIPEG
Head Office building of the Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, erected in 1904. Architects were Darling and Pearson of Toronto.

The Union Bank of Canada celebrates its history in this 1924 ad

OUR MEMBERS WRITE

Member **Barry McIntyre** sends us a new high number for the current CBN \$20 with plain "I". The previously reported high number for this variety was EIJ3522729; Barry has number EIJ3760206.

Barry adds, "I have enclosed a photocopy of a current \$10 note that seems to have the prefix and number printed in a very light gray texture with bleeding into the paper; it also appears not to have the same font or size of numbering. The note is ATB5462219 and it is overlaid on a regular note for comparison".

Can anybody provide some information on this rather puzzling \$10 note?



ATB5462219

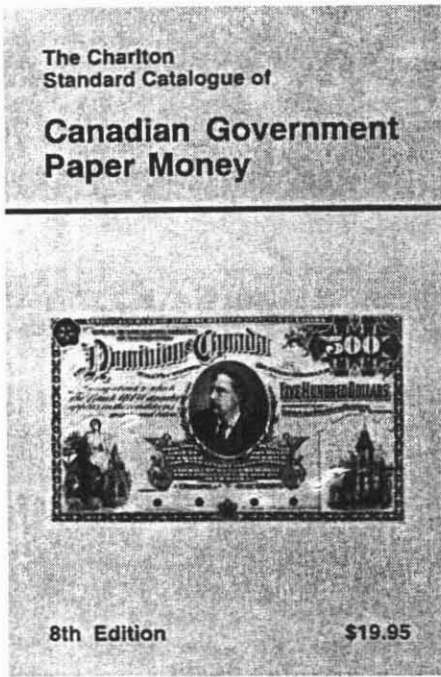
ATB5462219

10

ATY6207283

ATY6207283

10



The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money - 8th Edition

This popular pricing reference is the most complete catalogue of its kind. In this updated edition all Canadian paper currency from 1714 to the present day is listed, illustrated and priced.

Included in the informative listings are the first French Colonial issues, Army Bills, Provincial and Municipal issues of both the Province and Dominion of Canada. All notes of the Bank of Canada from 1935 to the present are also illustrated and priced.

The catalogue also highlights note design, colours, imprints, signature details, dating, overprinting, proofs, specimens and remainder notes.

Cover Price: \$19.95, Softcover, 5 1/2" x 8 1/2"
336 pages, 450 Photographs, ISBN 0-88968-180-5



The Charlton Press

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The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Tire Cash Bonus Coupons - 2nd Edition

This unique catalogue list, illustrates and prices the complete line of Canadian Tire Cash Bonus Coupons from 1958 to the present.

All items are listed by type and denomination and are priced in three different grades - Fine, Very Fine and Uncirculated.

The catalogue lists almost 200 different gas bar and store coupons. There is an interesting history of the Canadian Tire Corporation and the development of its corporate logo and identity. An informative section on printing and grading complete this up-to-date publication.

It's the most complete catalogue available on the subject today.

Cover Price: \$14.95, Softcover, 5 1/2" x 8 1/2"
64 pages, over 60 photographs, ISBN 0-88968-164-3



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