

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The Porcheron Tokens	Fred Bowman
Saskatchewan Script	C. C. Tannahill
Cigar Store Tokens	D. M. Stewart
Imitations of Canadian Colonial Coins and Tokens	R. C. Willey
Vancouver Island Horticultural Assn. Business College Currency	Ronald Greene Major Sheldon S. Carroll
Encouraging National and Regional Numismatic Collections	Leslie C. Hill
Notes Concernant Les Bouquets Sous & Habitants Tokens	J. J. Prenoveau
The Halifax Steamboat Token, Fact or Fiction	A. M. MacDonald
The Armorial Bearings of the Governor & Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay	Larry Gingras

In August of 1963, after several months of discussion, we banded together to form the Canadian Numismatic Research Society because we felt there was a great need for research into all fields of Canadian numismatics, and that much more would be accomplished by our working together as a group.

We chose as our main objects :

- a. to advance the study of Canadian numismatics by encouraging research and the dissemination of information on Canadian numismatics;
- b. to co-operate with all individuals and organizations interested in disseminating accurate information on Canadian numismatics.

Since that time we have been looking forward to the day when the results of our research might be published and made available to others, and that day is now here with this our first issue of the Transactions.

Within the Society we have some of the finest numismatists in Canada and the potential for making great contributions to the numismatics of our country. To judge by the many fine writings in this issue we are well on our way, but we must not sit back and rest on our laurels.

Mr. Fred Bowman summed the situation up very well when he said: "Realizing the importance of systematic research in Canadian numismatics I am convinced that the C.N.R.S. has a great and important future ahead of it. In order to ensure this future, however, the Fellows must do their share in submitting articles for publication, and, possibly of more importance, in encouraging others to carry on research in this field and so become eligible for membership. Our group is comparatively small, consequently it will require continuous efforts on our part to keep the Editor supplied with authentic and interesting material for publication."

The ingredients are there. All that is necessary is to dig them out and assemble them in a presentable manner.

I am confident that in future issues of the Transactions we will see many many more worthwhile contributions to Canadian numismatics.

Larry Gingras

THE PORCHERON TOKENS

by Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S.

A. D. Porcheron was a tobacco merchant doing business on St. George Street in Montreal in the 1880's. He marked his plug tobacco with metal stamps showing his name and the name of the city.

A prominent collector and dealer of the time, acquired the stamps and, in conjunction with various dies in his possession, used them to manufacture tokens which were sold to collectors of Canadian tokens.

With the exception of No's 29, 30 & 31 they are always in lead although sometimes copered over.

Of the Porcheron name stamps there are three types :-

- A. The second B. lines up with the right side of the C. Periods after both letters B.
- B. Similar to type A but with a period after the first letters B only.
- C. The B's are larger and the second B. lines up with the left side of the C. Periods after both letters B.

Type A on tokens 1-4-5-8-9 & 13

Type B. on tokens 2-6-7-10-11-12-17-20-21-22-24-30 & 31

Type C on tokens 3-14-15-16-18-19-23 & 29

The reverses of No's 1, 2 & 3 are from a die made for Mr. Mongeau and used on a medal made for him in connection with the Provincial Exhibition in Montreal in 1891. No. 25 is a copy of this medal struck in lead while the original medals were struck in copper and white metal.

No. 7 is from a die made for Mr. E. A. Cardinal, a Montreal numismatist, for his personal card. It is shown in Breton as No. 577.

No. 8 is from a die made for a medal of the Exposition at Montreal in 1892, the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city.

No. 9 is from the Mongeau medal dies.

No. 10 is from one of the Habitant tokens, Breton No. 522.

No. 11 is from one of the Anglesey Mines tokens of Wales. The legend on this token is indented and reversed showing that the coin itself was used as the die.

No. 12 is from the Bank of Montreal half penny token, Breton No. 527.

No. 17 is from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association tokens, Breton No. 789 and 790.

No. 21 is from the card of Joseph Hooper, one of the founders of the American Numismatic Association and its President in 1898. It is shown in Breton as No. 777.

No. 29 comes in thin brass. The obverse legend shows indented on the reverse.

No. 30 comes in brass and copper. The obverse legend shows indented on the reverse.

No. 31 is in brass with the legend indented and reversed. This is the actual die as used on No. 2 etc.

There are probably other combinations of dies as well as other designs of which the writer has no information.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. J. Douglas Ferguson and others who made their cabinets available to him.





9



10



11



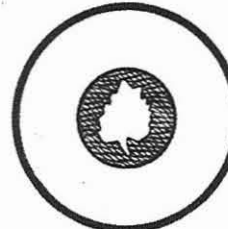
12



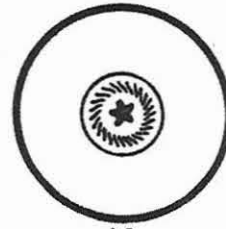
13



14



15



16



17



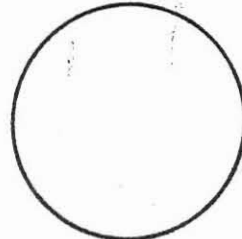
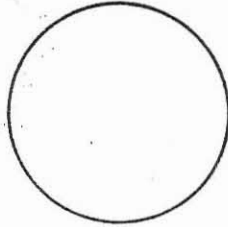
18



19



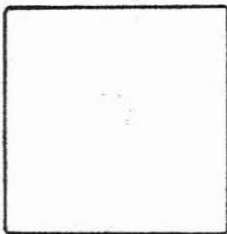
20



21

22

23

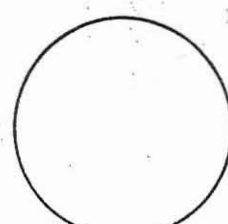
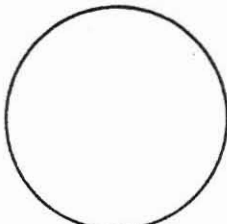


24

25

26

27



28

29

30

31

SASKATCHEWAN SCRIPT

by C. C. Tannahill

In the summer of 1895 a group of people met at Beulah, Manitoba, for the purpose of establishing a co-operative society. They did not belong to any religious faith or racial group but had only a faith in the future which they felt would be that much better if a group worked together, than trying to do the job singly.

Two brothers, J.E. and W.C. Paynter were the founders of the idea and top organizers of the new community. After the first meeting, the two brothers prepared a draft constitution which was favorably received when presented to the group, at which time the following officers were elected: President, S.W. Sanderson; Vice-president, W.C. Paynter; Secretary, W.C. Vincent; Treasurer, W.B. Gurney. However, before the inception of the co-operative, Robert Greer was elected Vice-president and W.C. Paynter became Secretary-Treasurer.

The site selected for this venture was in the Qu'Appelle Valley about thirty miles north of Moosomin, at the meeting of two creeks so that there would be sufficient water for the colony.

Proposed capital stock of the Association was set at \$100,000. which was divided into 500 shares of \$200. each. The total annual profits of the organization were to be equally divided among the members in proportion to the number of days' labor performed. It was to be known as the Harmony Co-operative Industrial Association, and the village as Hamona. The constitution stated, "for the purpose of acquiring land to build homes for its members to produce from nature sufficient to insure its members against want and the fear of want. To provide educational and recreative facilities to the highest order and to maintain 'harmonious' relations on the basis of co-operation for the benefit of its members and all mankind in general".

Building operations were started in the fall of 1895 and by the fall of 1898 all members had moved to Hamona. The membership of the colony was much smaller than had been hoped for, with only 10 families and a number of single men, about 50 persons in all. The homes were grouped in the form of a village with rent and fuel free to all. A community kitchen was operated for a time but soon discarded. There was an Association store where goods were purchased with script that was issued to all members for services rendered. All the cash of the individual members was paid into the Treasury and used to pay debts and finance the outside purchases and the medium of exchange within the community was in the form of script. The script was printed in denominations of \$1.00 and \$5.00. On the \$5.00 script, the little squares at the bottom each represented one cent, the other squares at the side had the amount for which they stand printed in them, the whole amount making the sum of \$5.00. When the holder came to the store he brought his script and had the amount of the purchases punched out, and when the amounts were all punched out the script was surrendered and filed in order to show that it was redeemed.

Due to the small membership, the Association was never in a position to start the many enterprises that they had first planned and as a result a large portion of the members grew dissatisfied and

in 1900 it was decided to dissolve the Association. Most of the houses and buildings were purchased by the members and moved to their own homesteads and all that remains of Hamona today are the ruins of some of the stone buildings.

Here a concept flared briefly, but long enough to provide several interesting numismatic items, in the script that was issued. Very few specimens of the script are available as all papers and script on hand were destroyed shortly after the breakup of the community and it is reported that only one specimen of each denomination was saved at this time, both unused specimens. It is doubtful if any more are in existence as this script did not circulate outside of the community to any extent and it would appear that most members would redeem the script on hand at the time of the final settlements of the Association's properties.

CIGAR STORE TOKENS

by D. M. Stewart

Across Western Canada, many tobacconists issued aluminum tokens good for 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 in trade. Have you ever wondered why? Surely cigar stores were not likely to use tokens for barter in the way general stores did. Nor would these tokens be suitable for slot machines. An elderly pool hall operator supplied the answer --- gambling.

According to him, it was customary for tobacconists to have a dice game on the counter to tempt customers to spend their change. There might be local variations, but the game he operated used 5 dice and a pad of forms printed in 10 columns, which allowed him to record 9 throws and a total across each line. For 10¢ a line, or string as my informant called it, the customer could select a number from 1 to 6, which he would try to throw. After each roll of the 5 dice, the tobacconist would count how many dice of the selected number had turned up and record the score. The customer could keep the same number or name another one prior to each roll. After 9 rolls, the operator would tally the results. For a total of 10 to 13, the reward was a 25¢ token. A score of 14 to 16 was worth \$1.00 and a lucky roll of 17 or more paid off at \$4.00, all in tokens.

My friend groaned, as he recalled the hours he had spent at the counter recording rolls of the dice until his eyes ached. "Was it worth it?" "Well," he estimated, "the profit averaged only 10%, but there was also a good margin on the merchandise exchanged for the tokens." "Of course," he brightened, "some tokens never were redeemed." At this, we both smiled happily, each for his own reason.

IMITATIONS OF CANADIAN COLONIAL COINS AND TOKENS

by R. C. Willey, F.R.N.S.

Many Canadian coins and tokens of the Colonial series have been imitated in various ways and for various reasons. The imitations fall into three classes: contemporary counterfeits issued to cheat the public and the issuers of the genuine tokens; copies made for museum and study purposes and for sale to collectors; and forgeries made to deceive collectors. Throughout this essay the word "counterfeit" is used to describe the first class, and the word "forgery" is reserved for the fraudulent pieces made to deceive collectors. The pieces enumerated are arranged, province by province, according to "The Coins of Canada", published in the Canadian Numismatic Journal in 1960 and 1961. Included in this listing, in the hope of obtaining further information, is a number of pieces denounced in the past as spurious, but which have not been conclusively proved to be so.

The first class were struck, or sometimes cast, chiefly in brass, to cheat the public. Occasionally contemporary counterfeits were made of bronze or copper. Nearly all contemporary counterfeits are lighter in weight than the originals. The workmanship is variable, among the best being struck counterfeits of the Nova Scotia coinage of 1832. Despite these differences in quality, the counterfeits were accepted in change because of the shortage of small coins, as long as they did not become too numerous. Numerous or not, they were never accepted by the issuers of the genuine tokens imitated in this way.

The second class owes its existence to the number of rarities in the Canadian Colonial series. Most specimens in this category are electrotypes, made by a process similar to electroplating. Obverse and reverse are made separately and then joined, the position of the join showing as a line running all around the edge. Electrotypes are generally smaller in size and lighter in weight, and often in different metals. Many electrotypes are made by museums of their rarities in the interest of security, the electrotypes being on public display while the originals repose in the vaults. Electrotypes have been made in the past by private owners of rare coins for sale as such to collectors. They have nearly always been made with honest intent, being offered for sale as originals without any intent to defraud, chiefly through the medium of the auction room.

Struck copies also belong to the second class of imitations. They are made from new dies cut in imitation of the original coin. There is generally some indication that these pieces are not originals. The usual means of distinguishing them are to strike on flans of different size or weight, to strike in different metal, to use a different style of lettering, to add a secret mark to the design, to place the words COPY or FACSIMILE in the exergue or on the edge, or to misplace a symbol that was used on the genuine coin. Usually, when offered as originals, it is in all innocence.

The third class appeared because of the number of rarities in the Canadian Colonial series and because of competition among collectors for the few pieces available. There was but one object in view, to wit : fraud. Many were easily exposed for what they were,

but are still in existence today to cause mischief. Most were created in Breton's days, and are often not recognised today as false. Those created today, however, are as unashamedly fraudulent as the older pieces ever were.

New France

55. Electrotypes of the 15 sols of 1670 were made during the nineteenth century. They resemble the originals closely, but are lighter in weight. They have occasionally been confused with the originals.

56. The excessively rare DOVBLE DE LA MERIQVE FRANCOISE of 1670 has also been imitated. Electrotypes were made at the same time as those of the 15 sols. They have recently turned up in collections and have been offered for sale as originals.

Anonymous and Miscellaneous tokens

110 and 110a . This token(Breton 1001) was denounced as spurious in the past. No evidence has been offered, to the writers knowledge, to prove this.

119 . This piece(Breton 1007 with the obverse of Breton 1002) has likewise been condemned as fraudulent.

123 . This coin is a mule of the obverse of 115(the common variety of Breton 1002) with the reverse of 121(Breton 992). It is extremely rare, and has been denounced in the past as false.

Newfoundland

150 and 151 . The Rutherford tokens of St. John's, with and without the date, are known in brass. They vary in thickness, and are undoubtedly contemporary counterfeits.

156 . The "Stella" variety of the 1846 Rutherford token of Harbour Grace is of a style definitely inferior to that associated with Ralph Heaton & Co., the coiners of the 1846 halfpenny. It exists in bronze and brass, with straight and upset reverse. It is also somewhat lighter in weight. The writer believes that it may be a contemporary counterfeit.

157 . The 1858 ship token was forged in Breton's days to deceive collectors. The fraud was, according to Breton, easily discovered, but it was never described in print for the education of posterity. The ship on the genuine coin is differently rigged from that of any of the well-known SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens. Perhaps the reverse types were planed off specimens of SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens and the date 1858 stamped in their place. If so, a discerning collector could readily spot the difference.

Prince Edward Island

200 and 201 . The Holey Dollar and dump were counterfeited at the time of issue. When the originals were withdrawn because of counterfeiting, the merchants agreed among themselves to accept the counterfeits, thus elevating them to the status of tokens(202).

The originals bear a small circle surrounded by ten teeth, creating a "rayed sun" effect. This countermark was applied to the rings partly in the field and partly on the Spanish king's forehead. On the plugs it was applied to the cheek. The countermark of the

merchants' counterfeits was always applied in the same place as on the genuine pieces, but varied considerably in appearance. Many show eleven teeth, and some consist of merely a circle of broken lines.

Recently there have been fabrications made of the holey dollars. Genuine Spanish dollars of Charles 111 and Charles 1V have been perforated in the centre and been countermarked. On these forgeries the hole shows its newness and is not always round. The countermark is often irregular in appearance. The range of dates chosen by the forgers seems to the writer to be rather wide.

About 1960 a series of German silver imitations came on the market, being sold as copies at \$6.00 a pair. Both ring and plug were thus copied. They are much lighter in weight, and the countermark is deliberately applied in the wrong place. Instead of being over the forehead, it appears in the field directly in front of the nose. This was done to preclude their being offered as originals, but in vain. In 1962 a pair was offered at a high price as originals in all innocence by the dealer concerned, but they were recognised as copies in time.

205 . This coin(Breton 999) has never been seen since Breton's time. It bears a small ship resembling that on the Nova Scotia tokens of John A. Barry or Starr & Shannon, with a SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE reverse. It has been denounced in the past as a forgery. Other coins have been mistaken for it (see 212 infra), including the varieties of Breton 997 with the United States flag.

206 . This coin(Breton 1000) was denounced as fraudulent, said to be a concoction using the reverse of Lees 6 and 7 (213 and 214) with a ship of unusual appearance. The coin is numbered 5a by Judge Lees.

212 . The curved hull variety(Lees 5b) is still thought by many collectors to be the elusive 205 (Breton 999). In the past it was condemned as spurious, probably on account of its crude workmanship.

Nova Scotia

Cast counterfeits in brass are known of the following coins. The workmanship is so crude and indistinct at times that accurate description is impossible :

- 302 . The TRADE & NAVIGATION halfpenny (Breton 963)
- 303 . The TRADE & NAVIGATION pennies (Breton 962)
- 313-317 . The Broke tokens (Breton 879)
- 328-330 . The John A. Barry tokens (Breton 891)
- 326-327 . The Halifax ship tokens (Breton 889)
- 341 . The token of J. Brown (Breton 896)
- 343 . The Starr & Shannon tokens (Breton 884)
- 347 . The token of W.A. & S. Black (Breton 893)
- 406-411 . The Thistle pennies of 1832
- 421-422 . The Mayflower pennies of 1856.

Struck counterfeits were made of the Thistle halfpennies and pennies of 1832. These are numbered 375-380 and 409-411 respectively. They were made in Montreal about 1835 and sent to Nova Scotia, where they circulated nevertheless. Their workmanship is generally good, but somewhat coarser than that of the genuine coins, and the counterfeits are lighter in weight.

The famous "1382" halfpenny is a struck counterfeit. It is extremely rare because its transposed date was soon recognised and corrected. When Canadian Colonial coins were the only Canadian coins deemed worthy of attention by serious numismatists, it commanded a

high price, and soon attracted the attention of the forger. The result is a rare case of a forgery of a counterfeit coin.

The forger, however, was appallingly ignorant of Nova Scotian numismatics. The forgery was made by altering the date on original specimens in the following manner. The figure 8 was opened by cutting away the left half, thus creating a figure 3. A new figure 8 was sunk over the 3 in the date. The fraud was easily discovered, for it was, of course, the wrong weight to begin with, being too heavy. The attempt to create the figure 3 by cutting away the left side of the 8 was erroneous in that the result was a round-topped 3, whereas on original and counterfeit halfpennies of 1832 the 3 is flat-topped. Nevertheless the forgery is still dangerous, for the number of collectors ignorant of the facts is surprisingly large. As recently as 1958 one of these frauds was offered as the "genuine" 1832 variety.

New Brunswick

To the writers knowledge there have been no counterfeits, imitations, or forgeries of any of the coins and tokens of New Brunswick.

Lower Canada

All the GR/5/ORD countermarks are spurious. Towards the end of the last century certain enterprising individuals of doubtful moral fibre were creating fraudulent varieties of the cut and counter-stamped coinages of the West Indies, and ultimately expanded their activities into the cut and counterstamped coinages of other parts of the globe.

The first countermark was introduced as having been issued in consequence of the rating of the Spanish dollar at Quebec at six shillings in 1764. Not content with this, the perpetrators of the scheme overreached themselves by creating four varieties, to which two more have been added since. Had only the first variety been created, it may never have been questioned.

However, the act of 1764 expressly forbade the mutilation of any coins used in Canada, and a countermark of any kind was a mutilation within the meaning of the act. Another point that is very much in order is this. Why were the subdivisions of the Spanish dollar countermarked in the same way to circulate pro rata, if the mark were legitimate?

Besides the countermarked dollars made late in the nineteenth century, none of which was ever discovered in Canada or the United States, more recent fabrications have appeared. The variety countermarked GR/5 s in very small lettering is a modern fabrication. A modern fabrication of the original variety of the countermark has also been seen.

585 . The variety of the Wellington token Breton 987 in brass (Courteau 11) is a contemporary counterfeit of rather good workmanship. It is lighter in weight than the originals and is rather scarce.

625-629 . The Britannia-eagle tokens (Breton 994) dated 1814 and 1815 are contemporary imitations. The specimens dated 1813 on thin flans are also contemporary imitations. All were counterfeits introduced on account of the popularity of the original. The workmanship of the 1813 specimens is rather coarse, but that of the specimens of 1814 and 1815 is good.

630 . Casts are known of the Wellington Montreal token of 1816 (Breton 531).

641 . The token of J. Roy (Breton 671) exists on flans of varying thickness and size. The specimens on thin flans are undoubtedly those struck from the original dies by an alcoholic journeyman employed by the coiners to pay for his beer. J. Roy was finally obliged to call in and redeem his tokens in order to save his reputation.

642 . Forgeries of the Bust and Harp token of 1825 (Breton 1012) were made to defraud collectors. The original is rare, the coiners altering the date to 1820 before completing the order on learning of the passing of an act in 1825 forbidding further importation of private tokens into Canada.

The forgeries were made by altering the date on brass specimens of 1820 to 1825. They should deceive no-one, for the token of 1825 exists only in copper, and the dies are quite different from those of any of the varieties of 1820 in copper or brass.

643 . The original of the 1825 altered to 1820 is a legitimate altered date, the alteration having been made by the coiners. The top of a 5 is visible under the 0 of the date. In time the brass forgeries referred to above may be offered as this variety, but again should not deceive, for the legitimate alteration exists only in copper.

664 . Of the Bust and Harp tokens of 1820 an enormous number of contemporary counterfeits was made. These are numbered 645 to 664. A few are in copper, but most are in brass. The workmanship is variable, some being very crudely made and struck without a collar. It is to be remembered that all brass Bust and Harp tokens are counterfeits.

666-668 . The Tiffin Halfpennies (Breton 960) were extensively counterfeited in copper (669-671) and in brass (672-691). The originals are non-local English tokens imported into Canada about 1832 by a Montreal grocer named Tiffin. The workmanship of the copper counterfeits is good. The brass ones vary in style. Some varieties, such as 673 and 677, show a large bust of good style, while others such as 680, are very crude. All counterfeits are lighter in weight than the originals. Certain varieties in brass, especially of the type with no legends (Breton 961), are rare.

706-746 . The "Blacksmith" tokens are contemporary counterfeits, chiefly of the battered and worn out English and Irish regal halfpennies of George 11 and George 111. Later the Britannia-eagle tokens, the Tiffins, the Bust & Harp, and the SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens were similarly counterfeited.

They were introduced into circulation in Montreal about 1835 by a blacksmith of dissolute character whenever he needed money for liquor. He developed to an art the technique of making new coppers look like battered, worn-out halfpennies. The dies were purposely left unfinished, and no legends were used, to create the impression that the products of this "mint" were old and worn halfpennies. Similar counterfeits were soon to pour into circulation from "mints" in all the larger communities, and by 1837 they were a curse. Most varieties are common, but there are some rarities, notably the Tiffin counterfeits (Breton 1008). The confusion these pieces were intended to produce is still in evidence today, although in reverse. They no longer circulate to deceive the public into thinking that they are worn-out halfpennies ; today there are some collectors who believe that some worn-out English halfpennies in their cabinets are "Blacksmith" tokens.

763 and 764 . The extremely rare bouquet sous Breton 672 and 673 have been copied. At the time these pieces were discovered, electrotypes were made, but to the writer's knowledge they have never been offered as the originals. The first coin is unique; only five or six specimens of the other are known.

765-810 . The Bouquet Sous are imitations of the early tokens of the Bank of Montreal. Strictly speaking they were illegal, since they bore no promise to redeem and were issued anonymously. They were accepted in change on account of the shortage of small change caused when the banks refused to accept "blacksmiths" and lightweight brass tokens. The style is generally good, and the coins were struck in copper and bronze. A few specimens are in brass, but the only one that is in any way common is 810 (Breton 674). The earliest Bouquet sous were struck in Belleville, New Jersey. Some were struck in Birmingham, England, and a few in Montreal. They circulated until they became too numerous, when the banks again had to refuse any lightweight sous.

795 . The "Boston" sou (Breton 690) was not known until late in the nineteenth century. According to Bowman all specimens are proofs or proof-like, and they first appeared in Boston.

An obverse die similar to that of Breton 690 was coupled early in this century with various reverses, and the varieties struck in various metals. The dies have evidently not been destroyed, for a few years ago large copper blanks impressed with these dies were offered at fantastic prices.

802 . The controversial Breton 712 was denounced by McLachlan as fraudulent at the time it was discovered. The first specimen discovered looked suspicious to him, and the circumstances of its discovery seemed equally so. The obverse resembles that of 803 (Breton 691), with extra shamrocks and a double bow, while the reverse resembles that of 800 (Breton 710).

831-840 . Electrotypes are known of the "Side View" tokens.

Upper Canada

934 . This is a "Blacksmith" imitation of the crossed shovels halfpenny of upper Canada (912-916), listed by Breton as # 727. The workmanship is crude, the legends on each side being replaced by a wreath.

935 . The reverse of the 1823 halfpenny (919) was imitated crudely for this coin. This is one of the few "Blacksmith" tokens with an inscription, the legend TO FACILITATE TRADE of the original being copied in full.

936 . The RISEING SUN TAVERN token has definitely been attributed to Upper Canada, the tavern being located in Toronto. The coin is a "Blacksmith" in appearance, but is probably a legitimate token rather than a counterfeit.

Colony of Canada

There have been no contemporary counterfeits, electrotypes, struck copies, or forgeries made of any of the coins of the Colony of Canada.

British Columbia and the Northwest

The Northwest Company token and the Hudson's Bay Company tokens have not been imitated.

Electrotypes of the British Columbia gold have been made for museum and study purposes. There are also some struck copies made in bronze.

Early Transportation Tokens

1102 . The LAUZON token (Breton 560) has been forged to deceive collectors. The forgery is cast, and chemical analysis has shown the forgeries to contain bismuth, which is not present in the originals. The originals were struck in lead.

1104-1115 . The famous Bout de l'Isle tokens were forged in Breton's days to deceive collectors, but the fraud was soon discovered. Notwithstanding the many obvious ways in which these differ from the originals, the forgeries can still deceive collectors today.

The false pieces are heavier than the originals, and are inscribed in a taller, narrower lettering. The border denticles are quite different, and five-pointed stars appear under MONTREAL on the Lachesnaye and Repentigny issues. Genuine specimens are inscribed in short, wide lettering and have finely toothed borders. There is an elongated six-rayed star under MONTREAL. On the CALECHE specimens the grave accent is almost over the following C instead of the E, while on the forgeries it is correctly placed. Apostrophes resemble acute accents on originals.

1116-1127 . The Repentigny tokens were denounced as false when discovered, on the grounds that their workmanship was characteristic of a much later period than that of the Bout de l'Isle tokens. They were auctioned without any attention being called them by a reputable English firm, being included in a miscellaneous lot of English copper tokens. Those who accepted them authentic pointed out that, if they had been false, their sale would have been deferred until catalogues could be sent to collectors in North America, and they would have been offered as a separate lot, with considerable publicity being given their status as hitherto undiscovered Canadian tokens.

* * * * *

MONOGRAPH ON THE SASKATCHEWAN TOKENS BEING CONSIDERED

In May of 1959 the C.N.A. Journal published a check-list of the Saskatchewan Tokens by Cecil Tannahill. Since that time many more tokens have come to light and a great deal of research done on the history associated with them. At the present time this study consists of about fifty pages which we feel has advanced sufficiently beyond the check-list stage to warrant a further publication.

Plans are now being made for the Society to publish Mr. Tannahill's writings on the Saskatchewan Tokens ; the format being similar to the Transactions.

Besides being a valuable contribution to Canadian numismatics, the publishing of this work will arouse interest, bring to light other tokens and serve as a reference work for many years.

We do not anticipate any great problem in selling enough copies to take care of all costs.

VANCOUVER ISLAND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

by Ronald Greene

The VIHA was formed as an association of twelve different groups from Vancouver Island in August of 1926. Shortly after, on May 6, 1927 the VIHA reorganized, not as a group of affiliates but as a definite organization with members, associate members and affiliated societies. Throughout the existence of the VIHA it was based in Victoria.

On October 9, 1928 the Secretary submitted an estimate of the cost of having a die made for the Society's own medal with figures on the purchase price of gold, silver and bronze medals. Early in 1929 a number of entries in the medal design competition were studied and the leading five designs were submitted to Mr. W. Carmichael, the silversmith. On June 14, 1929 the following entry appears in the minutes:

"Medals for Garden Competition

On motion it was resolved that the awards in the Island Garden Competition this year be a silver-gilt, silver and bronze medal respectively to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the contest." The first mention of the medals having been awarded was February 1930, winners of the Island Garden Competition being announced.

At the 1933 Annual General Meeting the conditions under which each affiliate society received a medal annually to be awarded as a grand aggregate or premier award were settled. The medal was set as silver but changed in November 1933 to bronze. From time to time medals in the various metals were authorized.

The President's report to the Annual General Meeting of 1935 indicated that the number of exhibitors had steadily fallen off since cash prizes had been eliminated and that a number of shows consequently had not been too successful. About this time amalgamation of all horticultural societies in Victoria was suggested but other societies were not too interested. From 1934 joint shows were held with the Victoria Horticultural Society.

On October 26, 1938 the VIHA assigned all its assets to the VHS who agreed also to assume the liabilities. The VIHA never was, according to those persons I have talked to, very effective or active and the depression made its continued existence impossible.

The medal of the Vancouver Island Horticultural Association is round, 34 mm in diameter, with a loop attached at the top. Each medal examined has a small ring attached to the loop. The name of the Association appears on the obverse around an inner circle containing a sun shining over Vancouver Island with the names of the four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, appearing below the island. The reverse is blank except for a toothed rim although one of the medals examined has the Carmichael mark of a C and an M. None of the medals has been engraved although two were awarded, the other two were manufacturer's specimens.

It appears that all records other than the minutes book were lost in a fire several years ago and therefore it is unlikely that we shall ever know the number of medals actually made and/or issued.

BUSINESS COLLEGE CURRENCY

by Major Sheldon S. Carroll, C.D., F.R.N.S.

During the latter half of the last century and the early part of this century many business colleges used various types of paper and metallic "make-believe" money in their business departments. In those days most young men planning to enter the banking business prepared themselves by taking a banking course at one of the many business colleges then in operation. As many of them came from rural areas where they had little opportunity to handle paper money, the colleges found it necessary to use "make-believe" coins and bank notes in their banking course. The tokens were of aluminum, brass or copper and usually of similar size to the coins which they imitated. The notes varied from the simplest forms like children's play money to handsome engraved notes almost indistinguishable from bank notes.

The following list does not pretend to be a catalogue of Canadian business college currency. It is undoubtedly far from complete. It is merely a check list of notes in the collection of the Bank of Canada (largely from the J. D. Ferguson collection) supplemented by information from the writer's records. Any additional information will be much appreciated. When more complete records have been built up the writer plans to compile a catalogue of Canadian business college currency for possible publication in the Canadian Numismatic Journal or the Journal of the Canadian Paper Money Society. A listing of the metallic tokens will be prepared at a later date.

La Banque Collégiale, Séminaire St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières, Qué.

1¢ January 1st, 1881	(3)
10¢ January 1st, 1881	(3)
\$1.00 undated	(3)
\$2.00 undated	(3)
\$4.00 undated	(3)

La Banque du Collège Commercial Masson, Terrebonne, Qué.

\$10.00 or 10 piastres, undated	(1)
\$25.00 or 25 Piastres, 30 Jan. 1869	(1)
\$50.00 or 50 Piastres, undated	(1)
\$100.00 or 100 piastres, undated	(3)

La Banque du Collège de St-Laurent, St-Laurent, Qué.

\$2.00 or 2 piastres, January 2, 1869	(1)
\$5.00 or 5 Piastres, January 2, 1869	(1)
\$100.00 or 100 Piastres, January 2, 1869	(1)

La Banque du Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Qué.

\$5.00 undated	(3)
----------------	-----

Banque Scolaire

\$1.00 (circa 1920) beaver on branch on reverse	(1)
\$1.00 (circa 1920) Canadian coat of arms on reverse	(1)
\$1.00 (circa 1920) terrestrial globe on reverse	(2)

Banque Scolaire, Congrégation de Notre-Dame, Chambly, Qué.

\$50.00 undated	(1)
-----------------	-----

La Banque du Séminaire St-Charles-Borromée, Sherbrooke, Qué.

\$2.00 or 2 piastres, undated (1)
\$5.00 or 5 piastres, undated (1)

British American Commercial College Bank, Toronto, Ont.

\$ 1.00 Jan. 1881 (3)
\$ 2.00 undated (1)
\$ 4.00 undated, blank reverse (1)
\$ 4.00 undated, advertisement in red on reverse (1)
\$ 5.00 undated (2)
\$ 10.00 undated, yellow note (1)
\$ 10.00 undated, buff note (1)
\$ 10.00 186- green note (1)
\$ 20.00 1868 yellow note (3)
\$ 20.00 undated, green note (3)
\$100.00 undated, overprinted HAMILTON in red (1)
\$100.00 undated, overprinted OTTAWA in red (1)

Bugbee Business College, Stanstead, Que.

5 undated, square orange cardboard (1)
10 undated, square orange cardboard (1)
25 undated, square orange cardboard (1)
50 undated, square orange cardboard (1)
5 undated, paper note (1)
10 undated, paper note (1)
25 undated, paper note, 2 vars. (1)
50 undated, paper note, 2 vars. (1)
\$ 1.00 undated, paper note (1)
\$ 10.00 undated, paper note (1)
\$ 20.00 undated, paper note (1)
\$100.00 undated, paper note (1)
20 Office Work, undated, paper note (1)

Bugbee Commercial College, Stanstead, Que.

\$ 1.00 undated (1)
\$ 2.00 undated (1)
\$ 5.00 undated (1)
\$ 10.00 undated (3)
\$ 50.00 undated (3)
\$ 100.00 undated (3)
\$1,000.00 undated (3)

Bugbee College Bank, Stanstead, Que.

\$ 50.00 undated (1)
\$ 100.00 undated (1)
\$ 500.00 undated (1)
\$1,000.00 undated (1)

Caisse Scolaire

\$2.00 (circa 1920) (1)
100 Points, undated (1)

Canada Business College Bank, Hamilton, Ont.

\$5.00 undated (1)

Charlottetown Business College Bank, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

\$ 10.00	undated	(3)
\$ 50.00	undated	(1)
\$500.00	undated	(1)

Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy Bank, Hull, Que.

\$ 1.00	undated	(1)
\$ 2.00	undated	(1)
\$ 5.00	undated	(1)
\$ 10.00	undated	(1)
\$ 20.00	undated	(1)
\$ 50.00	undated	(1)
\$100.00	undated	(1)
\$500.00	undated	(1)

Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy Bank, Montreal, Que.

\$50.00	undated	(1)
---------	---------	-----

Christian Brothers' Commercial Class Bank, Quebec, Que.

\$ 2.00	Sept. 1st, 1896	(1)
\$ 4.00	Sept. 1st, 1896	(1)
\$10.00	Sept. 1st, 1896	(1)

Les Clercs Paroissiaux de St-Viateur, St-Viateur, Qué.

10 piastres,	21 octobre 1882	(3)
--------------	-----------------	-----

Collège de l'Assomption, Québec, Qué.

\$5.00	undated	(3)
--------	---------	-----

Commercial College Bank, St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S.

5¢	undated	(1)
\$ 2.00	undated	(2)
\$ 5.00	undated, overprinted CHARLOTTETOWN in red	(1)
\$10.00	undated	(2)
\$50.00	undated	(1)

Day's Commercial College, Toronto, Ont.

\$2.00	undated	(3)
--------	---------	-----

Guelph Business College Bank, Guelph, Ont.

\$2.00	Nov. 15, 1897	(1)
--------	---------------	-----

L'Immaculée Conception Municipalité Scolaire, St-Grégoire le
Thaumaturge, Qué.

1 Piastre,	undated	(3)
------------	---------	-----

International College Bank(many U.S. Cities &) Toronto & Montreal

\$3.00	Jan. 4, 1864	(1)
--------	--------------	-----

Lévis College Bank, Lévis, Qué.

\$1.00	undated	
\$2.00	undated	
\$4.00	undated	

Maritime Business College, Halifax, N.S.

\$ 1.00	(3)
\$ 2.00	(3)
\$ 5.00	(3)
\$ 10.00	(3)
\$ 20.00	(3)
\$ 50.00	(3)
\$ 100.00	(3)
\$ 500.00	(3)
\$1,000.00	(3)

Mercantile College Bank of the British American Commercial College,
Toronto, Ont.

\$ 1.00 Jan. 1881	(1)
\$20.00 Jan. 1868	(1)

Montreal Business College, Montreal, Que.

\$ 5.00 undated	(1)
\$500.00 undated	(1)

Mount Royal College Bank, Montreal, Que.

1 cent undated	(1)
5 cents undated	(1)
10 cents undated	(1)

Mount Saint-Louis Institute Bank, Montreal, Que.

\$ 1.00 undated	(3)
\$ 5.00 undated	(3)
\$ 10.00 undated	(1)
\$100.00 undated	(1)

Musgrove's Mercantile Bank, Ottawa, Ont.

\$ 1.00 1876	(3)
\$ 2.00 1876	(3)
\$ 5.00 1876	(3)
\$ 10.00 1876	(1)
\$ 20.00 1876	(3)
\$100.00 1876	(3)
\$500.00 1876	(3)

National School Bank

50¢ undated	(1)
-------------	-----

Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont.

50¢ undated	(3)
-------------	-----

Oval Bank, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

\$10.00 undated	(3)
-----------------	-----

St. Dunstan's College Bank, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

\$ 5.00 undated	(1)
\$10.00 undated	(1)
\$50.00 undated	(1)

Student's Bank of Moncton Business College, Moncton, N. B.

\$ 1.00	undated	(3)
\$ 2.00	undated	(3)
\$ 5.00	undated	(3)
\$10.00	undated	(3)
\$20.00	undated	(3)

United Provincial Commercial College, St. John, N. B.

\$ 3.00	undated	(3)
\$ 4.00	undated	(3)
\$ 5.00	undated	(3)
\$ 10.00	undated	(3)
\$ 20.00	undated	(3)
\$ 50.00	undated	(3)
\$100.00	undated	(3)
\$200.00	undated	(3)
\$300.00	undated	(3)
\$500.00	undated	(3)

- NOTES: (1) Bank of Canada collection.
(2) Seen.
(3) Recorded but not seen.

* * * * *

MANITOBA TOKENS TO BE LISTED

We are pleased to announce that arrangements have been made with Don Stewart to prepare a preliminary list of the Manitoba Tokens. Of the Western Provinces, only Manitoba remains without such a published list.

Don has shown a great interest in these tokens and has more than 200 specimens in his cabinet. Certainly we are fortunate in having such a qualified man to undertake this neglected study.

If you have only a few Manitoba tokens in your collection we would ask that you forward a complete description of them to Don. If the token is NOT in your collection, please state where it is. For those Fellows with large collections it may be better to wait until the first list appears in April, otherwise it would mean a great amount of work for you and undoubtedly much duplication. We know from our past experience that a second list will have to be published.

One point we would like to stress is that you be absolutely sure of your attributions. If you have tokens which do not bear the name of the locality where they were issued but you believe them to be, or have positive information that they are from Manitoba PLEASE give what information you have to Don. It is much better to have a few correct listings rather than hundreds, some of which may or may not be from Manitoba.

The Address: Donald M. Stewart, 610 - 3rd Street, Calgary, Alta.

ENCOURAGING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NUMISMATIC COLLECTIONS

by Leslie C. Hill, F.R.N.S.

One of the first problems faced by a person pursuing numismatic research is the lack of sufficient material in museums, archives or similar institutions, where he might probe for new information in a chosen field, or seek to prove or disprove already accepted beliefs.

A brief survey of institutions having or building suitable numismatic collections is less than encouraging, as we have but two which might be considered as being representative of the country as a unit. There are a few small collections across the country covering special or limited pages of our history or pertaining to regional areas, however most of these are practically inaccessible or very limited in scope.

The Canadian Numismatic Research Society can and should provide encouragement to national and local museums and archives in this field so that existing material may be catalogued and arranged for displaying when desired, or made available to researchers on request. Large city or provincial museums or archives are probably partial to material of local interest such as medals, trade tokens or paper currencies which reflect local history, and are likely to have small collections or accumulations packed away or pigeon-holed as done, due to lack of space, time or method of cataloguing. Some of our chartered banks do have archives where material peculiar to the institution is stored away; every encouragement should be given to catalogue, display and add to these collections.

The Fellows of the Society can do a service to the community, the hobby and to themselves by giving their encouragement and their assistance to these institutions in forming numismatic collections.

REPORT ON OUR LISTING OF UNATTRIBUTED TOKENS

After we have the first issue of the Transactions in the mail we will be able to concentrate a little more on the list of un-attributed tokens.

The response so far has been quite good. Many have requested copies of the complete list and several definite attributions have come in. We should have a nice list for the April issue.

It was very good of Canada Coin News and Coin World to publicize our project, but unfortunate that both papers referred to the tokens as being unattributed "Canadian". We expect that many tokens in the list will prove to be from the United States and I feel that by referring to them as being Canadian there were many of our friends in the States who passed it up. Cale Jarvis very kindly corrected this error in another edition. Mr. Guren, of Coin World, was contacted and thanked for the help received to date, and asked that if and when he is able to print further installments of the list, would he be so kind as to correct the mistake.

NOTES CONCERNANT LES BOUQUETS SOUS & HABITANTS TOKENS

by J. J. Prenoveau

(NOTE: This article is presented as received from the author; English translations will be found following the article.)

La série de jetons connus sous le titre de bouquets sous constitue une des séries les plus intéressantes. Elle fut souvent l'objet d'études fort intéressantes. Nous aimerions ici ajouté à ces études notre modeste contribution.

1 Les bouquets sous firent leur apparition vers la fin de l'année 1837. Ils furent émis par les banques et les individus pour palier à la disette de numéraire qui se vivait alors au Canada et aux Etats Unis. A la suite de la décision des banques de suspendre le paiement de leurs billets en espèces.

Dans Canada and its Provinces Vol.4 Adam Shortt commente ainsi la situation de 1838-1838 P. 632

"The commercial crisis of 1837-1838, which came upon Canada very suddenly and unexpectedly, was not due, as often supposed, to the political difficulties which accompanied it, although these political difficulties to a considerable extent were precipitated by the financial crisis and helped in turn to aggravate it. The commercial and financial crisis, as invariably happened during the nineteenth century, came to Canada from Great Britain by way of the United States. The United States was almost entirely dependent upon Britain for the supply of capital to develop its natural resources. . . .

Canada in turn, depended as completely on the United States for its financial support, and the Canadian banks enjoyed a very considerable circulation for their notes in the neighbouring States, which was all the more profitable inasmuch as the notes were slow in returning. . . . Canada itself, however, depended mainly upon the United States for its specie supplies, which were obtained in return for bills on the British Treasury.

Just at the height of the period of unusual inflation the Canadian banks could not, of course, withstand a run upon them for specie. Consequently, when the call for specie began, the banks in Lower Canada, led by the Bank of Montreal, considered it essential to their existence and their services to the country to suspend specie payments."

Le populaire du 15 mai 1837 retrace la crise financière qui sévit à New York et le 17 mai ce journal publie l'avis des banques de Montreal, Cité, du Peuple et Québec qui annoncent la suspension de leurs billets en espèces.

Le 17 Juin 1837 on lit dans le Populaire: "M. John Molson se détermine à céder aux sollicitations de ses amis en créant de petits billets . . . "

"Il est certain que la Banque de Montréal va faire frapper des monnaies de cuivre d'une valeur réelle qui remplaceront les sous, dont on fait un commerce honteux dans la province. . . . "

2 "Il paraît enfin que le comité du commerce doit demander aux banques de faire frapper des monnaies d'argent qui n'auront point de valeur réelle, mais qui seraient de convention et qui seront

échangées, lorsque ces établissements reprendraient leurs paiements en espèces".

Le 5 juillet 1837 on lit dans le Populaire:

"Les banques de cette ville attendent sous peu de jours, une quantité de bons sous ayant pleine valeur, arrivant de New York, pour un montant de £1,250, constituant une sortie de plus d'un demi million de pièces. Nous invitons nos concitoyens à apprécier hautement cette valeur comme réelle et à l'estimer assez pour ne pas souffrir qu'elle sorte de la circulation. Outre ces secours temporaires £ 5,000, en pièces de penny et demi penny du meilleur travail et d'une valeur réelle ont été demandées depuis quelques semaines en Angleterre."

Les pièces attendues de New York sont les pièces de la Banque de Montréal Breton 714 et celles de La Banque du Peuple Breton 716. Celles commandées en Angleterre sont les Habitants Token.

Le Populaire du 17 Novembre 1837 au sujet des sous de J.H.Roy: "Il paraît qu'il circule en ville des sous d'une nouvelle émission, qui ont l'apparence de ceux de la Banque de Montréal mais sont beaucoup plus légers. Ils portent le nom de J.H.Roy...."

Ce qui nous permet de conclure que les sous de la Banque de Montréal était déjà en circulation d'ailleurs l'article suivant apporte plus de précision.

Le 14 Novembre 1837, une lettre adressée à Editor of the Montreal transcript en réponse à un article publié dans the Morning Courier on lit:

"....if the Editor of the Courier has any desire to "caution" the public, instead of cautioning them against "J.H.Roy", Esq's Token, he had better caution them against a copper coin which is now in circulation, I believe to a large amount, and redeemable no where. The "copper" in question has on one side the facsimile of the Montreal Token, on the reverse, instead of Bank of Montreal Token, People's Bank Token or Bank Token, which three described are redeemable at the respective banks in this city; it has the word Token merely, and if the Editor of the Courier will perceive that it is better imitation of the Montreal Bank Token than "J.H.Roy's" and which, although vastly heavier than the old bad coppers, is not a fraction better." I understand that some persons who were in the habit of speculating and manufacturing some of the old coppers, and thereby for their own selfish desires making the poor suffer, have put the present token in circulation, which will in a short time have the same effect upon the poor as the former bad coppers had."

Yours very truly

Justice

Montreal, November 8, 1837

Dans cet article, il apparaît donc clair que les sous de la Banque de Montréal, ceux de la Banque du Peuple, le sous Bank Token et les bouquets sous token circulent déjà librement en Novembre 1837. On verra par l'article qui suit que la personne qui a signé cet article a fait erreur au sujet du sous Bank Token Breton 713.

Dans son édition du 6 Juin 1838 le Populaire écrit ce qui suit:

Mauvais Sous

" Depuis deux jours les marchés et les faubourgs sont jetés dans un état de perturbation affligeant . . . On doit se rappeler que lors de la cessation des paiements en espèces par nos banques, la province fut inondée de mauvais sous provenant des spéculations de quelques individus. Les banques voulant éviter autant que possible la circulation du mauvais cuivre firent frapper aux Etats-Unis des sous qu'elles s'obligèrent implicitement à reprendre. L'introduction de ces nouveaux sous causa une perte réelle sur les mauvais qui se trouvaient tous entre les mains du public... . A peine les nouveaux sous furent-ils en circulation, qu'un nouveau genre de fraude s'établit et qu'il fut si adroit qu'il devait faire beaucoup de dupes. Des sous tout à fait semblables à ceux des banques parurent dans la ville, la seule exception qui s'y remarquait étant Token ou Bank Token qui remplaçaient Bank of Montreal, Banque du Peuple frappe en relief sur l'une des faces des bons sous.

Il y a plus de six mois que cette fraude infâme s'exerce.... Nous devons cependant, pour l'instruction du public, expliquer quels sont les sous qui doivent avoir cours: Tous les sous des Etats-Unis, tous ceux d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, d'Irlande, ceux qui portent Banque du Peuple, Bank of Montreal sont bons ; les mauvais sous ceux qui étaient considérés comme mauvais avant et ceux qui frappé exactement comme les sous des banques portent soit Token, soit Bank Token."

Il ressort donc de cet article et des notes qui précèdent que le sou Bank Token n'était pas un sou de la Banque de Montréal que les sous bouquets des banques, ni les sous Bank Token ne furent frappés à Birmingham comme on l'a prétendu jusqu'ici; le laps de temps qui s'écoulent entre la date où survient la suppression des paiements et le moment où ces sous commencent à circuler indique nettement que ces sous furent frappés en Amérique; d'ailleurs tous les journaux l'affirment.

Dans un discours à The Royal Society of Canada:

June 1915 Vol. LX M. McLachlan nous parle du courtier Dexter Chapin qui importat plusieurs des bouquets sous. "These had no sooner become popular than an American exchange broker named Dexter Chapin, having his office on St. Paul Street, Montreal imported large quantities of imitations of this sou piece, coined at Belleville, New Jersey...."

Dans un article The Montreal Transcript (June 2, 1838) insiste tant sur Chap-in qu'on sent le désir de l'auteur de nous signaler qu'il s'agit de M. Chapin. "There is a Chap-in Montreal who has issued a considerable number of copper coins manufactured to his own order, during the late scarcity of change and of course by no means calculated to make him a loser.

Such was the scarcity of small change in the country at the time these copper piece were put by the Chap-in circulation, that the public were glad to have them; and they circulated freely by mutual consent.....

At the time we first saw the coppers of the Chap-in circulation, the Banks had recourse to the same expedient of manufacturing for themselves; now do we find the banks proposing to withdraw their

homemade tokens from circulation, paying their current price on the contrary we are assured that they are good and will remain in circulation.

We should like to know the difference between one irredeemable copper token and another. . . "

9 [Le 21 Mai 1838 the Quebec Gazette signale qu'il a vu une nouvelle emission de sous; il s'agit des Habitants token.

"We have seen a specimen of the new penny pieces imported from England by the Banks of this Province for our local circulation. It is a beautiful coin exactly the weight of an English penny, and the metal of the same fineness. On the obverse is a shield divided into four quarters by a cross having in the different quarters, the rose shamrock, thistle, and a beaver, encircled by a scroll with the words "Concordia Salus" and on the outer rim "Bank Token", one penny 1837. On the reverse is a full length figure of a Canadian habitant, around which are the words "Province du Bas Canada deux sous".

The quantity imported is £5,000 value; namely £2,000 for the Montreal, £1,000 for the City, £1,000 for the People's and £1,000 for the Quebec Banks. The coins are precisely similar, except that they have in small letters upon the scroll, the name of the particular bank from which they are intended to be issued.

It is probable that upon the issue of this coin, the spurious coppers and the 3d and 6d shin plasters, will disappear, we hope before long to see a coinage of silver tokens issued by the banks, which they might easily do, as much to their own profit as to the convenience and satisfaction of the public."

10 [Le 6 Mars 1839 Le Canadien apporte des précisions a une ordonnance régissante, les monnaies de cuivre qui doivent avoir légalment cours.

"Il s'est élevé de vifs débats quant aux vieux sous anglais, qui jusqu'à présent avaient passé sans difficulté et qu'on semble avoir proscrits. On ne veut plus recevoir maintenant que les sous suivants:

- Les sous Anglais : 1 sou et deux sous mais non les vieux George 111
- Les sous de la Banque de la Cité et de la Banque de Québec
- Les sous de la Banque du Peuple
- Les sous de la Banque de Montréal; portant une croix et un habitant
- Le Stiver de Demerara: 1 sou et 2 sous
- Les sous de la Nouvelle-Ecosse
- Les cent américain pour un sou

11 [Il est intéressant de noter que le bouquet sous de la Banque de Montréal n'est pas mentionné à cause sans doute de la confusion créée pas les sous bouquets Bank Token et Token.

English Translations

The series known as the Bouquet Sous constitute one of the most interesting series. It has been the object of many absorbing studies. We would like to add to these our own modest contribution.

1 The Bouquet Sous first appeared the end of the year 1837. They were put into circulation through various individuals in order to cope with the shortage of the coin that existed in both Canada and the U.S.A. following the bank's decision to withhold payment of the bill presented to them.

May 15th edition of the Populaire recounted the financial crisis that struck New York, and the May 17th edition published a warning by the Bank of Montreal, City Bank, People's Bank and Quebec Bank announcing the suspension of their bills in specie.

June 17th edition of the Populaire carried the story of Mr. John Molsons' decision to yield to his friends persuasion and to create small bills.

2 It is certain the Bank of Montreal will order copper coin minted of real value that will replace the Sous.

It appears that the Committee of Commerce must ask the banks to order coin of no value, but to honour and exchange when those establishments take back their specie note.

Quoting the Populaire of 5th of July, 1837:

3 The banks of this city are expecting from New York a quantity of good coin with full value for an amount of 1,250 pounds, which constitutes more than half a million pieces. We invite our fellow Canadians to appreciate fully this real value, and to estimate this value enough not to let it go out of circulation. Besides this temporary assistance, 5,000 pounds in pieces of penny and half penny were ordered minted in England.

The pieces awaited from New York are the pieces of the Bank of Montreal, Breton 714, and the Peoples Bank, Breton 716; the ones ordered in England are the Habitant Token.

4 It appears that there is in circulation in this city a new issue of the sous that resembles the issue of the Bank of Montreal's but are indeed much lighter. They are signed with the name of J.H.Roy.

This allows us to conclude that the sous of the Bank of Montreal were already in circulation.

5 In this article it clearly appears that the sous of the Bank of Montreal as well as those of the Peoples Bank (Bouquet sous) were already in free circulation in November, 1837. We will see in the following article that the person signing has made an error in referring to the sous Bank Token, Breton 713

6 For the last two days the markets and the suburbs have been thrown into a state of distress We must remember that when the bank stopped payment in specie, the Province was overflowing with phoney sous coined by unscrupulous individuals. To stop the circulation of bad coin as much as possible, the bank had the USA mint new

coin. The introduction of the new sous brought about another clever imitation that fooled many. The only exception to this new sous of the banks was "Token or Bank Token" coined in relief on the face of the good sous, instead of the Bank of Montreal or Bank du People.

This fraud continued for some six months or more. As a matter of public education the following coins were good: The coins of USA, England, Scotland and Ireland; also the ones marked Bank du People and Bank of Montreal. The bad ones are marked Token or Bank Token, as well as the ones previously designated bad.

Therefore, you gather from this article and from previous notes that the penny bank token was not an issue of the Bank of Montreal. Nor was the penny or bank token coined in Birmingham as we have been previously led to believe.

The lapse of time between dates, supervenes their discontinuance of payments and the time the pennies were in circulation, indicates clearly that the pennies were minted in America. Moreover, all the newspapers confirm this.

7 McLachlan speaks of Dexter Chapin bringing back many of the Bouquet sous.

8 In an article in the Montreal Transcript the author leads us to believe the individuals' name is really Chapin.

9 The May 21, 1838 edition of the Quebec Gazette mentions seeing the new issue of the Habitant token.

10 The Canadian on March 6, 1839 informed the public the copper coin that was henceforth to be used. Furious arguments resulted over the discontinuance of the English sous (old ones) Only the following was to be used :

11 It is interesting to note that the Bouquet sous of the Bank of Montreal was not mentioned, because of the confusing name of the sous bouquet bank token and token.

* * * * *

FRONT COVER DESIGN EXPLAINED

In our front cover design, the circle of maple leaves is intended to be symbolic of Canada; the coins symbolize numismatics and the book and glass research.

With the addition of the letters C.N.R.S. the entire achievement provides us with an emblem (if that is the proper term) which speaks for itself, and one that may be utilized for many purposes, especially for all publications of the Society.

THE HALIFAX STEAMBOAT TOKEN, FACT OR FICTION?

by A.M. MacDonald

The Halifax Steamboat Company received its charter on Jan. 1, 1817 and the first general meeting of shareholders was held in the Exchange Coffee House on May 20, 1817. There were twenty five shareholders who held one share each valued at 25 pounds. Among the shareholders were the Provincial Treasurer, Honorable Michael Wallace, the Chief Justice, and Charles Cunard, founder of the great steamboat line. The Company took over the business and assets of a ferry service begun in 1753 by Messers Wynne and Manthorne to run a scheduled ferry service between Halifax and Dartmouth.

The minutes of this first and subsequent meetings were recorded by the Secretary in great detail and with precise penmanship. Minute books, still in perfect condition, are kept in the Nova Scotia Archives and are available for study upon request.

At the shareholders meeting of March 17, 1825 the rates of fare were set as follows, but no mention was made of tokens or tickets at that time :

Foot passenger(white)	4d	Foot passenger(black)	3d
Cow or steer	1s 6d	4 wheel carriage	2s
2 wheel carriage	1s 6d	Chest, box or trunk	3d
Small pig or lamb	1d	Horse, mare or ox	2s
Sheep, goat, calf or pig	4d	Barrel	4d
Dog	2d		

At the Company meeting of June 4, 1835 the suspected dishonesty of some employees was discussed at length. The employees were thought to be pocketing fare money and not turning it over to the Company. It is interesting to note that no shareholder suggested the use of tokens or tickets.

A careful reading of the minutes up to the final meeting of the Company in 1890 provides no reference to the purchase or possible use of tokens. If the Company had ever intended to use tokens it appears almost certain that some discussion at the meetings would have been recorded in the minutes which covered other matters in such detail.

The ferry token (Breton 900) shows a vessel which bears no resemblance to the type of ship used on the ferry service. If these nautical-minded shareholders went to the expense of ordering tokens it seems likely they would specify a vessel of the type used by their Company. The tokens may have been illadvisedly ordered by some agent hoping to sell them to the Company before it was taken over by the Dartmouth Ferry Commission in 1890.

If, as it has been reported by Breton, a large stock of tokens was found in a building being demolished in Dartmouth it must have been associated with the Dartmouth Ferry Commission, as the Halifax Steamboat Company operated from Halifax across the harbour. This would indicate the tokens must have appeared on the scene quite late and probably just before or immediately after the Commission took over the service.

All tokens appear to be in uncirculated condition. It is a rare occasion when a ferry token is found in the Halifax area and those that do turn up are usually the property of some old collector who probably purchased them from some out-of-town dealer fifty or so years ago.

It seems very likely that Breton 900 may be called a Nova Scotia token but it is improbable that it was ever placed in commercial use by the Halifax Steamboat Company.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS
of the
GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS OF ENGLAND
TRADING INTO HUDSON'S BAY



by Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S.

During Feudal times it was common practice for knights to carry armorial devices on their shields for identification purposes, but as time went on they often abused the practice by assuming whatever insignia pleased them. To bring order to this chaotic situation, King Edward IV of England established the College of Heralds in 1483 and gave it complete authority over the supervising and granting of armorial bearings. Among those who are now entitled to armorial bearings are :individuals, families, kingdoms, peers, towns, bishops and corporations.

Before the College can grant arms it is necessary that an accurate and specific written description of the arms be submitted for their approval. This description is called the blazon and it is supposed to be followed to the letter. In spite of regulations laid down by the College, we find many individuals and organizations, not only in the past but at the present time, have used arms for which no grant has been given. There are also cases where grants have been given but the blazon not always adhered to.

One might imagine that the Hudson's Bay Company, one of the greatest corporations the world has known, a corporation born, bred and governed in England, in the very heart of heraldry, would not fall into one of these categories, but an examination of the arms used by the Company on their medals, tokens, notes, seals and documents will show many irregularities.

The original charter of 1670 stipulated that the Company
" . . ." may have a common seale" " and that itt shall and
may bec lawfull to the said Governor and Company and theire suc-
cessors the same seale from tyme to tyme at theire will and pleas-
ure to breake change and to make a new or alter as to them shall
seeme expedient."

This was Royal approval to use arms but you will notice the Company was permitted to break alter or change them. Because of this we may excuse them for the many variations found in the arms they used during the first 250 years they were in business.

It should not be necessary to go into detail, in this brief discussion, on the many symbols used in heraldry but to understand this work better it would help to know that colours are represented by certain hatchings and figures.

The first table below shows some of the variations found in the arms used by the Company on tokens, medals and notes up to the year 1921.

In 1921, Deputy-Governor Charles Vincent Sale, on behalf of the Company, made formal application for arms to the College of Heraldry. Arms were granted to the Company on September 26th of that year.

In heraldic terms, the blazon in the grant reads:

SHIELD Argent, a cross gules between four beavers sable.
CREST Upon a cap of maintenance gules turned up ermine,
 a fox sejant proper.
SUPPORTERS On either side an elk proper.

Translated to every day language this means:

SHIELD A red cross between four black beavers on a silver
 shield.
CREST A red cap with ermine trim, a sitting fox, in its
 natural colour.
SUPPORTERS An elk in its natural colours.

This should mean that from 1921 onward the Company would no longer be permitted to alter their arms at will and yet here again we find several cases where the arms they used on documents and medals since that date do not coincide with the blazon. It should be noted that in drawing arms from the blazon the artist is allowed a certain amount of leeway. For example, he may show the tail of the fox in any position he desires because this is not specified in the blazon, but he would not be permitted to show the animal in any other position than sitting.

The second table shows variations found in the Company's arms on medals struck since 1921. You will notice that NOT ONE of the arms depicted on the medals corresponds with the blazon.

There are some who are of the opinion that the supporters were intended to be the European Elk (like the Canadian Moose) rather than the Canadian Elk (Wapati), but I can find little to substantiate this claim.

The supporters on the Company's earliest seals and documents resemble the Wapati more so than the Moose, and the fact that the fox and particularly the beaver, which were two Canadian animals of vital importance to the Company, have always been shown in the arms, I believe it is quite reasonable to assume the Company also intended the supporters to be a Canadian animal. Just as the fox and the beaver were an important source of furs so also was the Wapati an important source of food for the early fur traders.

My assumption is born out by the fact that the official drawing of the arms accompanying the 1921 grant shows the Wapati. It is unlikely the Company would have submitted such a drawing to the College of Heraldry had they not intended it to be so.

While it is true that since 1921 a few medals issued by the Company show the likeness to a moose, this may be accounted for by the fact that the medals were engraved by European artists who were not familiar with the Canadian Elk.

Table 1

	<u>SHIELD</u>	<u>CROSS</u>	<u>CAP</u>	<u>TRIM</u>	<u>SUPPORTERS</u>	
Indian Chief Medal	silver	red	silver	ermine	Wapati	*helmet
Brass MB tokens	silver	silver	red	ermine	Wapati	
Promissory notes	silver	red	red	ermine	Wapati	*helmet +beaver
Long Service medal 1920	silver	gold	silver	silver	Wapati	
250th Anniversary medal, 1920	silver	gold	silver	silver	Wapati	

Table 2

<u>BLAZON</u>	<u>SILVER</u>	<u>RED</u>	<u>RED</u>	<u>ERMINE</u>	<u>WAPATI</u>	
Lady Kindersley medal	silver	red	silver	ermine	Wapati	
Ft. St. James medal	silver	gold	silver	silver	Wapati	
Long Service medal 1932	silver	silver	silver	ermine	Moose	
Long Service medal 1935	gold	gold	silver	silver	Wapati	
Long Service medal 1943-46	silver	silver	silver	ermine	Moose	
Ashley Cooper medal	silver	gold	silver	silver	Wapati	

* Corporations cannot wear helmets

+ The beavers should be facing right(dexter) as viewed by the bearer of the shield.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The Trade Tokens of Manitoba
David Murray and the Atlantic Cafe
Tokens Attributed
Bank Notes as overprinted for use
in the Yukon
The Hudson's Bay Company's
Lady Kindersley Medals
The Monsoon Business Card

Donald M. Stewart
Ronald Greene

Scott Simpson

Larry Gingras
Donald M. Stewart

ON ACCURACY

When doing research we sometimes find ourselves at what appears to be a dead-end because the evidence we have today does not agree with what has been written in the past. We spend many more hours searching for the right answer and in some cases find the past writings to be in error. Some of these errors are of considerable consequence and were caused by assumption, taking for granted the other man was right, and even by downright carelessness.

To give an example: some time ago while doing research on a Hudson's Bay Company issue I found the information I had did not agree with what a prominent writer of the 1890's had said. A special visit to a museum to examine a specimen of this piece revealed that my notes were correct. Carrying on, I found that another well known writer, of the First World War period, had touched on the same subject, copying word for word the errors made by the first gentleman.

Now the first writer may be excused because he was a pioneer in this field with few colleagues and very little references to turn to. The possibility of a typographical error must not be ruled out either. It would be more difficult to excuse the second writer. He seems to have done little research on his own; he merely took for granted the other man had been right. If no facilities were available for him to check it out, it would have been better to have stated the source of his information. It's anybody's guess how many people have been led astray by thinking that "two well known writers made the same statement therefore it must be right."

No one should expect to be correct all the time, but with so many colleagues, libraries, archives, museums and the like at our disposal today we have an advantage over past writers and should therefore be able to cut errors to a minimum.

If we are not certain where a token was issued, we should NOT list it until we ARE certain.

In listing an item which cannot be attributed by its inscription, we should provide a clue as to why we attribute it to a certain place.

If we cannot check out the information we wish to convey, we should let the reader know it is only our opinion, or conjecture.

We should strive for accuracy and clarity not only for our own satisfaction, but also for the benefit of others. We may know the answer, but what about others, and the collector of tomorrow?

Larry Gingras

THE TRADE TOKENS OF MANITOBA

A Preliminary Listing.

by Donald M. Stewart

An early association with exploration and the fur trade, gives Manitoba special interest for token collectors. In 1612, while seeking a North West Passage to the Orient, crews of the 'Resolution' and 'Discovery' were caught by ice and became the first Europeans to winter on what is now Manitoba soil. Later, the historic sailing of the 'Nonsuch' under Radisson and des Groseilliers returned to England with a rich load of furs and resulted in the founding of the Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay in 1670. A large grant of land was made to the Company covering what is now Manitoba and part of Saskatchewan.

The riches of the fur trade were not easily won and competition from the French resulted in frequent raids and battles in Hudson's Bay. The Treaty of Utrecht in 1714 brought peace and the Company prospered on trade with Indians who made the long journey down the Hayes, Nelson and Churchill rivers to the Bay. Later, westward progress of the voyageurs, using Lake Superior brought the trade to the Indians and made their trek to the Bay unnecessary. After the Treaty of Paris in 1763, when Canada became British, capital and supplies poured into Montreal invigorating the fur trade. Private traders thrust further west and by 1804 found it advantageous to form themselves into the North West Company. The strong competition led to the opening of more and more posts throughout the new lands by both the Hudson's Bay Company and its Montreal opposition. The need for food supplies led to settlement in the Red River area by buffalo hunters who supplied the North West Company. The Hudson's Bay Company made a land grant of the upper Winnipeg Basin to Lord Selkirk in 1811 for the purpose of establishing settlers. After much unrest, the North West Company was merged with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, bringing an end to their fierce competition.

In 1860, Canada purchased the huge territories of the original land grant from the Hudson's Bay Company and despite opposition from Louis Riel, founded the Province of Manitoba and adjacent territories. Since then, Manitoba has grown from a frontier land into a prosperous commercial and farming community of 960,000 people.

This preliminary listing of Manitoba tokens is made available with the knowledge it is very incomplete. With the assistance of collectors, it may serve to prepare the way for a more complete listing in the near future. Your co-operation is requested in forwarding details of any unlisted tokens known to you, or errors you may notice, to D. M. Stewart, 610 Third Street S. W. Calgary, Alberta. Information regarding the issuers, dates of use, quantities made, etc. would be welcome.

The listing describes the metal and shape in standard symbols and the size in millimetres. Scl. means 8 scallops unless another number is shown in brackets. Nt.Sq. refers to a square with notched corners. It is often interesting to know when a token was used and an indication of date is given whenever known, but the writer lacked reference material between 1900 and 1912 and after 1933. One date, e.g.

c 1915, means the issuer was listed only in 1915 or for a year or two before and after 1915. If shown as c 1914-28, then listings were located for this period, but the token itself may have been issued anytime during this period. Reference to a McColl number indicates the token appeared in his sale catalogue and had been issued prior to 1902.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to everyone who has assisted in the preparation of this listing and in particular to Jim Astwood, Fred Bowman, Larry Gingras, Reg Smith and Martin Watts.

ALTONA

Altona Co-Op. Service Ltd./General/Merchants
 Good for/5¢/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 20
 Good for/25¢/in Merchandise Br. Rd. 26

Otto Gaube,/Prop./Altona,Man.
 Good for/One Drink/At/Commercial Hotel Al. Rd. 28 c1900

D. Loewen/& Son/Altona,Manitoba
 Good/For 5 Cts./Trade Al. Rd. 22½
 Good For/10¢/In/Trade Al. Rd. 26
 Good for/25¢/In/Trade Al. Rd. 29
 (Above tokens also issued as "Loewan" in error)

Richman & Schiffer/General/Merchants/Altona,Man.
 Good for/10¢/in Trade Al. Rd. 25 C W.W.1
 Good for/25¢/in Trade Al. Rd. 28
 Good for/ 50¢/in Trade Al. Rd. 31
 Good for/\$1.00/in Trade Al. Rd. 35
 Good for/\$2.00/in Trade Al. Oct. 36
 Good for/\$5.00/in Trade Al. Scl (12) 39

ARDEN

J. Chambers/Arden,/Manitoba
 Good for/1/Loaf of Bread Al. Rd. 25 c1912

AUSTIN

The Peoples/Store/Austin,Man
 Good for/50/Cents/in Trade Al. Rd. 30

BEAVER

R. H. McLeod/Gen. Merchant/Beaver,/Man./Transferable
 Good for/50¢/in Merchandise Al. Oct. 29 c1913

BINSCARTH

J. W. Small/Baker/&/Confectioner/Binscarth,Man.
 Good for/1/Loaf of Bread Al. Oct. 30 cW.W.1

BRANDON

Cecil Hotel/1/Draught/Brandon,Man.
 Waiters Only/1/Draught/Cecil Hotel Br. Rd. 22 c1912-27

Hopkin's/Bakery/Brandon,Man.
 Good for/One/Loaf of Bread Al. Oct. 25 c1930

BRANDON Cont.

Hornor's/Busy/Corners/Brandon
Good for/5¢/in Merchandise

Br. Rd. 20

Johnson & Co./5¢/Cartage/Brandon
Good Goods/at/Lowest/Prices

Al. Rd. 21½

MacArthur Trans. Co. Ltd./½/Made in/U.S.A.
Good for/½/One half fare

Wm. Oct. 22

MacArthur Trans. Co. Ltd./Made in/U.S.A.
Good for/One Fare

Wm. Oct. 17

(Centre cut-out leaving letter "M". Also made in zinc.)

C. MacIntosh/825/Princess/Ave./Brandon,Man.
Good for/One/Loaf

Al. Rd. 26 c1914-30

(A mule is known with rev."Good for return trip.")

Travellers' Day at the Dominion Fair/Brandon, July
21st/(in exergue)Greenduck Co. Chi./Illus.Horseshoe
around sheaf of wheat

Stetson Hats-Cluett Collars-Shirts-Panama Hats-
Waterproofs-Umbrellas-Gloves/This Coin/Good for one/
Admission/to Dominion Fair/on Every \$5.00/Purchase at/
John A. McDonald's/Shop of Fashion Craft/Rosser Ave.
at 9th St./Brandon

Br. Rd. 29

T. L. Orchard,/Baker/Brandon,Man.
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread

Al. Rect.33X20
c1900-12

The Shore/House/Brandon,/Man.
Good for/1/Drink

Al. Rd. 32 c1905

G. A. Treherne/Pool Room/Brandon,Man.
Good for in Trade/5/Cents

Br. Rd. 21 c1900

BRUNKILD

A. Svendsen/Brunkild,Man.
Good for/5¢/in Trade

Al. Rd. 20 c1925

CARMAN

Adams/Model/Bakery
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread

Al. Oct. 27 c1926-33

Bowie's/Bakery/Carman/Man.
Good for/One/Loaf

Al. Sc1.(9) 27

Carman/Steam/Bakery
Good for/1/Loaf pf Bread
(Also obv. var.with star & two dashes)

Al. Sc1. 29

Carman/Steam/Bakery
Good for/1/Loaf

Al. Sc1.(9) 27

W. J. Collum/Dairy/Carman,Man.
Good for/1/Pint Milk

Al. Sc1. 29

("Carman" found in letters of two sizes)

CARTWRIGHT

Brads Barber Shop/Good for/1/Shave
 Koken B.S./Co./St.Louis
 (Harry Bradley,Barbershop & Billiards- c1912-22)

Br. Rd. 24

Cartwright's/Keystone Province/1885 75th 1960/Anniversary
 Cartwright's Seventy-fifth Anniversary/Good for/50¢/
 in Cash/at any Store/in Cartwright/Until 5:00 P.M./
 July 7,1960/Souvenir Money

Br. Rd. 34

The/Cartwright/Bakery
 Good for/1/Loaf Bread

Al. Sq. 25½

H. A. Lanchbery
 Good for/One/Loaf

Al. Sq. 25½ c1917-31

CRYSTAL CITY

W. C. Cann
 Good for/1/Shave

Al. Rd. 25 c1916

C. Motheral/Fruits &/Confectionery/Crystal City.
 Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread

Br. Sc1. 28½ c1912

H. G. Stenhouse/Crystal/City.
 Good for/One/Shave

Al. Rd. 25 c1913

DAND

H. A. Fogal/General/Merchant/Dand,Man.
 Good for/¢10¢/in Trade

Al. Rd. 26 c1917-26

DAUPHIN

The McDonald-Voight/CO. Ltd./Groceries/&/Hardware/Dauphin.
 Good for/1/Loaf/of Bread

Al. Rd. 26 c1918

W. C. Turner/Cigars/and/Tobaccos/Dauphin,Man.
 Good for/5¢/in Trade

Br. Rd. 21 c1914

DELORAINÉ

N. A. Glass/Baker./Deloraine.
 Good for one/illus.Loaf/Loaf of Bread

Al. Rd. 35 c1912-23

N. A./Glass/Baker
 Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread

Al. Oct. 26

ELKHORN

Mrs.Phillips/Elkhorn,Man.
 Good for/One Pint

Al. Oval 30X32

Mrs. Phillips/Elkhorn,Man.
 Good for/1/Quart/of/Milk

Al. Oct. 25
(McColl 204 & 245)FISHER RIVER

See Hodgson Trading Co., Hodgson.

GLADSTONE

Anderson & Frampton/Bakers/Gladstone,Man.
 Good for/1/Loaf of Bread

Al. Sc1. 29 c1912

A. Dewar/Baker/Gladstone
Good for/1/Loaf Al. Sq. 22 c1914-19
c1927-39

A. Dewar/Baker/Gladstone
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread Al. Rect. 32X19

GRETNA

J. A. Friesen/Gen./Mer./Rosenort,/Gretna,Man.
Good for/5¢/in/Merchandise Al. Rd. 21
Good for/10¢/in/Merchandise Al. Rd. 23

J. A. Friesen/General/Merchant/Rosenort,/Gretna,Man.
Good for/25¢/in/Merchandise Al. Rd. 24
Good for/\$1.00/in/Merchandise Al. Rd. 33½

E. Penner & Co./General/Merchants/Gretna,Man.
Good for/5¢/in Trade Al. Oct. 25 c1900-23
Good for/10¢/in Trade Al. Scl. 29
Good for/25¢/in Trade Al. Rd. 25
Good for/50¢/in Trade Al. Nt.Sq.25
Good for/\$1.00/in Trade Br. Rd. 25
(\$1.00 Var. reads "General Merchants" in curve)

Otto Schultz/Gretna's/Cash Store/the Best/Values/in/Southern Manitoba
Good for/5/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 20
Good for/10/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 25
Good for/25/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 28
Good for/50/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 31
Good for/1.00/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 35

GRISWOLD

A. Douglas/Griswold/Man.
Good for/1/Loaf Al. Oct. 27 c1912-27

A. Douglas/Griswold/Man.
Good for/1/Shave Al. Rd. 22
(Directories show Douglas as Baker & Confectioner only)

HARTNEY

D. G. Ennis/Bakery/Confectionery/& Seeds/Hartney,Man.
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread Al. Rect.32X20
C1905

HODGSON

The Hodgson Trading Co./Where Everybody/Meets Everybody/
Hodgson & Fisher River,Man.
Good for/\$1.00/in Trade Br. Oct. 36 c1917-33

HOLLAND

E. J. Merrell/Baker/Groceries/& Fruit/Holland,Manitoba
Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread Al. Rd. 25 McColl 214
Good for/2/Loaves/of/Bread Al. Rd. 25 " 214
Good for/2/Loaves/of/Bread Al. Oct.25 " 1088
Good for/4/Loaves/of/Bread Al. Rd. 25 " 214
Good for/4/Loaves of Bread Al. Oval 31X22
" 1088

HORNDEAN

J. K. Loeppky/Merchant/Horndean, Man

Good for/5¢/in Trade	Al. Rd. 22
Good for/10¢/in Trade	Al. Rd. 26
Good for/25¢/in Trade	Al. Rd. 28½
Good for/50¢/in Trade	Al. Rd. 32
Good for/\$1.00/in Trade	Al. Rd. 35

John W. Wiebe/General/Merchant/Horndean, Man

Good for/5¢/in/Merchandise	Al. Rd. 20
Good for/25¢/in Merchandise	Al. Rd. 26

KEENORA PARK (10 miles down Red River from Winnipeg)Keenora Park/Soda Fountain/20

20¢ Al. Oct. 28

(The vessel Keenora ran between Keewatin, Norman, and Rat Portage on Lake of the Woods. Later moved to Red River for cruise parties to park, until about 1922.)KEYES

William Keyes/Will Take/This Coin on/Silverware/and Other Valuable/Goods Suitable/for Premiums/Keys, Man.

Good for/1/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 18

William Keyes/Will Take/This Coin on/Silverware/and Other/Valuable goods/Suitable for/Premiums/Keyes, Man.

Good for/5/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 20

Good for/10/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 25

William Keyes/This Coin Taken/on Choice/Silverware Jewelry/and Other/Valuable Goods/Suitable for/Premiums/Keyes, Man.

Good for/25/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 28

William Keyes/This Coin Taken/on Choice/Silverware Jewelry/and Other/Valuable Goods/Suitable/for Premiums/Keyes, Man.

Good for/50/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 30

William Keyes/This Coin Taken/on Choice/Silverware/Jewelry/and Other/Valuable Goods Suitable/for/Premiums/Keyes, Man.

Good for/1.00/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 35

KILLARNEY

C. H. Cunnings/Baker/Killarney, Man

Good for/1/Loaf of Bread Al. Rect. 33X20

Angus McQueen/Killarney, Manitoba

Good for/One/Loaf/Bread Al. Oct. 25 c1900

LAKE WINNIPEG

The Dominion Fish Co./Limited/Store/on/Lake Winnipeg

Good for/10¢/in Trade Al. Oct. 25

Good for/25¢/in Trade Al. Oct. 28

Good for/50¢/in Trade (Obv. reads "of" for "on") Al. Oct. 31

Good for/\$1.00/in Trade Al. Oct. 35

LAUDER

H. Ramsey/Baker/& Grocer/Lauder, Man.

Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread Al. Oct. 25 c1912

LOWE FARM

Abrams & Reimer/General Merchants/Lowe Farm,Man.
Good for/\$5.00/in Trade

Br. Oct. 25 c1910

MANITOU

R. H. Shore/Proprietor
Good for/One/Drink/at the/Ellis House

Br. Rd. 25 McColl 241

McCREARY

McCreary/1909/1959/50th Anniversary
Good for/50¢/McCreary/Stores/to July 17, 1959

Brz. Rd. 32

F. N. Smith/Hardware/McCreary
Good for/cts 5 cts/in Trade
Good for/¢50¢/in Trade

Al. Rd. 19 c1912
Al. Rd. 29

MINNEDOSA

C. Cleverley/Baker/Minnedosa
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread

Al. Rect.32X19
c1922-33

Minnedosa/1883/1958/75th Anniversary
Good for/50¢/Minnedosa/Stores/to July 31,1958

Br. Rd. 32

Minnedosa Co-Op Creamery/Minnedosa/Man.
One Quart Milk/1 Qt.

Br. Rd. 26

People's Co-Op Ltd./Illus.Co-Op over world/Minnedosa,Man.
One Quart Milk/1/Qt.
One Pint Milk/1/Pt.

Br. Rd. 26
Br. Rd. 22

MORDEN

J. T. Acheson/Merchant/Morden,Man.
Good for/5¢/in Trade
Good for/\$1.00/in Trade

Al. Oct. 21 c1900-33
Al. Oct. 36

Blackwood's/Morden/Bakery
Good for/One/Loaf Bread

Al. Rd. 25

Goods & Burgess/Morden/Bakery
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread

Al. Rd. 25 c1915-22

Tobias & Co./Merchants/Morden,/Man.
Good for/50¢/in Trade
Good for/\$1.00/in Trade

Al. Rd. 31 c1900-19
Al. Rd. 35

Tobias Limited/on the Corner/Morden/Staple Dry Goods/
& Groceries

Good for/5¢/in Merchandise
Good for/5¢/in/Merchandise
Good for/10¢/in/Merchandise
Good for/25¢/in Merchandise
Good for/\$1.00/in Merchandise

Al. Sc1.25 c1920-30
Al. Sc1.25
Al. Sc1.30
Al. Sc1.(9) 33
Al. Sc1.(11) 35

Turner's Home/Bakery/Morden,Man.
Good for/1-16oz./Loaf Bread

Al. Rect.38X19 c1933

Turner's/Home Bakery/Morden,Man.
Good for/1-16oz/Loaf Bread

Al. Rect.32X19

Turner's/Home/Bakery/Morden,Man.
Good for/1/20 oz./Loaf Bread Al. Nt.Sq. 25

NEEPAWA
The J. Brown Co'y Ltd/General/Merchants/Neepawa,Man.
Good for/25¢/in Merchandise Al. Sq. 26

General Merchant/J. A. Clare/Neepawa
Good for/50¢/in Merchandise Al. Oval 40X30
c1900-26

Neepawa Dairy/Phone/45/Products
One Quart Milk/ 1 Qt. Br. Rd. 26

S. Seaborn/Neepawa,/Man.
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread Al. Sq. 23 c1920-31

OAKLAND
A. G. Bell/Merchant/Oakland/Man.
Good for/1¢/in Trade Al. Oct. 25

OAK RIVER
E. G. Brassey/Baker/&/Confectioner/Oak River,Man
Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread Al. Sc1. 30 McColl 251

PILOT MOUND
Maple Leaf/Bakery/Pilot Mound/Man.
Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread Al. Rd. 25

PLUM COULEE
A. Harder & Son/General/Merchant/Plum Coulee,Man.
Good for/5¢/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 21 c1892-19
Good for/10¢/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 25
Good for/25¢/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 29
Good for/50¢/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 32
Good for/\$1.00/in Merchandise Al. Rd. 34

Harder & Jackman/General/Merchants/Plum Coulee,Man.
Good for/\$3.00/in Merchandise Fibre Oct. 32
Good for/\$5.00/in Merchandise Br. Oct. 35 c1920-35

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
J. & E. Brown/Departmental/Stores/Portage La Prairie,/Man.
Good for/5/in/Merchandise Al. Sc1. 25 c1900
Good for/10/in/Merchandise Al. Sc1. 29
Good for/25/in Merchandise Al. Sc1(10) 31
Good for/50/in Merchandise Al. Sc1(11) 35
Good for/1.00/in Merchandise Al. Sc1(12) 38

Cassels/Portage/La Prairie/Man.
Cassels/Star Bakery/Good for/One Loaf/of/Bread Al. Oct. 25
(Geo.Cassels listed 1884, & D. Cassels listed 1899-1915)

Fuller's/Home/Made/Bread
Good for/One/Loaf ... Al. Sq. 25 c1917-33

Fuller's/Home Made/ Bread
Good for/One/Loaf... Al. Sq. 23½

Fuller's/Bakery/Portage La Prairie Good for/One/Loaf	Al. Sq. 23½
West End/Bakery/Portage/La/Prairie Good for/1/Loaf of Bread	Al. Sq. 23½
<u>ROSENFELD</u>	
W. Coblentz/Rosenfeld/Man. Good for/5¢ /in/Merchandise	Al. Oct.20 c1930
Good for/10¢ /in/Merchandise	Al. Oct.23
Good for/25¢ /in/Merchandise	Al. Oct.26
Good for/\$1.00/in/Merchandise	Al. Oct.32½
Good for/\$2.00/in/Merchandise	Al. Sq. 32½
Fast & Thiessen/General/Merchants/Rosenfeld,Man. Good for/5¢/in Trade	Fibre Rd. 20
Good for/10¢/in Trade	Fibre Rd. 25
C. C. Fehr/General/Merchant/Rosenfeld,Man. Good for/25¢/in Merchandise (Known with c/s W F on obv.)	Al. Oct. 29 c1920-26
<u>ROSENORT</u>	
See J. A. Friesen of Gretna	
<u>ST. BONIFACE</u>	
Canadian Northern Hotel/St. Boniface Good for/1/Drink	Al. Rd. 25 c1915
H. Le Blanc/St. Boniface Good for/5¢/in Trade	Br. Rd. 21 c1899
Le Club/Belge/St. Boniface 5¢	Al. Rd. 20 c1913-18
St. Boniface Hospital/St. Boniface/Manitoba Radio Token/Dahlberg	Zinc Rd. 17 (h)
Tourist/St. Boniface/Hotel 25¢	Al. Sq. 27
<u>SIFTON</u>	
Fred Farion/General/Merchant/Sifton,Man. Good for/\$1.00/in Trade	Al. Oct. 32 c1912-27
J. G. Gniazdowski/General/Merchant/Sifton,Man. Good for/10¢/in Trade	Br. Oct. 25 c1914-22
G. Kuczma & Co./Sifton,/Man. Good for/50¢/in Trade	Al. Rd. 21 c1921
F. Marantz/Sifton,/Man. Good for/10¢/in Trade	Al. Rd. 22 c1912-25
<u>SOLSGIRTH</u>	
Jas. C. Anderson/the/Post Office/Store/Solsgirth,Man. Good for/One/Loaf/Bread	Al. Oct. 25 c1900-17

SOURIS

Souris/Bakery/Manitoba

Good for/1/Loaf of Bread

Good for/2/Loaves of Bread

Good for/4/Loaves of Bread

(8 of each also struck in Br., Cu., & Ger. Sil.)

Al. Rd. 25 McColl 953
Al. Oval 30X22 " 957
Al. Rect. 32X19 " 981STEINBACK

P. A. Vogt/Merchant/Steinback, Man.

Good for/50¢/in Merchandise

Al. Oval 39X26

Vogt Bros./Merchants/Steinback Man.

Good for/5¢/in/Trade

Al. Sq. 21½

Vogt Bros./Merchants/Steinback, Man.

Good for/10¢/in/Trade

Al. Sq. 23

Good for/\$1.00/in Trade

Al. Sq. 32

STONEWALL

R. F. Cook/Stonewall/Bakery

Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread

Al. Scl. 30

Good for/1/Loaf/at Druitt's

Ice Cream/Fruits/Tobacco's/etc.

Al. Sq. 26

SWAN RIVER

Heming's/Drug Store/Swan River/Man.

Good for/5¢/in Trade

Wm. Rd. 21 c1913

THE PAS

A. Buchberger/The Pas/Man.

Good for/1/Pint/Milk

Al. Oct. 18½

Good for/1/Quart/Milk

Al. Oct. 18½

A. Buchberger/The Pas/Dairy/The Pas, Man.

Good for/1/Pint/Milk

Al. Oct. 22½

TRANSCONA

Transcona/Hotel

5¢ in Trade This Store

Br. Rd. 21 (h)

VIRDEN

J. E. Brown/The/Leading/Baker/Virden, Man.

Good for/ ½ /Loaf

Al. Oval 31 c1912-19

Fraser's/Bakery/Virden

Good for/One/Loaf

Al. Scl.(9) 27

Palace Livery/Feed and/Sale Stable./Virden.

Good for/One Feed/Single

Al. Scl. 31

WAWANESA

J. J. Story/Departmental/Store/Wawanesa, Man.

Good for/1/Loaf of Bread

Br. Oct. 26 c1900-22

WINKLER

Kroeker Bros.Ltd./General/Merchants/Winkler,Man.
Good for/10¢/in/Trade

Al. Sc1. 26 c1917-33

B. Loewen/General/Merchant/Winkler,Man.
Good for/\$2.00/in Trade

Br. Oval 26X18
c1900-14

WINNIPEG

Adisonia/Arcade/Winnipeg
Good for/Picture/Machines

Br. Rd. 21

Adisonia/Arcade/Winnipeg
Good for/One/Tune

Cu-Ni Rd. 20

Albion/Hotel/Bar
Good for/10¢/in Trade

Br. Rd. 25 c1899-18

The Avenue/Winnipeg
Blank

Br. Rd. 21 c1914

John Bauer/Grocer/663/Dufferin Ave.
Good for/\$1.00/in Trade

Al. Rd. 19½ c1913

E. E. Beese/Baker/411/Aberdeen/Ave/Winnipeg.
Good for/1/Loaf of/Bread
Good for/4/Loaves/of Bread

Al. Hex. 23 c1919
Al. Rd. 25

Belmont/Hotel/Winnipeg,/Man./R. Glube
Good for/One/Drink

Br. Rd. 22 c1915

W. Brown & Co./Army/&/Navy/Winnipeg
Good for/5¢/in Trade

Br. Rd. 21 McColl 268

Buckwold's/Electric/Bakery
Good for/2/Loaves

Al. Rect. 32X19
c1913-33

City of/Winnipeg
Blank

Br. Rd. 22

(Said to have been good for a barrel of water)

The Club/Cigar Store/564½ Main St.
Good for/5¢/in Trade

Br. Rd. 21 McColl 250

Coin Novelty Co./Agents/608 Main St./Winnipeg.
Good for/5¢/in Trade

Br. Rd. 21 McColl 205

Darbey's/Cigar Store/454 Main St.
Good for/5¢/in Trade
Good for/10¢/in Trade

Br. Rd. 21 McColl 213
Br. Rd. 21

Darbey's Cigars, Tobaccos./438/Main St./Winnipeg
Good for one Shine/438/Main St./Winnipeg

Al. Rd. 24 McColl 217

N. Di Marco/Fruit/and/Confectionery
Good for/5¢/in Trade

Br. Rd. 21 McColl 203

Dreamland/Arcade
Good for/One/Play

Br. Rd. 21 c1917-25

Dufferin Hotel/Wm Little,/Prop./Winnipeg .
Good for/5¢/in Trade

Al. Rd. 21

The T. Eaton Co Limited/5¢/Winnipeg/Canada
Good for/5¢/at Soda Fountain

Al. Rd. 23

Edisonia/Arcade/Winnipeg	Br. Rd. 21
Good for/Picture/Machines	Br. Rd. 21
Good for/1¢/in Trade	
Edisonia/Winnipeg	Br. Rd. 24
Good for/One/Tune	
(Var. with dashes at centre obv.)	
Emma & Panaro/Fruits/&/Confectionery/Winnipeg	Br. Rd. 21 McColl 220
Good for/5¢/in Trade	
Jno. Erzinger/McIntyre/Block/Main St. Winnipeg	Al. Rd. 23 McColl 193
Good for/One/Shave	
Jno. Erzinger/Tobacconist/Winnipeg	Cu-Ni.Rd.20 Ler 1069u
Good for/5¢/in Trade	
Importer of/Havana Cigars/John Erzinger	Br. Rd. 21 McColl 215
Good for/5¢/in Trade	
Erzingers/Main St.	Br. Rd. 21 (h)
Good for/5¢/in Trade	
A. Fabbri/Fruit/And/Confectionery	Br. Rd. 21 McColl 207
Good for/5¢/in Trade	
Germain & Co./253/Ellen St./Phone 2327/Winnipeg.	Al. Oct. 26½ c1913
Good for/1/Loaf	Al. Nt.Sq. 26
Good for/2/Loaves	Al. Clo. 28
Good for/4/Loaves	
R. P. O'Donohue/Propr./Winnipeg, Man.	Al. Rd. 28 Ler 1074j
Good for/One Drink/at/Grand Pacific	
Griffith/Baker,/Winnipeg.	Al. Clo. 25 c1923-33
Good for/1/Loaf	Al. Clo. 30
Good for/2/Loaves	
Imperial Veterans/in/Canada/Winnipeg Unit	Al. Rd. 28 c1922
Good for/25¢/in Trade	
Good for/One Shave/Kemp	Br. Rd. 25 McColl 194
Grain Exchange	
P. H. Lechtzier & Co./306/Stella/Ave/Winnipeg	Al. Oct. 25 c1915
Good for/2/Loaves of Bread	
W. Lindsay/Cigars/and/Tobaccos/Winnipeg	Br. Rd. 21 McColl 202
Good for/5¢/in Trade	
Manitoba Bread/Company/Eat/Good/Bread	Al. Oct. 23 c1930
Good for/1/Loaf	Al. Oct. 26
Good for/2/Loaves	
(Var. with large dot below E in Bread, found c/s D D on obv.)	
Constant Bossuyt/Manitoba/Dairy	Al. Rd. 27½ c1925-33
Good for/1/Pint	Al. Oct. 28
Good for/1/Pint	Al. Rd. 30
Good for/1/Quart	
Manitoba/Hotel/Johnson's	Br. Rd. 25 McColl 218
Good for/One Shave (Illus. star of David)	
Manitoba Novelty/Works.	Br. Rd. 21 (h 5 pt star)
5¢ in Trade This Store	

Manitoba/Novelty/Works Good for/Five Cents/in Trade	Br. Rd. 21 (h tri)
D. McKenty/Manor Hotel/Opp.C.P.R./Winnipeg Good for/10¢/at/Manor Bar	Al. Rd. 25 McColl 225
Maple Leaf/Hotel/Winnipeg,Man (Illus.Maple Leaf) Good for/5¢/in Trade	Al. Oct. 22 c1914-25
A. Markowetz/Bakery/169 Gomez St. Good for/2/Loaves/of Bread (Known c/s P.B. on obv. for Purity Bread)	Al. Nt.Sq. 25 c1914-33
F. W. McGill/717/Main St./Winnipeg. Good for/1/Shave	Al. Rd. 25 McColl 222
T. A. McIntosh/Winnipeg/Man. Good for/5/in Trade	Cu.Ni.Rd. 21 " 226
Thos. A. McIntosh/Cigars/and/Tobaccos/Winnipeg Good for/5¢/in Trade	Br. Rd. 20
Thos. A. McIntosh/Cigars/&/Tobaccos/Winnipeg Good for/5¢/in Trade	Br. Rd. 21
Cigars/McIntosh/Tobaccos Good for/5¢/in Trade	Br. Rd. 21 McColl 227
W. R. Milton/Phone/941/Winnipeg Good for/1/Loaf of Bread	Al. Rd. 25
W. R. Milton/Phone/941/Winnipeg Good for/4/Loaves/of Bread	Al. Sc1. 30
Misericordia General/Hospital/Winnipeg,/Manitoba Radio Token/Dahlberg	Zinc Rd. 17 (h)
Dan J. Murphy/Cigars/&/Tobaccos/Winnipeg Good for/5¢/in Trade	Br. Rd. 21 McColl 244
North End Club/779/Main St./Winnipeg,Man. Good for/5¢/in Trade	Red Vulcanite Rd. 21 c1913
Notre Dame Cafe/643/Notre Dame Ave/Winnipeg. Good for/5¢/One Bottle	Al. Sc1. 29 c1914
Novelty Machine Works/of Canada 74 Princess St./Winnipeg,Can.	Br. Rd. 21 (h hex)
Novelty Machine Works of Canada Good for 5¢ in Trade	Br. Rd. 21 (h) c1917
R. Diner/Nugget/Hotel Good for/25¢/in Trade (Mrs. Rachel Diner apparently assumed proprietorship of hotel when her husband Simon Died)	Br. Rd. 25 c1914-19
O'Connor's Hotel/333/Main St./Winnipeg Good for/10/Cents/in Trade	Al. Rd. 25 McColl 191
O F M /Canteen Blank (Ogilvie Flour Mill's coffee token)	Al. Rd. 22½
Ontario Hotel/Winnipeg,/Manitoba. Good for/10¢/in Trade	Br. Oct. 23 c1916
B. P./423/Main St./Winnipeg Good for/5¢/in Trade (Benedetta Persichini operated a fruit store)	Br. Rd. 21 McColl 234

For Finer Food/The/Paddock/Restaurant/10th Birthday/
 May 31st/1952-1962
 Paddock 10th Birthday/Good for/50¢/in Food/at the/
 Paddock/1540 Portage Ave/Winnipeg-Manitoba/
 Golden dividend Br. Sq. 28½

The Palace
 Good for 5¢ in Trade / W Br. Rd. 21 (h) c1914

Pelissier's Limited/Brewery/Winnipeg
 Good for/1/Drink Al. Oct. 26

R R & A B / 10
 blank Br. Oval 29X23

R R X A B / 10
 blank Br. Oval 29X22

R R & A B / 20
 blank Cu. Rect.26X20

R R X A B / 20
 blank Cu. Rect.26X21

(The above tokens are hand-made and sizes may vary)

Red River & Assiniboine Bridge Company Ltd./
 C. C. Chipman/President.
 Foot Passenger/2 Cents/1898/One Trip Al. Rd. 26 McColl 208

Good for 5¢ in Trade/ at the Regency Coin & Stamp Co./
 Arena/Bldg. Red/River Exhibition/or 157 Rupert/Ave.
 Winnipeg/Until/12-31-1961
 Good for \$1.00 (1 Astron)/on the Moon/Redeemable/
 For/\$1.00 (1 Astron)/at Any Store or/Bank on the/
 Moon Until/12-31-1969 Al. Oct. 32

Obv. same but 10¢
 Rev. same but \$2.00 (2 Astrons) Br. Oct. 32

Riverview Park Cafe/10¢/Winnipeg,Canada
 Good for/10¢/at Fountain Al. Rd. 28

J. Robinson Co./Lt'd/Winnipeg,/Man.
 Good for/15¢/at/Soda Fountain Br. Rd. 21
 Good for/20¢/at/Soda Fountain Br. Rd. 21
 Good for/25¢/at/Soda Fountain Br. Rd. 21
 (Department store founded 1881, closed 1929)

St. Nicholas/Hotel/Winnipeg,/Man./D. A. McArthur,
 Good for/One/Drink Br. Rd 22 McColl 209

Scott & Ballantyne/Main/Street/Winnipeg
 Good for/1/Shave Al. Rd. 25 " 206

Segal's Bread/Always/Good
 Segal's Bakery/Good for/2/Loaves of/Bread Br. Rd. 24 c1914

Silver & Buchwold/Bakers/306/Stella/Ave.
 Good for/1/Loaf Al. Rd. 23 c1912-

Speirs Parnell/Baking/Co. Ltd./Winnipeg
 Good for/½¢/in Trade Al. Rd. 19½ c1912-33

The Standard Clothing Co./586 & 588/Main St./Winnipeg,/Mass.
 Good for 25¢ on \$5.00 Cash Purchase/Made at/The Standard
 Clothing Co./Winnipeg,/Mass. Al. Rd. 24

Tapper/&/McGill Good for/One Shave (Illus. star of David)	Br. Rd. 25 McColl 212
G. J. Timms/Henry Ave/Bakery/Winnipeg. Good for/1/Loaf/of Bread	Al. Rd. 29 c1913
Good for/4/Loaves/of Bread	Al. Sq. 26
John Tobin/Winnipeg Good for/1/Shave	Br. Rd. 23 Ler 1073p
W. J. Tobin,/Winnipeg. Good for/1/Shave	Br. Rd. 24
Venice Cafe/Winnipeg. Good for/5¢/in Trade	Br. Rd. 21 (h Hex) c1914
W B C blank (Winnipeg Badminton Club-Shuttlecock. Var.W.B.C.)	Br. Rd. 21
Jas. Watts & Co./474/Main St./Winnipeg Good for/5¢/in Trade	Br. Rd 21 McColl 196
Western Amusement Co. Ltd./609/Main St. Good for/1¢/in Trade	Br. Rd. 19 c1917-25
Windsor Hotel/N.Rosenblat/Prop./655 Main St./Winnipeg,Man. Good for/5¢/in Trade/at Bar	Br. Rd. 21
Good for/10¢/in Trade/at the Bar	Br. Rd. 25
Windsor Hotel/N.Rosenblat/Prop./Winnipeg,Man. Good for/5¢/in Trade/ at Bar	Br. Rd. 21
Good for/10¢/in Trade/ at the Bar	Br. Rd. 25
Windsor Hotel/N.Rosenblat/Prop./Winnipeg. Good for/5¢/in Trade/ at the Bar	Al. Rd. 25
The Winnipeg Amusement/Arcade/615/Main St. Good for/5¢/in Trade	Cu.Ni. Rd. 21
Winnipeg Workers Bakery/865/Selkirk/Ave. Good for/1/Loaf of Bread	Al. Oct. 27 c1933
Woodbine/Billiard/Hall/Winnipeg. Good for/1 10¢/Cigar	Al. Rd. 20 c1922-29
Workingmen's/Union/Bakery Good for/Two/Loaves/Bread	Al. Rd. 19½ c1925-33

ADVERTISING TOKENS PROBABLY USED FOR TRADE PURPOSES

ST. BONIFACE

Tourist Hotel/St.Boniface/Man.
Same

Al. Rd. 25

WINNIPEG

The Corona/Hotel/Winnipeg Man.
Same

Al. Rd. 24½

Drewrys
Same

Al. Oct. 20½

Empire Hotel/Winnipeg
Same

Al. Rd. 25 (h)

Kiewel's
Same

Al. Oct. 21

St. Charles/Hotel/Winnipeg, Man. Same	Al. Oct. 23
St. Charles/Hotel/Winnipeg, Man. Same	Al. Rd. 25
Shea's Same	Al. Oct. 21
Windsor/Hotel/Co./Winnipeg, Man. Same	Al. Rd. 25

ADVERTISING TOKENS

BRANDON

Travelers' Day at the Dominion Fair/Brandon, July 21st
 Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/When at/
 the Fair/Drink/ "Empire" Beer Br. Rd. 29

Obv. same
 Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/Visit
 Empire Hotel/During/Fair Week Br. Rd. 29

Obv. same
 Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/J. W. Fleming/
 Real Estate/and/Loans/Brandon, Man. Br. Rd. 29

Obv. same
 Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/When in/
 Brandon/Eat at/Johnson's Cafe Br. Rd. 29

Obv. same
 Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/When at
 This Year's/Dominion Exhibition/Visit the Great Piano
 House/of J.J.H. McLean & Co. Ltd./1112 Rosser Ave./
 Brandon Br. Rd. 29

Obv. same
 Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/Nation
 & Shewan, Ltd./Brandon's/Big Department/Store Br. Rd. 29

(All above have obv. illus. of 'Horseshoe around a
 Sheaf of Wheat' and 'Greenduck Co Chi' in exergue,
 with rev. illus. of a 'Grandstand')

WINNIPEG

Eaton's/ the Store for Young Canada
 Keep Me/ Never go Broke (Illus. Horseshoe & Cloverleaf)
 (Above around an encased 1947 ML cent) Al. Rd. 38½

Four Generations of the British Royal Family/1897
 Illus. accolated busts of Royal Family
 Compliments of/Imperial Hotel/Free Bus/Meets all Trains/
 Winnipeg/Angus McLead/James Morton/Props. Cu. Rd. 32
 (Usually found gilded)

Georvs V Rex A.D. 1910 (Illus. Bust of King)
 Kobold Tool & Cutlery/Co. Ltd./K/424 Main St. Winnipeg
 Br. Rd. 25

Northern/Electric/Company Limited/Serves you Best
 (Illus. symbol 'N E '
 Home of Northern Electric/December/1956/Winnipeg, St. James/
 Manitoba (Illus. Company Building) Cu. Rd. 29

Ham Bacon Lard/Western Brand/the Western Packing Co. of
 Canada Ltd/Winnipeg (Illus. star and wreath)
 This Charm/if/Carried in the/Pocket Prevents/Bald Heads,
 Hard Work/Love, Warts on the Nose,/Bicycle Face, War Craze/
 Swelled Head, Insanity, /Unhappy Marriages, /Dark Brown
 Taste, /Delirium Tremens/and Punctured/Tires. Al. Rd. 31

NUMISMATISTS' TOKENS

Carpenter/&/G. F. Landon/Est.1881/ Builder
 236 Front St./Winnipeg/Tel.172 Br. Rd. 26 McColl219
 (G. F. Landon was A.N.A. #113)

Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Freedom/My Right
 My Responsibility (Illus. Eagle)
 Keep Me For/Good Luck/Albert Stern/and Company/
 Winnipeg,/Canada/Rare Coins and Stamps Br. Rd. 34

GENERAL TOKENS

Spencer Spirella/Individually/Designed/Foundation Garments/and/
 Surgical Supports/Made in Canada
 Exhibition Souvenir/Good for/\$2.00/on Purchase of Girdle/
 Corselette or Surgical/Support/in Any of our/Lovelier
 Materials/Until October 31-1962 Al. Rd. 37
 (Distributed at the Red River Exhibition, Winnipeg)

* * * * *

MR. TANNAHILL REPORTS ON "THE TRADE TOKENS OF SASKATCHEWAN"

(During February, the Society published 100 copies of "The Trade
 Tokens of Saskatchewan and Their History", and all copies were
 forwarded to Mr. Tannahill for distribution.)

Expenses

Stencils - - - - -	\$11.85
Express from Richmond - - - - -	3.17
Stamps - - - - -	3.00
Gestetner (Canada) Ltd. - - - - -	22.42

Donations

Vancouver Numismatic So. (for printing) - - - - -		1
Library of Parliament - - - - -		2
Library, C. N. A. - - - - -		1
Copies sold and payment received - - - - -	\$41.00	41
Copies sold and payment to be received - - - - -	10.00	10
Stamps on hand - - - - -	2.22	
Copies on hand - - - - -		45
	<hr/>	
	\$40.44	\$53.22 100

Cecil C. Tannahill

DAVID MURRAY AND THE ATLANTIC CAFE

by Ronald Greene

Atlantic/Cafe/D. Murray/Prop.
Goof For/5¢/In Trade

Alum. Round, 21mm

"Big Dave" Murray was born about 1865 in Scotland, in Kincardine by the Firth of Forth. At the turn of the century he came out to Victoria and when he became established he sent for his sweetheart, Margaret, fifteen years his younger. Upon her arrival they were married. The union resulted in four daughters, one of whom died in infancy.

By 1903 Murray and a partner named James Hogg were the proprietors of the Adelphi Saloon. This partnership ran for several years but the 1908 Directory lists Murray as the proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel situated at 629 Johnson Street. Previously the London Hotel operated at that address. The 1909 Directory lists the Atlantic Hotel and, in addition, the Atlantic Cafe. The latter was at 631 Johnson Street and was run by Robert Moe. The following year "Big Dave" took over the cafe as well. He ran the hotel and the saloon continually until prohibition came into force on October 1, 1917 and he ran the hotel for several years after. From the directory listings it is not possible to tell if the cafe operated continuously but it is probable that it did under a series of managers. The 1915 Directory as well as the 1914 Directory shows Murray as the proprietor of the cafe.

Mr. Murray went broke a few years after prohibition-- partly because he put his bills in the hands of a bill-collector who collected and promptly absconded. At this time he left the hotel and moved to his farm at Strawberry Vale (Burnside Road). It was there, the house named "Brae Head", that he lived until his death in the late 1930's.

David Murray obtained his nickname from his great weight. Even in his later years when he had thinned considerably he weighed 250 lbs. In many ways he was quite strait-laced; for instance he would not allow his wife in the saloon during business hours. His driving would cause alarm today. He owned a model "T" Ford and he would set the gas at 27 MPH on his way home and come hell or high water he kept going at that setting. Murray was also an ardent member of the St. Andrews and Caledonian Society, as would befit his Scots origin. His death occurred in the middle of a poker game. His canary died of loneliness and they were buried together.

There is only one token known to have been issued by David Murray. A specimen of this token is in the author's collection.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

During the past few months we have received quite a number of letters, from all over North America, in response to the publicity given to our list of unattributed tokens. Copies of the list were sent to all who had requested them, as well as to several other token collectors whom I thought might help. Although many sent in attributions it was unfortunate that in some cases the writer failed to verify his claim.

Now there may be some who think I am being a little too fussy about all this, still I cannot see where we have anything to gain in striking a token off the list merely because Joe Blow (whom nobody has ever heard of) says he THINKS this token is from a certain town. We have seen far too many errors in the past, and because of this primarily, I consider it is in the best interests of numismatics to leave the token on the list rather than to chance listing it incorrectly. We may not achieve 100% accuracy but we should try.

TOKENS USED IN SEVERAL CANADIAN CENTRES

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|---|
| #100 | Caille Bros. | Canadian Head-Office at Windsor, Ont. Tokens used throughout the West and Probably elsewhere. |
| #170 | Cupid Novelty | Head-Office at Calgary (1921 -) Tokens used throughout the West. |
| #551 | O.K. Vendors | Head-Office in Oklahoma. Tokens used in Western Canada and probably elsewhere. |
| #776 | Western Canada Novelty | Head-Office at Edmonton. Tokens used throughout Western Canada. |

IDENTIFIED AS CANADIAN BUT NOT LOCALIZED

- | | | |
|------|--------------|---------------------------|
| #9 | Alpine Dairy | Listed by Leroux as #1069 |
| #509 | Monsoon Tea | Listed by McColl as #148 |

PROBABLY CANADIAN

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|--|
| #555 | O. N. G. | Listed by Curto (#371) as Ohio National Guard. Attributed by Gravel, Renaud and others as <u>O. N. Gagnon</u> of Montreal. |
| #772 | Weatherhead Co. | Head-Office at Cleveland, but a branch office at St. Thomas, Ont. |
| #648 | Royal American Shows | Tours Prairie Circuit in Summer; Winters in Florida. Tokens used during the depression. |

IDENTIFIED AS CANADIAN

#51	Best by Test	Regina	Tannahill
#58	Blaxall	Regina	Tannahill
#72	Bouthillier, R.	Montreal	Echenberg
#87	Buckley's	Chesley, Ont.	Palmer
#120	Cash Corner Store	Alameda, Sask	Tannahill
#131	Cereal Hotel	Cereal, Alta.	Stewart
#150	Consolidated Novelty	Calgary	Stewart
#175	Dan	Calgary (1906-14)	Stewart
#183	Delmonica Hotel	Victoria, B.C.	Greene
#215	Edwards, W.A.	Shetland, Ont.	Palmer
#218	Elgin Service Stn.	Hamilton, Ont	Palmer
#221	Emslie, H.	(How did this creep in ?)	BR #752
#233	Fabbri, A.	Winnipeg	McColl 207
#258	Funland	Montreal	Echenberg 54
#332	Home Candy	Calgary (1916)	Stewart
#384	Johnston Boon	Edmonton	R. Smith
#468	Manley, John M.	Grand Forks, B.C.	Hill
#513	Morrison-Lamothe	Ottawa	Gingras
#525	National Milk Co.	Ottawa	Gingras
#563	OZO Cucumber	Montreal	Echenberg 107
#609	Preuschoff's	St. Walburg, Sask.	Tannahill
#630	Regimental Institute	New Westminster, B.C.	Gingras
#662	Scriven, J.J. & Son	Halifax	MacDonald
#667	Segals Bakery	Winnipeg	Stewart
#694	Stephens & Sons	Glencairn, Ont	McColl 300
#702	Stokes, W. J.	Calgary (1905)	Stewart
#708	Sunshine Island	Charlottetown	MacDonald
#807	Club Yamaska	Yamaska, Que	Echenberg 1

PROBABLY NON-CANADIAN

#23	Baldwin Hotel	San Francisco ? ?
#98	Cadillac Hotel	San Francisco ? ?

IDENTIFIED AS NON-CANADIAN

#1	Army Canteen Service, Br. Comm. Overseas Forces (Korea)	Stewart
#44	Belt Trading	Oklahoma (1910) Mrs. Allen
#90	Burnet, A.	St. Thomas (Virgin Is.) Gutttag 1622
#108	5th Can. Batt.	France W.W. 1 Stewart
#111	Canteen / 5	Curto 25
#113	No. 1 Co. Canteen	Curto 18
#130	Central/5/House	San Jose Kappen
#134	Cleveland Typewriter	Cleveland Kotler
#168	Crystal Cafe	San Jose Kappen
#238	Fey, Chas & Co.	San Francisco Kappen
#273	Giese, Wm.	California (3 cities) Kappen
#292	Grey Bull Billiards	Grey Bull, Wyoming Stewart
#336	Horseshoe Cigar	Bellingham, Wash. Ferngren
#404	King, Professor	U. S. A. Wright 1486
#470	Marine Barracks	Curto 103
#492	Meile, P. B.	Curto 677
#535	N. H. D. V. S.	Curto 554
#621	101 Ranch Store	Oklahoma (1890-18) Parkins
#657	Sandakan Tobacco	Br. No. Borneo Scaife
#726	Theatre Comte	Paris, France Findlay #414
#780	Western Novelty	San Jose Kappen

* * * * *

THE JULY TRANSACTIONS

In the July issue of the Transactions we will be presenting a preliminary check-list of the tokens of the Maritimes by Mitchell MacDonald.

Major Sheldon S. Carroll is compiling a listing of Business College Tokens and this is also expected to be ready for July.

We sincerely hope that all Fellows of the Society, who have examples of such pieces, will co-operate with Mr. MacDonald and with Major Carroll in order that the list be as complete as possible.

BANK NOTES AS OVERPRINTED FOR USE IN THE YUKON

by Scott Simpson

Even before the founding of Dawson City in 1896, the Canadian Bank of Commerce had been requested by one of the Yukon trading companies to open a branch in Fort Cudahy, some sixty miles down stream from Dawson. This was mainly because of the richness of the gold discoveries in the area, but even though it was intimated that the two largest trading companies would help finance such a scheme by annual payments, the bank declined, for they felt the police protection was inadequate and as there was no mail service or hope of rail or telegraphic service, it would be too hazardous a venture.

However, with the tremendously rich discoveries on Bonanza Creek and other like finds, the Dominion Government was forced to increase, by a great number of personnel, the Mounted Police to guard the district, as well as other civil servants to supplement them and carry on the administration of justice. About this time the Minister of the Interior requested the bank to open a branch in Dawson City to act not only as a banker for the government but also as a government agency to collect royalties on the gold mined in the district.

After some study of the situation, and upon being assured of being appointed government agent, the bank consented and immediately began preparations for the expedition.

One of the chief difficulties would be the sending of the bank currency as the journey was hazardous not only from the travelling standpoint but from the lawless element that were always present at such frontier outposts. Thus it was decided that all notes shipped to Dawson would not be countersigned - all serial numbers would be recorded - and each shipment would be made up of notes overprinted with either the word "Yukon" or "Dawson" at each end in a distinctive color. Each shipment would have a different colored overprint so that each shipment would be readily identified should it meet with mishap on its journey.

These notes proved to be very popular with the gold miners, and were considered to be issued in honor of the Yukon, rather than as a precautionary measure, and many were sent out to friends and relatives on the "outside" as souvenirs. When the notes first appeared, the miners could be observed passing them from hand to hand to examine them while standing in the street. It is remarkable that so few of these notes remain today and though they date back only some sixty years, it is extremely unlikely that a complete collection could be assembled.

The five and ten dollar notes in this series were printed in sheets of four, while the twenty, fifty and hundred dollar notes were printed in sheets of two. Thus the five and ten dollar notes have plate letters A, B, C & D while the others have only plates A & B.

The following is a list of the notes so overprinted and with the color of overprint.

Five Dollar Notes

<u>Ser. Numbers</u>	<u>Plates</u>	<u>O'print Color</u>	<u>O'print</u>	<u>Value</u>
290001 - 300000	A,B,C,D.	Blue	Yukon	\$200,000
314001 - 320000	A,B,C,D.	Purple	Yukon	120,000
330001 - 335000	A,B,C,D.	Purple	Yukon	100,000
335001 - 355000	A,B,C,D.	Brown	Yukon	400,000
360001 - 365000	A,B,C,D.	Red	Dawson	100,000

Ten Dollar Notes

85001 - 90000	A,B,C,D.	Blue	Yukon	200,000
115001 - 126500	A,B,C,D.	Green	Yukon	460,000
126501 - 131500	A,B,C,D.	Purple	Yukon	200,000
131501 - 138500	A,B,C,D.	Brown	Yukon	280,000
146501 - 149000	A,B,C,D.	Red	Dawson	100,000

Twenty Dollar Notes

17501 - 20000	A,B.	Red	Yukon	100,000
22001 - 32000	A,B.	Green	Yukon	400,000
32001 - 42000	A,B.	Orange	Yukon	400,000
42001 - 44500	A,B.	Brown	Yukon	100,000
44501 - 47000	A,B.	Red	Dawson	100,000
52001 - 60000	A,B.	Green	Dawson	320,000

Fifty Dollar Notes

5001 - 6500	A,B.	Red	Yukon	100,000
6501 - 8500	A,B.	Green	Yukon	200,000
8501 - 10500	A,B.	Orange	Yukon	200,000
10501 - 12500	A,B.	Brown	Yukon	200,000
12501 - 13500	A,B.	Red	Dawson	100,000
13501 - 16000	A,B.	Green	Dawson	250,000

Hundred Dollar Notes

2501 - 3500	A,B.	Red	Yukon	200,000
3501 - 4500	A,B.	Green	Yukon	200,000
4501 - 5000	A,B.	Orange	Yukon	100,000
5001 - 5500	A,B.	Brown	Yukon	100,000
5501 - 6000	A,B.	Red	Dawson	100,000
6501 - 7500	A,B.	Green	Dawson	200,000

After 1901, owing to the increased ease of transportation and the safety of shipping, it was no longer considered necessary to use the over-printing, and, from then on regular issues of notes were sent to Dawson.

My most sincere thanks to Mr. C. F. E. Carpenter, Assistant Secretary, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Toronto, and to Major Sheldon S. Carroll, of the Bank of Canada, without whose help many of the important details of the history of these notes would have been unobtainable.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S

LADY KINDERSLEY MEDALS

by Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S.



The Lady Kindersley was a three masted schooner, with auxiliary oil engines, built of wood with iron bark sheathing for service in the Hudson's Bay Company's Western Arctic trade. She was 200 feet long and had a beam of 36 feet.

The ship (named after the wife of the 28th Governor of the Company, Sir Robert Molesworth Kindersley) was built in Vancouver and launched at high tide on March 21st. 1921. She left on her maiden voyage to Herschel Island on June 27th. 1921.

On June 28th 1924 the schooner, under the command of Captain Gus Foellmer, left Vancouver on what was destined to be her last voyage to the Western Arctic.

The Kindersley arrived at Barrow Station, in the Western Arctic, on August 3rd. and moored to the shore ice while Supercargo Percy Patmore, and the First Mate Clifford Smith, went ashore, a distance of about one and a half miles, in order to buy reindeer meat and to hire Eskimo to work cargo at the different ports of call. They arrived ashore about 8:00 P.M. after a rather hazardous journey, and having completed their mission, attempted to return to their ship but found they were unable to do so because during their absence the shore ice had broken away carrying the Kindersley with it. By morning the ship was about seven miles off shore and drifting Eastward.

The Rescue

Mr. Patmore immediately took charge of rescue operations, keeping a day by day log in which he entered all details in connection with the operation. In my files I have a copy of the daily log and the following details of the rescue are excerpts taken, for the most part, from that source.

With the help of the American ship "Arctic" under the command of Captain Bertanecini, Patmore made several attempts, during the next few days, to locate the Kindersley but could get nowhere near her owing to the heavy field ice. At 3:45 on the morning of August 10th the crew of the Arctic were awakened by the grinding of ice against the vessel's side, and by 10:00 A.M. her holds were so full

of water the crew were forced to abandon ship. They were, however, able to salvage some of the ship's radio equipment which was later set up for listening to reports from the Lady Kindersley.

Following the loss of the Arctic, Patmore chartered the "Teddy Bear" and operated from her until she left for the South on the morning of the 19th. With the help of the Arctic's Captain and some of his crew they made several further attempts to locate the Kindersley but without success.

Meanwhile, on the 16th of August, while the Kindersley was drifting off Tangent Point, some thirty or more miles to the east of Barrow, Captain Foellmer radioed Mr. C. H. French, the Company's chief representative in British Columbia, that he intended to abandon ship on the 18th. Mr. French answered saying "If lives endangered, abandon ship. Baychimo (H.B.Co. steamer) clears Comox noon, desirable you hang on if possible until her arrival." As we will see later, the Baychimo did not arrive in time.

Patmore received a wire from the Kindersley on the 19th saying that if arrangements could be made for two gas boats to be at Tangent Point by midnight they would abandon at once. He replied saying he could leave in two hours time and that the "Boxer", an American Bureau of Education steamer which had arrived in the area at 2 P.M. that day, would take them as far as possible. Foellmer wired back to say they would abandon in half an hour.

It was midday of the 20th before Patmore arrived at Tangent Point with the two launches. They cruised the area for three hours through heavy ice until they sighted the tops of the Lady Kindersley's masts away off, but were quickly shut out by the fog. They continued to cruise the area, sounding their fog horn and firing guns until almost midnight but were unable to make contact with the Kindersley crew. Back at Point Barrow the following day it was learned that Foellmer and his crew had started out for Tangent Point but were forced to return to their ship.

Foellmer had suggested in a radio message that the crew might be saved by utilizing an aircraft but this was ruled out by Charles V. Sale, Deputy-Governor of the Company who was in Ottawa at the time. He had consulted with government officials who felt the success of such an undertaking to be very unlikely.

The wind now shifted and the Kindersley began to drift in a westerly direction towards Point Barrow.

On the 28th, Patmore received a wire from Foellmer saying: "Strong N. E. wind here. Ice is under our bottoms and am unable to move with engines full speed and sail set. Lanes of water within 600 feet of ice but unable to reach them. Drifting in a westerly direction at one mile per hour. At this rate should pass Point Barrow within ten or twelve miles by tomorrow evening. . . ."

The Boxer, with Patmore on board, left Point Barrow at 9:30 on the morning of the 30th and by noon were within five miles of the Kindersley. The weather was very favourable and after discussing the situation with the Boxer's captain, Patmore advised the Kindersley that if present conditions continued they should be able to get out

under their own power by morning. If not, the Boxer would come back for them.

By morning the ice conditions had totally changed, and once more the Boxer set out from Point Barrow. They proceeded to within six miles of the Kindersley and from the rigging Patmore could see the crew on the ice. In the words of Patmore he "Launched the skin boat and sled on the ice, and proceeded towards them, accompanied by Mr. Smith and six natives. Once on the ice we could not sight them, owing to the high ice intervening, but after going some distance and crossing two wide leads, we saw one of their number standing on a high pan of ice, and making towards him, the rest of the crew came in sight, the two parties meeting when about one and a half miles off the Boxer. . . . six men crossed the lead in canoes, and the balance in the skin boat, all arriving safely at the Boxer. . . . the ice conditions still changing quickly, the Boxer pulled out hurriedly, and after steering various courses and speeds through heavy ice, arrived back at Barrow at 10:30 P.M. "

The Baychimo finally arrived at Point Barrow on September 1st and took the Kindersley crew South to Tin City, near Nome, Alaska. Orders were then received for them to go back to the ice in an attempt to free the Kindersley. They worked the area North and West to the vicinity of Wrangel Isle, off the Siberian Coast, but never got a glimpse of her. On September 15th they gave up the search and returned to Vancouver.

The Medals

Special medals were struck and awarded to those who participated in the rescue. Actually, there were two sets of medals struck, both by the Alexander Clark Company of London, England.

In the first set, there was one struck in 9K gold and forty-five in bronze. Twenty five of the bronze medals were sent from the London office to the crew of the Baychimo, while arrangements were being made for the distribution of the gold medal and some of the bronze medals by the Canadian Committee of the Company in Winnipeg.

Shortly after the medals had been sent out from London it was noticed that the crest on the Coat-of-Arms had been engraved incorrectly and the medals were ordered returned. (The first photo shows an enlargement of the crest on the first set of medals.) Forty-two of the original set of medals were returned to the Alexander Clark Company and destroyed. Of the four remaining bronze medals, two, without names, are in the Company's archives; the other two, sent to members of the Baychimo crew, were never returned.

In the second set there was one medal struck in 9K gold and Forty-four in bronze.

Because two recipients of the first issue did not return their medals, those of the second issue (with their names inscribed on them) are being withheld in the Company's archives.

The medal from the first issue which was sent to the Deck Boy of the Baychimo was returned to the Company by the dead-letter office and has been destroyed. The corresponding medal from the second issue remains unclaimed in the Company's archives.

The balance of the medals were distributed as follows:

1	9K gold	Percy Patmore	Supercargo on the Kindersley
1	Bronze	Clifford Smith	First Mate - "
1	"	W. Newton	Radio opp. - "
1	"	G. R. Killman	Radio opp. - "
1	"	F. Whitlam	Captain on the Boxer
1	"	Hough	Radio opp. "
1	"	Bertanecini	Captain on the Arctic
1	"	W. Nottingham	Radio Opp. "
1	"	J. H. Wagner	Bureau of Education, Seattle
6	"	Natives at Point Barrow	
2	"	Historical Exhibit at Winnipeg (No names engraved)	
2	"	Historical Exhibit at Victoria (No names engraved)	
23	"	The Baychimo crew	

I have in my cabinet the bronze medal from the second issue which was awarded to the Steward on the Baychimo, C. Kerridge. Another bronze medal, of the second issue and without a name engraved on it, is in the cabinet of another collector. As far as can be ascertained, these are the only specimens of the Lady Kindersley medal in the hands of private collectors.

One point that has never ceased to amaze me is the manner in which the medals were distributed. Why did the crew of the Baychimo receive most of the medals when they played absolutely no part in the rescue? The inscription on the medal reads; "For services rendered in rescuing crew", and yet, all the Baychimo did was to spend about nine days in a hopeless search for a ship which by that time had either gone to the bottom of the Arctic Ocean, or, was well on its way to the North Pole.

While doing research for this work I was fortunate in being able to discuss the rescue and the medals with several of the recipients and I found that some of them had also wondered about the distribution. One of the Baychimo crew was rather reluctant to talk about the medals because, as he said, they had done nothing to deserve them. Another suggested they had ventured beyond the latitude stipulated in their contracts and therefore had put themselves to some risk. This may be so, still it has nothing to do with the rescue of the Lady Kindersley crew.

The outstanding medal in the series is, of course, the unique 9K gold specimen presented to Percy Patmore. Some time ago I had the privilege to examine and photograph this beautiful medal. Mr. Patmore passed away on February 16th. 1964 at the age of eighty-four years, and his medal remains with the family where it is cherished very much.

To date I have located and examined four bronze medals as well as the gold specimen. Judging by those I have seen and because only forty-five specimens were struck, it is logical to assume that only one die was employed. One interesting point I noticed (and I feel this is significant in case counterfeits show up) is that on all specimens examined the left arm of the letter "Y" in "Lady" has been double-cut.

Apart from being struck in gold, the Patmore medal differs

from the bronze medals only in that the maker's mark and the gold content are stamped below Patmore's name on either side of the words "by the".

For assistance in compiling this work the writer is particularly indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company and to the Patmore family.

* * * * *

THE MONSOON BUSINESS CARD

by Donald M. Stewart

The indefatigable Dr. B. P. Wright prepared a list of 1,746 American Store and Business Cards known to him and this appeared in the Numismatist during the years 1898 to 1901. Number 1530 is a round aluminum piece, size (19mm.), described as:
Obv. "Good/for/1/One Cent/When Buying/Monsoon Tea.#"
Rev. a package in rays. inscribed "Monsoon/Indo-Ceylon Tea."
In exergue. "Reg'd."

In a recent reprint of Dr. Wright's listing, issued by the Token and Medal Society, this card is shown as R3 and valued at \$1.50. It must therefore be fairly common in the experience of our American friends.

Whether this really is an American Business Card is questionable. W. R. McColl of Owen Sound, Ontario, listed this piece as a Canadian Business Card in his sale of 1902. It is found there as item #148, priced at 10¢ in uncirculated condition, indicating McColl did not consider it a scarce item. Was McColl correct to include the Monsoon card in his sale of some 900 Canadian tokens? Well, the inclusion of collector's strikings of certain tokens in a variety of metals would indicate a close contact with a manufacturer of tokens. In any event, the entire sale list tends to demonstrate that McColl was well informed about contemporary Canadian issues.

Further confirmation is the fact that "Monsoon" was a well known tea in the 1890's. It was made available in packets and cannisters across Canada by local representatives of Messrs. Steel, Hayter and Co. of Toronto, Ontario. Their supplier and parent firm was the Octavius Steel and Co. of London and Calcutta, who had extensive interests in tea gardens in India and Ceylon. Unless it can be determined that this tea was distributed in the United States, then the evidence of the McColl Sale and the sale of Monsoon Tea across Canada points to the inclusion of this business card in the Canadian series.

COMPLIMENTARY COPY
Courtesy of the
Canadian Numismatic
Research Society,

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

Business College Metallic Tokens	Major Sheldon S. Carroll
Business College Currency, Supplement	Major Sheldon S. Carroll
The Gates of St. Leon	Leslie C. Hill
The Tom Elder Tokens	Fred Bowman
Preliminary List, Nova Scotia Tokens	A. M. MacDonald
Northwestern Creamery Tokens	Ronald Greene
Attributed Tokens	

BUSINESS COLLEGE METALLIC TOKENS

by Major Sheldon S. Carroll, F.R.N.S.

Like the listing of the paper notes of the Canadian business colleges which appeared in the first issue of the Transactions, this listing of their metallic tokens is intended as a check list of types known at the present time. It is hoped that the publication of these lists will bring to light many more items of both paper and metal so that eventually a comprehensive catalogue can be compiled.

Academie de La Salle, Trois Rivieres, Que.

One Cent, 1915, brass, round, 26mm	(1)
5¢, aluminum	(3)
10¢, aluminum	(3)
25¢, aluminum	(3)

Académie St. Joseph, Quebec, Que.

One Cent, 1916, copper, round, 26mm	(1)
10 Cents, 1916, aluminum, round, 18mm	(1)
25 Cents, 1916, aluminum, round, 24mm	(1)
50¢, 1916, aluminum, round, 30mm	(1)

Académie St. Rock, Quebec, Que.

5¢, aluminum	(3)
25¢, aluminum	(3)
50¢, aluminum	(3)

Académie St. Sauveur, Québec, Qué.

One Cent, 1916, copper, round, 26mm	(1)
-------------------------------------	-----

Banque Scolaire, Québec, Qué.

25 Sous, undated, paper disc with metal rim	(3)
---	-----

Caisse Scolaire, Montréal, Qué.

1 sou, undated, paper disc with metal rim	(3)
25 sous, undated, paper disc with metal rim	(3)

Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont. (D. McLachlan & Co.)

1, undated, brass, round, 18mm	(1)
5, undated, aluminum, round, 20mm	(1)
10, undated, aluminum, round	(3)
25 College Currency, undated, aluminum, round, 28mm	(1)
50, undated, aluminum, round	(3)

Collège de Hull, Hull, Qué.

One Cent, undated, brass, round, 27mm	(1)
5, undated, German silver, round, 16mm	(1)
10, undated, German silver, round, 19mm	(1)
25, undated, German silver, round, 25mm	(1)

Commercial Academy Bank

One Cent, 1913, copper, round, 26mm (1)
25 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 26mm (1)

Commercial Academy, Québec, Qué.

One Cent, 1915, copper, round, 26mm (1)
10 Cents, 1915, aluminum, round, 18mm (1)
50 Cents, aluminum (3)

Commercial Class Bank

One Cent, undated, copper, round, 28mm (1)
5 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 16mm (1)
10 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 18mm (1)

De La Salle Academy Bank, Ottawa, Ont.

5 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 16mm (1)
10 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 18mm (1)
25 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 25mm (1)
 -rev. PRITCHARD & ANDREWS, OTTAWA (1)
 -rev. beaver and ring of dots (1)
50 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 30mm (1)

Federated Business Colleges of Ontario

No denomination, 1860-1901, gilded brass, round, 28mm (1)
(List of business colleges on reverse. An advertising card rather than a token.)

Hull Academy Bank, Hull, Que.

One Cent, no date, brass, round, 28mm (1)
10¢, aluminum (3)
25 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 25mm (1)
50¢, aluminum (3)
\$1, aluminum (3)

Institut Canadien Francais, Ottawa

5¢, aluminum or brass, round (Leroux 1070T) (2)
10¢, aluminum or brass, round (Leroux 1070U) (2)
15¢, aluminum or brass, round (Leroux 1070V) (2)

Lachine College Bank, Lachine, Que.

One Cent, undated, copper, round, 28mm (1)
10 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 18mm (1)
25 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 26mm (1)
50 Cents, undated, aluminum, round, 30mm (1)

Maisonneuve College Bank

One Cent, undated, round, 28mm (3)
5¢, aluminum (3)
10¢, aluminum (3)
25¢, aluminum (3)
50¢, aluminum (3)

Maritime Business College, Halifax

1 College Currency, copper, round, 18mm	(2)
1 College Currency, copper, round, 25mm	(1)
1 College Currency, aluminum, round, 25mm	(1)
5 College Currency, aluminum, round, 16mm	
-rev. stops in shape of dots	(2)
-rev. stops in shape of stars	(1)
10 College Currency, aluminum, round, 18mm	
-rev. no stops (dots)	(2)
-rev. stops (dots)	(1)
25 College Currency, aluminum, round, 26mm	(1)
50 College Currency, aluminum, round, 30mm	
-rev. no stops (stars)	(2)
-rev. stops (stars)	(1)

Moncton Business College, Moncton, N.B.

1 College Currency, undated, aluminum, round, 19mm	(1)
5 College Currency, undated, aluminum, round, 21mm	(1)
10 College Currency, undated, aluminum, round, 25mm	(1)
25 College Currency, undated, aluminum, round, 29mm	(1)
50 College Currency, undated, aluminum, round, 32mm	(1)
\$1.00 , aluminum	(3)

Montreal Business College, Montreal, Que. (Davis & Buie)

50, undated, copper, lead or nickel, round, 30mm	(3)
(Leroux 1018)	

Mt. St. Louis Institute, Montreal, Que.

One Cent, undated, brass, round, 26mm	(1)
5¢, aluminum	(3)
25¢, copper or nickel	(3)
50¢, aluminum	(3)

St. Ann's Commercial Course, Quebec, Que.

5¢, aluminum	(3)
25¢, aluminum	(3)

Vogel's College, Vancouver, B.C.

5¢ , aluminum, round	(3)
10¢, aluminum	(3)
25¢, undated, aluminum, round, 29mm	(3)

Notes: (1) Bank of Canada Collection
(2) Seen
(3) Recorded but not seen

BUSINESS COLLEGE CURRENCY

Supplementary listing

July 1965

by Major Sheldon S. Carroll, F.R.N.S.

Since the publication of the listing in the first issue of the Transactions several additional varieties of business college paper currency have been discovered and are listed below.

Commercial College Bank, St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S.

\$1.00 undated, overprinted CHARLOTTETOWN in red (2)

Mount Allison Bank- Commercial College, Sackville, N.B.

\$5.00, Septr. 1874 (1)

Saint John Business College Bank, Saint John, N.B.

10 cents undated	(1)
25 cents undated	(1)
\$1.00 undated	(1)
\$2.00 undated	(1)
\$5.00 undated	(1)
\$10.00 undated	(1)
\$20.00 undated	(1)
\$50.00 undated	(1)
\$100.00 undated	(1)
\$500.00 undated	(1)
\$1000.00 undated	(1)

Notes : (1) Bank of Canada Collection
(2) Seen

THE GATES OF ST. LEON

by Leslie C. Hill, F.R.N.S.

A recent addition to the small but highly interesting paper currency and card money section of British Columbia numismatics, is a card token used by the St. Leon Hot Springs Hotel.

The token may be described as follows:

St. Leon Hot Springs

Good One Bath
for

Uniface, green letters on plain cardboard, Rect. 55½ X 28

The hotel is situated on the east side of Upper Arrow Lake, 14 miles north of Nakusp. The three storey wooden building is a magnificent structure, majestic in its isolation where it portrays an inspiring sight by the lakeside in an evergreen forest area miles from other dwellings of man.

The opening took place during November of 1902, when it was the pride of Mike Grady, the originator and first proprietor. Traffic from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Revelstoke, passed by ferry boat via the Arrow Lakes to Robson, then by rail to Nelson, Trail, Rossland or the Boundary District. With the completion of the last links in the "Kettle Valley" railway line across southern British Columbia from Crowsnest Pass to the main line at Hope during the First World War, north-south ferry traffic declined, resulting in reduced revenue for catering businesses along the ferry routes. It is believed that these card tokens were used during the hotel's heyday between 1902 and 1915, entitling the guests to the privileges of the waterfalls and hot springs. Probably few have been preserved as we have records of only three specimens at time of writing .

Operation of the hotel was taken over by a lady in 1937, and passed to the present owner, Ed. Gates, during 1945. Much has been done since then to remove the ravages of time and the lack of upkeep during the lean years.

New and more serious problems are on the horizon with the building of the High Arrow dam near Castlegar. In a few years the rising waters of the backed up Columbia River and Arrow Lakes will reach the eaves of the hotel, necessitating a move to higher ground or abandonment. The proprietor, Mr. Gates, remains confident that this historic structure will survive.

THE TOM ELDER TOKENS

by Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S.



Mr. Thomas Elder was a coin dealer in New York during the early years of the twentieth century. In 1916 he issued a number of tokens to emphasize the importance of national preparedness and improvement in the type of the silver coinage.

On February 23rd he tendered a dinner to bring together all classes of collectors. The dinner was held at Engel's Chop House and was attended by about sixty-five coin collectors from all eastern points in the U.S.A. Speeches were made by such outstanding collectors and dealers as Dr. Comporette, Albert R. Frey, Henry Russell Drowne; Lyman H. Low, Carl Wurtzback, Hudson Chapman, Moritz Wormser; Howland Wood, Elliott Smith, Dr. Valentine, Elmer S. Sears, David Prosky and others.

About 1908 he issued a series of tokens having for the obverse a close copy of the Canadian Bouquet Sou Br. 690 and using four different reverses. He brought these to the A.N.A. Convention at Montreal in 1909 where he presented some to his particular friends and sold some at a very nominal price. The dies are apparently still in existence as some of them have been used, during the past few years, in striking uniface tokens on planchet's about 1 3/4 inches in diameter for which exorbitant prices have been asked.

With the exception of the mule No. E, they are all known in silver, white metal, aluminum, copper, brass and fibre. Type E is only known to the writer in silver and aluminum.

A PRELIMINARY LIST OF NOVA SCOTIA TOKENS

by A. M. MacDonald.

Note : In this preliminary list of the tokens of Nova Scotia, Mr. MacDonald has not included transportation tokens nor tokens shown in Breton.

AMHERST

J. W. Fraser/Baker/Amherst ,N.S.
Good for/one/Loaf/Bread Al. Oct. 22

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

Port Royal Co-Op Dairy Ltd./Annapolis/Royal/N.S.
Good for/1 past./Quart Milk. Al. "T" 42 X 43

Port Royal Co-Op Dairy Ltd./Annapolis/Royal/N.S.
Good for/1 homo/ quart milk. red Al. "T" 42 X 43

ARICHAT

Rock Loaf Dairy/ phone/120/Arichat
Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk Al. Heart 40 X 45

BRIDGEWATER

J. B. Barnaby Co./ 50 / Clothiers
Good for/50¢/on net cash/purchase of/ten dollars/or more.
Al. Rd. 28

(This token may possibly belong to Kentville)

W. J. Hebb/Groceries/ Bread/ Cakes & Pastry/Bridgewater.
Good for/ 1 / Loaf Al. Oct. 17

Bridgewater/ Dairy/ Bridgewater.N.S.
Good for/ 1 / quart/ milk Al. Rd.(p)40

Bridgewater/ Dairy/ Bridgewater N.S.
Good for/ 1 / quart of milk. Al. Tri. 42

Bridgewater Dairy/Limited/Bridgewater/N.S.
Good for/ 1 / pint. yellow-green Al. "T" 42 X 42

Bridgewater Dairy/Limited/Bridgewater/N.S.
Good for/ 1 / quart/ skim milk blue Al. "T" 42 X 42

Bridgewater Dairy/Limited/Bridgewater/N.S.
Good for/ 1 / quart/of/homo milk green Al. "T" 43 X 43

CANNING

The R. W. Kinsman Co Ltd./General/Dealers/Canning,N.S.
Good for/ 10 / in merchandise. Al. Rd. 24

The R. W. Kinsman Co Ltd./General/Dealers/Canning,N.S.
Good for/ 25 / in merchandise. Al. Rd. 28

(The Kinsman tokens are also said to occur
in values of 50¢ and \$1.00)

ELMSDALE

Elm Avenue/Dairy/Elmsdale/N.S.
Good for/ 1 / quart milk (4 varieties) Al. Rd. 27

--- same Al. Rd. 25

ELMSDALE (cont.)

Elm Avenue / Dairy/Elmsdale, N.S. Good for/ 1 / pint of milk	Al. Rect.	32 X 20
Elm Avenue / Dairy/Elmsdale/N.S. Good for/ 1 skim/quart milk.	red Al. "T"	42 X 42
Elm Avenue/ Dairy/ Elmsdale/N.S. Good for/ 1 homo./ quart milk	Al. "T"	42 X 42
---Same---	blue Al. "T"	42 X 42

GLACE BAY

Palace/Billiard/Parlour/Glace Bay Good for/ 25¢/ in trade (used about 1915)	Br. Rd.	24
--	---------	----

HALIFAX

A. L. Cleveland/38/Gottingen/St. Good for/ 5¢ / in trade (The Cleveland tokens were given in payment for books purchased and could be used towards the purchase of other books or other store merchandise. Tokens were first used about 1917 and were used up to 1925)	Al. Oval	25 X 18
--	----------	---------

G. A. Cook & Co./¼ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	Al. Rd.	17
--	---------	----

G. A. Cook & Co./½ lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same	Al. Rd.	19
--	---------	----

G. A. Cook & Co./1 lb./check/Halifax, N.S. Same (The Cook tokens were issued between 1910 and 1918. They were given away with each corresponding purchase of tea and later exchanged for premiums when a sufficient number were accumulated by the customer. Cook tokens also occur in brass and bronze as patterns.)	Al. Rd.	28
---	---------	----

R. C. Flemming/Halifax, N.S. Good for/ 7¢/ in trade	Br. Rd.	25
--	---------	----

T. H. & W. T. Francis/furniture/etc. 107 - 111 Argyle St./ 22 - 28 Buckingham St./a nimble/sixpence/Halifax, Nova Scotia. Merry Christmas/and/Happy New Year. (This token is believed to have been issued in 1903 or 1904 as a store card during the Christmas season. Mr. T.H. Francis was a serious numismatist and possessed a fine collection of coins and medals together with a numismatic library.)	Al. Rd.	25
---	---------	----

Grace Maternity/Hospital/Halifax, N.S. Radio Token/Dahumrg	Zinc Rd(h)	17
---	------------	----

Halifax Infirmary/Hospital, Halifax, N.S. Radio Token/Dahumrg.	Zinc Rd(h)	17
---	------------	----

Good for loaf/ 1 / Liswell (incuse)	Br. Rd.	30
-------------------------------------	---------	----

Good for two loaves/ 2 / Liswell (incuse)	Br. Rd.	30
---	---------	----

(Liswell's bakery was in operation from before 1868 and the bread tokens were issued between 1870 and 1881. The bakery closed in 1900)

HALIFAX (cont)

Maritime Business College/Halifax/N.S. College/ 1 / Currency	Bz. Rd.	18
Same College/.1./ Currency	Al. Rd.	25
Same College/.1./ Currency	Bz. Rd.	25
Same College/.5./ Currency	Al. Rd.	16
Same College/ 10 / Currency	Al. Rd.	18
Same College/ 25 / Currency	Al. Rd.	26
Same College/ 50 / Currency (2 varieties)	Al. Rd.	30
R. A./Canteen/ 1¢ / N.S./Halifax	Br. Oct.	21
Good for bread/ 2 lbs/ J.J. Scriven and Son. (incuse)	Br. Rd.	27
(Scrivens operated a large bakery from before 1863 and continued in business until 1935. The tokens were probably issued between 1890 and 1900.)		
The Southern Operating Co./Halifax/N.S. Good for/5¢/in trade.	Br. Rd.	24
Same		
Same	Br. Rd.	21
South Park/ Lanes/ Halifax (uniface)	Br. Rd.	24

INVERNESS

Al's Dairy/pasteurized/milk/Inverness,N.S. Good for/one/quart/of milk	Al. Rd.	39
(Al's Dairy sold to Co-Op, Antigonish, in 1955. All tokens found were destroyed.)		

KENTVILLE

Jordan's/Dairy/Route 1/phone 670/Kentville,N.S. Good for/ 1 / pint of/milk	Al. Sq.	23
Jordan's Dairy/Route 1/phone 670/Kentville/N.S. Good for/ 1 / quart/milk (3 varieties)	Al. Scal.	26
Jordan's/Dairy/Kentville,N.S. Good for/ 1 / pint of/milk	Al. Sq.	25
Jordan's/Dairy Ltd.Kentville N.S. Good for/ 1 / quart/ homo milk.	Al. Nt.Sq.	25

NEW GLASGOW

Co-Op/Dairy Ltd./New/Glasgow/N.B. (Note N.B.) Good for/ 1 qt./Hi Test/Milk	blue Pl.	Rd(h) 28
Farmers/Co-Op/Dairy Ltd./New/Glasgow/N S Good for/ 1 quart/Hi-Test/Milk.	blue Pl.	Rd(h) 28
Farmers/Co-Op/Dairy Ltd./New/Glasgow/N.S. Good for/ 1 pint/ Hi-Test/Milk.	red Pl.	Rd(h) 28

NEW GLASGOW (cont)

Farmers Co-Op/Tel./2-1529/New Glasgow/N.S./Dairy Ltd.
 Good for/ 1 / quart milk. AL. "T" 42 X 42

Farmers Co-Op/Tel./2-1529/New Glasgow/N.S./Dairy Ltd.
 Good for/ 1 / pint milk. red AL. "T" 42 X 42

OXFORD

Oxford Manufacturing Co. Ltd./High Class Woolens/ for/Ladies &/
 Gentlemen/Oxford,N.S./1867 - 1900.
 Oxford tweeds/pure wool-fast color(illus sheep) Bz. Rd. 32

PORT BICKERTON

H. S. Kaiser/General/Merchant/Port Beckerton/N.S.
 Good for/ 5¢ / in/ merchandise.
 (Tokens used before 1904 when Kaiser moved to USA.
 note incorrect spelling of Bickerton.)

RIVER HEBERT

A. J. Mc Donald/general/merchant/River Hebert /N.S.
 Good for/5¢/in trade. AL. Rd. 20

SHELBURNE

H. Falconer/the leading/merchant/tailor/Shelburne.
 British Boer War/pease in/South Africa/
 Oct. 11 1899 to May 31 1902 AL. Rd. 25

SHUBENACADIE

James Gass/& Sons/general/merchants/Shubenacadie/N.S.
 Good for/25¢/on a/\$5.00/cash purchase AL. Rd. 25

STELLARTON

Allens Dairy/Stellarton/Nova Scotia
 Good for/ 1 skim / quart AL. "T" 33 X 33

Allen's Dairy/Stellarton
 Good for/ 1 / quart green AL. "T" 42 X 42
 (For use in Stellarton)

Allen's Dairy/Stellarton/Nova Scotia
 Good for/ 1 / quart of milk brown AL. "T" 42 X 42
 (For use in New Glasgow)

Allen's Dairy/Stellarton
 Good for/ 1 / quart blue AL. "T" 42 X 42
 (For use in Westville)

Allen's Dairy/Stellarton
 Good for/ 1 / quart red AL. "T" 42 X 42
 (For use in Trenton)

Allen's Dairy/Stellarton/Nova Scotia
 Good for/ 1 / quart red AL. "T" 36 X 38

Allen's Dairy/Stellarton/Nova Scotia
 Good for/ 1 skim/ quart AL. "T" 36 X 38
 (The above two for counter use by customers at dairy)

SYDNEY

N. Natherson/654-56/Victoria/Rd./Sydney, N.S.
 Good for/ 5¢/ in trade Br. Rd. 21

J. M. Leigh/Tobacconist/534 George Street/ Sydney
 Britannia (Illus Britannia) Bz. Rd. 32

SYDNEY (cont)

Modern/City Dairy/Pasteurized/Sydney, N.S. Good for/1/quart/milk	Al. Sq.	23
Modern/City Dairy/Homogenized/Sydney/N.S. Good for/1/quart/milk	Al. Sc1.	23
Modern/City Dairy/Pasteurized/Sydney, N.S. Good for/1/pint of milk	Al. Rect.	32 X 19
C. B. Dairyman's/Co-Op/Ltd/Sydney/N.S. Good for/1/quart of milk (2 varieties)	Al. Nt.Rd.	32
C. B. Dairyman's/Co-Op/Ltd/Sydney/N.S. Good for/1/pint of milk (C. B. Dairyman's Co-Op issued four types of aluminum tokens to jobbers. All read "Good for 1 quart of milk" with blank reverses. No company name is shown)	Al. Tri.	33

TRURO

Murphy's Bakery/one/loaf Truro, N.S. In trade/6/cents/at/Murphy's	Al. Rd.	25
Meadowvale Dairy/Ltd/Truro N.S. Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk	blue Al. "T"	42 X 42
---same Good for/1/pint	red Al. "T"	42 X 42
---same Good for/1/2 pint/cream	bronze color Al. "T"	42 X 42
---same Good for/1/Homo quart	Al. "T"	42 X 42
---same Good for/1/Buttermilk/quart	light green Al. "T"	42 X 42
---same Good for/non 1 fat/quart	dark green Al. "T"	42 X 42
Fundy Dairy/Truro. Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk.	Al. "T"	35
Brookfield/Homogenized Good for/1/quart/milk (2 varieties)	Al. Clo.	35
Brookfield/Pasteurized. Good for/1/qt./skim milk (2 varieties)	Al. Tri.	30
Brookfield/Pasteurized Good for/1/pint of milk (2 varieties)	Al. Oct.	28
Brookfield/Pasteurized Good for/1/quart of milk	Al. Nt.Sq.	26
Brookfield/Skim milk Good for/1/quart milk	blue Al. "T"	40 X 39

WINDSOR

Thomas Haley/Windsor, N.S. Studebaker/Cars - Trucks.	Al. Rd(p)	29
---	-----------	----

YARMOUTH

Nickerson, Grant & Co./Yarmouth/N.S. Good for/5/in/merchandise.	Al. Rd.	22
--	---------	----

NORTHWESTERN CREAMERY TOKENS

by Ronald Greene

Francis H. A. Norton, after experience on his father's farm, then on Salt Spring Island, and Victoria creameries, formed the dairy in 1912 with A. G. Snelling. Norton took care of the business and Snelling the office. In 1921 Norton bought out Snelling. The dairy, which is Vancouver Island's largest, moved to its present location on Yates Street in 1937.

Until 1947 the dairy used paper tickets. At that time plastic tokens were ordered from the United States but when they arrived at Victoria they were turned back by Customs because the country of origin did not show. The tokens were returned to the manufacturer who then stamped the letters USA on them. As a consequence the letters USA appear in different locations from token to token. The following values have this stamp. 1 Pint Standard, 1 Pint Special, 1 Pint Cereal Cream, 1 Quart Standard and 1 Quart Special. The 1 Pint Standard also has what appears to be an added stamp "Made in USA" but the only ones seen are all located at the usual location. Two possibilities arise. One is that a number of the 1 Pint Standard were carefully stamped but the process proved too slow and costly and the rest of the tokens were stamped as described above. Two is that this was a separate order. Two is less likely as there is no evidence that the more commonly used tokens (1 Quart Standard) were re-ordered until the second lot.

Another lot of tokens was ordered at an unknown date and this lot has the "Made in USA". This order was made up of 1 Pint Standard, 1 Pint Special, 1 Quart Standard, and 1 Pint Cereal Cream. In 1963 the 1 Pint Special and the 1 Quart Special tokens were retired and a new 2% Quart token, the same size and colour as the 1 Quart Special, was introduced. In 1965 the 1 Pint Standard was retired.

All the above tokens with the exception of the 1 Pint Standard with the added Made in USA stamp are listed in Leslie C. Hill's listing of the non-metallic British Columbia dairy tokens.

CORRECTIONS TO THE MANITOBA TOKEN LIST

Your editor would like to apologize to Donald Stewart for errors made when cutting stencils for his work on the Manitoba tokens.

Please make the following corrections in your copy of the April issue of the Transactions.

Steinback should read STEINBACH

Under Winnipeg, W. R. Milton, 4 loaves - There should be a "dot" after Winnipeg.

In the third paragraph of Mr. Stewart's introductory remarks the date should read "1870"

ATTRIBUTED TOKENS

Several tokens on our unattributed list may be found in the McColl Sale catalogue of 1902, and in Dr. Wright's "American Store and Business Cards". However, in no case do the authors state the locality where the token was in use nor give us any proof that it is either an American or a Canadian token and therefore, on this information alone, I suggest it would not be wise to remove all these tokens from the list.

I have found no reason to doubt that any of the tokens listed by McColl are not Canadian, but errors have been found in the writings of Dr. Wright. Number 1388 in Dr. Wright's book reads:

Darbey's/Cigar Store/454 Main St.
Good for/5¢/in Trade

There is probably no other token in the entire Manitoba series which is as well known as the Darby tokens of Winnipeg. I mention this with all due respect to Dr. Wright and the great contributions he made to American numismatics. This is being brought to your attention to remind you that errors have crept into past writings, and the importance of checking all doubtful tokens before listing them. Quality is of more consequence than quantity.

CNRS No.

9	Alpine Dairy	McColl 1168
129	Chugg, E.	McColl 1162a
187	Dengremont, Fashions for Spring	Wright 240
307	Harris, T.B. etc.etc.	Wright 162
319	Henry, Wm.	McColl 1165
361	Ireland, Mdme.	Wright 491
394	Kalamazoo	Wright 1117
400	Kendall, H.N.	Wright 542
475	Martin, W.P.	Wright 665
506	Model Bakery, Geo. Schirm	Wright 945
517	Motor Smoke Shop	Curto
535	N.H.D.V.S.	Curto
656	Salzman, F	Wright 932
706	Sullivan, W.H.	McColl 1166
787	White, King of Wheels	Wright 1685

Notes:

307 There is every indication this is an American token.

517 & 535 Mr. Curto is quite certain about these two attributions.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

Jacoby Bros. Ltd.

The Trade Tokens of Manitoba

Trade Tokens of Taylor, Drury,
Pedlar & Co. Limited

The Hudson's Bay Company's
250th Anniversary Medals

Ronald Greene

D. M. Stewart

D. M. Stewart &
Scott Simpson

Larry Gingras

JACOBY BROS. LTD., Manufacturing Jewelers

by Ronald Greene.

This firm was started by Alfred James Jacoby, better known as Dick Jacoby, in 1909. Shortly afterwards he took in his brothers as partners. The family had come from Altona, Germany to Tacoma in 1892 where Julius Jacoby went into the dry goods business and became an American citizen. Julius had six children; four sons, Alfred, Martin, Sigfried (Sig), Henry and two daughters, Amalie and Henrietta.

In 1900 Alfred J., at age 14, started work with Mayer Bros in Seattle. He went to Vancouver in 1905 to work with Geo. E. Trorey (who sold to Henry Birks & Sons Ltd and then managed their store). By 1908 he had become head jeweler and was earning the princely sum of 17.00 per week. The following year he was offered a job to manage a manufacturing jeweler's factory in Nanaimo with a guaranteed \$100.00 per month. After less than a year the factory was closed, Jacoby bought the equipment and moved to Vancouver, setting up in October 1909 with \$500.00 capital. The firm grew quickly in size after it was founded. By 1910 there were 30 employees. Since then the number of employees has fluctuated from a high of 30 to a low of 7. Presently there are 15 employees. Alfred Jacoby died in 1956, his three brothers having preceded him. Today Alfred's two sons, Alfred (Al) and Robert operate the business.

The original premises were on Hastings Street but in 1919 operations moved to Hamilton Street and in 1953 the present premises at 434 West Pender Street were occupied.

Apart from the usual jewelry items the firm has been responsible for a number of well-known tokens medals and badges. Among the items originating from the shop were the Regimental Institute pieces, the McLennan, McFeely & Prior credit tokens, the 1927 Victoria, B.C. Columbia Chapter R.A.M. Jubilee medal, a number of Masonic Pennies, Vancouver Exhibition Association medals, several Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of British Columbia medals, Graduate Nurse's pins from a number of hospitals, many C.E.F. badges and a long series of gold jeweler's pieces. The majority of the gold pieces were originally engraved between 1910 and 1920 and have not been manufactured since the firm moved to Pender Street. However, the 1849 liberty head, originally engraved by Martin Jacoby in about 1910, is still being made in three sizes. These pieces, probably prompted by the Alaskan Yukon Pacific Exposition pieces, are designed for earrings, bracelets, etc., but collectors who wish to obtain a set of the three sizes can obtain them for \$7.00. For many years quantities of these gold sets were purchased by Nick Papafingos and this was undoubtedly the source of most of those which turn up in collections.

A number of Jacoby's pieces, but not all, can be identified by the lamp, often with the initials J B on either side. Many of the firm's old dies were recently given to the Provincial Archives in Victoria.

The following gold jeweler's pieces are known to be Jacoby's:

<u>Place</u>	<u>Main Feature</u>	<u>Date</u>
Wainwright Alberta	Buffalo Shield	1917
Alaska	Mountains	
Bassano, Alta. CPR Irrigation Dam	Native Gold	Sept. 30, 1913
Ontario	Shield	1920 (2 sizes)
Manitoba	Shield, Buffalo	1914
Canadian Gold	Shield	
Nova Scotis	Shield	
Medicine Hat Stampede		1917
B. C. Gold	Liberty Head	1849 (3 sizes)
B. C. Gold	Shield, Indian or Crest	1912 - 1926

(several different dates and a number of different sizes)

B. C. Centennial 1858 - 1958

C. E. F. Badges for which dies are known to have been produced are the following:

11th C. M. R. (Saskatchewan)
 29th Vancouver
 47th Westminster
 48th Victoria
 54th Kootenay Oversea Battalion
 67th Overseas, Victoria B. C. Highlanders
 88th Battery, Victoria Fusiliers
 103rd Overseas, Victoria
 121st B. C. Western Irish
 131st Westminster
 158th Duke of Connaughts
 172nd Rocky Mountain Rangers (Kamloops)

Another badge associated with the C. E. F. was made for Joe W. Boyle, a man of legendary qualities. Born in Toronto in 1867 he had become a millionaire in the Klondike gold rush. Even in that land of giants he was noted for his wealth, ability and physical strength and had earned the name of "Klondike Boyle". At the outbreak of the First World War a number of Yukoners eager to enlist at Dawson and proud of their bravery and courage appealed to Boyle to form a unit that would retain its own Yukon identity. Boyle went to bat for them. He received grudging permission from Ottawa to recruit and equip an independent Machine Gun Company of fifty men -- at his own expense. Officially known as the Yukon Machine-Gun Battery but recognized by the men themselves and in the army as "Boyles' Battery". The group was organized partially along the lines of other independent machine-gun batteries and partially along Boyles' own lines. Boyle, himself, realized that he was untrained to lead his own men, and ignoring his honorary lieutenant-colonelcy offered his services to London and Ottawa. Boyle's Battery was suddenly broken up and his men dispersed throughout the C. E. F. into

1. Beattie; Kim. #Brother Here's a Man! The Saga of Klondike Boyle" MacMillan, New York, 1940

many units. Despite his tremendous wrath at this double-cross his patriotism took him to London where in 1916 he was appointed a colonel and dispatched to Russia to help reorganize the railways of that beleaguered country. He was the last to wear the badges of his own unit -- in Solid Gold, which created quite a stir! Engulfed in the Russian Revolution he vanished for a year and later went on to Romania where he performed great services for that country.

In 1922, Boyle, in poor health, endangered his life to help a friend in need and he died only five months later, in April 1923. Penniless when he died in London, England, he was remembered by, among others, the Dowager Empress of Russia and Queen Marie of Romania. The Yukoners who formed "Boyle's Battery" lived up to their own expectations. Every officer and twenty-four of the men were decorated for bravery.

An interesting letter from Jacoby Bros. to J. W. Boyle is given below. Of the two designs mentioned in the letter only design "B" remains attached to the letter. There is, however, a badge known and a drawing of it is also shown. ("K")



B



K

February 18th, 1915

J. W. Boyle, Esq.,
Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, Can.

Dear Sir:-

We trust you received our little note regarding the making of the Cap, Collar and Shoulder Badges for your Yukon Contingent which we left at the Hotel Vancouver while you were here, and regret not having had an opportunity to see you personally in reference thereto.

Understanding that you were desirous of making some alterations therein which would embody the words "Yukon Battery" as well as your name, we beg herewith to submit suitable sketches for same, still using the Maple Leaf and Crown background. Should it be your wish to have an entirely different design and still embody some of this lettering, we would be very pleased if you would submit such design to us so that we may have an opportunity to quote you, thereby keeping this work out here, and as we are fully equipped to execute any design you might select, can assure you first-class and entirely satisfactory workmanship.

(letter to Boyle continued)

We can make an inexpensive set in the regulation Bronze finish or in Sterling Silver oxidized finish or in Solid Gold in any suitable finish desired. For the special design we are enclosing numbered "A" we beg to quote you as follows:-

50 Cap Badges Bronze finished	\$ 52.50
100 Collar Badges " " "	65.00
100 Shoulder " " "	35.00
	<u>\$152.50</u>

(which would be \$3.05 per set of five)

In any finish, preferably Oxidized or Gold-plated:-

50 Cap Badges, Sterling Silver	\$ 90.00	
100 Collar Badges " " "	140.00	
100 Shoulder " " " 8V	150.00	
	<u>\$380.00</u>	(or \$7.50 set of 5)

In any finish, preferably Rose-Gold:-

50 Cap Badges, 10K Solid Gold	\$190.00	
100 Collar Badges, " " "	240.00	
100 Shoulder " " " "	320.00	
	<u>\$750.00</u>	(or \$15.00 set of 5)

As we already have part of the Dies and Cutters of the outline for the sketch style "B" which are the same as those we have already made for your Contingent, could use these again by slight changes in the lettering, thereby reducing the cost quite a little, and for which we beg to quote you as follows:-

50 Cap Badges Bronze Finish	\$ 35.00	
100 Shoulder " " "	35.00	
100 Collar " " "	47.50	
	<u>\$117.50</u>	(or \$2.35 set of 5)

50 Cap Badges Sterling Silver	\$ 60.00	any finish
100 Collar Badges " " "	90.00	
100 Shoulder Badges " " "	100.00	
	<u>\$250.00</u>	(or \$5.00 set of 5)

50 Cap Badges 10K Solid Gold	\$150.00	
100 Collar " " " "	200.00	
100 Shoulder " " " "	275.00	
	<u>\$625.00</u>	(or \$12.50 set of 5)

In case we make the new set as suggested, for your Contingent, we will change those we made for them by making them into Brooches or Hatpins and gold-plating same so they may be used as Souvenirs, free of charge. Trusting you will decide to have us proceed with this order in which case you might wire us so as to save unnecessary delay, and assuring you entirely satisfactory work, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

Jacoby Brothers,

per S. H. Jacoby (signed)

THE TRADE TOKENS OF MANITOBA

Supplementary Listing No. 1.

By Donald M. Stewart

When the preliminary listing of Trade Tokens of Manitoba was prepared for the April 1965 issue of the Transactions it was anticipated that it would bring forward information about other Manitoba tokens. Our expectation was fully realized. This supplementary listing is now made available with the knowledge that there are still many of the Manitoba tokens not included. Some of the tokens attributed to Manitoba in the Guide Book by James and Taylor, and in McColl's Sale Catalogue lack full descriptions or confirmation regarding the place of origin, and it was felt best not to list such pieces until further information is available. It is hoped that the appearance of this listing will result in the reporting of other unknown issues and information about those known but unlisted. Such reports should be forwarded to D. M. Stewart, 610 Third Street, S. W. Calgary, Alta.

For their generous assistance, thanks are due Mr. H.C.Taylor, F.R.N.S. (now deceased), Mr. Reg. Smith, the Fellows of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, and in particular Mr. J. D. Ferguson and Mr. Fred Bowman, who reported a significant number of the tokens listed and whose enthusiasm has made this undertaking a pleasure.

BASSWOOD

Basswood, /J. Knight/Man.
Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread Al. Oct. 25

Paine & Myrick/Basswood/Man.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread Al. Oct. 25

BRANDON

Travellers' Day at the Dominion Fair/Brandon, July
21st/(in exergue)Greenduck Co.Chi./Illus. Horseshoe
around sheaf of wheat
Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/Good
for 10¢ on/\$1.00 purchase of/"Rexall" goods/at
Clement's /Drug Store Br. Rd. 29

J. Coulter/8th Street/Brandon
Good for/1/shave Al. Rd. 25

CARMAN

Carman/Steam/Bakery
Good for/one/loaf Al. Sc1.(9) 27

J.W.Collett/good for one/shave./Carman.
Illus. rayed sun and three link chain with
F. D. T. in the links.
Rev. unknown but probably blank Al. Oval Sc1.(22)
29 X 24

Miller Brothers/ North End/ grocery/Carman
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread Al. Oct. 25

CARTWRIGHT

Cartwright/A. Gough/Bakery
Good for/one loaf/of/bread Al. Oct. 25

CRYSTAL CITY

George Cairns/Crystal City,/Manitoba
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread Al. Oct. 25

DAUPHIN

McDonald & Oliphant/hardware/&/groceries/Dauphin,Man.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread Al. Oct. 25

ELVA

S. Devine/Elva,/Man.
Good for/one/cue Al. Rd. 25

FLIN FLON

Flin Flon & Lynn Lake/Burkett's/Drug Store/will
redeem/this token for/one dollar illus mortar and pestle
Good for one dollar in trade/Burkett's/Drug Store/
Flin Flon/or/Lynn Lake/Manitoba Cu. Rd. 34

Flin Flon/Pool/Room/Flin Flon,Man.
Good for/25¢/in trade Br. Rd. 26

FOXWARREN

W. H. Luke/Foxwarren,/Man.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread Al. Oct. 25

FRANKLIN

A. M. Anderson/Franklin,Man.
Good for/1/loaf of bread Al. Rect.32X19

P. J. McDermott/Franklin,/Man.
Good for/1/loaf of bread Al. Rd. 25½

GLENORA

See Malone & Robertson of Holmfield

HIGH BLUFF

J. M. F. White/general/merchant/High Bluff,/Manitoba
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread Al. Oct. 25

HOLLAND

Blackwell/Holland
Good for/1/loaf of bread Al. Rd. 25½

HOLMFIELD

Malone & Robertson,/general/merchants/Holmfield &/
Glenora/Manitoba
Good for/5¢/in merchandise Al. Rd. 20
Good for/50¢/in merchandise Al. Rd. 26

LOWE FARM

Abrams & Reimer/general/merchants/Lowe Farm,Man.
Good for/\$1.00/in trade Al. Rd. 34½

LYNN LAKE

See Burkett's Drug Store of Flin Flon

MANITOU

Hoffman & Jacobs/general/merchants/Manitou, Man.
Good for/50¢/in trade

Al. Rd. 28

MATHER

Geo. H. Davis/Mather/Man.
Good for/one/shave

Al. Rd. 25

A. B. McIntyre/Mather,/Manitoba.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

Al. Rd. 25

MELITA

J. G. Cheyne & Son/bakers &/confectioners/Melita, Man.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

Al. Sc1. 29

MINIOTA

J. D. Forsyth & Co./bakers/&/confectioners/Miniota, Man.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

Al. Oct. 25

MINNEDOSA

Palm Bakery/Armitage & Co./Minnedosa.
Good for/one loaf/of/bread

Al. Sc1.(16) 31

NAPINKA

J. Hammond/Barber Shop/and/billiard parlor/Napinka, Man.
Good for/12½¢/in trade

Al. Sc1. 29

NEEPAWA

General merchant/J. A. Clare/Neepawa
Good for/\$1.00/in merchandise

Al. Oval. 45X33

NEWDALE

T. N. Peter /best goods/right prices/Newdale, Man.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

Al. Rd. 25

NINETTE

John Yellowlees/the/people's/store/Ninette, Man.
Good for/one/loaf/bread

Al. Oct. 25

OAKLAND

A. G. Bell/merchant/Oakland/Man.
Good for/10¢/in trade

Al. Sq. 23

RAPID CITY

Robert Ferguson/Rapid City,/Manitoba.
Good for/1/shave

Al. Oct. 25

ROLAND

C. F. Boardman/bakery/&/confectionery/Roland, Man.
Good for/1/loaf bread

Al. Oct. 22

ROSENFELD

Fast & Thiessen/general/merchants/Rosenfeld, Man.
Good for/25¢/in trade

Fibre Rd. 26

RUSSELL

Star Bakery/Russell, Man. Illus 5 pointed star
Halling Bros./good for/one/loaf/Russell, Man.

Al. Rd. 25

SOLSGIRTH

Jas. C. Anderson/the/Post Office/Store/Solsgirth, Man.
Good for/1/loaf of bread

Al. Oct. 25

SOURIS

McNeil's/Fruit/Store
5

Wm. Rd. 19

STEINBACH

Vogt Bros./merchants/Steinbach, Man.
Good for/25¢/in trade

Al. Sq. 26

STONEWALL

H. Druitt/Stonewall, Man.
Good for/4/loaves of bread

Al. Sc1. 30

VIRDEN

Brown's/Bakery/Virden, Man.
Good for/1/loaf of bread

Al. Sq. 23½

McCormicks/Limited/Cash/Store/Virden, Man.
Good for/25¢/in/trade

Al. Rd. 28½

WAWANESA

E. J. Thornber & Co./general/merchants/Wawanesa, Man.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

Al. Oct. 25

WASKADA

A. Dalrymple/& Co.Ltd./departmental/store/Waskada, Man.
Good for/5¢/in trade

Al. Sq. 22

Griffith's Bakery/Waskada/Man.
Good for/1/loaf of bread

Al. Rd. 25

WINKLER

B. Loewen/general merchant/Winkler, Man.
Good for/\$1.00/in trade

Al. Oval 45X34

B. Loewen/general/merchant/Winkler, Man.
Good for/\$5.00/in trade

Br. Oval 32X22

WINNIPEG

Bishop & Brock/Winnipeg.
Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 25
(McColl 216)

Furs/Blue Store 1907 452 Main St.
Souvenir of the Blue Stores fall fur opening/Good
until Nov. 1st./for/\$1.00/on any purchase/amounting
to/\$10.00/or over Illus a buffalo

Al. Rd. 38

Bowes & Reeves/Winnipeg
Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 25

WINNIPEG (cont.)

Central/Bakery/333/William/Ave.

Good for/1/loaf

Good for/4/loaves

(1 loaf token also found pierced)

Al. Oval 22X31

Al. Rect 20X32

S. A. Eddleston/Winnipeg

Good for/1/pint/of/milk

Good for/1/quart/of/milk

Al. Rd. 25

Al. Sc1.29

(McColl 256)

Edisonia/Arcade/Winnipeg

Good for/one (in ribbon)/tune

Wm. Rd. 20

Edisonia/Arcade

Good for/one tune

Br. Rd (h) 24

Edisonia

Good for/one (in ribbon)/tune

Wm. Rd. 20

Empire/Barber/Shop/Winnipeg.

Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 19

Jno. Erzinger/McIntyre/Block/Main St.Winnipeg

Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 25

John Erzinger/Importer/of/Havana Cigars

Good for/one/shave

Al. Rd. 28

Arthur/Ferguson

Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 25

Arthur Ferguson/Winnipeg

Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 25

Fort Rouge/Wm.Crone./Bakery

Good for/1/loaf

Al. Rd. 30

W. B. Haines/Main/Street/Winnipeg,Man.

Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 25

(McColl 192)

Geo. Hill (in a cartouche, stars above and below)

Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 24

(McColl 221)

Imperial Veterans/in/Canada/Winnipeg Unit

Good for/5¢/in trade

Al. Rd. 20

Prof.Jones (in a cartouche, stars above and below)

Good for/1/shave

Al. Rd. 24

(McColl 197)

I. Katz

Good for/5/in trade

Wm. Rd. 21

Maison Doré/bar/H.Sloan,Mgr.

Good for/one drink/523 Main St./Winnipeg.

Br. Rd. 25

(McColl 210)

Manitoba/Hotel/Johnson's

Good for/Kemp/one shave

Br. Rd. 25

(this is a mule of two Winnipeg tokens)

WINNIPEG (cont.)

Manor Hotel/10¢/bar Good for/10/cents/in trade	Al. Rd. 21
A. Markowitz/Bakery/169 Gomez St. Good for/2/loaves/of/bread (Known c/m P.B. on obv. for Purity Bread)	Al. Nt.Sq. 26
N. N. C. Good for/5¢/in trade	Br. Rd. 21 (McColl 196)
0 blank	Red fibre Rd. 16
5 blank (above two used in Ogilvie Flour Mill's canteen)	Br. Rd. 21
Ormond/watchmaker/and jeweler/Main St./Winnipeg, Man. Check (followed by a number)	Al. Rd. 20
The Palace/Winnipeg blank	Br. Rd (h) 21
Public Parks Board/bottle/receipt/Winnipeg, Man. Good for/five/cents	Al. Rect. 38X19
J. B. Richardson/349 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg. Good for/ hole shaped as 5/loaves	Al. Clo. 28
J. Robinson Co./Lt'd/Winnipeg, /Man. Good for/10¢/at/soda fountain	Br. Rd. 21
Scott/Ballantyne. Good for/one shave Illus star of David	Br. Rd. 24
Segal's Bread/always/good Segal's Bakery/good for/1/loaf of/bread	Al. Rd. 25
Silver & Bückwold/Bakers/306/Stella/Ave. Good for/2/loaves	Al. Rd. 25
St. Nicholas/Hotel/Winnipeg Good for/one/drink	Br. Rd. 22
Matt. Thompson/Co./Ltd./Winnipeg Good for/¢25¢/in trade	Al. Sc1(10) 26
John Tobin/Main St./Winnipeg Good for/1/shave	Br. Rd. 22
John Tobin/Main St./Winnipeg. Good for/one/shave	Br. Rd. 22
Victoria/Hospital/Winnipeg/Man. Radio token/Dahlberg	Zc. Rd (h) 16

ADVERTISING TOKENS PROBABLY USED FOR TRADE PURPOSES

ST. BONIFACE

St. Boniface/Hotel/St. Boniface Man.
same

Al. Rd. 25

ADVERTISING TOKENS

BRANDON

Travelers' day at the Dominion Fair/Brandon, July 21st
Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/When at the
fair drink "Budweiser/Beer"/ W. Ferguson, agent

Br. Rd. 29

WINNIPEG

Illus a six story building
Return to/Allan, Killam & McKay/(a number)/Winnipeg, Man. Br. Rect. 38X19

American=Abell Engine/&/Thresher/Co./Cor. Dufferin &/
Sinclair Sts./Winnipeg, Manitoba. Illus thresher
American=Abell Engine & Thresher Co./Winnipeg, Toronto,/
Regina. Illus Rooster

Al. Rd (p)32

Beaver Lumber Company Limited/Winnipeg Illus Beaver in
pond with trees behind
Call on our agent/for/plan books/and/information/we
want to serve you

Wm. Rd. 32½

Boyce's/Carriage Works/James St./Winnipeg/Man.
manufacturers/of/buggies/sleighs/&/waggons/1891/
souvenir of first/Industrial Exhibition, Manitoba
wreath around lower half

Al. Rd. 32
also Br. Rd. 32
(McColl 23)
also Cu. Rd. 32
(McColl 114
5 struck)

Sadler & Haworth/Tanners/and/Manufacturers/of/oak
leather belting/Montreal, Toronto/St. John, N.B./
Winnipeg, Vancouver
Rev. a perpetual calendar

Al. Rd. 45

Tanners & Manufacturers/of/oak/leather belting/
Sadler & Haworth/Montreal, Toronto/St. John, N.B.,
Winnipeg/Vancouver
Rev. a perpetual calendar

Al. Rd. 38

E. E. Vanalstyne/Semi-ready/Store/Winnipeg
No legend, but circles and hatching

Wm. Rd (p) 28

Winnipeg Auditorium/official opening/Oct 15 1932
Illus Auditorium building

D. R. Dingwall Ltd./jewellery craftsmen/Winnipeg/since 1882
Illus Building

Brz. Rd. 38½
Al. Rd. 38½

While the bronze and aluminum pieces appear identical,
different obverse dies were used and "Dingwall" appears
in exergue on the bronze piece.

TRADE TOKENS OF TAYLOR, DRURY, PEDLAR & CO. LIMITED

by Donald M. Stewart and Scott Simpson

Tokens struck for the fur trade are endowed with a very special appeal for numismatists. Token collectors experience a sense of excitement in handling a North West Company token, while speculating about the lives of the traders and Indians who used it so many years ago. The tokens of the Hudson's Bay Company, with their "Made Beaver" denominations; of Lamson & Hubbard Canadian Company, with the visions of posts ranging down the mighty Mackenzie to the Arctic; and of the other Canadian and Alaskan trading companies, all provide an exciting link with those rugged adventurers who opened up this land.

In the Yukon Territory, the largest of these trading companies was Taylor, Drury, Pedlar & Co. Limited of Whitehorse. Little is known of the early life of the founders of this firm until the Klondike year of 1893. Then we find the trading store of Isaac Taylor and Wm. S. Drury located at Atlin, B.C. in opposition to the general store of Whitney & Pedlar. With construction of the White Pass and Yukon Railway from Skagway, Taylor and Drury moved to Bennett City on the railway at the head of Lake Bennett. In June, 1900, the railway reached Whitehorse and soon after came Taylor & Drury. Once again they found themselves in competition with John Whitney and Chas. Pedlar. On May 23, 1905, both firms suffered a serious setback when fire spread from a nearby cafe and gutted their stores. They survived, however, and these pioneer mercantile firms finally merged in 1912 with Taylor, Drury, Pedlar & Co. Limited being incorporated on November 28th.

Realizing the rich potential of the fur trade, they began setting up trading posts and eventually had as many as fourteen. Transportation was very difficult and many of these remote posts were accessible only by river boat which took in supplies once a year and brought out the furs. To finance the purchase of the heavy collection of furs brought in by the trappers from October to June would require substantial sums of money. As it was not practical to have this much money at the posts, the Company decided to issue trade tokens. Probably soon after 1912, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 tokens were struck in brass (to simulate gold coins) and 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 tokens were struck in aluminum. These tokens were soon popular with the Indians, enabling them to purchase supplies from the posts as needed. In later years, when Canadian money was brought in, it was difficult to get the natives to accept them. They called it "Steam-Boat Money" as the only time it appeared was when the steam-boat made its annual trip from Whitehorse. Often a crew would have to change his currency to tokens before he could join in a game of chance with the residents.

The main posts using these tokens were Little Salmon, Selkirk, Teslin, Ross River and Pelly Banks. Trading with the Stick and the Mackenzie River tribes, the traders purchased Fox, Mink, Marten, Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Ermine, Muskrat, Otter, Lynx, Squirrel and Wolverine skins. In 1921, the Company name was changed to Taylor & Drury, Limited, but the tokens remained in use. Later, with improved transportation they were no longer necessary and were recalled. They may have remained in use until the early 1940's at Ross River and Pelly Banks, which were the last posts to circulate them. Fortunately, some of the tokens were carried south as souvenirs by the crews working on the

Canol Pipe Line during World War 11 , and were thus made available to collectors.

While the founders have passed away, this historic firm still continues in business under the management of descendants of the original partners and operates a modern department store at Whitehorse and also several posts.

The tokens may be described as follows:

Taylor Drury Pedlar & Co. Limited/Yuken/Territory/Whitehorse
Illus. Rising sun with rays.

Good for/ 25¢/in trade	Al. Rd. 29
Good for/ 50¢/in trade	Al. Rd. 32
Good for/ \$1.00/in trade	Al. Rd. 34
Good for/ \$5.00/in trade	Br. Rd. 21
Good for/\$10.00/in trade	Br. Rd. 25
Good for/\$20.00/in trade	Br. Rd. 34

The authors wish to express their appreciation to Mrs. Wm. Horback, Mr. W. D. Taylor, Mr. C. D. Taylor and Mr. W. D. MacBride for information contained in this article.

ECHENBERG TO DO RESEARCH ON MASONIC PENNIES

A concentrated effort to compile a check list of the Canadian Masonic pennies is certainly something that should be done , but before such a list is presented, it would seem desirable that we become familiar with some of the background of these pieces.

For example : What are the Masons, and what about their origin and their purpose ? What is the purpose of the pennies, and what is the meaning of the various marks or symbols we find on the pennies?

It is best that such information be compiled by someone who is associated with the Masons because he would know and understand these things and thereby assure us of having a true and accurate record.

This is what is planned for the time being, and should you have any information you feel may be useful, it would be appreciated if you would pass it along to Eddy.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
250th ANNIVERSARY MEDALS

by Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S.

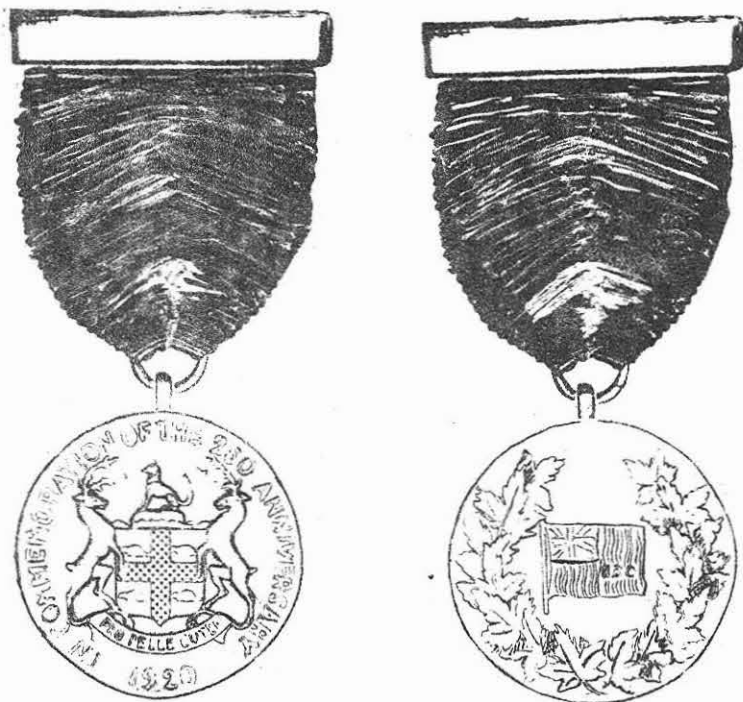
On the 2nd of May, 1920 the Hudson's Bay Company commemorated the 250th anniversary of the granting of their Royal Charter by Charles 11, and being a very significant milestone in the history of this great company, it was fitting that the Governor of the Company, Sir Robert Molesworth Kindersley (accompanied by Lady Kindersley and family) should journey from England to Canada, the birthplace of the Company, in order to participate in the many events planned for the occasion.

Although celebrations were held at many of the important company centres throughout Canada, the main celebrations took place at Winnipeg, where the company's Canadian headquarters are located. The most colorful event by far being the pageant down the Red River to Lower Fort Garry, some twenty miles north of Winnipeg.

The pageant, as well as a staff dinner at the Fort Garry Hotel are important to us from a numismatic point of view because it was at the dinner that the Company officially inaugurated their policy of awarding medals to all employees with fifteen years or more of service, and it was during the pageant that the 250th anniversary medals were distributed. The long service medals will be dealt with in another article but are mentioned here because, as we will see later, they have something in common with the anniversary medals.

In describing the pageant, W. J. McKenzie tells us in his book: "The pageant on the Red River to the Lower Fort was something to dream about, and not likely to be ever seen again. Indians from all over the Dominion, in their birch bark canoes and York Boats, dressed in materials of all shades and colours, eagles' feathers and paint, representing all tribes and customs for the past two hundred and fifty years. The banks of the Red River were lined for miles with thousands of admiring and wondering spectators, men, women and children. The landing at the Lower Fort, where thousands had congregated was made amidst the booming of cannon in the good old orthodox Hudson's Bay style. The Governor smoked the pipe of peace, which was presented to him, as was also many other beautiful presents of Indian work and marten skins of furs, after which he decorated the most deserving Indians with medals. . . ."

The Governor and his party left Winnipeg on May 4th for western Canada where he attended further celebrations and distributed more of the medals. In the case of isolated areas, it was left to the manager of the post to see that medals were given to the most deserving.



The Medals

The Holford Bottomley Advertising Services Ltd., of London were retained to handle all arrangements for the anniversary celebrations, and according to Company records, the advertising company placed an order during December of 1919, with Elkington & Co., of London, for 1560 bronze medals. Company records also show that this same number of medals were shipped to Canada in April of 1920. There is no record of the 250th anniversary medals being struck in any other metal, nor have any obverse or reverse die varieties been recorded.

The obverse die for the anniversary medal was also used to strike the first issues of the Long Service medals. The legend is of rather low relief, and the letters plain without serifs. This seems to take away some of the beauty of the medal and gives the impression of being a weak strike or worn on this particular portion. This is in contrast to the coat-of-arms which stands out very well.

The reverse side is quite interesting in that it is the only occasion in the entire series of Hudson's Bay Company medals, tokens or paper money where the flag of the Company is displayed. The Company has been granted the privilege to fly the red ensign with the initials H B C in white letters on the field. I know of no other case where such a grant has been given.

Statistics pertaining to the medals are through the courtesy of the Hudson's Bay Company.

* * * * *

THE TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO

During the past year or two, Fred Bowman has transformed his tremendous numismatic file on the Ontario tokens into a check list form consisting of more than one hundred and forty pages. This work should be published.

Because of the success in publishing Mr. Tannahill's work on the Saskatchewan tokens, it was decided at our annual meeting to proceed with similar plans for the Ontario tokens. Being a longer work, the cost will be somewhat higher and more copies will have to be printed to help offset this, but no concern was felt because there are a much greater number of collectors in Ontario.

The most economical way to print this work would be on the Gestetner, but this would mean the cutting of about one hundred and fifty stencils. Both Fred and your editor are two-finger typists and if we undertook to do the cutting, the work would be obsolete long before we completed the job. Cec (whom I believe has advanced to the three-finger stage) cut the stencils for his work and can tell you what a tedious task it is. To trust a public stenographer, who has no knowledge of numismatics, would not be wise.

The next most economical method is by the offset process, and this is what we are looking into now. You will be kept posted on developments.