



Canadian Paper Money Society Journal

VOLUME 50, NUMBER 141

Official publication of the Canadian Paper Money Society
JUNE 2014



*Our Society's 50th Anniversary medal shown enlarged 50%
Order your own medal
See Society Affairs on page 35*

Also in this issue:

Stephen Oatway researches McLennan & Brown's Banking Office Page 38

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Gilles Pomerleau continues his report on CBN Printing of Polymer Notes Page 52

...and much more!

The Canadian Paper Money Journal is published quarterly by the Canadian Paper Money Society, P.O. Box 562, Pickering, Ontario L1V 2R7. Annual dues are for the calendar year and are payable in Canadian dollars for Canadian addresses and in United States dollars for all other addresses. Membership is now available in two forms.

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The Canadian Paper Money Journal accepts original manuscripts on Canadian banknotes, banking history, and other Canadian paper money, but reserves the right to edit or return material submitted. The editor assumes no responsibility for unsolicited photographs, computer disks or manuscripts.

Authors should provide one copy of the manuscript typed or printed on one side only, double-spaced, and with margins of at least one inch. The author's name address and telephone number should appear on the title page, and authors should keep a photocopy of the draft they submit to the Editor. Authors may submit their articles either by mailing a hardcopy to the Secretary of the CPMS, or by sending an attachment of the article, preferably in MS Word or compatible word processing software, via e-mail to the Editor. All images should be at least 300dpi and sent as separate attachments. Revisions made to articles by the Editor will be submitted to the author for final approval before the journal is published. Copyright of the articles belongs to the authors.



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SOCIETY AFFAIRS

NEW MEMBERS

Applications for regular membership in the society published in the last issue of the CPMS Journal have now been accepted.

APPLICANTS

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

1761 D. Moog	1764 H. Sanchez	1767 H. Hoffman	1770 D. Proulx
1762 R. Self	1765 P. DeMerchant	1768 N. Tartaglia	1771 D Prystay
1763 R. Ratelle	1766 D. Bossco	1769 J. Garrett	1772 A. Salem

**R.C.N.A. CONVENTION WILL BE HELD AT THE:
DELTA MEADOWVALE HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTRE,
6750 MISSISSAUGA, ONT. L5N 2L3**



The Canadian Paper Money Society will be holding our Executive Meeting at the R.C.N.A. Convention on Thursday, August 14th at 10:30 a.m. in Garden Studio 1. All members are invited to attend as observers.

Our 50th Anniversary Luncheon and Annual General Meeting will be held on Friday August 15th at 12 noon in Club Studio 1. Pre-purchased tickets are required, cost is \$35.00 and must be purchased from the R.C.N.A. Our guest speaker will be Mr. Ronald A Greene.



**CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY
50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL**

The C.P.M.S. has produced a commemorative medal for the 50th anniversary of the Society. They have been struck in limited quantity in silver and copper. The medals are 2 inches in diameter and weigh 2 ounces; the silver medal is 999 fine.

Cost of Medals:

2 Ounce Silver, 999 fine	\$99.00 each, plus \$5.00 each for postage
2 Ounce Copper	\$25.00 each, plus \$5.00 each for postage

Payment for medals should be sent to CPMS, Box 562 Pickering P.O. Pickering, ON L1V 2R7, or can be paid by paypal, payments to paypal@cpmsonline.ca. Pre-paid medals can also be picked up at the convention.

Dick Dunn, CPMS Secretary/Treasurer
info@cpmsonline.ca

Deadline for the next issue of the CPMS Journal is 1 SEPTEMBER 2014

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello, fellow CPMS members:

This is a proud year for the CPMS as we are celebrating our 50th anniversary as an organization.

I invite everyone to join us at the upcoming R.C.N.A. Convention in Mississauga, Ontario for our Executive Meeting Thursday, August 14 10:30 am - 12:30 pm and the Canadian Paper Money Society Luncheon and Annual General Meeting Friday, August 15 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm. This year Ronald Greene will be our guest speaker, reviewing the past fifty years of the CPMS. Ron is a former CPMS president who served from 1983 to 1985. This is a great opportunity to meet your fellow CPMS members from across Canada and the world. Registering for the lunch can be done on the R.C.N.A. website at www.rcna.ca/2014/register.php. If you would just like to attend the general meeting, please join us after lunch at approximately 12:45 pm for the presentations and business meeting.

To celebrate the 50th anniversary, the CPMS has struck a 2-ounce medal commemorating this milestone in the Society's history in both silver and in bronze. The medals have been made in limited quantities, so order yours today. You will find details on the Society Affairs page. The medal shows the classic CPMS insignia on the obverse, and features a maple wreath with the CPMS 50th Anniversary on the reverse. The Mississauga Mint struck the medals, and they have done an outstanding job creating a medal you will be proud to add to your CPMS collection.

In keeping with the tradition of Canadian paper money, the Executive is in the process of bringing back a past tradition of the CPMS lunch, by creating and issuing a special 50th anniversary commemorative fantasy banknote.

At the upcoming R.C.N.A. Convention, the Charlton Press will be unveiling the 27th edition of the Canadian Government Paper Money catalogue. This is an exciting time for the paper money collectors, as we love to see what type of movement has been taking place in the market over the past year. I do not anticipate any great surprises, as the market remains complacent for the most part. As a collector I would give a former CPMS president Robert Graham a well earned round of applause for doing an exceptional job as editor of this great publication for many years.

I have recently been reading articles and online forums where the controversial topic of third party paper money grading services are coming under fire. This is nothing new to the hobby, with different standards for different companies. The CPMS immediate past President Michael Zigler wrote an article highlighting the differences a few years back in the CPMS Newsletter, a great read.

About a month ago I had the opportunity to chat with Dr. Dennis Lutz, the founder of a new grading service based in the United States called World Banknote Grading (WBG). The company was created by Dennis' love for collecting and perceived need to have a standard that represents the grading of the country of origin of a note, and not one just based on US standards. "An uncirculated note in one country may not be an uncirculated note in another country." Dennis has an enormous world banknote library with examples from practically every country in the world as a reference source. The holders are similar to the ones used by PMG in a sealed rigid plastic type material. I have yet to receive a Canadian banknote example, so I am sharing my Barbados sample with you. Being the new guy on the third party grading block, time will tell if they can live up to the high grading standards in Canada.

The Society is as good as the members want it to be. I encourage members to talk to others about the society, write an article or two for the CPMS journal and to volunteer for positions. We are in need of an editor, and have a few positions available in the executive. Allow your passion to shine.



Numismatically yours,
Jared Stapleton, president@cpmsonline.ca

A HISTORY OF COUNTERFEITING IN CANADA FAKING IT

by James Powell and Jill Moxley

General Store Publishing House, Renfrew, ON, 2013

ISBN 978-1-77123-044-5

Faking It is a light and lively account of counterfeiting from Roman times to the present. The title of the first chapter, “The Second Oldest Profession,” immediately alerts the reader that this is a very readable book, with occasional gems of light-hearted whimsy.

The book is not a catalogue of counterfeit notes, with diagnostics for distinguishing them from the genuine. Rather, it is primarily about the struggle of issuing authorities to remain a step or two ahead of the counterfeiters’ ability to make passable copies.

While the book makes reference to counterfeiting in all times and places, the emphasis gradually narrows to focus on Canada. The activity of the Dunham counterfeiters, conducted in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, conveniently close to the border with Vermont, is discussed in good detail. A chapter is devoted to the copying of the paper currency of the enemy as a wartime tactic, in an attempt to sabotage their economy. Here one is surprised to read that the frequently encountered fake Imperial Bank of Canada 1917 \$100 originated with Russian Communists in Persia (Iran). No hard evidence is provided, and the allegation may just be part of the anti-Bolshevik hysteria of the 1920s, but it’s as good a theory as any.

Of considerable interest is the chapter devoted to three families whose business model consisted of the production and distribution of counterfeit Canadian money in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest of the three, the Johnson gang, will be no strangers to readers of this *Journal*. Less well known are the Decker family, who counterfeited low denomination Dominion notes around the turn of the century, and particularly la famille Beaudoin, who were raided by an RCMP team in 1925 just as printing of fake Banque Canadienne Nationale \$10 notes was getting into high gear. (Evidently the Mounties were very thorough in their work as only genuine examples of this note are seen by collectors.)

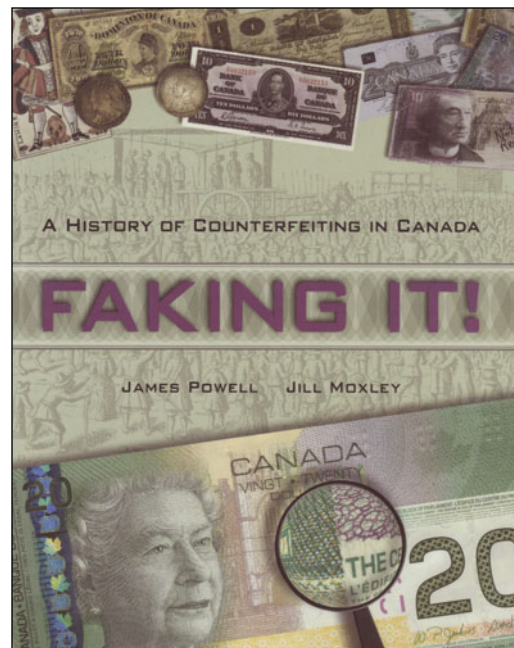
Almost half of the book is devoted to counterfeiting of Bank of Canada notes, including a different take on “the Buffalo Bills”! There are good accounts of recent episodes, how the criminals were caught, and how the Bank learned the hard way to stay ahead of them through technological innovation. An addendum brings the book right up to date, with the discovery of attempted counterfeit polymer \$100 notes in British Columbia. For the first time, to my knowledge, the secret marks on early Bank of Canada notes are mentioned in print. It is not true, however, that they were unknown to collectors before 2011. CPMS Research Director Walter Allan discovered them much earlier, and while he did not publish, he shared his knowledge in chats with other collectors.

The punishment meted out by the courts to convicted counterfeiters ranged from the grisly and draconian, yet not very effective, deterrents of two and three centuries ago, to lenient sentences, comparative slaps on the wrist, in more modern times. Recently the courts have become less tolerant than they were a generation ago.

The book concludes with a brief look at forged credit cards and other alternative payment devices. An extensive bibliography is provided, which should prove quite useful to a collector wishing to follow up on some aspect of the topic, and there is a useful index. It is a little disappointing that there are relatively few numismatic sources listed.

There are 164 pages in this soft cover book, nicely illustrated in colour. The book retails for \$24.95.

 R. J. G.



McLennan & Brown's Banking Office — Alexandria, Ontario

by Stephen Oatway

Col. Roderick R. McLennan and George Brown joined forces to form a private banking company in Alexandria, Glengarry County, Ontario in 1885. The two were from very different backgrounds, Brown was a career banker, and Col. Roderick R. McLennan (a.k.a. Big Rory), has been described as a larger than life Victorian gentleman. He was also a world champion athlete, railway contractor, newspaper owner, militia officer, and a politician. His life has been heavily documented, but little has been mentioned about his foray into banking.

McLennan's grandfathers had both emigrated from Scotland and settled in Glengarry. One had fought the Americans in the War of 1812. His father had served with the Glengarry militia during the Rebellion of 1837. Big Rory was born in 1842, at Glen Donald, Charlottenburgh Township. Since the early 1860s, he had worked on railway construction in the Maritimes, Minnesota and New York State. In 1870 he was with the Intercolonial Railway as a construction foreman, and was to later move to Toronto and establish himself as a railway contractor. He completed many contracts with the CPR in both the Winnipeg area and in the difficult terrain north of Lake Superior. His athletic prowess was as a hammer thrower, and he was a popular draw at the Caledonia games in the United States, Canada, and the Maritimes.

At the Queen's birthday celebrations in Cornwall in 1865 he defeated the Scottish-games champion, winning a gold medal and \$1000 in prize money. His days of throwing ended at Cornwall in an 1877 competition, where the hammer, after being thrown, struck a young girl who had wandered into the throwing area. His financial success as a contractor allowed him to purchase the *Cornwall Reporter* and the *Cornwall News*, which he merged in April 1886 to form the *Cornwall Standard*. He also took over the *Glengarry Review and Eastern Ontario Advertiser* and transformed it into the *Glengarrian*.

George Brown was born in 1846 in West Goderich, Huron County. George was to marry Maria Samantha McDougall, daughter of Sir William McDougall, the Lieutenant Governor of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, and a Father of Confederation.^[1] He first shows up in a banking role in 1874 as the manager of the Ontario Bank in Mount Forest, Ontario.^[2] The Winnipeg branch of the Ontario Bank was opened by Charles Holland in June 1875. The building was owned by Alex. McMicken, and which he had built for his own private banking business.^[3] Brown transferred to the Winnipeg branch of the bank in August 1875 as manager and looked after its operations in Portage la Prairie and other towns.^[4] Ill health forced him to take a leave of absence in 1882. Such was his popularity that local business people raised \$3500 as a token of their appreciation to him for a job well done.^[5] Big Rory was practically a resident of Winnipeg, during his railway contracting days and this is probably where the two men would have met.

Big Rory had caught the attention of Sir John A. Macdonald, who had asked him to perform favours for the Conservatives. Politics was something that he was drawn to and he attempted unsuccessfully to get into provincial politics in 1883 and 1886. After his first defeat he moved to Alexandria. McLennan & Brown's Banking Office was created in an apparent attempt to secure the allegiance of the electorate as their banker. With George Brown's years of banking experience, the bank was established in August 1885, and at the insistence of Big Rory was promptly sold off to the Union Bank of Canada in November 1886. One biographer suggested that maybe it provided meagre returns.



Roderick R. McLennan
Library and Archives Canada MIKAN 3219058

The profits of a small private banker could hardly compare to that of a successful railway contractor. Still following the ultimate goal of obtaining the allegiance of the electorate, McLennan continued as an active moneylender, holding promissory notes for several hundred farmers. From the time that the bank opened up until 1891 he had out on loan an average of \$57,986.21 per annum. The promissory note illustrated below informs us that he was getting a return of 8 percent per annum. The election results of the 1892 Dominion election shows that he was getting their vote as well.

Big Rory was a Conservative MP for Glengarry up until his defeat in 1900. He was a business partner of Hugh John Macdonald, Sir John's son, and involved in a great many business interests. He became president of Cornwall based Eastern District Loans Company, and was a founding director and honorary president of the Farmers Bank of Canada. He died following surgery in 1907, leaving behind a very extensive estate.

George was apparently part of the package as he stayed in Alexandria with the Union Bank as manager until September 1887 when he moved to their Iroquois, Ontario branch.^[6] He later lived in Alberta^[7] and was to retire to an acreage along the Spallumcheen River near Enderby, British Columbia in September 1911.^[8] George Brown died in Enderby May 31st 1919.^[9]

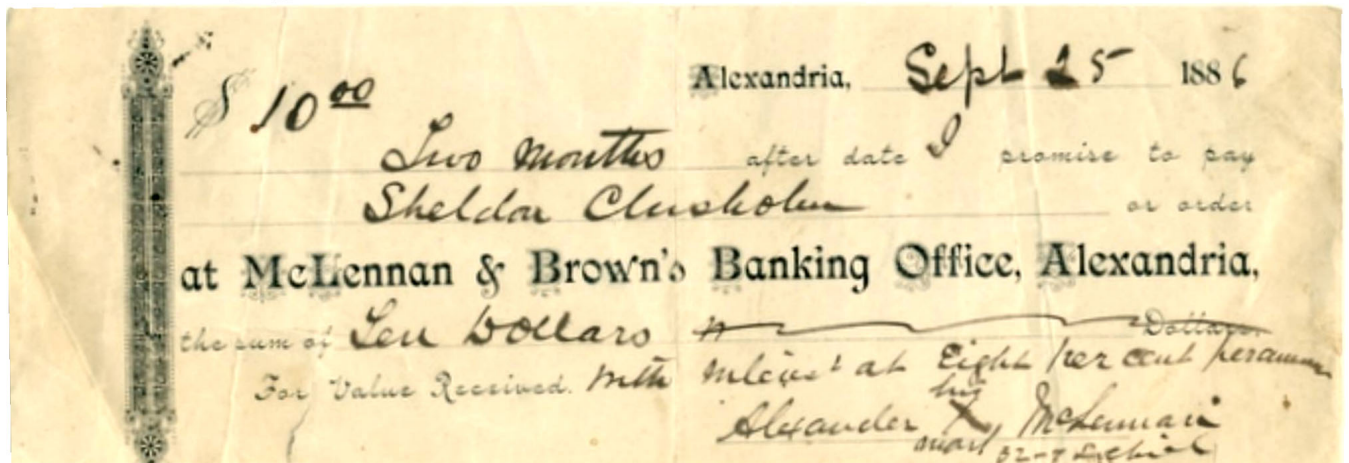


Footnotes:

- ¹ <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/1565754>
- ² *The Banker's Almanac for 1874*, p.LXXII
- ³ *Ten Years in Winnipeg*, Winnipeg, 1879 (Winnipeg: Times Print. And Pub. House, p.117
- ⁴ *The Manitoba Historical Society: Ontario Bank; Some Old Winnipeg Buildings* by Randy R. Rostecki
- ⁵ *Winnipeg Free Press*, May 23, 1882 p.8
- ⁶ *Monetary Times*, September 9, 1887
- ⁷ *Enderby Press and Walker's Weekly*, September 7, 1911
- ⁸ *Enderby Press and Walker's Weekly*, November 9, 1911 & June 27, 1912
- ⁹ *Okanagan Commoner*, June 4, 1919

References:

Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/mclennan_roderick_13E.html



REGISTER OF ONTARIO DEPRESSION SCRIP PAYABLE AT A BANK

By Robert J. Graham, F.R.C.N.S.

1. The Corporation of the City of Brantford

Relief Certificate

Negotiable without charge at the Bank of Montreal, Brantford

Only a single set of specimens is known.

2. Corporation of the Town of Orillia

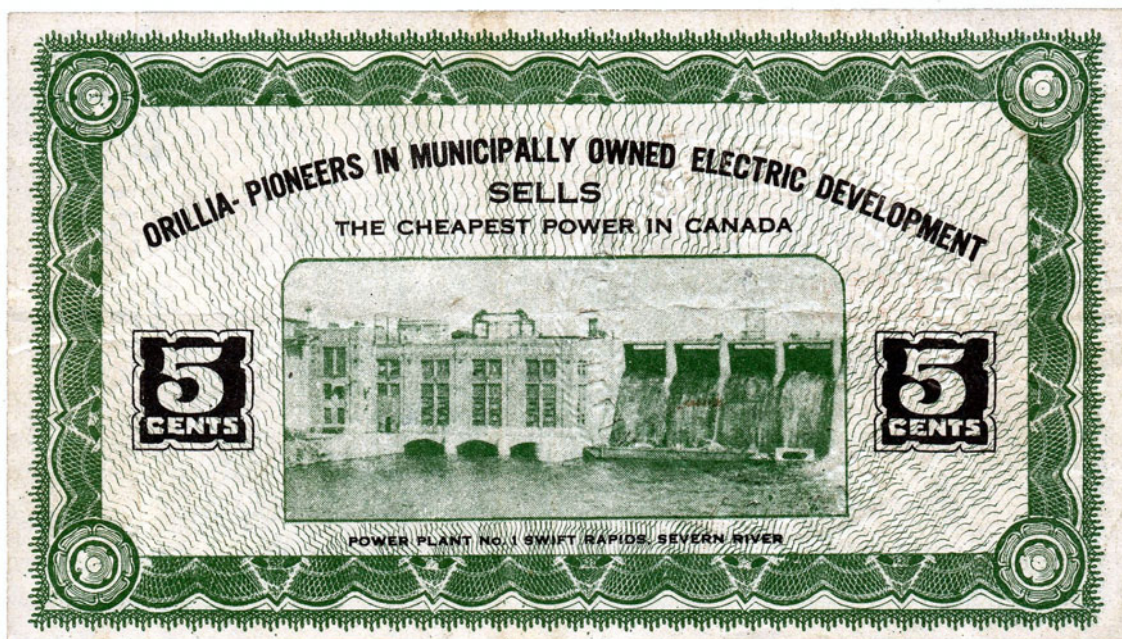
Co-operative Purchase Relief Scrip

Negotiable at the Royal Bank of Canada on the first day of each month only,
at a discount of one per cent.



*Orillia 5¢ 1936 Face
Author's collection*

5¢	1936	A99B	Fine	Private collection
			<i>perforated around embossed seal</i>	
5¢	1936	A131B	Fine	Internet
			<i>perforated around embossed seal</i>	
5¢	1936	A351B	Good	Private collection
			<i>writing on back</i>	
5¢	1936	A969B		illustrated in CeeTee 1980 p 270
5¢	1936	A1279B	Fine	JHA Sale (Feb. 1993)
5¢	1936	A1378B	gVF	JHA Sale (Feb. 1996)
5¢	1936	A1411B	gVF	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)
5¢	1936	A3116B	VF	JHA Sale (Oct. 1994)
			<i>tears</i>	
5¢	1936	A3864B	VF-EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)
5¢	1936	A4335B		illustrated in CeeTee 1991 p 14



Orillia 5¢ 1936 Back

Author's collection

All Orillia notes show the Swift Rapids, Severn River power plant on their backs



Orillia 10¢ 1936 Face

Author's collection

10¢	1936	B299C		Private collection
10¢	1936	B413C		illustrated in CeeTee 1989 p 91
10¢	1936	B961C	Fine	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)
				<i>soiled and perforated around embossed seal</i>
10¢	1936	B1430C	F-VF	JHA Sale (June 1993)
10¢	1936	B1446C	AU	National Currency Collection
10¢	1936	B2582C	VF	eBay (Apr. 2014)
				<i>two holes at top; "220" written at upper right</i>
10¢	1936	B3136C	VF-EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)



*Orillia 25¢ 1936 Face
Author's collection*

25¢	1936	C344D	AU	National Currency Collection
25¢	1936	C468D		illustrated in CeeTee 1989 p 91
25¢	1936	C485D	VF	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)
25¢	1936	C1305D	VF-EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)
50¢	1936	D102E	AU	National Currency Collection
50¢	1936	D153E		Private collection
50¢	1936	D1354E		Institutional collection
\$1	1936	E510F	EF	National Currency Collection
\$1	1936	E1787F	VF-EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)

3. The Corporation of the City of Ottawa

Relief Certificate

Negotiable without charge at Bank of Nova Scotia branches within city limits

Some specimen notes are in the National Currency Collection.

5¢	ND	922 left	EF	National Currency Collection
5¢	ND	1339 left	Fine	Private collection
5¢	ND	8618 left	VG	www.depressionscrip.com
5¢	ND	9486 left	VF	JHA Sale (Feb. 1996)
5¢	ND	14635 left	Fine	Private collection
5¢	ND	27422 left	Fine	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)
5¢	ND	35037 left	F-VF	eBay (Mar. 2012)
5¢	ND	37727 left	VF	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)
5¢	ND	48824 left	VF	G. Bell Sale (Sept. 2012)
5¢	ND	67058 right	VF	Walter Allan Sale (Sept. 1973)
			<i>half inch tear in left end</i>	
5¢	ND	71902 right	VF	G. Bell Sale (Sept. 2012)
5¢	ND	83467 right	F+	JHA Sale (Feb. 1996)



Ottawa 5¢, Serial Number Left
 All Ottawa notes have plain backs
 Image courtesy Jared Stapleton



Ottawa 5¢, Serial Number Right
 Image courtesy Jared Stapleton



Ottawa 10¢
 Image courtesy Jared Stapleton

10¢	ND	3	EF+	G. Bell Sale (July 2011)
10¢	ND	1840	UNC	National Currency Collection
10¢	ND	22013	Fine	Private collection
10¢	ND	24863	VF	eBay (Apr. 2007)
10¢	ND	38950	VF	Walter Allan Sale (Sept. 1973)
			<i>tears in both bottom corners</i>	
10¢	ND	40140	Fine	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)
10¢	ND	42322	VF	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)



Ottawa 25¢

Image courtesy Jared Stapleton

25¢	ND	913	EF	National Currency Collection
25¢	ND	20050	VF	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)
25¢	ND	49829	VF	Walter Allan Sale (Sept. 1973)



Ottawa 50¢

Image courtesy Jared Stapleton

50¢	ND	784	Fine	Private collection
50¢	ND	2974	Fine	Walter Allan Sale (Feb. 1973)
50¢	ND	21335	VF	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)

4. The Corporation of the Town of Trenton

Relief Certificate

Negotiable without charge at the Bank of Montreal, Trenton

Only one note of each denomination is known to have survived.

5¢	ND	4608	EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)
10¢	ND	6527	EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)
25¢	ND	7292	EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)
50¢	ND	4781	EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)
\$1.00	ND	15207	EF	JHA Sale (June 1994)

Information on any unrecorded notes would be welcomed.

Please contact via rjg@cpmsonline.ca

Acknowledgment

The assistance of Tim Henderson, who suggested this grouping of notes and provided details of notes in his collection, is sincerely appreciated. Jared Stapleton graciously made available images of Ottawa notes in his collection.



The Canadian Numismatic Company

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AUGUST 2014
Mississauga, ON

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January 7, 2014 (February TOREX)

June 16, 2014 (RCNA)

September 1, 2014 (October TOREX)



Sir Frank Smith

by Ted Leitch, F.C.N.R.S.

Reprinted from the London Numismatic Society Newsletter, June 2014



*The Hon. Sir Frank Smith Senator for Toronto, Ontario
Library and Archives Canada MIKAN 3221207*

Frank Smith was born in Northern Ireland in 1822 and at the age of ten came to Canada with his widowed father, an older brother and a younger sister. The family worked a small farm outside of Port Credit, Upper Canada and hoped to acquire a larger parcel of land in the Talbot Settlement. Frank Smith's older brother Joseph took the family fortune to purchase land at the Talbot settlement but was robbed and murdered en route. Shortly after Joseph's death Frank's father died, leaving twelve-year-old Frank and his younger sister Margaret on their own.

In 1836, Smith entrusted his sister to the care of a local family and with twenty dollars to his name he left Port Credit for Sydenham, to work for Frank Logan, a grocer, for the wage of five dollars a month. Although Smith was quite young he served in the military as a courier during the rebellion of 1837 before returning to work for Frank Logan. Smith lacked formal education but managed to rise from a teamster, to clerk, to manager of eleven retail branches in Toronto and Hamilton, to head of the firm. In Hamilton in 1848 Isaac Buchanan persuaded Smith to forgo seeking his fortune in the California gold fields and remain in the retail business. With the financial help of Buchanan and the Toronto grocery firm of Patrick Foy and James Austin, he relocated to London in 1849.

James Austin and Frank Smith had both come from the County Armagh in Ireland. This relationship was a factor when Frank Smith asked to borrow \$15,000 to \$20,000 to set up a

grocery store in London. At this time London was still just a town with no railway connections to Toronto or Hamilton. F. Smith & Company was opened on Dundas Street between Richmond and Talbot Streets. In his first few years in London the business did not do very well and records suggest that Smith made most of his money from liquor sales. Frank Smith became active in London politics and in 1864 he attended a trade convention held in Detroit as a representative of the London Board of Trade. He became a councilman for Ward Four and in 1867 he became London's first catholic mayor. Frank Smith's council made no plans to celebrate the first national holiday for confederation when London, Canada West became London, Ontario. In 1867 the aldermen elected the mayor, and Frank Smith was elected and served as mayor for one year. Smith served as an alderman for Ward 6 until March of 1868 when he resigned and moved to Toronto. While in business in London, Smith supplied credit to the Kiely brothers who operated a stagecoach line between Toronto, Hamilton and London. When the railway came to London in 1853 the stagecoach lost business and finally failed. The Kiely brothers had acquired a controlling interest in the Toronto Street Railway in 1861. The brothers were unable to pay their debt and a settlement was reached whereby Frank Smith received shares in the Toronto Street Railway. Smith later added to his holdings, buying a substantial block of shares from W.T. Kiely and becoming the principle shareholder of the company and its president. George W. Kiely retained his interest in the company and managed its operations for over twenty years.

In 1867 Frank Smith founded a retail store in Toronto with Thomas Wilson and moved back to Toronto although he continued with his London business until 1872. Smith was an Irish Catholic, active in the church, and it was a factor that influenced his business decisions. As Smith's wealth grew, he invested his profits in banks and railways, and became a director of the Toronto General Trust and Consumers' Gas Company. He was also Vice-President of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and President of the Northern Railway, the London and Ontario Investment Company, the Niagara Navigation Company, and the Home Savings and Loan Company. Smith's involvement with the Home Savings and Loan Company

began with its predecessor, the Toronto Savings Bank, which was established as a savings and loan company from which Catholics could draw charitable aid without having to go outside the church. With the help of Eugene O’Keefe, Smith bailed out the failing bank in 1879 and transformed it into a more secular banking institution. The rescue of the Toronto Savings Bank made Smith the confidante of the Bishop of Toronto.

During Frank Smith’s business years of building a financial empire and a political career not all of his decisions were charitable. One of Smith’s most notable business ventures was his ownership of Toronto Street Railway. In 1881 Smith became the major shareholder in the Toronto Street Railway and he assumed the balance of the contract to supply Toronto with transportation. In 1890 Smith made a record profit of \$165,562 by cutting labour and operating cost. Smith used old streetcars and required his labour force to work 14 hour days, Monday to Saturday for roughly \$8-\$9 a week. A large number of the workers were Irish Catholics and he prohibited them from forming a union. In March 1886 when they threatened to organize and join the Knights of Labour, he locked them out, precipitating three days of violence. The mayor, William H. Howland, and all the Toronto newspaper supported the workers but Smith refused to permit a union. Smith attacked the city claiming it had failed to keep order and the TSR was losing \$500. per day. The mayor fearing further lawlessness, negotiated with Smith and the lockout ended with Smith agreeing to retain the locked out workers but only on his terms. He allowed a raise in pay, which was planned before the lockout. Smith eventually fired the union organizers. The labour unrest continued with a second strike in May, during which time workers, with the mayor’s approval, established the rival Free Bus Company. The bus company failed when the bus barn was destroyed by fire in June. Smith had won the strike but lost the support of the Irish workers and most of the working people of Toronto. Smith had been appointed a senator in 1871 by Sir John A. Macdonald and now found this messy strike reflected poorly on the Conservative government. Smith sold his shares in the Toronto Street Railway back to the city in 1891 for \$500,000.

Frank Smith began his political career in municipal politics in London, Ontario. With Confederation in 1867 and the formation of new federal political parties,



*The Dominion Bank
1 King Street West, Toronto
Opened in 1879*



The Dominion Bank \$10 note of 1898 featuring a vignette of Sir Frank Smith

Smith felt he should represent the Irish Catholics and their interest. Smith appeared to support the Reform party, but Sir John A. Macdonald needed the Irish Catholic vote and he knew Smith was the key to that support. In 1871 Smith was appointed to the Senate giving Macdonald the English speaking Catholic vote. Smith's senatorial career was dominated by two concerns, representation of Irish Catholics and protection of the interest of retailers in Canada. He served in Macdonald's cabinet as minister without portfolio from 1882 to 1891. As a minister of the government Smith influenced policy on retail duties and secured patronage positions for Irish Catholics and was considered the voice of Irish Catholics in Ottawa. Occasionally Smith, as the voice of the Irish Catholics, was caught between the Irish who believed and supported home rule in Ireland and the British backed Canadian Government. Smith was an advocate of government funding for the Canadian Pacific Railway, particularly in 1885, when many Tories opposed

extending support. His support was partially the result of self-interest since he was a supplier to the CPR and it owed him money. After Sir John A. Macdonald's death in June 1891 Smith served as minister of public works. When Sir John S. D. Thompson became prime minister in November 1892, Smith refused a portfolio in the cabinet due to age and health. Thompson arranged for Smith to receive a knighthood on June 25, 1894, recognizing his work and support for the Irish Catholics. When Thompson died suddenly in December, Governor General Lord Aberdeen asked Smith to form a new government. Smith declined, but he continued to serve without a portfolio in the successive governments of Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper. The defeat of the government in June 1896 ended Smith's tenure in cabinet. Smith died on January 17, 1901 at the age of 78.

James Austin and Frank Smith were born in the same county in Ireland and during their careers they supported each other in business. Both Austin and Smith were founding members of the business group which formed the Dominion Bank. James Austin became the first president of the bank and upon his death in February 1897 Sir Frank Smith became the second president of the Dominion Bank.

Sir Frank Smith's portrait appears on the 1898 ten dollar note and the 1897, 1900 and 1925 twenty dollar notes. The ten dollar note features a portrait of Sir Frank Smith facing right and the British



The Dominion Bank \$20 notes of 1898 and 1925

American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, printed the notes. The 1897 twenty dollar note was printed by the American Bank Note Company, while the 1925 twenty dollar note was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, both featuring a frontal portrait of Sir Frank Smith. Although Smith had died in 1901 these notes were issued until the next series of notes was released in 1931.

Geoffrey Bell

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“HUMAN FLAGPOLES”: A STORY BEHIND OUR 1974 \$2 BILL

by Andrew Friesen, CBC News

If you're a Canadian of a certain age, you've likely seen the Idlout family. In fact, you've probably carried them around in your back pocket. The reason: they're featured on the back of the 1974 two-dollar bill. Part of the Scenes of Canada series, the discontinued bank note depicts a group of six Inuit men preparing their kayaks for a hunt.



Lucie Idlout:

“It is another example of how Inuit were part of asserting sovereignty”

But dig a little deeper, and the story behind the photograph becomes much more complicated.

In the 1950s, the Canadian government relocated a number of struggling Inuit families from Inukjuak (Quebec) to the communities of Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord—hundreds of kilometers to the north.

Ostensibly done to improve their standard of living, the realities of life in the High Arctic proved difficult for families accustomed to the warmer temperatures and more fertile tundra of Quebec. To ease their transition, Joseph Idlout was hired to instruct the southern Inuit on life in the unforgiving northern climate. “His role in Resolute Bay was to assist with teaching Inuit how to survive in a much harsher climate than what they were used to,” said Idlout.

As the transplanted Inuit struggled to adapt to their new surroundings, the motivation behind their relocation became increasingly clear. “The sad story is that we were basically human flagpoles, so the Canadian government could assert sovereignty over the high arctic.”

In 2010, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development issued an apology to Canada's Inuit people, expressing regret “for the hardship and suffering caused by the relocation.”

And while adjusting to a new and unfamiliar landscape was challenging, Lucie Idlout said that it was the actually the change in lifestyle that had the biggest consequences—both for the

One of the men is Joseph Idlout, the grandfather of Canadian musician Lucie Idlout. On a recent episode of the CBC Radio program DNTO, she revealed how the photograph of her grandfather and his relatives came to be taken.

“My grandfather was known to be an excellent hunter,” said Idlout. “He was one of the first few Inuit to receive the Coronation medal from the Queen—I kind of view him as a superhero, even though I never met him.”

Based on a photograph taken by documentarian Douglas Wilkinson, the bill features Joseph Idlout and his relatives hunting nearby the Baffin Island community of Pond Inlet. On its surface, the bill appears to reflect nothing more than an innocent scene of daily Inuit life.



Left to right: Harold Kalluk, Gedeon Qitsualik, Daniel Komangaapik, Uirngut, Paul Idlout and Rebecca Qillaq Idlout. Joseph Idlout is seen in front bending over. They were cutting up a seal. Photographer Douglas Wilkinson spent years documenting Joseph Idlout and his community.

Douglas Wilkinson / Library and Archives Canada (PA-189095) MIKAN 3194734

transplanted communities and for her grandfather. “With the amenities and modernness of southern life coming to the north . . . it really changed the way Inuit lived,” said Idlout. “It was a lot of change that happened really quickly, and it had a lot of negative impacts on the people who lived there.”

And though he was considered to be an exceptionally skilled and well-respected man, the move proved to be particularly traumatizing for Joseph Idlout. Although reports of his death vary, Lucie Idlout says that her grandfather’s eventual suicide can be traced back to the relocation. “The transition of life was just too fast and too much.”

The Scenes of Canada series, which was printed and put into circulation between 1969 and 1979, was meant to instill pride and reflect Canadian settlements from sea to sea.

When asked how she feels looking at the bill today, Idlout says she has mixed feelings. “I don’t think there’s any coincidence the photograph was shot in the 50s, just before the relocation,” said Idlout. “It is another example of how Inuit were part of asserting sovereignty over different parts — so Canada could claim it as their own.”



The 1974 “Scenes of Canada” two-dollar bill

But despite the darkness the bill represents, Idlout still feels a certain pride when she looks at the image of her family on the \$2 note. “It became less of a photo and more of a piece of our history—that involved important people from my family and people I love very much.”

[Ed. note: See also the article by Graham Esler identifying the individuals on the \$2 1974, in the CPMS Newsletter Dec. 2000, page 109, and additional information from Harold Brown including an image of a \$2 autographed by one of the hunters, Dec. 2002, page 122.]

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CBN PRINTING OF POLYMER NOTES - PART II

by Gilles Pomerleau, CPMS 0886

If you read the first article on CBN printing of polymer notes, you have noticed that CBN has been moving from skip-numbering of 8,000 to 1,000 and eventually 200. Now, the bricks being received by the Bank of Canada are skipped by 1,000 and most of them by 200. Here are the prefixes in which the skip-numbering is by 200:

\$5: HBG to HBZ HCA to present
\$10: FEW to FEZ FTA to present
\$20: FIW to FIZ FSA to FSZ FVA to present
\$50: FMW to FMZ GHA to GHC

All of the above prefixes now have reams of 9,000 notes.

The bricks of those prefixes that brick searchers are getting are very mixed and quite hard to figure out. I got many phone calls and spent hours on the phone trying to explain what is going on in the bricks being found. So far, five or six searchers have understood and now know what to look for.

The problem is that it is not one machine making up bundles and eventually bricks, but that there is more than one. How many? I don't know, and nobody will ever tell us. But from what I have seen, there are at least five. The following are several examples of different bricks.

Note: When I make a reference such as "HBN 24323", it means a bundle of 100 notes that starts with that prefix and those five digits. For example, HBN 2432357.

1. Bricks that have all notes within a 9,000 note range:

From the first to the tenth bundle:

HBN 24323, 24378, 24334, 24380, 24356, 24362, 24385, 24317, 24339, 24308

Most of the time, two or more of those number ranges are even within the same bundle of 100 notes. To find out the range, you take the first four digits of any of those numbers (eg. 2433) and divide by 9. This gives 270.33333. Then, drop the decimal portion and multiply by 9 again. $270 \times 9 = 2430$. The result is the start of the 9,000 note range: 2430000 to 2438999, or simply HBN 2.430M to 2.439M. Of course, there were no replacements in this brick.

2. Bricks that have two or more ranges of 9,000 notes:

HBL 56710, 56791, 56724, 56873, 56745, 56891, 56725, 56962, 56801, 56791

Using the same mathematical process as above, we find three ranges of 9,000:

HBL 5.670M - 5.679M, HBL 5.679M - 5.688M and HBL 5.688M - 5.697M

Within the same bundle, you can have notes from any of those three ranges. For example, 5671002 to 041, then 5689100 to 138, then 5671102 to 103, then 5680023 to 054 with notes missing from within those groups. But all notes in this group will have the same front and back position numbers.

3. A brick with more than three ranges, but no replacements:

Bricks that contain up to 10 and sometimes even more ranges of 9,000 notes will have numbers that are really all over the place. These are bricks made up from left-over bundles. As a general rule, they don't contain any replacements, unless you find some that have already been confirmed from other bricks. I usually don't spend too much time with those and just look for nice numbers.



© Bank of Canada - Banque du Canada / Web site graphic

4. Bricks with sheet replacements (an example of an original brick):

Range: HBL 2.349M to 2.358M Sheet replacements:

Bundle	23523	39/39	HBL 2451 <u>430</u>	39/39
Bundle	23540	26/26	HBL 2453 <u>030</u>	26/26
Bundle	23537	24/24	HBL 2452 <u>630</u>	24/24
Bundle	23532	22/22	HBL 2452 <u>230</u>	22/22
Bundle	23561	19/19	HBL 2455 <u>030</u>	19/19
Bundle	23557	17/17	HBL 2454 <u>630</u>	17/17
Bundle	23553	15/15	HBL 2454 <u>230</u>	15/15
Bundle	23549	13/13	HBL 2453 <u>830</u>	13/13
Bundle	23545	11/11	HBL 2453 <u>430</u>	11/11

The tenth bundle had no replacement notes.

So now you can see a pattern: 430, 030, 630, 230, 030, 630, 230, 830, 430.

In that brick, we have a sheet replacement range of HBL 2.448M to 2.457M. That was a lucky brick with nine replacements. Usually there are only 4 to 5.

5. Bricks that have single note replacements (also an original brick example):

Range: FSJ 8.208M to 8.217M Single note replacements:

Bundle	82138	<u>13/13</u>	FSJ 7783663 to 671	<u>03/03</u>
Bundle	82166	<u>07/07</u>	FSJ 7777070 to 077	<u>46/46</u>

All other bundles had all of their notes within the FSJ 8.208M to 8.217M range.

6. Bricks that have both kinds of replacements (also an original brick example):

Range: FSH 7.677M to 7.686M

Bundle	76818	27/27	FSH 7357 <u>903-904</u>	27/27
Bundle	76820	28/28	FSH 7358 <u>103-104</u>	28/28
Bundle	76855	07/07	FSH 7361 <u>403-404</u>	07/07
Bundle	76857	08/08	FSH 7361 <u>703-704</u>	08/08
Bundle	76848	03/03	FSH 7360 <u>703-704</u>	03/03
	76848	<u>03/03</u>	FSH 7388595 to 599	<u>07/07</u>

This was a lucky brick indeed! One range of sheet replacements (FSH 7.353M to 7.362M) and one range of single note replacements (FSH 7388400 to 7388599) were found.

With the move to sheets being skip-numbered by 200, it is necessary to adjust how ranges of single note replacements are defined. Previously, all SNR ranges were defined in quantities of 1,000 on the basis that as SNRs were required, the printer would simply use one full brick of 1,000 notes. If they required more, then adjacent bricks would be used resulting in ranges of 2,000, 3,000 or more. However, now that notes are printed with a skip-numbering of 200, the most reliable assumption that can be made is that all 200 notes from that single stack were used. The other 800 notes in the continuous range of 1,000 were from different positions on the sheet and thus highly unlikely to also be used as SNRs. Thus, for any notes that are skip-numbered by 200, SNR ranges will be defined in units of 200.

Almost all of the time, the replacements are of the same prefix as the rest of the brick. With ranges of 9,000, the need to carry over previous prefixes to use as replacements has been all but eliminated. So, the printer saves time in paperwork and money.

As you can see, it is not easy, but you can learn how to do it. So all brick searchers, keep trying. It is the key to success. Always check your ranges and compare them to the matrix. In all prefixes skipped by 200, CBN is using layout 7.

If you have any questions, just phone or write. I will be happy to help you, as long as you are searching through original bricks of 1,000 notes sealed in plastic pouches.

Gilles Pomerleau
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REPLACEMENT NOTE UPDATE

by Gilles Pomerleau and Brent W.J. Mackie

The following is a list of all new or modified replacement note ranges since *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money*, 27th edition 2015. Changes since the last listing in CPMJ are in bold type

Sheet Replacements

\$5	HBM	8.064M - 8.073M	\$10	FTC	7.974M - 8.019M	\$20	FSH	4.014M - 4.023M
\$5	HBN	7.389M - 7.398M	\$10	FTC	9.324M - 9.342M	\$20	FSH	7.353M - 7.362M
\$5	HBT	2.466M - 2.475M	\$10	FTC	9.414M - 9.423M	\$50	FMU	6.080M - 6.120M
\$5	HBY	6.516M - 6.525M	\$10	FTC	9.711M - 9.720M			
			\$10	FTC	9.729M - 9.738M			
			\$10	FTC	9.756M - 9.765M			

Single Note Replacements

\$5	HBG	7792600 - 799 (200)	\$10	FEW	8716400 - 599 (200)	\$20	FSH	7388400 - 599 (200)
\$5	HBG	7822400 - 599 (200)	\$10	FEZ	6344000 - 199 (200)	\$20	FSJ	7777000 - 199 (200)
\$5	HBG	7822800 - 999 (200)	\$10	FEZ	6353000 - 199 (200)	\$20	FSJ	7783600 - 799 (200)
\$5	HBH	9871200 - 399 (200)	\$10	FTA	4458400 - 599 (200)	\$50	FMT	6.868M - 6.869M
\$5	HBN	7370400 - 599 (200)	\$10	FTB	2352800 - 999 (200)	\$50	FMU	6.239M - 6.240M
\$5	HBN	7448000 - 199 (200)	\$10	FTC	7292400 - 599 (200)	\$50	FMU	6.354M - 6.355M
\$5	HBN	7453000 - 199 (200)	\$10	FTC	7329000 - 199 (200)	\$50	FMV	4.506M - 4.507M
\$5	HBN	7649600 - 799 (200)	\$10	FTC	7351800 - 999 (200)	\$50	FMV	5.973M - 5.974M
\$5	HBN	7667600 - 799 (200)	\$10	FTC	9527000 - 199 (200)	\$50	FMW	1311800 - 999 (200)
\$5	HBN	8232800 - 999 (200)	\$10	FTC	9569400 - 599 (200)	\$50	GHA	2798200 - 399 (200)
\$5	HBN	8261400 - 599 (200)	\$10	FTC	9684800 - 999 (200)	\$50	GHA	2826600 - 799 (200)
\$5	HBN	8280600 - 799 (200)	\$10	FTC	9708800 - 999 (200)	\$50	GHA	2976800 - 999 (200)
\$5	HBU	6452800 - 999 (200)	\$10	FTD	1750800 - 999 (200)	\$100	FKD	5.731M - 5.732M
						\$100	FKF	1.397M - 1.399M

* Ranges are new or modified since Gilles' May 2014 list

WHAT'S NEW IN PREFIXES

by Brent W.J. Mackie, LM 99

Recent prefixes for the \$5 through to the \$100 notes are listed. For other prefixes and series, refer to *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money*, 26th edition 2014. Changes since the last listing in CPMJ are in bold type.

\$20 2012 Polymer Issue

BS_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)
1 prefix: BSV
FS_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)
21 prefixes: FSB, FSC, FSD, FSE, FSF, FSG, FSH, FSJ,
FSK, FSL, FSM, FSN, FSP, FSR, FSS, FST, FSU, FSV,
FSW, FSX, **FSZ**

FV_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)
6 prefixes: **FVA, FVB, FVE, FVF, FVG, FVH**

\$10 2013 Polymer Issue

FE_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)
3 prefixes: FEW, FEY, FEZ
FT_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)
8 prefixes: FTA, FTB, FTC, FTD, FTE, FTF, FTG, FTH

\$5 2013 Polymer Issue

HB_ Series, Macklem-Poloz signatures (CBN)
16 prefixes: HBG, HBH, HBJ, HBK, HBL, HBM, HBN,
HBP, HBR, **HBS, HBT, HBU, HBV, HBW, HBY, HBZ**
HC_ Series, Macklem-Poloz signatures (CBN)
5 prefixes: HCA, HCB, **HCC, HCD, HCL**

\$50 2012 Polymer Issue

FM_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)
3 prefixes: FMW, FMY, FMZ
GH_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)
3 prefixes: GHA, GHB, GHC

\$100 2011 Polymer Issue

FK_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)
5 prefixes: FKF, FKG, FKH, FKN, FKS

IN THE MARKETPLACE - JUNE 2014

By Jared Stapleton

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437	1870 Dominion of Canada 25 Cents Shinplaster Uncut Sheet of Six. DC-1c, Overall VF	\$1,000-\$2,000	\$2,013
442	1878 D of Can. \$2 Payable at Halifax, DC-9d, PMG VF 25 NET, S/N:001755/D	\$60,000-\$75,000	\$51,750
452	1900 D of Can. \$4. DC-16, PMG Very Fine 25, S/N:095126/C	\$4,000-\$4,500	\$3,163
453	1902 D of Can. \$4. DC-17a, VG, S/N:071365/D	\$1,500-\$2,000	\$1,380
463	1923 D of Can. \$2. DC-26g, Red Seal, Group 2, BCS VF 25 Org, # P-352945/A	\$350-\$400	\$532
466	1923 D of Can. \$2. DC-26g, PMG GEM Unc 65 EPQ, S/N:N-476802/B	\$5,000-\$5,500	\$5,175
468	1924 D of Can. \$5. DC-27, Original VF+ condition. S/N:A046681/B	\$9,000-\$10,000	\$10,350
473	1954 B of Can. \$2 Inverted Signatures. E10-i, BC-38a, VF/EF, S/N:Y/B6283037	\$1,000-\$1,500	\$1,265
477	1954 B of Can. \$5 Low #, BC-39b, N5, UNC, S/N:D/S0000001	\$1,500-\$2,000	\$2,300
485	1971 B of Can. \$10 Low #, BC-49a, N5. PCGS GNew65 PPQ, S/N:DA0000005	\$250-\$300	\$288
487	1971 B of Can. \$10 Solid Serial Number. BC-49c, PCGS VF 35, S/N:DZ5555555	\$600-\$750	\$460
489	1986 B of Can. \$5 Error. Missing intaglio printing on front, Unc, S/N:GPN6338034	\$1,000-\$1,500	\$1,380
505	1935 B of Can. \$5. BC-5, PMG GEM Unc 66 EPQ, S/N:A214618/C	\$5,000-\$6,000	\$7,763
507	1935 Banque du Canada \$5. BC-6, PMG ChAU 58 EPQ, S/N:F453181/A	\$4,000-\$5,000	\$3,738
512	1935 Bank of Canada \$25 Front & Back Tin Type Proofs. BC-11, 2 Pcs	\$800-\$1,000	\$1,035
513	1935 Banque du Canada \$25. BC-12, PMG VF 20 NET, S/N:F000845/D	\$7,000-\$7,500	\$4,600
520	1937 B of Can. \$20. BC-25a, PMG Superb Gem Unc 67, S/N:A/E0433072	\$10,000-\$15,000	\$9,200
522	1937 B of Can. \$100. BC-27b, PCGS Very Choice New 64 PPQ, S/N:B/J3967086	\$1,000-\$1,100	\$920
524	1954 B of Can. \$5 Devil's Face. BC-31a, PMG Ch Unc 64 EPQ, S/N:A/C06677758	\$400-\$500	\$374
531	1954 B of Can. \$1 BC-37dA, BCS Very Fine 20, S/N:*C/19517999	\$12,000-\$15,000	\$21,850
533	1954 B of Can. \$2 BC-38bT, PMG 15 Choice Fine, S/N:E/R3792936. Test Note	\$10,000-\$12,500	\$11,500
548	1971 B of Can. \$10 BC-49c-i, Lawson-Bouey, BCS ChUnc 64 S/N:EES7240317	\$8,000-\$10,000	\$8,050
573	Board of Police, Cobourg, ON. MU-4, Five Shillings, VG	\$80-\$100	\$92
637	Depression Scrip Swift Current. DE-170 - 2 a, \$1.00, EF	\$50-\$70	\$98
652	1911-12 Nfld Gov 50 Cents Cash Note. NF-8b, PMG VF 20, S/N:18063	\$800-\$850	\$690
657	1837 Agricultural Bank \$2. 20-10-10, 12B, VG/Fine, S/N:12/B.	\$500-\$600	\$1,725
664	La Banque de Boucherville \$1. 35-10-02R, Boucherville, Quebec, UNC	\$200-\$300	\$150
665	1859 Bank of Brantford \$5. 40-10-02-08, VG/Fine, S/N:3982/A	\$150-\$200	\$230
672	1917 Cdn Bank of Commerce \$10. 75-16-04-10a, aVF. Rowley, S/N:110298	\$700-\$1,000	\$432
673	1917 Cdn B of Com. \$10. 75-16-04-12c, PMG ChF 15, Deco Logan, S/N:339992/B	\$700-\$750	\$575
682	1925 Banque Canadienne Nationale \$100. 85-10-10, PMG F 15, S/N:038168/A	\$3,000-\$3,300	\$2,530
692	1876 Consolidated B of Can. \$4. PMG VG6, St. Catharines "C" O/p #30990/B	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$2,300



Geoffrey Bell Auctions,
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Spring Sale June 2, 2014
Lot 442

Lot #	Description	Est.	Sold
699	1849 Farmer's Joint Stock Bank \$5. 280-12-06, AU, "C" Overprint, S/N:4594	\$200-\$300	\$184
701	1872 Farmers Bank of Rustico \$1. 290-12-02, VG. S/N:05137/A	\$2,000-\$2,500	\$3,450
707	1910 Imperial Bank of Canada \$10. 375-12-10, PMG F12. S/N:1187499/B	\$2,500-\$2,750	\$2,530
712	1858 International Bank \$2. 380-10-10-12, Fine, S/N:12759/A	\$100-\$150	\$138
716	1872 Mechanics Bank \$4. 430-10-04a, Dual Large "A" O/p, G-VG, S/N:24513/B	\$200-\$300	\$230
719	1917 Merchants Bank of Canada \$5. CH 460-18-02, VF, S/N:573736	\$1,800-\$2,000	\$1,610
726	1931 Bank of Montreal \$5 "C" Test Note, CH 505-58-02c. VF+, S/N: C1277868	\$6,000-\$8,000	\$8,913
736A	1908 Bank of Nova Scotia \$5. CH 550-28-08, Fine, no orange V's, S/N:982875/C	\$1,300-\$1,400	\$1,150
737	1837 Phenix Bank \$1 Remainder. CH 590-10-02-06R, unsigned, Fine	\$1,500-\$2,000	\$1,725
738	1837 Phenix Bank \$3 Remainder. CH 590-10-02-06R, partially signed, #4494/D, VF	\$1,500-\$2,000	\$1,725
751	1909 Royal Bank of Canada \$5. CH 630-10-04-06, PMG VF20, S/N:800431/C	\$2,000-\$2,500	\$1,840
756	1865 Royal Canadian Bank \$1, Payable at Montreal, 2734/A, F-VF	\$15,000-\$20,000	\$19,550
757	1865 Royal Canadian Bank \$2, Payable at Toronto, 7389/A, #635-12-02-02.	\$15,000-\$20,000	\$17,250
758	1872 Royal Canadian Bank \$10. 635-14-08, S/N:5572/D. Abt G, pieces missing	\$500-\$600	\$748
763	1865 Union Bank of Newfoundland £1, 750-12-02, S/N:1828/B. PMG F12	\$8,000-\$10,000	\$6,325
764	1859 Bank of Upper Canada \$5, St. Catharines O/p, 770-22-04-08a, #15007 AbtG, tears	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$2,300
769	1861 Westmorland Bank \$5. CH 800-12-06a, Fine, pinholes, S/N:10212/A	\$250-\$350	\$179

JEFFREY HOARE AUCTIONS INC

Sale No. 114 - Burlington, Ontario - June 7, 2014 (with 15% bp)

Lot #	Description	Est.	Sold
881	Army Bill, Third Issued 1814, One Dollar, No.4....., Abt Good, holes & tears,	\$2000	\$2,300
882	Alberta, Prosperity Certificate, 1936, A35947, no stamps, back A-1. VF+,	\$160	\$207
883	Nfld, Government Cash Note, \$1, 1913-14, 18794, NF-9d. Abt. VG, tears, holes	\$500	\$437
885	Upper Canada, Provisional Government Note, \$10, 1837, No. 163, UC-1 Abt G, tears,	\$700	\$3,565
888	Guelph, District of Wellington, 5 Shillings/\$1, 1848, No. 425, pen cancelled. MU-6, EF	\$100	\$115
892	Agricultural Bank, \$5, 1834, 2156, no ABD, CH-20-10-18. VG, pinholes.	\$100	\$150
897	Canada Bank, 5 Shillings, 1792, # 6802, Montreal, CH-60-10-04. Fine+, corner rounded	\$2500	\$5,980
898	Bank Of Clifton, \$2, 1861, 3424/B, CH-125-12-12. EF+	\$120	\$184
900	Colonial Bank Of Canada, \$10, serial No. faded/A, 130-10-02-12. VG, tear	\$90	\$133
901	Colonial Bank Of Canada, \$5, 1859, 579/A, one signature, Hough, 130-10-04-10, AU	\$180	\$219
902	Commercial Bank Of Fort Erie, \$4, 1836, 1496/A, 160-10-08. Abt. VG, pinholes, tears	\$120	\$276
905	Exchange Bank Of Toronto, \$10, 1855, No.—/D, remainder, CH-255-10-08R. Fine+	\$100	\$150
906	Farmers Joint Stock Banking Co. \$5, 1849, 4559, 'C' o/p in red, 280-12-06. Abt. EF, pinholes	\$160	\$230
908	Gore Bank Of Hamilton, \$20, No.—/A, remainder, 325-10-04R. VF+, pinhole	\$150	\$184
911	International Bank Of Canada, \$1, 1858, 4852/B, Bridge, Markell, blue protectors, red #	\$120	\$184
912	Merchants Bank Of Canada, \$5, 1906, 2175252/A, 460-16-02. Abt. VG, tears, pinholes, ink	\$400	\$414
913	Newcastle District Loan Company, \$4, Four Dollars/Twenty Shillings, 1836, 22/A, VG	\$100	\$115
917	Bank Of Upper Canada (Toronto), \$1, 1861, 51607/B, Scollard, Overprint, BARRIE, VG, tears,	\$600	\$5,750
923	Dobie & Badgley, Montreal, 15 Sols, 1790, No. 390, QC130-10-02. VF, edge nicks and tears	\$180	\$276
924	Clark & Street, Bridgewater, U.C., \$10 payable in Army Bills, 1814, No.90, ON 40-10-04. Fine+	\$1000	\$2,415



*Geoffrey Bell Auctions,
Toronto Coin Expo
Spring Sale June 2, 2014
Lot 756*

The House Of Waterlow - A Printer's Tale, By Chris Waterlow

As the title declares, this volume sketches the history of the Waterlow family printing empire from its modest beginning to its ultimate disappearance. Waterlow ancestry is traced to Flemish Huguenots who immigrated to England about 400 years ago, seeking refuge from religious persecution. The story of the firm begins with founder James Waterlow, who as a boy served an apprenticeship from 1804 to 1811 with a stationer specializing in legal documents. After completing his term of instruction, young Waterlow and a business partner opened their own print shop in the same line.

The business broadened into a wide range of printing activity as the firm, now Waterlow & Sons, began rapid expansion in the 1840s. One area into which the firm extended its operations was security printing of bank notes, stamps and bonds. It may come as a surprise that this activity was but a relatively small aspect of the Waterlow printing empire. Printing timetables, forms and tickets for the burgeoning railway transportation business formed a much greater portion of the operation.

Generations of young Waterlow offspring entered the business by training for years on the shop floor, before being promoted to executive offices. Some took an interest in community betterment, devoting part of their time to politics, civic administration and housing projects. Two became Lord Mayor of London. These activities brought two honours to the family, the Baronetcies of Waterlow of London, the author being the 5th baronet, and Waterlow of Harrow Weald.


A business disagreement split the corporation in 1877, and when the two resulting Waterlow empires recombined in 1920, there were still hard feelings between high-ranking cousins. Sir William Waterlow, head of the former breakaway faction, became chairman of the reunited firm, and it was he who was completely deceived by swindlers. He innocently fell into the Alves Reis scheme to have Waterlow print vast numbers of Portuguese 500 escudos notes, believing that they were authorized by the Bank of Portugal. The details of the deception and the successful suit by the Bank of Portugal for immense damages provide engrossing reading! Of course Sir William's possession of the executive washroom key came to an ignominious end.

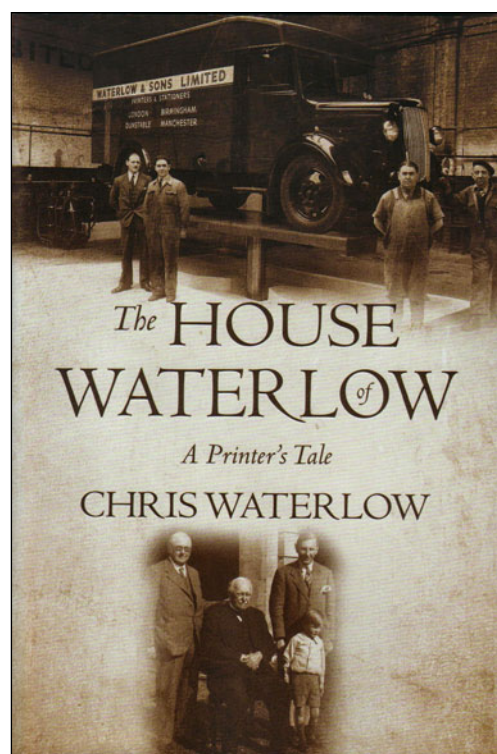
This disaster was not quite the end of the Waterlow firm but it was a large step in that direction. Corporate losses paved the way for a hostile takeover in 1960, and shortly afterward competitor Thomas de la Rue bought the security printing part of the business. The author was born in 1959, much too late to have participated in Waterlow affairs, and works as a lighting cameraman.

Waterlow & Sons printed some very handsome notes for several Canadian banks in the early years of the twentieth century, including British North America, Hochelaga, Imperial, Molson's, Montreal, Ottawa and Sterling. These receive no mention in the book. Apart from the Portuguese note disaster, the only notes discussed in detail are British Treasury notes which were printed on an emergency basis at the beginning of the First World War, to replace gold coin in circulation. There is intriguing mention made of a well-attended Waterlow booth at the 1925 British Empire Exhibition, at which samples of bank notes were on display. Could they have been those wrong-colour Waterlow "Specimens", made for publicity purposes? One suspects this is quite likely.

While more detailed note printing information would be desirable from the point of view of the collector, we are fortunate to have available this concise history of a significant printer of notes for Canadian chartered banks.

The House of Waterlow, by Chris Waterlow, 193 pages plus 24 unnumbered pages of black and white and coloured illustrations, hard cover, includes index. ISBN 978-1-78306-016-0, £19.95, Matador pub., Leicestershire, UK.

 R.J.G.





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FOR SALE: Small group of BCS graded BC-29b Devil's Face notes in Choice UNC64 and GEM UNC66 L/A prefix Beattie-Coyne signatures. If interested, please contact Matt via email to black_lotus@veryfast.biz. 19-2

FOR SALE: Chartered bank / private bank memorabilia available at www.britannianumismatics.com. Stephen Oatway, info@britannianumismatics.com. 48-133

FOR SALE: Canadian paper money "replacement" notes 1954 to 1989, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100. Some scarce notes. Roger Fuyarchuk Box 35 Beauvallon, AB T0B 0K0 or phone 780-366-2445 evenings 48-139

WANTED: Bank notes

WANTED: Canadian Journey \$10 notes, with Knight-Dodge signatures, printed in 2001, and serial numbers FEE 0200000—0479999, any condition. Don Roebuck, (416) 783-6416 (not mornings). 15-3

WANTED: Serial #1 notes in the Journey Series only. Any denomination or prefix, but must be uncirculated or better. I will also consider any other low numbers between 2 and 100. Contact mikez@eastlink.ca. 19-1

WANTED TO BUY: Bank of Canada 1969 \$20 serial number EA 0000909. Please e-mail rjg@cpmsonline.ca 48-135

WANTED: Looking for lower grade 1898 Dominion of Canada \$1 (DC-13) notes. Specifically need: DC-13a Series A; DC-13b Series D; DC-13b Series K; and DC-13c Series L, M, O. Please contact Matt via email to black_lotus@veryfast.biz (Please include pictures and/or scans if possible). 19-2

WANTED: Information

INFORMATION WANTED: If anyone has, or knows where I can obtain, a catalogue of Canadian or U.S. cigar store coupons, or knows anything about their history, or collects them, or has them for sale, please contact Don Roebuck at 110 Dewbourne Ave., Toronto, Ont., M6C 1Y7, or (416) 783-6416 (not mornings). 17-2

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