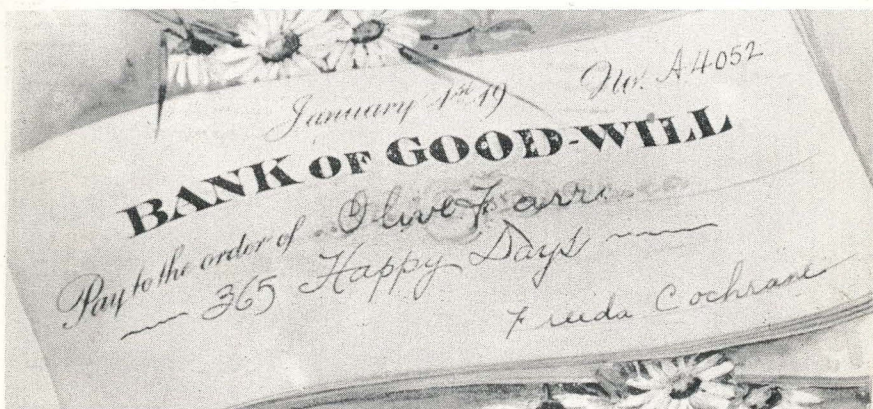


The CANADIAN PAPER MONEY JOURNAL



Official Publication of
The Canadian Paper Money Society

Vol. 27, No. 1

January 1991

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COVER: The cover illustrates a postcard mailed in Cobourg, Ontario, December, 1921, with a 'cheque' for "365 Happy Days" (W Allen).



ESTABLISHED 1964

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The Canadian Paper Money Society is a non-profit historical and educational society for people interested in Canadian banknotes, banking history, and other Canadian paper money. Its quarterly publication, the *Canadian Paper Money Journal*, accepts advertising and original manuscripts to consider for publication. Send advertising and manuscripts to

The Editor, Dr E B Banning
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The Society is sustained by regular Member's contributions of \$22.50 per year or \$335, in Canadian funds, for Life Membership. For membership write the

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

1991 is an election year for the Canadian Paper Money Society, and Graham Esler has accepted the position of Chairman of the Elections Committee. Please forward nominations to him at P.O. Box 1124, Station "B", Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R2.

Bidding was fierce, by all accounts, at the Christie's sale of A.B.N. Archives material in late November. I hope that at least some of our members were successful in obtaining lots. I would like to suggest that many of the lots of Canadian material would form the basis for excellent articles for this Journal. Some of the lots included important correspondence which could be photocopied and published, as is, for the benefit of other researchers, even if the owners themselves are disinclined to write articles on them.

There have recently been a number of developments at the Bank of Canada, of interest to paper money collectors. The new \$100 note has been released into circulation. Newer members, who may not be aware of the CPMS New Issues Service, and who would like to build a collection of newly released notes with the same low serial number, can obtain details from our secretary-treasurer, Dick Dunn.

Uncut sheets of forty \$2 notes went on sale on 5 December at \$90 per sheet, plus applicable taxes and shipping charges. Both formats, printed by B.A.B.N. and C.B.N., are available.

The Bank of Canada Currency Museum, now celebrating its tenth anniversary, has opened a new exhibit entitled "Paper Puzzles". In addition to displays designed to explain the technical aspects of production (complete with the sound of a printing press in operation) and to acquaint the public with security features, there is a rare opportunity to see some rejected designs. Members are encouraged to view this new exhibit if possible.

Renewal time is with us once again, and many members have already taken care of this detail. Those who have not yet renewed are urged to do so at their earliest convenience. To keep the Canadian Paper Money Society healthy, and publishing a quality Journal, we need every one of you.

I would like to extend New Year's greetings and best wishes to all members of the Society. This is the first palindrome year since 1881, so let's make it a good one!

R J Graham,
President, CPMS

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Once again I must apologize for a late January issue of Canadian Paper Money Journal; delay in printing some of the photographs followed by the start of a new term at University postponed the final layout.

Lub Wojtiw's article on replacement notes is particularly timely in light of Mr Hoong Lim's letter to the editor on p. xx. Mr Lim expresses some dismay that most of the articles in *CPMJ* deal with notes of chartered and private banks, that many delve into the note issuers' histories in some depth, and that some seem a little intimidating to those without a great deal of experience in the area.

Yet at no time has it been editorial policy to discourage publication of manuscripts on Bank of Canada notes, paper money errors, signature and prefix combinations, or any of the subjects that Mr Lim claims as the predominant interests of syngraphists in this country. In fact we welcome manuscripts on any subject relevant to Canadian paper money or the history of note issuers. Mr Wojtiw's article is a good example of this.

Meanwhile, to judge from manuscripts and other letters I have received, a very large component of the Society's membership has a strong interest in the notes of chartered banks, the histories of those banks, and the biographies of bank officials. Others, as evidenced by articles published in the last few issues, are interested in recording for posterity some of the local scrip and "exonimia" of Canada that might otherwise be forgotten.

It is worth noting that the *Journal* has long shown the following words on its masthead page: "The Canadian Paper Money Society is a non-profit historical and educational society for people interested in Canadian banknotes, banking history, and other Canadian paper money." Presumably it cannot be all things to all people and, speaking for myself only, it seems that there are many people in Canada and elsewhere who are indeed interested in the historical aspects of paper money.

With regard to Mr Lim's objections to our not publishing membership lists, it is important to remember that the *Journal* is widely available in libraries and that such lists, if published, would be available to anyone wishing to add us, unwillingly, to their mailing lists or to burglarize our homes.

□ EBB

ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

In this regular feature, with the help of J Graham Esler, Chief Curator, we present one or two recent acquisitions at the national Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada.



The Merchants Bank of Canada, \$1.00, Mar 2 1868; A54444. This note was previously lacking in the Collection; ex-Carter (photo: Zagon, National Currency Collection).



The Merchants Bank of Canada, \$5.00, 2nd June 1873; H155725. This note was not previously known as an issued note; ex-Carter (photo: Zagon, National Currency Collection).



\$1 1954 Replacement note issued by Canadian Bank Note Company.

BANK OF CANADA REPLACEMENT NOTES by L Wojtiw

What are replacement notes? How can replacement notes be identified? What prefixes have been used to designate replacement notes? How many replacement notes have been issued and by which printing company? These are some of the numerous questions collectors frequently ask. The answers to these and similar questions have provided many collectors with a life-time pursuit. Information on the Bank of Canada notes, especially the replacement notes, is not easily available from the printing companies due to their insistence on secrecy. Consequently, much of our current knowledge of these notes is due to the dedication and perseverance of collectors.

Since 1935, Bank of Canada notes have been produced by two printing companies, both located in Ottawa, Ontario, the Canadian Bank Note Company (CBN) and the British American Bank Note Company (BABN). In the production of notes at either company, those notes found to be defective or imperfect, due to improper printing or cutting, are replaced. Since 1954, the replaced notes have been printed with a special identification feature and are commonly described as "replacement notes." In the past 55 years numerous changes have occurred in the printing of the Bank of Canada notes, including the production of a number of different issues, changes in printing methods and changes in the features used for the identification of replacement notes. The identification of replacement notes for the various issues are examined next.

1935 and 1937 Issues

For the 1935 and 1937 issues, identical notes replaced those notes which were spoiled by the bank note companies during printing or by Bank of Canada employees during signing. Defective notes were first set aside in the Bank of Canada's examination room and, once a number of these defective notes accumulated, a listing of the serial numbers was compiled and submitted to the printing company. The printing company would then print the notes with the exact serial numbers from the list, and send the notes to the Bank of Canada for distribution. This was a very time-consuming and costly procedure, but was manageable because of the small quantity of notes involved.

1954 and 1967 Issues

King George VI's death in 1952 and the ascension on 2 June 1953 of his daughter Queen Elizabeth II provided the occasion for a new series of notes. The third issue of the Bank of Canada was released in 1954, depicting Queen Elizabeth II on the face of all denominations from \$1 to \$1000. The printing contracts were divided between the Canadian Bank Note Company, which produced \$1, \$5, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1000 notes, and the British American Bank Note Company, which printed the \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 notes.

In 1953 a new scheme was devised to manage the defective notes. This scheme, implemented with the 1954 issue, consisted of printing independently numbered replacement notes designated by an asterisk before the serial number. Stocks of these were maintained to replace defective notes at the printing companies and at the Bank of Canada. Once the printing contract was fulfilled, all remaining stocks of unused notes were destroyed. For the 1954 issue, no asterisk notes were printed for the \$50, \$100 or \$1000 denominations.

On the earliest notes of the 1954 issue, now commonly described as "devil's face notes," highlighted areas of the Queen's hair produced the image of a leering demonic face behind her ear. This generated such controversy and public outcry that the portrait was modified in 1956 by darkening the highlights in the hair and thus removing the shading which had resulted in the "devil." The 1954 "devil's face" notes were printed in sheets of 24. The modified portrait notes introduced in 1956 were printed in sheets of 32 until 1968 when the printing of sheets of 40 began. There are five signature combinations which occur on the 1954 issue. The Coyne-Towers signature combination appears only on the "devil's face" notes, while the Beattie-Coyne signatures occur on both "devil's face" and modified portrait notes. Later signature combinations include Beattie-Rasminsky, Bouey-Rasminsky, and Lawson-Bouey.

In 1967, a special \$1 note issue commemorated Canada's centennial. Its face resembles that of the 1954 \$1 issue, except for the maple leaf centennial logo and reference to the centennial along the top and bottom. The back vignette portrays the original Centre Block of Parliament, which was destroyed by fire in 1916. Deliveries of the 1954 \$1 notes to the chartered banks were suspended through 1967, and the commemorative notes were distributed exclusively. Both printing companies were involved in the printing of these notes and replacement notes were designated by an asterisk, similar to that of the 1954 issues.



\$5 1972 replacement note issued by Canadian Bank Note Company.

Issues of 1969-1975

The multi-coloured notes with issue dates ranging from 1969 to 1975 were introduced for two reasons. First, almost all prefix letter combinations had been used up in the 1954 issue. Second, counterfeiting was rampant, particularly affecting the intermediate and higher denominations, requiring more advanced security features which were incorporated into the new multi-coloured issues.

Replacement of defective notes by asterisk notes continued in these issues with two major differences. First, the two printing companies used different shapes of asterisk. The British American Bank Note Company printed replacement notes with the six-sided asterisk aligned in a north-south direction, while the Canadian Bank Note Company used an asterisk aligned in a west-east direction. Second, \$50 and \$100 replacement notes were issued for the first time.

In 1981 a more radical change accompanied the shift from two-letter to three-letter prefixes, which the imminent exhaustion of the possible two-letter prefix combinations had made necessary. In the triple letter prefix, the first letter designates the printer and the next two letters normally indicate the series. Four different letters have been employed to date to designate the printer: A and B for BABN and E and F for CBN. For triple letter prefix notes, a replacement note is designated by the use of an "X" for the third letter.

In 1984 a change was initiated in the printing technique used for the backs of Bank of Canada notes, from the intaglio steel engraved process to the lithographic process. This cost-cutting measure was begun with the \$1 and \$2 notes, and gradually extended to include most other denominations.

Issues of 1979

In 1979, the method of numbering the \$5 and \$20 notes was changed to a format which, it was believed, would be "machine readable." The red and blue



\$1 1973 replacement note issued by Canadian Bank Note Company (prefix begins with 'E').

serial numbers were removed from the notes' faces, and a black eleven-digit serial number, printed on the backs, replaced them. It was planned to convert the \$10, \$50 and \$100 notes eventually to the black serial number format when the contract expired. That plan was abandoned when it was discovered that the new notes were not machine readable after all.

On the \$5 and \$20 issues of 1979, the back serial numbers consist of eleven digits, the first of which is characteristic of the denomination. The \$5 notes had the denominational numeral "3", \$5 being the third denomination of note after \$1 and \$2, while the \$20 notes had the numeral "5", \$20 being the fifth denomination. In the regular notes, the next digit indicates the printer, with "0" or "2" for CBN and "6" for BABN. The next two digits indicate the series number, and the last seven digits provide the number of the note within the series. The note numbers start at 0,000,000 and end at 9,999,999, each series consisting of ten million notes.

In the issues of 1979, no asterisk or "X" was used to identify replacement notes; instead these notes were designated by the second digit in the serial number. For the \$5 denomination, the numeral "1" appeared in the second position of the 11-digit number, while in the \$20 denomination the replacement notes can be distinguished by "510" for CBN and "516" for BABN as the first three digits in the serial number. The lack of an asterisk in front of the serial number resulted in many collectors missing the 1979 issue's replacement notes, probably accounting for their current scarcity.

Bird Series (1986 to date)

On 14 March 1986 the Bank of Canada introduced a new series of banknotes with the issue of the \$2 and \$5 notes depicting birds. This series of notes incorporates new security features against counterfeiting as well as changes to allow more efficient use of high-speed note-sorting machines. In addition, the series incorporates features to help the blind and visually impaired distinguish



\$20 1979 replacement note issued by British American Bank Note Company ('516').



\$5 1986 replacement note with triple prefix.

among denominations. The \$10 note was released in 1989 and in 1990 the new \$50 note first appeared in circulation. As in the triple prefix notes of the 1969-1975 issues, replacement notes were assigned an "X" in the third letter of the prefix.

Summary of Replacement Notes

Collecting replacement notes has become a major challenge to many Canadian paper money collectors, with emphasis not only on the various signature combinations but also on the different prefix combinations. The lack of available information from the two banknote printing companies has resulted in a number of collectors across Canada keeping private records of replacement notes observed. The information presented in the following summary is an accumulation of shared observations by many collectors, and the author would like to acknowledge their contribution and enthusiasm.

The summary of the replacement prefixes that appears below may change as more information becomes available. Observed and recorded serial numbers for each combination accompany a classification that gives readers an indication of the number of notes that have been recorded, without regard to condition. This is a rough guide to rarity.

Symbol	Number Recorded
R6	1-4
R5	5-9
R4	10-24
R3	25-49
R2	50-99
R1	100-249
C	250-499
C2	500 or more

Issue	Signatures	Prefix	Printer	Observed		Estimated No. Notes Printed	Rarity
				Lowest Serial No.	Highest Serial No.		
A. One-Dollar Notes							
1954	Coyne-Towers Beattie-Coyne (d-f) Beattie-Coyne (nd-f) Beattie-Rasminsky	*A/A	CBN	0000001	0013622	14400	R3
		*A/A	CBN	0014508	0021479	7200	R3
		*A/A	CBN	0030714	0090451	64000	R1
		*A/A	CBN	0091521	0462939	400000	C
		*D/O	CBN	0469266	0547891	112000	R1
		*I/O	CBN	0098092	0673530	600000	C2
		*S/O	CBN	0000001	0397447	400000	C
		*A/Y	CBN	0004333	0399183	400000	C
		*H/Y	CBN	0000756	0375316	400000	C
		*M/Y	CBN	0000607	0198132	200000	C
		*O/Y	CBN	0002900	0187186	200000	C
		*A/M	BABN	0000017	0007953	8000	R3
		*B/M	BABN	0000011	1159710	1160000	C2
1967	Beattie-Rasminsky	*B/M	BABN	1161558	1755838	608000	C2
		*F/P	BABN	8001010	8060571	64000	R2
		*N/O	CBN	0000766	0170022	176000	R1
		*L/O	CBN	7000084	7039596	40000	R2
1954	Beattie-Rasminsky	*B/M	BABN	1768863	4240679	2480000	C2

Issue	Signatures	Prefix	Printer	Observed		Estimated No. Notes Printed	Rarity
				Lowest Serial No.	Highest Serial No.		
0565225	Bouey-Rasminsky	*A/F		380000	BABN C	0202371	
		*C/F	BABN	0605528	0999073	400000	C
		*H/F	BABN	0760000	0795488	40000	R1
		*V/V	BABN	3000000	—		
	Lawson-Bouey	*V/V	BABN	4362500	4365500	120	R6
		*V/V	BABN	5503999	—		
		*X/F	BABN	0109011	0334335	24000	C
		*C/I	BABN	9578799	—	40	R6
1973	Lawson-Bouey	*AA	BABN	1600001	2512611	920000	C2
		*AA	BABN	5118500	6933000	120	R4
		*AB	BABN	1994000	2005000		
		*AB	BABN	3393499	3398499	120	R4
		*AB	BABN	5471999	—		
		*AL	BABN	6347747	6790482	48000	C
		*AN	BABN	1689216	3184685	1520000	C2
		*FA	CBN	2883646	3509676	640000	C2
		*FG	CBN	3120163	3595420	480000	C
		*FH	CBN	3439500	—		
		*FH	CBN	3999500	—	80	R6
		*FN	CBN	3121892	3499944	400000	C
		*FV	CBN	6120232	7064295	960000	C2
		*GF	BABN	6421942	6797992	400000	C
		*GL	BABN	3516564	3898117	400000	C
		*GU	BABN	2802038	3194209	400000	C
1973	Lawson-Bouey	*GY	BABN	5709854	6096205	400000	C
		*IA	CBN	2132245	2512611	400000	C
		*IG	CBN	8330335	8464239	160000	R1
		*IL	CBN	1651526	2091328	480000	C
		*IV	CBN	1666560	1950015	320000	C
		*MC	BABN	6408525	6794477	400000	C
		*MD	BABN	3644999	—	40	R6
		*MM	BABN	6641557	7002520	400000	C
		*MR	BABN	6401791	6769501	400000	C
		*MZ	BABN	7235646	7639732	420000	C
		*NP	BABN	6244041	6627680	400000	C
		*OG	BABN	6250158	6586827	360000	C
	(steel engraved) (lithographed back)	*OL	BABN	2121011	2159746	80000	R4
		AAX	BABN	0000001	2099306	2160000	C2
	(steel engraved) (lithographed back)	AAX	BABN	2406290	3199973	1060000	C2
		EAX	CBN	0000001	0546354	620000	C
	Crow-Bouey	EAX	CBN	0632695	0762639	440000	C
		AAX	BABN	3220001	4254797	1040000	C2
		EAX	CBN	1060000	2316624	1520000	C2
		BAX	BABN	0006128	1489675	1560000	C2
B. Two-Dollar Notes							
1954	Coyne-Towers	*A/B	BABN	0000093	0003012	3600	R4
		*A/B	BABN	0004822	0009082	4800	R4
	Beattie-Coyne (d-f)	*A/B	BABN	0012714	0033268	22400	R1
		*A/B	BABN	0036398	0197720	166400	C
	Beattie-Rasminsky	*B/B	BABN	0000755	3272533	3280000	C2
		*R/R	BABN	0249606	0291971	60000	R2
	Bouey-Rasminsky	*A/G	BABN	0323000	0379036	60000	R1
		*A/G	BABN	3207252	3592128	400000	C
		*Z/Z	BABN	6383000	6393000		
		*Z/Z	BABN	6711499	—	160	R4
		*Z/Z	BABN	7916500	—		
		*Z/Z	BABN	8306999	—		
	Lawson-Bouey	*K/G	BABN	0200004	0389825	200000	C
		*O/G	BABN	0001681	0318646	320000	C
1974	Lawson-Bouey	*BA	BABN	0320001	0788855	480000	C
		*BC	BABN	0320939	0432509	160000	C
		*BC	BABN	2000000	—		
		*BC	BABN	5001500	5003500	80	R4
		*BJ	BABN	5205671	6386330	400000	C
		*BM	BABN	4401328	4739434	400000	C

Issue	Signatures	Prefix	Printer	Observed		Estimated No. Notes Printed	Rarity
				Lowest Serial No.	Highest Serial No.		
1986	Crow-Bouey Crow-Bouey Thiessen-Crow Crow-Bouey Thiessen-Crow	*BX	BABN	6338970	6514974	200000	R1
		*RA	BABN	6527185	6591484	80000	R1
		*RE	BABN	6659653	7036039	400000	C
		*RW	BABN	5246209	5621535	400000	C
		*UB	BABN	5765346	5945028	200000	C
		ABX	BABN	0000001	1004785	1120000	C
		ABX	BABN	1200001	1637734	640000	R1
		ARX	BABN	0000001	1240485	1260000	C2
		ARX	BABN	1279630	1318591	60000	—
		ARX	BABN	1356535	—	80000	—
		ARX	BABN	1400001	2319809	920000	C2
BBX	BABN	0000120	2246474	in production	C2		

C. Five-Dollar Notes

1954	Coyne-Towers Beattie-Coyne (d-f) Beattie-Coyne (nd-f) Beattie-Rasminsky	*A/C	BABN	0000016	0001143	1200	R5
		*A/C	BABN	0002453	0006575	4800	R4
		*A/C	BABN	0011108	0025078	16000	R2
		*R/C	CBN	0000069	0007283	8000	R2
		*R/C	CBN	0017794	0143574	128000	R1
		*L/S	CBN	0045598	0167954	24000	R2
		*N/S	CBN	0201956	0238459	40000	R1
		*S/S	CBN	0001322	0389892	400000	C
		*V/S	CBN	0011340	0382407	400000	C
		*W/S	CBN	0240987	0295537	60000	R1
		*I/X	CBN	0002935	0088051	100000	C
		*N/X	CBN	0003343	0144345	160000	C
		*R/X	CBN	0166493	0358580	200000	C
		*R/X	CBN	7649462	7755131	120000	C
1972	Bouey-Rasminsky Bouey-Rasminsky	*CA	CBN	2800104	3279444	480000	C
		*CC	CBN	2893872	3270586	400000	C
		*CD	CBN	2881164	3261316	400000	C
		*CS	CBN	0320001	0365738	60000	R1
		*CU	CBN	2880164	3023863	140000	R1
		*CV	CBN	2904864	3218499	320000	C
		*SB	CBN	1127981	1586332	480000	C
		*SF	CBN	2127300	2519882	400000	C
		*SL	CBN	2159336	2314945	180000	R3
		*SP	CBN	2127449	2463173	400000	C
		*SW	CBN	2127914	2314335	200000	R1
		*31"	CBN	0000001	3212852	3320000	C
		*31"	CBN	3340640	4041577	840000	R1
		1979	Lawson-Bouey Crow-Bouey	ENX	CBN	0000001	2155569
ENX	CBN			2342133	3457734	1360000	C2
ENX	CBN			3501509	5545954	2080000	C2
FNX	CBN			0205060	0477842	in production	C2
1986	Crow-Bouey Yellow plate no. Blue plate no. Thiessen-Crow	ENX	CBN	0000001	2155569	2200000	C2
		ENX	CBN	2342133	3457734	1360000	C2
		ENX	CBN	3501509	5545954	2080000	C2
		FNX	CBN	0205060	0477842	in production	C2

D. Ten-Dollar Notes

1954	Coyne-Towers Beattie-Coyne (d-f) Beattie-Coyne (nd-f) Beattie-Rasminsky	*A/D	BABN	0000292	0002396	2400	R4
		*A/D	BABN	0004932	0008617	4800	R4
		*A/D	BABN	0009769	0031412	25600	R2
		*A/D	BABN	0038669	0165651	128000	R4
		*B/D	BABN	0015918	2443460	2496000	C
		*U/T	BABN	0207295	0268962	80000	R4
		*B/V	BABN	0284823	0329547	60000	R3
		*DA	CBN	2369944	2764006	440000	C
		*DB	CBN	2814719	3146554	360000	C
		*DE	CBN	9604518	9611441	20000	R5
		*DG	CBN	2361237	2519161	160000	R1
		*DK	CBN	2810322	3251456	460000	C
		*DR	CBN	2942119	3187202	260000	R1
		*DX	CBN	0338663	—	20000	R6
1971	Beattie-Rasminsky Bouey-Rasminsky	*DY	CBN	2902947	3353085	460000	C
		*TC	CBN	1138014	1514422	480000	C
		*TG	CBN	1128995	1298446	180000	R1
		*TL	CBN	1102708	1479966	380000	C
		*DY	CBN	2902947	3353085	460000	C
		*TC	CBN	1138014	1514422	480000	C
1979	Lawson-Bouey	*DY	CBN	2902947	3353085	460000	C
		*TC	CBN	1138014	1514422	480000	C
		*TG	CBN	1128995	1298446	180000	R1
		*TL	CBN	1102708	1479966	380000	C
		*DY	CBN	2902947	3353085	460000	C
		*TC	CBN	1138014	1514422	480000	C

Issue	Signatures	Prefix	Printer	Observed		Estimated No. Notes Printed	Rarity
				Lowest Serial No.	Highest Serial No.		
D. Ten-Dollar Notes (continued)							
1988	Crow-Bouey (steel engr) (litho engraved) Thiessen-Crow Thiessen-Crow	*TT	CBN	2134479	2526409	420000	C
		*VA	CBN	2120717	2516272	400000	C
		*VJ	CBN	2122809	2237141	120000	R1
		*VL	CBN	2127756	2351655	240000	C
		*VT	CBN	2050205	2189223	160000	R1
		EDX	CBN	0000001	2154534	2160000	R1
		EDX	CBN	2192818	2560001	480000	C2
		EDX	CBN	2693162	4589750	1960000	C2
		EDX	CBN	4606412	5541215	956000	C2
		ADX	CBN	0012347	1713636	in production	C2
E. Twenty-Dollar Notes							
1954	Coyne-Towers Beattie-Coyne (d-f) Beattie-Coyne (nd-f) Beattie-Rasminsky	*A/E	CBN	0000001	0001811	2400	R4
		*A/E	CBN	0007232	0009129	2400	R4
		*A/E	CBN	0012984	0025522	12800	R2
		*A/E	CBN	0029050	0131925	104000	R1
		*V/E	CBN	0161721	0234262	80000	R3
1969	Beattie-Rasminsky Lawson-Bouey	*EA	CBN	1400937	1867337	480000	C
		*EB	CBN	1894236	2314515	480000	C
		*EH	CBN	2360720	2827049	480000	C
		*EM	CBN	2840150	3235765	400000	C
		*EV	CBN	0005918	0115269	120000	R2
		*EX	CBN	3130562	3321203	220000	C
		*EZ	CBN	9281722	9930878	660000	C
		*WE	CBN	9293324	9464054	200000	41
		*WF	CBN	3122767	3518103	400000	C
		*WL	CBN	3122258	3238274	120000	R1
		*WN	CBN	1133823	1482283	400000	C
		*WV	CBN	1128011	1514665	400000	C
		*YA	CBN	2930124	2479018	400000	C
1979	Lawson-Bouey Crow-Bouey (steel engraved) (litho engraved) Thiessen-Crow Crow-Bouey (steel engraved) (litho engraved) Thiessen-Crow	"510"	CBN	0034934	3035676	3480000	R1
		"510"	CBN	3480001	4757362	1320000	C2
		"510"	CBN	4853322	5619281	960000	C2
		"510"	CBN	5811398	7651933	in production	C2
		"516"	BABN	0000001	1314940	1360000	C2
		"516"	BABN	1393027	1707352	440000	C2
		"516"	BABN	1905312	2375707	in production	C2
F. Fifty-Dollar Notes							
1975	Lawson-Bouey Crow-Bouey	*HB	CBN	3121438	3355134	24000	R2
		*HC	CBN	2443284	2515035	160000	R3
		ENX	CBN	0000001	0343124	400000	R2
		ENX	CBN	0420471	0797704	460000	C
1986	Thiessen-Crow	ENX	CBN	1755564	2053173	460000	C
		ENX	CBN	0860000	0999911	in production	C2
B. One Hundred-Dollar Notes							
1975	Lawson-Bouey Crow-Bouey	*JA	BABN	6400001	6553394	160000	R2
		*JC	BABN	1404516	1469791	80000	R3
		AJX	BABN	0000001	0154321	200000	R3
		AJX	BABN	0200001	0912375	in production	C2



GOOD LUCK, GOOD FORTUNE, PROSPERITY, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

by Walter D. Allen

Research Director, Canadian Paper Money Society

The collection of paper money and related material often leads to the accumulation of inexpensive yet fascinating mini-collections. One such mini-collection that is appropriate for this time of the year comprises note-like or cheque-like items which extend Christmas greetings, New Year's felicitations, or both, and which seem to have been a popular form of greeting both by individuals and commercial firms from the 1880s through the early 1900s. The earliest I have is dated January 1st 1881, with a copyright date of 1880.

These greetings were generally lithographed on heavy stock paper, but sometimes on good bond, or even on the face of blotters, and they range in size from 7 to 9-1/2 inches wide and 3 to almost 4 inches high. They are printed in various colours, including black and white, blue, green, orange, brown and multicoloured. They often are written in the form of a cheque with "Pay to", "Pay to the order of", or "Please bestow upon", and most include the words "Three hundred and sixty-five days" of "Happiness", "Happy days" or "Prosperous days". Imprints of lithographic companies in Boston, Chicago and St. Louis have been seen.

Included in my collection are similar post cards, usually depicting a cheque on the face with the headings, "Bank of Best Wishes", "Bank of Good Will", "Bank of Sincerity Limited", "Bank of Good Old Times" or "Bank of Good Fellowship". A few of these interesting items are illustrated here.

May you have 365 days of happy and prosperous collecting in the year ahead.

WITH SURPLUS STOCK AND BOUNDLESS CAPITAL

SECURED BY THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP

BANK OF PROSPERITY.

On Demand, *January 12 1894*
 Please bestow upon *Mr. Spindale & Co*
Three Hundred and Sixty-six HAPPY DAYS.
 Value received in *Friendship* and Surge same to account of
GODDESS OF FORTUNE. *Mr. Spindale & Co*
 STATE OF FELICITY.

365 365

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

1907

CHRISTMAS 1907

Bank of Good Fortune

BRANCHES EVERYWHERE

Christmas, Dec 25th 1907

Pay to *G. G. Dayton* or order
Three Hundred and Sixty Six Happy Days
 The Frost Wire Fence Co.

THIS CHECK ALSO PAYABLE AT:
 THE BANK OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS MAIN BRANCH
 THE BANK OF GOOD CHEER, PUGGING LANE BRANCH
 THE BANK OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP LEARNERS OF GOLF BRANCH
 THE BANK OF SINCERITY, FIRE SHIPS BRANCH
 THE BANK OF PLEASURE, JOLLITY BRANCH
 THE BANK OF GOOD OLD TIMES, OLD CHIV'S BRANCH
 THE BANK OF LOVE, UNLIMITED, CUPID'S BRANCH

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

1907

With Christmas Greetings and the Season's Best Wishes

The Christmas Season

is here again and with it comes our sincere desire to wish you Health, Happiness and Prosperity in the Coming Year.

The Bank of Toronto.

DUNNVILLE, ONT. Branch
Chas. J. ... Manager

THE BANK OF TORONTO INCORPORATED 1827



BUYING & SELLING SPECIAL SERIAL NUMBERS CANADIAN AND U.S.

• Free Price List •

MIKE ABRAMSON

P.O. Box 6105, Duluth, MN 55816

1-218-724-8433



N^o 2248 A
 Name of seller.....
 Address.....
 Name of purchaser.....
 Address.....
 Signature of purchaser.....
 \$1.00 Date.....

1932-3

N^o 2248 A

"Human Interest Bond"
 City of Victoria, B.C.

The GOLDEN RULE ASSOCIATION issues this Bond for the purpose of creating work. Its use by the purchaser will create its own human interest by sustaining a man's morale, relieving a woman's anxiety, supplying food and clothing to children. Coupons can be used in payment to a man or woman for work around your own premises to be exchanged for cash at face value by them at the CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL.

—OR—
 If not detached from this Bond and not used for any other purpose, will be accepted by the City of Victoria for relief work and augmented by pro rata contributions as at present in force under the Relief Act, ensuring work for unemployed men and women at approximately three times the face value of the Bond.

"Give a Job"

N^o 2248 A used only until March 31, 1932 50c

"Human Interest Bond"
 This coupon valued at Fifty Cents if surrendered by purchaser and transferred to an unemployed man or woman for work performed by them, can be exchanged for cash at the City Treasurer's Office, City Hall.

Signature of purchaser.....

N^o 2248 A used only until March 31, 1932 50c

"Human Interest Bond"
 This coupon valued at Fifty Cents if surrendered by purchaser and transferred to an unemployed man or woman for work performed by them, can be exchanged for cash at the City Treasurer's Office, City Hall.

Signature of purchaser.....

HUMAN INTEREST BONDS
 Depression Scrip of Victoria BC
 by D M Stewart

In the heart of the Great Depression, the Golden Rule Association was responsible for the distribution in Victoria of a previously unreported issue of scrip with the intriguing title of "Human Interest Bonds."

The earliest documentation of this scrip occurs in a letter to His Worship the Mayor and Members of Victoria City Council dated 13 October 1932 and signed by Florence Mutrie, Acting Secretary of the Organization Committee.¹ Mrs Mutrie refers to a meeting attended by representatives of numerous organizations in an effort to start a "Get a Job" campaign for the winter months. Out of this meeting came the suggestion that some scheme for the sale to the public of "Human Interest Bonds" might have beneficial results. As Mrs Mutrie noted, a scheme of this nature would be more likely to ensure the actual employment of men and women.

Mrs Mutrie then went on to mention that a small committee, known as the Golden Rule Association, had formed to present a concrete proposal to Council; a draft of the Human Interest Bond was attached to her letter. The committee asked for City Council's approval of three things:

1. That permission be granted for all receipts from this campaign to be paid into the City Treasury.
2. That Mr. C. E. Smith, City Treasurer, be permitted to act as Treasurer of the fund to be raised and [to] make arrangements for cashing 'coupons' on presentation.
3. Approve wording of draft bond and coupons attached hereto, with particular reference to the latter part of the 'Bond' in which it is suggested — as a selling feature — that if purchasers hand over bonds to the City this would ensure work to the approximate value of three times the face value of the bond."

Mrs Mutrie was an employee of the Friendly Help Association, an unofficial arm of the City government. It is a fair assumption that this association took a leading rôle in bringing together the committee that approached the City Council for authorization to issue the bonds. Later on in 1933, the Friendly Help Association was replaced by a City of Victoria Relief Department. Mrs Mutrie was then employed as Assistant Relief Officer and, in 1944, she became the Welfare Officer for Victoria. Mrs Mutrie retired from this position in October, 1953.

In response to Mrs Mutrie's letter, City Council gave its approval to the proposal with minor amendments, probably being favourably influenced by the potential for tripling the value of the scrip by the terms of the Relief Act. This Act called for the Provincial and Federal governments to match expenditures for relief work by the City, thereby achieving \$3 of work for each \$1 in Human Interest Bonds turned over to the City.

By a letter of 31 Oct 1932 Mrs Mutrie wrote to the Chairman of the City Finance Committee requesting a grant of \$500, including \$200 to cover the expense of printing Human Interest Bonds and \$300 for office expenses for the management of the campaign. Lieut-Col T B Monk, a Victoria insurance agent, was named Manager of the project.

By the end of October the publicity campaign was in full swing. News reports quoted James Parfitt, Chairman of the committee, to the effect that he had received endorsements of the scheme in every quarter. The *Times* and *Daily Colonist* newspapers, the BC Electric Railway, the Hudson's Bay Company and David Spencer, Ltd had offered to sell the bonds in their stores and offices, and the stores had agreed to advertise the bonds.

By 13 Nov the bonds were available for purchase. Newspaper publicity made much of the advantages to be gained when the bonds were turned in to the City for its use. It was noted that the Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce and the Rotary Club were active in the campaign and that bonds could be purchased from any Victoria school teachers. Later reports made mention of the involvement of the Gyro and Kiwanis Clubs, the Salvation Army, and women's clubs in the sales campaign. Another report told of 28 men, specially selected from those on relief, who were presently conducting a house-to-house sale of the bonds.

In early December, a series of two-column announcements, praising Human Interest Bonds and recommending them to the public, appeared in the newspapers every two or three days. These advertisements seem to have had the backing of the Employment Service of Canada, whose involvement became more apparent each week. This publicity continued until 19 Jan 1933 when, without comment, the campaign appears to have drawn to a sudden close. Purchasers had until 31 March to use their bonds. Strangely, no final report of the sales and use of the bonds has yet been found. It is a reasonable assumption that the campaign was successful with so many powerful institutions backing it, but, even so, it would have been difficult for many people to buy the bonds with money so tight. There was no demand for a further issue of the bonds. Instead, a full-blown public launch of the Emergency Employment Plan in February, with all stops pulled, carried on the local fight against the Depression.

Continued on p. 21...

IN THE MARKETPLACE

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, Torex, Oct.26 1990

As usual, this firm provided a sale of Canadian paper money which marked a highlight of the collecting year, with more than 400 lots. The well illustrated auction catalogue very carefully described the lots in detail, and a greatly improved binding eliminated the pages' tendency to pull loose.

The wide range of material in this auction provided something of interest to almost every collector specialist. The prices realized reflected a healthy,

LOT	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE REALIZED	
1696	Province of Canada \$1 1866 Montreal F 17551/C	\$700	\$675
1697	Province of Canada \$2 1866 Montreal VG tape etc. 059042/C	600	600
1708	\$2 1870 Toronto DC-3b F 171536/A	2500	2250
1730	\$5 1912 Series A EF+ 530342/B	425	540
1742	25c 1923, McCavour-Saunders, UNC 572320/C	60	40
1776	Bank of Can. \$20 1935 small seal VF+ A121150	350	420
1829	\$2 1954 Bouey-Ras. test note, BC-38cT EF S/R2357962	300	300
1849	\$5 1979 Crow-Bouey BC-53bA EF31003552640	150	210
1868	Nfld. cash note, \$1 1902 VF 09691	500	460
1875	Bank of Acadia \$4 1872 F, cut into at margin 1397/B	300	420
1876	Bank of Acadia \$10 1872, VG, pinholes 0167/A	250	950
1890	Canada Bank -shillings 179-, remainder, VF	1000	675
1903	Canadian Bank of Commerce \$100 1917 F-VF 10507/B	175	195
1908	Central Bank of Can. \$10 1884 poor-G 00103/A	100	100
1910	Central Bank of N.B. 5/-, 1Apr. 1853 (unlisted date) clean and bright VG-F	1200	825
1930	Commercial Bank of Nfld 1 pound 5 Oct. 1859 aF 44554,unlisted date-signature combination	3000	2100
1933	Consolidated Bank of Can. \$4 1876 o/p D VG-F, soiling 03963/A	350	380
1938	Exchange Bank of Can. \$5 1872 o/p AYLMEER VG 19121/D	450	450
1943	Farmers Bank of Rustico \$1 1872 VG+, tear and tiny hole 06343/B	1750	1000
1945	Federal Bank of Can. \$4 1874 VG, minor tears etc. 36490/A	400	440
1946	Federal Bank of Can. \$10 1874 G-VG, tape, corner missing 6714/A	300	320
1971	Bank of Liverpool \$10 1871, VG, some damage 03191/A	1200	1100
2015	Bank of PEI \$5 1877 red o/p F+ 6668/A	500	550
2025	Sterling Bank of Can. \$10 1906 F 52347/B	750	800
2040	Union Bank of Nfld. \$5 1889 VG+ worn back 08690	450	600

steady market generally, with most transactions within a moderate range of pre-sale estimates. The chartered bank issues included an impressive number of notes which rarely appear on the market. Bank of Canada notes continued to be in demand, and activity was particularly brisk in the 1935 issue. Dominion notes sold at fairly steady prices, except for 25-cent fractionals which remained somewhat depressed from previous levels. Chartered bank notes enjoyed fairly good demand, with a few particularly choice or scarce pieces selling at multiples of estimate. Nevertheless, there was an occasional bargain to be found.

Prices realized are in Canadian dollars and do not include the 10% buyer's premium.

SOCIETY AFFAIRS

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Canadian Paper Money Society.

New Members

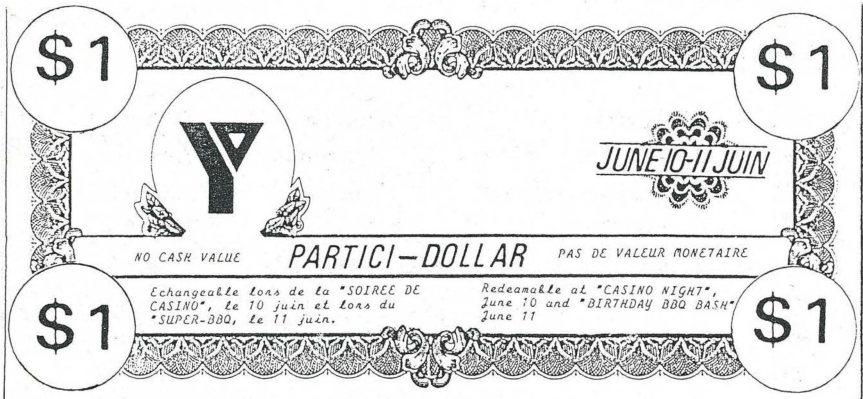
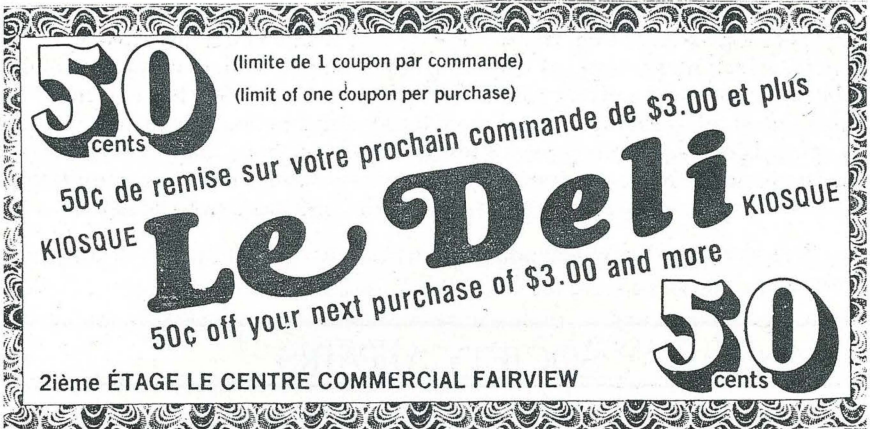
984	R D Hosker	Guelph	Ontario
985	H Neil Hardy	Edmonton	Alberta
986	George Beasley	Vancouver	B.C.
987	Michael Rivkin	Pomona	New York.
988	Harvey Tsang	Willowdale	Ontario
989	R W Priebe	Ottawa	Ontario
990	Douglas Moore	Mississauga	Ontario
991	Aaron Brown	Toronto	Ontario

Dick Dunn, Secretary Treasurer □

... continued from p. 19.

The Human Interest Bonds are 204 mm by 107 mm in size and printed in black ink over a light green background on off-white stock. The serial numbers, expiry date and the word "signed" are printed on the coupons in red ink. 1000 books of five bonds each were printed and stapled into a light brown cardboard cover to be sold for \$5 per book. The stubs which remained in the cover after removal of bonds recorded details of each sale.

The assistance of the Archives of the City of Victoria is gratefully acknowledged.

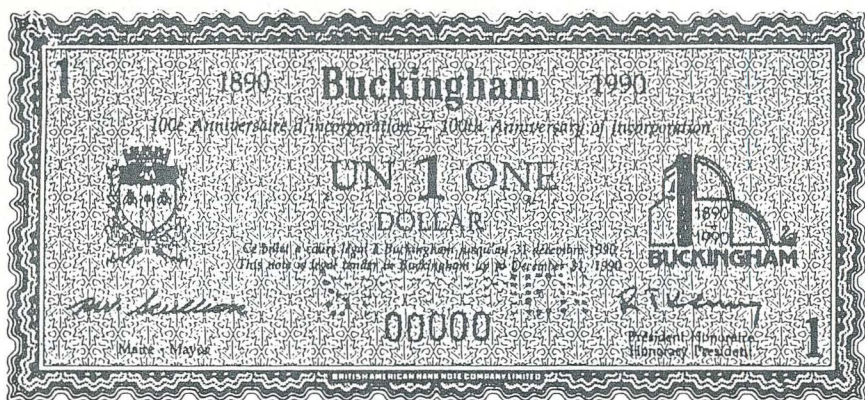


NEW PAPER SCRIP FROM POINTE CLAIRE,
 QUEBEC
 by Barry Uman

In Pointe Claire, two recent issues of paper tokens have appeared recently.

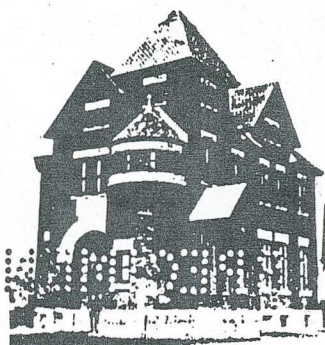
Le Deli is a fast food restaurant at the Fairview Shopping Centre. Its coupon is worth 50¢ on purchases of \$3.00 or more.

The "Y" note was used as a fund raising issue by the YMCA. One was able to purchase so many thousands of "Y" notes to be used at the association's Casino Night and Birthday Bash. I hope these two notes might interest readers of *CPMJ*.



ONE

Bureau de poste
1897 - 1973



Post Office
1897 - 1973



UN

FIVE TRADE NOTES ISSUED FOR BUCKINGHAM'S CENTENNIAL

by Jerry Remick

The Centennial Celebration Corporation of the town of Buckingham, Quebec, situated 20 miles northeast of the Ottawa-Hull area, has issued five trade notes in denominations of \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10. The notes are to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the municipality's incorporation.

The notes were printed by the American Bank Note Company of Ottawa on white bond paper, 66 mm x 139 mm, and contain small coloured planchets as an anticounterfeit device.

Old Buckingham Bridge

THREE



3



3



TROIS

Pont couvert de Buckingham

FIVE

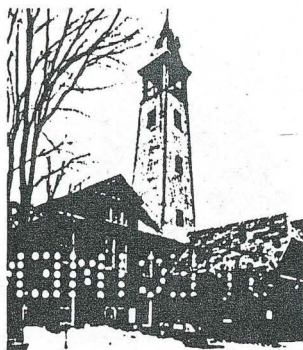


5

Hôtel de ville
1900 - 1964



5



Town Hall
1900 - 1964

CINQ

The total numbers printed for each type and basic colour are as follows.

\$1	green	30,000
\$3	brown	10,000
\$5	blue	6,000
\$10	violet	600
\$10	orange	3,000

The front designs for all the notes are identical except for indication of the denomination. The text, in both French and English at centre reads

1890 BUCKINGHAM 1990

100e ANNIVERSAIRE D'INCORPORATION

— 100th ANNIVERSARY OF INCORPORATION

(the denomination)

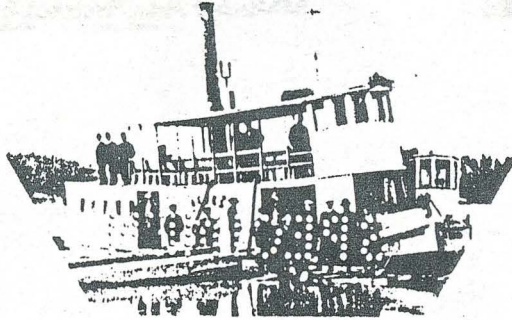
DOLLARS

CE BILLET A COURS LEGAL A BUCKINGHAM JUSQU'AU 31
DECEMBRE 1990

The Agnes on the Lièvre River 1912

TEN

10



10

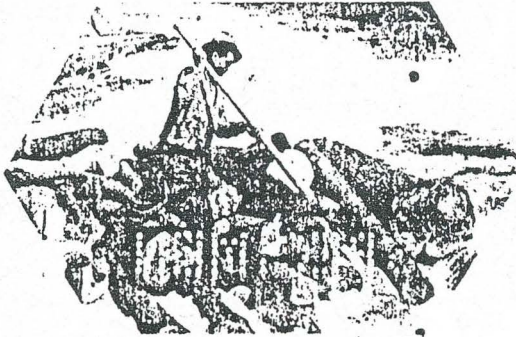
DIX

Une croisière sur l'Agnes 1912

The drive of logs on the Lièvre river

TEN

10



10

DIX

La drave sur la rivière Lièvre

THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER IN BUCKINGHAM UP TO
DECEMBER 31, 1990.

Buckingham's coat of arms is shown at the left side, and its centennial logo at right. The signature of the Mayor is in the lower left corner, that of the honorary president is at lower right, and the serial number is in the centre.

The denomination appears in the four corners on the back of each note along with the following scenes.

- \$1 Post Office (1897-1973)
- \$3 The old Buckingham bridge
- \$5 The Town Hall (1900-1964)
- \$10 (violet) The ship Agnes on the Lièvre River (1912)
- \$10 (orange) The drive of logs on the Lièvre River.

Continued on p. 32...



THE LACHINE PILOT

by Robert J Graham, FCNRS

The "Lachine Pilot" vignette occurs on several bank notes produced by the British American Bank Note Co., including The Bank of Liverpool \$4 of 1871 and The Union Bank of Prince Edward Island \$2 of 1875 and 1877. But the vignette is probably best known from The Merchants Bank of Canada \$10 of 1871, \$10 of 1886 and especially the \$5 of 1906.

The subject of the vignette was one Baptiste, an Indian river pilot. In 1842 he discovered a channel through the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River. He guided ships through the rapids for many years thereafter. A high point of



Above: Merchants Bank of Canada, \$5 1906, showing Lachine Pilot vignette at left.



Opposite: A photograph of Baptiste by Wm. Notman in 1868. (Photo: Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum of Canadian History, Montreal).

Left: Vignette, "Lachine Pilot", by British American Bank Note Company.

his career occurred in 1872 when he piloted the S.S. *Magnet*, with Canada's Governor-General, the Earl of Dufferin, on board.¹

Baptiste was photographed by William Notman, the illustrious Montreal photographer, in 1868. This photograph was no doubt the source of the vignette. The engraver at BABN followed the photograph very closely, making only the most trifling changes, such as the position of the watch chain and the arrangement of the rope at the left.

Baptiste died in September 1892, at the age of 82 years.²

¹J Russel Harper and Stanley Triggs, eds, *Portrait of a Period: A Collection of Notman Photographs 1856-1915*, Montreal: McGill Univ. Press, 1967.

²*The Monetary Times*, 9 September 1892, p 269.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE
CATALOGUE OF NOTE ISSUES

Since publication of the article in *CPMJ* 26(3): 65-96, new information has appeared. The following listings should be added to the catalogue on pp. 93-94.

- \$4 4343/A has overprint "X" (previously listed as having no overprint)
- \$4 21479/B overprinted **EXETER** W. A. Hastings, Pro Cashr (new listing)
- \$5 20127/B overprinted "M" (sideways) signed Geo. Burn, l. Cashr (new listing)
- \$5 19121/D o/p **AYLMER** has left signature J. G. Billet, Cashr. (previously listed as left signature unknown)
- \$5 23816/C o/p **BRUSSELS** John Leckie, pro Cashr. (previously listed as left signature unknown)
- \$10 overprinted **AYLMER**. No other details of this note have been provided.

R J Graham

A letter from the Molson archives contains the following mention of a counterfeit note.

Upper Canada College
Octr. 1st, 1842

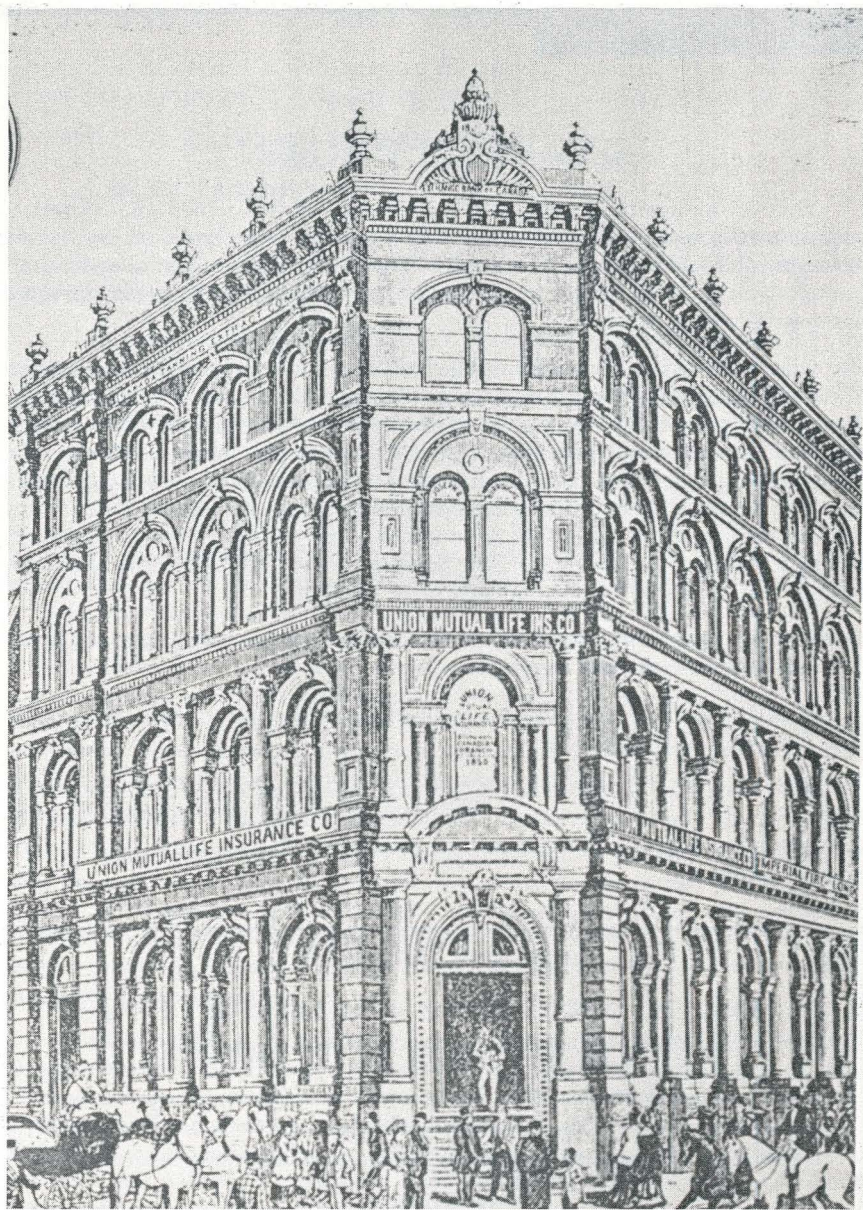
Dear Mother

... I send you enclosed a bank of Upper Canada note for one dollar which Papa gave me in Montreal it is a bad one. I could not pass it so I enquired at the bank and was told it was bad. I hope you will send me another in the next letter in the place of it for the loss falls to me....

your most affectionate and dutiful son
John Henry Robinson Molson

Shirley Woods comments on this letter in *The Molson Saga, 1763-1983* (1983, Doubleday & Co., p. 122):

The concern shown by John H.R. over the counterfeit one-dollar bill is also revealing. John was brought up to treat all monetary transactions with the utmost propriety. Thus, even though he did not earn the money, but was given it, he expected his father to replace the note. Today the amount may seem trifling, but at that time one dollar represented two days' wages for a labourer.



Head Office of The Exchange Bank of Canada, Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal. From Canadian Illustrated News 22 [April 1876], courtesy J.-P. Paré.

SPEAKING UP AGAIN

This is me again. Several years ago, soon after I joined the Society, I complained here about several matters. Now, several years later, am I any wiser or happier? No, in fact I am a lot sadder. That's why I am speaking up again. I am told that if I want things to change for the better I have to speak up, more aggressively than before.

I do not think I am the only one who feels sad. Two years ago, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary luncheon, some oldtimers lamented the fact that few newcomers were coming and getting involved. And this was when Canadian paper money collecting had begun to take off. How did that happen? Meanwhile, about ten years ago, in a news item, someone, a professional dealer, estimated that there were at least 5,000 collectors of paper money in Canada. How many of them belong to the Society? Is the number going up? I'll bet more Canadians belong to the International Bank Note Society than to CPMS. We have to wonder why. Is the problem in us, the collectors, or in CPMS?

I cannot speak for fellow collectors. I do not know who they are, and going to shows did not help. But this is how I feel.

Just think what a newcomer or a collector of modern Canadian series could gain from joining the Society.

The journal is just about it. So, better or worse, rightly or not, the journal is the Society. To a large extent, the journal reflects the attitudes and the interests of a majority of the Society's members. That being so, what is the journal telling us?

WALTER D ALLAN

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1. The Society is only interested in the older or obscure (Canadian) notes.
2. It is a learned society deep in the serious study of old notes. And the journal is a forum for the scholars to publish their academic studies.
3. It is not interested in the modern series.

Let me put it another way.

From the Journal, one gets a frightening feeling. It is like an amateur bird lover stumbling into the Royal Society of Natural Sciences, where everyone talks expertly about certain extinct bird species.

Most newcomers collect just the modern series which is quite accessible, but the Society, through its journal, seems to be only for the experts or advanced collectors. This is not promoting or encouraging new blood. Since most of us could not attend regularly the annual conventions or faraway shows, the journal should effectively communicate to the members. So far, the journal probably has discouraged more collectors than it encouraged with nothing but all those well researched articles on some long expired bank notes.

It is true that the editor cannot publish what has not been written or submitted. Yet couldn't some of the members of the executive lead the way by writing some pieces on the modern series or the grading methods? You certainly have the experience and expertise to share. Professional numismatists among the membership certainly have observed things of interest during their daily transactions; even I, with much more limited access, have noticed certain rather visible varieties in certain types of notes which have not been mentioned anywhere. These varieties may not be valuable, but they do provide a certain delight. I may be wrong, but with all the heavy articles, how dare the amateurs try to write any kids' stuff for the journal?

I am sure one purpose of the Society is to promote the hobby. But what has the Society really done in the past few years to encourage young or new collectors? When the Bank of Canada announced plans to sell uncut sheets of notes to collectors and the public, there was a lot of news, but CPMS was rarely if ever mentioned. Did the Society try to interest or contact the journalists or media on these occasions?

I feel strongly, at this juncture, when Canadian paper money collecting is growing rapidly, that the Society must decide whether to remain as it is, a small learned society, an English club, or become a vibrant, lively organization with a mixture of amateur and advanced collectors. If it wants new members, shouldn't it be more active in recruiting, encouraging member dealers, for example, to invite their customers to join the Society? Of course, first it should have something to offer to the amateurs.

Now that I am at it, I might as well spill it all.

We all know that the Society has a library. But what is in it? From time to time, we learn that it has received donations of certain periodicals. But what else is in there? One more thing. If we have a library, why is there no budget for it? Do the members of the executive and the general membership seriously think

we can have a good library without spending money on books and periodicals? If we do not want to pay for them, why bother at all? Donations alone don't make a decent or useful library, as we all know. A dollar or so per member per year could buy quite a few good books and a few subscriptions. It is true we all should try to have a collection of books and magazines of our own, but often we have to rely on the library, during research. Besides, could everyone of us have all of the books and magazines that we need or might need?

There is an irony here. The Society regards or prides itself as a serious, learned organization and yet it does not care to have a good library upon which members could draw during their research. I am a librarian and a regular library user. It bothers me when a library is just for show. By the way, how often has the library been used in the past few years? Are there any statistics?

If it is just the problem of money, could we not dispense with using such good paper for the journal? Of course, we could still use glossy paper for the pictures. This would also make good environmental sense.

One of the purposes of the Society (isn't it?) is to promote fellowship among fellow collectors. How do you find fellowship when you can't even know who your fellow members are? Most hobby organizations, including IBNS, make their membership lists public among members. Should we? Or should we just maintain the tradition of secrecy? Not that publishing membership lists would help if we only stick to the friends we already know and suspect or patronize all strangers approaching us.

Am I going too far, or asking too much?

Hoong Lim

Burnaby, British Columbia

... continued from p. 25.

The entire printing of 600 \$10 notes in violet was sold out quickly so that a second issue of \$10 notes, with a different back design and a different colour was printed in larger quantity than the first.

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