

**TRANSACTIONS**  
*of*  
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

Coins Called Canadian in Error	Robert Willey
The S. M. Peffer tokens of Aklavik, N. W. T.	Donald Stewart
Nanaimo & some of its dairy tokens	Ronald Greene
G. A. Cook & Co. tokens	A. M. MacDonald
The A. L. Cleveland token	A. M. MacDonald
Trayling & Waters, Manfg. Jewelers	Ronald Greene
A proposed medal for the Hudson's Bay Company	Larry Gingras
Golf Ball markers	Donald Stewart
Tokens attributed	

President- Cecil Tannahill

Vice-President- Donald Stewart

Secretary-Treasurer- Robert Willey

Editor- Larry Gingras

## COINS CALLED CANADIAN IN ERROR

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

In past years many coins of other countries have been attributed to Canada. Many were listed by Breton and Leroux, and some by such English writers as Atkins and Batty. Those listed by Atkins and Batty as Canadian actually circulated in small numbers in Canada, but they were primarily intended for use in England and Ireland. They were fully described by Fred Bowman in the Transactions for July, 1966.

American cataloguers in recent years have fostered the belief that the French colonial sou of 1767 was used in the French colonies on the mainland of North America. The fact of the matter is that in 1767 France no longer possessed an acre of land on the continent, Canada having been ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and Louisiana to the Spaniards. The sou of 1767 was issued for the French colony of Guadeloupe in the West Indies. It was not popular, and the bulk of the issue lay in the colonial treasury til 1794, when the governor ordered the coins to be countermarked RF in an oval and put into circulation to relieve a shortage of small change.

Guadeloupe produced another issue, in this case of tokens, wrongly attributed to Prince Edward Island. These are the ANSE CANOT tokens (Breton 924). They bear on the obverse the legend ANSE CANOT, with the numeral 1,5,10,20, or 40 on the reverse. They were struck in copper. According to Breton, the numerals represent some local monetary value in use among the Acadian fishermen.

Two coves in Prince Edward Island are known as Canoe Cove, according to information in the Legislative and Public Library of Prince Edward Island, but neither was ever referred to in French. The coves are in Lots 20 and 65, that in Lot 65 being correctly known as Allen Cove.

Various old maps of the island of Grande Terre in Guadeloupe, consulted by the Societe Francaise de Numismatique in replying to a query of mine, show such names as Pointe de l'Anse a Canot, Anse du Canotte, and Pointe Canotte. This bears out the conclusions of Ernest Zay that the tokens belong to Guadeloupe.

In a letter of March 1, 1895 to Adelard J. Boucher (whose biography appears in Breton's 1894 work), Zay attributes the tokens to Guadeloupe. According to Zay, the whole issue was discovered at Le Harve several years before. They had been withdrawn from circulation on the island and sent to France to be melted down. A few sets and odd pieces escaped this fiery fate, and to-day they are very rare.

The ANSE CANOT tokens differ in fabric from anything produced in or for Canada, resembling most closely the coins of France of the mid-nineteenth century. From this it appears that the numerals represent the value in centimes. The tokens are of the wrong size and weight to fit into the currency of Prince Edward Island.

The "John Law" coinage, listed by Leroux, was primarily intended for use in France. Its circulation in Canada was only incidental. This coinage was struck from 1719 to 1721 from nearly every French mint, at the suggestion of John Law, who had devised a scheme to rescue France from the financial exhaustion of the wars of the Spanish Succession. Some collectors consider the 10 sols and the petit louis d'argent as Canadian, but their prime purpose was circulation in France.

Late in the eighteenth century the well-known billon sous marques were countermarked with a crowned C for use in the French colony of Cayenne. These pieces were very much in demand, and blanks of the same size were countermarked later in the same fashion to supply the demand. Forgeries in brass also appeared in large numbers. All these pieces were listed by Leroux as Canadian.

The Anchor Money of 1820 and 1822 is still classed as Canadian despite the best efforts of such scholars as Bowman and Pridmore to spread the truth. Indeed, few other coins have been the subject of as much misinformation. The issue of 1820 was for Mauritius, a British island colony in the Indian Ocean. The issue of 1822 was for Mauritius and all the British West Indian colonies except Jamaica. In those days these colonies used a currency based on the Spanish dollar. Mauritius adopting sterling in 1826, the coinage of 1820 was gathered up and sent to the West Indies.

A few specimens of the Anchor Money may have entered Canada in the course of trade with the West Indies, but in very small amounts. Any brought to Canada would circulate mostly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The COLONIAL patterns of 1823 (Breton 861 and 862) was classed for many years as Canadian. They have, however, been shown by Linecar (British Commonwealth Coinage, 1959) to have been struck as patterns for a proposed decimal coinage for Sierra Leone and other colonies using a currency based on the Spanish dollar. The coins exist only in proof, as the idea was abandoned in favour of a plan to introduce sterling throughout the Empire.

The COLUMBIA farthings have been attributed in the past to British Columbia. This attribution is impossible, for at no time in the colonial history of British Columbia, and for years afterward, was a smaller coin than an eighth of a dollar useful. The cost of transportation and importing of goods was so high that everything was dear in price, so much so that copper coins were useless. According to R. A. G. Carson (Coins Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern), the Columbia farthings are copper cuartillos struck in Birmingham in 1831 for the Republic of Colombia in South America.

In the recent past there was considerable discussion of the origin of the crowned V countermark seen on various English and foreign coins. Because of similarity to the VR countermark on the Spanish dollar attributed by Leroux (#350) to Prince Edward Island, the crowned V was considered a Prince Edward Island countermark. It was later held by some that it was applied to coins circulating on Vancouver Island, since it resembled so closely the crowned V design of the

postage stamps of British Columbia of 1866. It was never possible to substantiate either theory.

In 1954, Pridmore, writing in Spink's Numismatic Circular, dispelled the doubts surrounding this mark for all time. It comes in two sizes. The smaller size exists on a copper twopence of 1797, a Spanish dollar of 1793 previously countermarked by the Bank of England with a small bust of George III in an oval, and, oddly enough, on the Bowman specimen of the Prince Edward Island holey dollar. The larger size is found on a French ecu of 1726, a 5 francs of Louis Philippe, and various French, Belgium, and Dutch subsidiary coins of the period 1812 to 1839.

According to Pridmore, the smaller mark is the View Mark of the Gunsmiths Company of England, applied to the coins in an idle moment on the part of some employee of the company. The holey dollar was unknown to Pridmore at the time he wrote the article (1954). Thus the smaller mark was not applied for purposes of currency.

The larger mark, not known on English coins, may, according to Pridmore, have been applied by adherents of the legitimist cause in France after 1830, since most of the coins are French. In 1830 Charles X was deposed and the House of Orleans in the person of Louis Philippe assumed the throne. Charles renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his nephew, who took the name of Henry V. Henry V being the head of the senior branch of the Bourbons, his adherents claimed him to be the legitimate heir to the throne, hence the name Legitimist for their cause. In 1870 a Belgium 5 centimes of 1832 bearing this mark was ascribed in a French catalogue of coins of necessity to the Vendee, a French maritime department on the Biscay coast. This region was noted for Royalist activity during the French Revolution, and sympathised with the Legitimists after 1830. Like the smaller mark, this mark cannot be classed as Canadian.

The persistent attribution of some of these coins to Canada to-day can be accounted for by the scarcity of information and the unavailability of older books, as in the case of the crowned V countermarks. In other cases, the tendency in our day to accept as Gospel truth all the writings of the earlier numismatists of Canada is responsible for keeping alive the misinformation.

THE S. M. PEFFER TOKENS OF AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

by Donald M. Stewart

A shout went up from friends gathered on the river bank as the current caught the huge raft, slowly swinging it downstream. Waving goodbye to Fort Simpson, young Stan Peffer must have experienced a keen sense of excitement at the prospect of floating hundreds of miles down the Mackenzie River to an unknown destination.

Harry Elliott Peffer, his father, had brought the family to Fort Simpson two years earlier, when it seemed a likely place for a trading post. This changed when stories of a rich mining discovery at Great Bear Lake lured many of the community away. In 1931, with business dropping, the Peffers courageously decided to move deeper into the sparsely settled Northwest Territories, possibly as far north as Aklavik, which was said to be the richest muskrat area in Canada.

With some regret, they tore apart the partially constructed store and used those logs, and others already cut, to build a great raft. Now, loaded with trade goods, personal belongings and tent shelters it was carrying them towards the Arctic Circle.

Almost twenty years earlier, on August 16th, 1911, Stanley Monroe Peffer had been born at Front Royal, Virginia. That same year, his father emigrated to Canada where he homesteaded at Teepee Creek, near Sexsmith, Alberta. When he had cut a ranch out of the rough bush, Mr. Peffer returned for his wife, Mamie, and their two sons, Stan and Harry. They remained on the ranch until 1919 when it was decided to sell out. Their timing was fortunate as the following winter was particularly severe and nearly all cattle in the district perished.

Moving to the nearby town of Grande Prairie, Mr. Peffer opened a general store, which he kept until 1924. In that year the family moved to North Pine River, B. C. and in 1926 went still further north to the Fort Nelson area. Here several trading posts were set up. At the age of fourteen, Stan Peffer knew how to run a Post by himself and was learning to be a successful trader. It was in 1929 they moved again, this time to Fort Simpson.

The log raft followed the Mackenzie River past the few small settlements along its shore, and the family agreed to carry on to Aklavik, where prospects seemed best. Taking the West Channel at the Mackenzie River Delta, they ended their epic journey by grounding on the mud flats of the small settlement of Aklavik. Using the logs from the raft, they built a store and dwelling 20 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Good relations were soon established with the Nunatagmuit Eskimos, the Loucheux Indians and the white hunter-trappers who harvested the rich crop of white fox along the Arctic Coast and the muskrat from the flooded delta region. With the trade in these and other furs, the Peffers soon found it necessary to add another 18 feet to the rear of the store.

In the years which followed, one of the greatest problems of doing business was the scarcity of small change. A few hundred dollars of silver would be brought to Aklavik only to disappear, leaving the community with no medium of exchange. As an experiment, cardboard scrip was issued by the Peffer General Store and was well accepted. About 1½ by 2½ inches in size, it had values of 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 but proved awkward to handle and wore out quite quickly. No specimens of this scrip are presently known to have survived.

As an alternative to the cardboard scrip, Stan Peffer, now supervising the store, ordered a supply of metal tokens from Winnipeg. These were soon freely accepted by everyone doing business in Aklavik and also circulated at Fort McPherson to the south. Of this issue, the known tokens may be described as:

S. M. Peffer/Your Home/Merchant/And Fur/Dealer/Aklavik, N. W. T.		
Good For/25¢/In/Trade	Aluminum Round	29 mm
Good/For 50 Cts./Trade	" "	32 mm
Good For/\$1.00/In/Trade	" "	35 mm

A \$5.00 token was also issued in brass and very likely carried the same inscription but no specimen has been located. Owing to their wide acceptance, further supplies of the tokens were ordered from time to time and minor variations may exist. Peffer also used these tokens when he traded from posts at Tuktoyaktuk on the Beaufort Sea and at Kugaluk near Liverpool Bay.

In 1937 the original store at Aklavik was replaced by a two storey frame building, which featured glass windows. This in turn gave way to an even finer store in 1952. Money was circulating in Aklavik by this time, so Peffer decided to call in his tokens for redemption. No records have been kept of the quantities minted but Stan Peffer does recall he redeemed a boxful of each denomination and estimates there were several thousand tokens of each value. Not long after the redemption was completed, Stan Peffer returned from a trip to find the store had been destroyed by fire - and with it, all of the tokens. Fortunately, some specimens had been kept as souvenirs, often finding their way into numismatic collections, but they may be considered quite scarce today. Stan Peffer, who still maintains interests at Aklavik and Inuvik, regrets he did not manage to save one set of the tokens for himself.

## NANAIMO & SOME OF ITS DAIRY TOKENS

by Ronald Greene

### NANAIMO

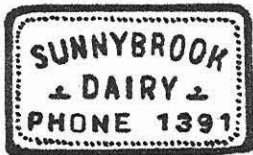
The Indian name of the locality and of a loose confederacy of five Indian bands was "Sne-ny-mo" from which came the word "Nanaymo". The present spelling "Nanaimo" came into use in 1853.

Coal was discovered in the area by the Indians prior to or in 1849. The Hudson's Bay Company vessel, Cadboro, was the first vessel to load coal, leaving September 10, 1852 with 480 barrels of coal. In 1853 the company erected a blockhouse to protect the friendly local Indians from the raiding Haida. This blockhouse is still standing today and is known as the "Bastion". The first load of miners and their families arrived from the Old Country on November 27th, 1854.

The settlement was named Colville Town after the then Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company but this name did not stick and in 1860 the settlement was known solely as Nanaimo. The mining of coal created the town and was the life-blood of the area for many years. At one time over 2,000 men were employed in the coal mines. In 1923, the peak year, production was in excess of one million tons. Today, however, coal mines are a thing of the past and the logging, lumber and pulp industries are the major source of employment.

Nanaimo is situated approximately 70 road miles north of Victoria on the east coast of Vancouver Island. Being almost directly opposite Vancouver the city is a natural distribution point for the Island and the city's nickname is the "Hub City". At the time of incorporation on December 24, 1874 the city claimed about 1,500 residents. In 1945 ( a year of uncommonly high activity in the local dairy industry) there were over 10,000 residents and the last figures available (1965) show 15,295 in Nanaimo and 24,800 in the greater area. There are a number of small centers in this greater area : Wellington, 5 miles north (also East Wellington, South Wellington); Cedar, 6 miles south; Chase River, 3 miles south; Cassidy, 8 miles south; and Extension, 8 miles south-west.

A number of business firms and dairies in the Nanaimo area have issued tokens and these will be mentioned in a series of short notes. Much of the dairying took place in a part of Nanaimo still known to old-timers as Five Acres, an area in the south-west corner of the city.



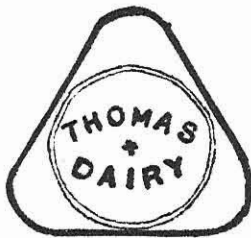
A



B



C



D





## SUNNYBROOK DAIRY and THOMAS DAIRY

One Farm ----- Three Dairies

In the Five Acres part of Nanaimo one particular farm has passed through a number of hands and three separate token issues have been made by various owners.

The first token (shown or described as A), a rectangular aluminum token was issued by Edward F. Smith using the name Sunnybrook Dairy. In 1935 the Smith family moved to Nanaimo from the Okanagan after they had lost twenty years of work fruit growing due to drought. They bought a dairy from a Mr. Dickson (which might be Dickinson, a prominent dairyman who maintained a dairy farm next door). This dairy had previously been operated by a Mr. Whitmore who had sold milk on a monthly account basis, not using tokens or tickets.

Smith had a mixed herd of Jerseys and Holsteins which averaged in number about 18 to 20. As held so with subsequent owners he delivered all over the Nanaimo City area. Shortly after the War ended a Mr. Grant bought the dairy from the Smiths. Grant resold the dairy almost immediately to Alf Lockner who bought it in April 1946. Lockner, in turn, had the dairy less than a year, selling to Herb Thomas in the Spring of 1947. However, Lockner did order and use two plastic tokens ( B and C ) retaining the name SUNNYBROOK DAIRY. Lockner made little change in the dairy during his short tenure and apparently when he sold the dairy he took the plastic tokens with him for Mr. Thomas did not recall the plastic tokens.

Herb Thomas also maintained basically the same herd and continued the operation of the dairy until 1956 when the farm became hemmed in by the expanding city and he no longer had sufficient land to maintain the herd. Mr. Thomas still has three cows on the property and has retained a few of his old customers. In 1949 he bought some aluminum I Quart tokens ( D ). For pints he used the aluminum pint tokens issued by Smith.

## G. A. COOK & CO. TOKENS

by A. M. MacDonald

The Cook tokens, issued between 1910 & 1917, carried values of 1 lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. They were given away with each corresponding purchase of tea and later could be exchanged for premiums when a sufficient number were accumulated by the purchasers.

George A. Cook started business in 1900 and succeeded his father, David Cook "Pork Dealer", who was established in business at 62-64 Gottingen Street, Halifax, from before 1864. G. A. Cook & Co. operated a high class grocery store which was almost completely destroyed by the great Halifax explosion of December 6, 1917. Alfred Cook, son of G. A. Cook and a past-President of the Halifax Coin Club, remembers seeing the store a few days after the explosion with all the groceries strewn around on the floor together with the token premiums that had been hanging up on display. Following repairs to the building the business continued until the owner retired in 1936 but no tokens were issued after December 6, 1917.

The Cook tokens were issued in aluminum, brass, copper and german silver. According to W. R. McColl only twelve specimens in brass, copper and german silver were struck. As far as we know, only the aluminum tokens were used in trade.

## THE A. L. CLEVELAND TOKEN

by A. M. MacDonald

The Cleveland aluminum oval tokens with a value of 5¢ were first issued in 1917 and were used up to about 1920. The tokens were given in exchange for books purchased and could be used for the purchase of other books or any other merchandise in the store.

Arthur L. Cleveland started in business on Brunswick Street, Halifax, in 1909 and advertised "Books bought, sold and exchanged". In 1912 he moved his place of business to Gottingen Street and expanded his business to include "Temperate drinks, fruits, cigars and tobacco". About 1925 a small lunch counter was added and a "Record exchange" was advertised. The store was very familiar to the writer and remained much the same until it was sold following the death of the owner in 1939. Mr. Cleveland was a very large man and always wore a long white apron while working in his store.

## TRAYLING & WATERS, Manufacturing Jewelers

by Ronald Greene

The firm was started in 1919 by Alex. J. Waters. Previously he had worked for the Pearsall's who were manufacturing jewelers located next to Jacoby Bros. at 135 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. The following year Waters took in Albert Joseph Trayling as a partner. However, in 1924 Trayling's health was not good and he sold his interest to Waters. Albert Trayling had three sons who entered the jewelery business; Bert who became foreman at Trayling & Waters, Ed who was a diamond setter and went into business with D. R. Manson as Trayling and Manson and eventually as E.J. Trayling, and Art who worked for Birks as an engraver and opened a retail jewelery store in Vancouver.

In 1930 Jack Waters became president of the firm. In 1946 the firm was incorporated with Jack Waters, Alex Waters and John Mackay, a long-time employee, as partners. Mackay was with the firm until his death about 1960. The firm had up to twenty-five employees at various times and employees a similar number today.

The original premises were at 326 West Hastings which was occupied until about 1938. That year the firm moved to 144 West Hastings and in 1948 to the present premises at 576 Seymour.

The firm has never had a great interest in medallic work but still engages in it to a limited extent. However, in the 1920's the firm was responsible for a great number of medals, particularly for the various sporting groups in the lower mainland area. These can be recognized by the Company's mark " + W + ". Incidentally, Jack Waters says that this mark stands for double-cross Waters.

There is also an aluminum piece( listed in supplement 2 of the advertising & miscellaneous list of B.C. tokens) which bears the mark as the design. This piece is used as a space filler for ring trays.

As with Jacoby Bros (see CNRS Trans. Oct. 1965, # 4, P 74 ) Trayling & Waters makes a distinctive gold jewelers piece for use in ear-rings, bracelets, etc. There are two sizes ; a "ONE" ( 12½mm ) and a " ½ " (10½ mm) which carry the date 1792 and the words "Capt. Geo. Vancouver " and "British Columbia Gold".

A PROPOSED MEDAL FOR THE  
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

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



Last August, while in Winnipeg to attend the C.N.A. Convention, I called upon Mr. Robert J. Orr, the manufacturing jeweler who was responsible for producing the Ashley Cooper medal in 1934. We talked about Tommy Shingles and the excellent workmanship of the dies he had cut for the medals ; the problems faced in finding a suitable likeness of Mr. Cooper, and many other things. After showing me the Cooper dies, which had been reposing in his basement for many years, and learning of my great interest in things of this nature, he kindly offered them to me. I could not help but think of what might happen to the dies in the future should they get into the wrong hands and I very enthusiastically accepted his offer. I am now trying to conclude arrangements to have the dies placed in the Company's Archives at London where I feel they will be in safe hands.

One very interesting item Mr. Orr found among the remnants of his jewelery business was a sketch for a medal engraved on a rectangular bronze plate. Although the sketch was made in 1937, at the request of the Company, there were no dies prepared nor could Mr. Orr recall the reason why it was decided to abandon the plan.

The medal was intended to commemorate the historic meeting in Bellot Straits the first of September, 1937, between two Company vessels, the Nascopi from the Eastern Arctic and the Aklavik from the Western Arctic. Within a few days of their meeting, Fort Ross was built at this northernmost tip of the continent, thus enabling the Company to utilize the Northwest Passage for bringing in supplies and shipping out furs from either direction. Notice in the rough sketch that the letter "C" is missing from the word Nascopi. The sketch was presented to me by Mr. Orr.

## GOLF BALL MARKERS

by D. M. Stewart

Among the many unusual metallic advertising pieces found these days are two small items whose purpose might prove puzzling. Both were issued to be used as a marker when a golfer finds it necessary to lift his golf ball while on the putting green. For the record these may be described as :

Obv. TEXACO (symbol of a 5 pointed star around T )  
Rev. Blank                                      White metal, Round, 16mm

Obv. RETAIL CREDIT COMPANY/REPORTS/ (around a map of the world with the word SERVICE across it.)

Rev. Same                                      Aluminum, Round, 16mm

(The above piece was issued in April, 1962)

## TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

# 31 Barry, A. J. Bath Road.	Kingston, Ontario
# 74 Bowlby Bros.	Waterford, Ontario
# 620 Ralston's	Hamilton, Ontario

The above three tokens have been attributed by Ken Palmer, who has furnished your Editor with sufficient proof to leave no doubt as to their proper attribution. You will note that the Bowlby Bros. token is from Waterford and not Watford as listed in McColl # 386.

## VOLUME TWO AVAILABLE

Volume two of the Transactions has now been bound and is available from your Editor at \$5 per copy. There are 30 copies on hand, the same as we had for Volume One.

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A Select Bibliography of Canadian Numismatics	R. C. Willey
The Cia. De Real Del Monte Y Pachuca Notes for the Bank of Montreal	Maurice M. Gould
More Nanaimo Dairy Tokens	Ronald Greene
The Pete's Bake Shop Tokens Aklavik, N. W. T.	Donald M. Stewart
The A. R. Colquhoun & Son Tokens	C. C. Tannahill
Canada's Centennial Coinage a Critical Appraisal	R. C. Willey
Tokens Attributed	K. A. Palmer

President - Cecil Tannahill  
Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Vice-President - Donald Stewart  
Editor - Larry Gingras

## A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN NUMISMATICS

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

The past twenty years have seen a veritable explosion of numismatic literature all over the world. The growth of available Canadian literature has been phenomenal. Catalogues, reference books, and periodicals continue to pour into the hands of collectors in a continuing flood. First came the standard catalogues on Canadian decimal coins. Then came a revival of study and research in Canadian Colonial numismatics. This was followed by work on trade tokens, transportation tokens, wooden money, and communion tokens. Paper money is now, only just in time, being given serious attention. A few short articles have appeared on medals - the herald, I hope, of research to come. Primitive media of exchange in Canada have, as yet, got scant attention.

The listing to follow by no means includes everything, but indicates the most important Canadian numismatic works, classified according to their particular subject. As is evident from the listing, the first portion of Canadian numismatics to be studied was Colonial coins and currencies. The decimal coinages received scant notice before 1950.

The listing also shows what areas are most in need of attention. Medals of all types are most desperately in need of serious study. They form a field virtually untouched since the days of Breton. In recent years there has been a catalogue by Neil Carmichael, a monograph on the Upper Canada Preserved medal by Hamilton Craig, and an unfinished article by Alfred E. H. Petrie, published serially in the Canadian Numismatic Journal in 1962, on the medals in the library of Parliament collection. A few short articles have appeared since 1964.

Another badly neglected field is the study of Canadian coin design and art. Intelligent appraisal and criticism of the design and quality of our coinage is needed today as never before.

Patterns, proofs, and trial pieces constitute another little-known field. What is urgently required here is an authoritative work on Canadian patterns and proofs, with concise definitions and terminology and accurate information on how to distinguish authentic proofs from currency specimens of unusual brilliance.

As for primitive media of exchange, nothing has been done since Sigler's article on the media used by the Indians of the Pacific Coast.

### General Works and Surveys

- Sandham: Coins, Tokens, and Medals of the Dominion of Canada, 1869, Reprinted 1959
- Leroux: Medaillier du Canada. 1888. Reprinted 1964
- Breton: Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada. 1894. Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals, etc. 1912. Both these works were reprinted as a combined volume in 1962.
- Charlton: Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens, and Paper Money . Annually since 1952.
- Taylor & James: Guide Book to Canadian Coins, Paper Currency, and Tokens. Annually since 1959.
- Bank of Canada: The Story of Canada's Currency. 1955.  
Reprinted 1966
- McLachlan: The Money of Canada from an Historical Standpoint. 1915
- Potter, G.R.L.: The Coinage of Canada. In the Canadian Banker, Autumn 1951.
- Favro, P.S. : The Evolution of Currency in British North America . In the Canadian Numismatic Journal Nov, Dec, 1956 and Feb & May 1957.

### Decimal Coins

The most widely used works are the Charlton and Taylor & James catalogues. Other works are :

- Bowman: The Decimal Coinage of Canada and Newfoundland.  
Published in the Numismatist, March 1947. Reprinted 1960.
- Zoell: Simplified Catalogue of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins and Paper Money. 1962.  
Major Coin Varieties. 1964  
Minor Coin Varieties. 1965

### Grading of Coins

Three works are available on this controversial subject.

- Charlton & Willey : Standard Grading Guide to Canadian Decimal Coins. 1965.
- Paul & Parker: A Guide for the Grading of Canadian Coins. 1965.
- Zoell: The Simplified Grading Guide for the Coins of Canada and Newfoundland. 1966.



## Colonial Coinages

### The French Regime:

- Frossard: Franco-American Jetons. 1899
- Mazard: Histoire Monetaire et Numismatique des Colonies et de l'Union Francaise. 1953.
- Shortt: Documents Relating to Currency, Exchange, and Finance During the French Regime. 1925
- Zay: Histoire Monetaire des Colonies Francaises. 1892
- Breen: The Billion Sous Marques of Canada. In Whitman Numismatic Journal of August to October 1965
- Willey: The Coinage of New France. Whitman Numismatic Journal. July 1965.

### Newfoundland and Non-local:

- Courteau: The Coins and Tokens of Newfoundland. Numismatist Feb. 1930.  
The Non-local Tokens of Canada. Numismatist May 1924.

### Prince Edward Island:

- Courteau: The Coins and Tokens of Prince Edward Island Numismatist November, 1922.
- Lees: The SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE Tokens, Numismatist, Jan. 1917. Reprinted with Lees' addenda in 1961.
- Pridmore: The Holey Dollar of Prince Edward Island. Spink's Numismatic Circular Nov. and Dec. 1960
- Bowman & Stewart: The Prince Edward Island and other Holey Dollars. Canadian Numismatic Journal, April, 1960.

### Nova Scotia:

- Courteau: The Coins and Tokens of Nova Scotia, 1910 Reprinted 1964.
- McLachlan: Annals of the Nova Scotia Currency, 1892.
- Shortt: Documents relating to Currency, Exchange, and Finance in Nova Scotia 1675-1758. 1933

New Brunswick:

Courteau: The Coins and Tokens of New Brunswick, Numismatist, August, 1923.

Lower Canada:

Bowman: The Bouquet Sou Tokens of Canada. Numismatist July-Oct. 1955; Canadian Numismatic Journal Jan-Feb. 1960

Courteau: Canadian Bouquet Sous. 1908. Reprinted 1964  
The Canadian 1820 Bust and Harp Tokens. Numismatist, May-June 1907.  
The Wellington Tokens relating to Canada. 1915  
Reprinted 1964.  
The Copper Tokens of the Bank of Montreal. 1919  
The Habitant Tokens of Lower Canada. 1927  
The Canadian Bust & Commerce Tokens. Numismatist Feb. 1934

McLachlan: Copper Currency of the Canadian Banks. 1903

Wood: Canadian Blacksmith Tokens. 1910 Reprinted 1964

Willey: NUM ILLOS VIS CAPERE ? An article on the VEXATOR CANADIENSIS tokens. Whitman Numismatic Journal, Canadian Numismatic Journal, and the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, all in the spring of 1966.

Upper Canada:

Ford: The Copper Company of Upper Canada. The coin collectors Journal. May-June 1951.

McLachlan: The Copper Tokens of Upper Canada. 1916. Reprinted 1964.

Courteau: The St. George Copper Tokens of the Bank of Upper Canada. 1934.

Northwest and British Columbia:

Reid: The Assay Office and Proposed Mint at New Westminster, 1926.

Sigler: Copper Plate Tokens of the Northwest Coast Indians, The Numismatist, Sept. 1950.

Willey: Numismatics and the Canadian Fur Trade. Whitman Numismatic Journal. 1966.

Comprehensive Listing of all Colonial Coinages:

McLachlan: A Descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals Issued in or Relating to the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. The American Journal of Numismatics, 1879-1886

Willey: The Coins of Canada. Canadian Numismatic Journal, 1960 and 1961

Patterns

Bowman: Canadian Patterns. 1957  
Canadian Essais or Trial Pieces. Canadian Numismatic Journal, Aug. 1957.

Pridmore: The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Volume II. This work illustrates mules of certain Canadian dies with other dies submitted as patterns for the coinage of Hong Kong.

Numismatic Art and Designers

Bowman: The Designers and Engravers of Canadian Coins and Tokens. The Numismatist, Jan. 1949

McLachlan: The Development of Canadian Numismatic Art during the Past Eighty Years. Numismatist, Feb. 1917

Trade & Transportation Tokens

Bowman: Trade Tokens of Ontario. 1966

Tannahill: Trade Tokens of Saskatchewan. 1965

Gingras: Transportation Tokens of British Columbia. 1963  
Wooden Money of Canada. 1961. Supplement in 1963.

Considerable research is being carried on in this field, and is being published in the periodical literature.

Communion Tokens

Bowman: Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, 1965.

McLachlan: Canadian Communion Tokens. 1891

### Medals

Leroux and Breton are the chief sources of information. Very little has been done since then.

- Jamieson: Medals Awarded to North American Indian Chiefs and to Loyal African and other Chiefs in Various Territories Within the British Empire. 1924
- Morin: Les Medailles Decernees aux Indiens d'Amerique. 1915  
Les Medailles des Traites Indiens. 1931.
- Carmichael: Canadian Medal Catalogue

### Paper Money

- Charlton: Canada and Newfoundland Paper Money. 1955
- Elliott: Canadian and Newfoundland Currency. 1954  
The Currencies of Canada and Newfoundland. 1955
- Criswell: North American Currency. 1965
- Sigler: Canadian Card Money. Numismatist, Sept. 1956

Until the advent of the Canadian Paper Money Society, almost no research into paper money was published. Breton treats the card money of new France fully, and lists numerous private bank notes of the period 1790-1890. Leroux discusses the issues of the rebellion of 1837 in his Medaillier in 1888. The Standard Catalogues carry sections on Dominion and Bank of Canada notes and a listing of some of the chartered bank notes.

### Periodical Literature

The Numismatist: Until recently this magazine, the official publication of the American Numismatic Association, was an excellent source of articles on Canadian numismatics. Many of the works of Courteau, Lees, Wood, and McLachlan first appeared in this magazine.

The Canadian Numismatic Journal: This is the official magazine of the Canadian Numismatic Association. This has the largest circulation of any periodical in Canadian numismatics. Through its pages the researches of many of our notes scholars made their first appearance in print.

The Canadian Paper Money Journal : The official publication of the Canadian Paper Money Society. It is devoted exclusively to paper money, and is preserving for future students information hitherto in danger of being lost forever. Its advent was just in time; a few more years would have been too late.

The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society: This quarterly publication has been the means of introducing material on Canadian Trade and Transportation tokens, and on the medallic issues of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Society intends to publish research on all phases of Canadian numismatics.

Unusual Canadian Coins: This is a periodical devoted to the publication of major and minor varieties of Canadian coins. Major die varieties through overdates and double-punchings down to accidental die flaws or "fly-specks" are discussed and illustrated whenever possible.

Whitman Numismatic Journal: This periodical contains a Canadian section entitled, "North of the Border", which presents articles on many aspects of Canadian numismatics.

The Canadian Antiquarian: The official publication of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal. It was for decades the only numismatic periodical published in Canada. Many works by McLachlan appear in its pages.

The Vancouver Numismatic Society News Bulletin: This publication is a sterling example of what is possible at the local club level today despite the recent over-emphasis on the commercial side of numismatics.

The Toronto Coin Club Bulletin: This publication has recently presented some good articles on various aspects of Canadian numismatics.

#### Other Periodicals:

There are other publications which, from time to time, carry good work on Canadian numismatics. It is noteworthy that our blest Dominion does not have any dealers' house organs of the quality of Spink's, Seaby's, or that of Coin Galleries in New York.

The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine: Another source of information before 1960.

The Coin Collectors' Journal: Published by the late Wayte Raymond.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly: Published by the late Max Mehl.

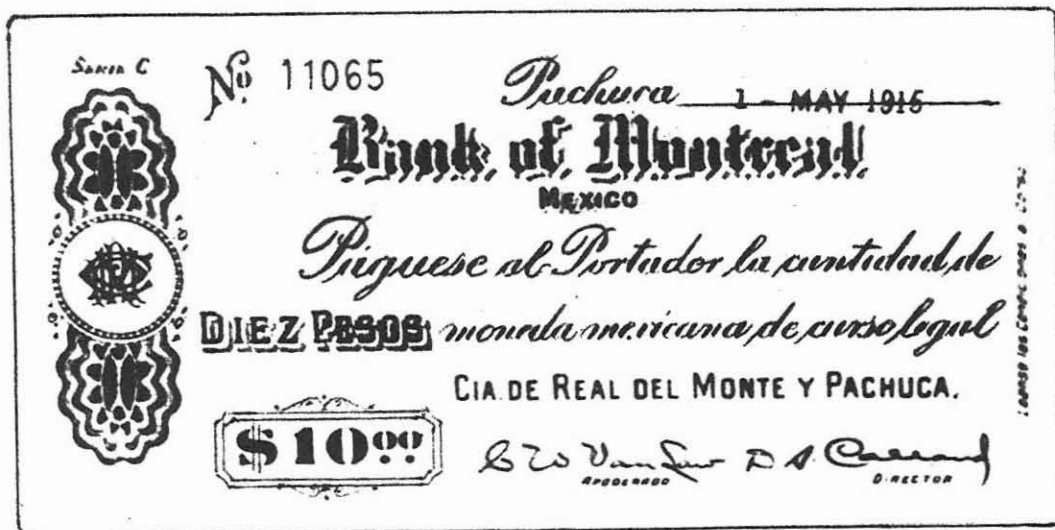
The Canadian Banker.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

THE CIA DE REAL DEL MONTE Y PACHUCA

NOTES FOR THE BANK OF MONTREAL

by Maurice M. Gould



Este cheque se pagará a la vista, a su presentación, ya sea en el Banco de Montreal en la ciudad de México o en las oficinas de la Compañía de Real del Monte y Pachuca, en Pachuca, siempre que el monto de los cheques presentados sea de cincuenta pesos o múltiplos de esa cantidad, pues el pago en la forma de cheques por cantidades pequeñas se hace en vista de la extrema escasez de billetes de pequeña denominación.



In June of 1966, on a visit to the International Coin Show held in Los Angeles, I was looking through a dealer's stock of Mexican Paper Money. I noticed a few pieces with the large heading, "Bank of Montreal" on them and never having seen them before, I purchased them.

I tried to get information about these items and most collectors and dealers had not seen or heard of them. I started a correspondence with the Bank of Montreal and have come up with the following information on these interesting notes issued during the early 1900's.

During this period, there was a great deal of political unrest in Mexico, revolutions, and huge areas were under the control of various individuals who issued their own currency. In most cases this currency was of little or no value.

It is of importance to note that the Bank of Montreal did not issue notes in Mexico, but that the bills referred to in this article were drawings by the Cia. de Real Del Monte Y Pachuca, which was a well established company in Pachuca. This company had an arrangement with the Bank of Montreal whereby the company would issue bearer drafts drawn on its branches in Mexico City. These bearer drafts were the only "currency" accepted in Pachuca and the surrounding area for some years. It was due to the stability of these two important institutions that these bills circulated as "money" in Pachuca.

The obverse of the bill has the number, date, Pachuca, Bank of Montreal, Mexico. "Please pay I peso of Mexican currency at legal exchange rate." Signed by the Director.

The reverse has the following printed in Spanish; "This cheque will be paid on sight, upon presentation, be at the Bank of Montreal in the City of Mexico, or at the offices of the Compania de Real del Monte Y Pachuca, in Pachuca, providing that the amount of the presented cheques will be of 50 pesos or multiple of this quantity, as the payment in the form of cheques for small quantities is being made in view of the extreme shortage of the bills of small denominations." (translation)

Also, "Pachuca, February 24, 1915, the Head Administrator of the Revenue of \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with the article 246 of the corresponding law puts on record that the duty which corresponds to this cheque will be collected in cash according to certificate #68, which contains the Series 'A' of 201,001 to 60,000 'C' of I to 6,000 'D' of I to 3,000 being the holder of this cheque, obliged to present to the Cia. de Real del Monte Y Pachuca within the date \_\_\_\_\_ counting from the date in order the corresponding stamp should be placed according to article 247 ; Head Administrator Mariano Garcia."

The notes which I have been able to locate or seen to date are all dated 1914 or 1915 and are in the I Peso (\$1) and 10 Peso (\$10) denominations. A 5 Peso (\$5) note (along with the 10 Peso) is listed in the Mexican Paper Money Catalog, but the Bank of Montreal nor the museums contacted to date have them.

Some of the reverses have Mexican stamps on them, including blocks of fours and these were probably used as revenue stamps.

Thanks are due to Mr. J. Carroll, Assistant Secretary of the Bank of Montreal for his assistance.

It is hoped that more information will come to light from other paper money collectors and specialists.

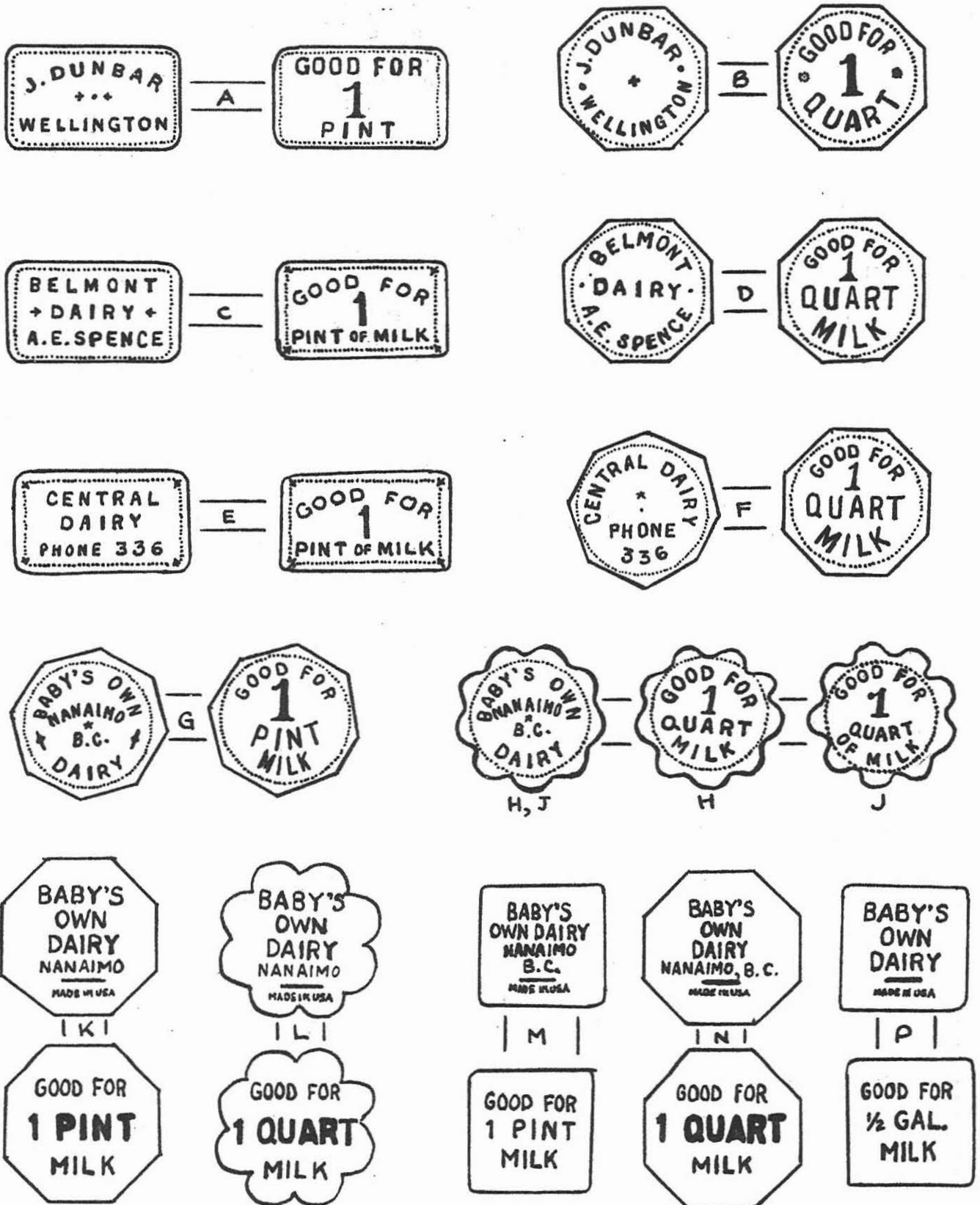
The Bank of Montreal no longer has any written information or records of these notes in their archives and information was obtained from officers of the bank who had served in Mexico in the 1920's.

Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator of the Bank of Canada's numismatic collection tells us : "The actual size of the note is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ". We have four such notes in our collection bearing dates from early February 1915 to late March 1915. Our four notes all have differences in the reverses. Some are in black ink and some in red ink, and some have postage or revenue stamps pasted on over the seal."



MORE NANAIMO DAIRY TOKENS

by Ronald Greene



## BABY'S OWN DAIRY

After the Great War Herb Armishaw returned home from over-seas and in 1919, under the veteran re-establishment plan, obtained 120 acres in Cedar. The land was solid timber and had to be cleared but by 1920 Mr. Armishaw began peddling raw milk, principally in Nanaimo. In 1946 because of new government regulations he began pasteurizing milk. The plant was situated at 600 Albert Street in Nanaimo. In 1952 or 1953 the dairy, Baby's Own Dairy, bought out the Central Dairy.

Keen's Builder's Supplies Ltd which had previously (Feb. 1963) purchased the Nanaimo Dairy Ltd. purchased Baby's Own Dairy as of April 1, 1964 thus ending Armishaw's long association with retail dairying. At the age of 76 he felt he deserved a rest. When Mr. Armishaw sold the dairy his farm covered 600 acres and supported 200 cattle. He was milking 60 head daily and his dairy was buying milk from eleven other shippers. Deliveries were made from Ladysmith, on the 49th parallel south of Nanaimo, north to Lantzville.

The aluminum tokens (G,H,J,) were used until 1955 when they were replaced by two plastic tokens (K, L ). However, a robbery late that year resulted in these new tokens being discontinued and replaced by two other plastic tokens (M, N). In April 1962 the 1/2 Gallon token was introduced. When the Nanaimo Dairy (1963) Ltd took over the outstanding tokens were redeemed and later destroyed. Fortunately the already obsolete aluminum tokens (G,H,J) and the retired tokens (K,L) along with a number of Central Dairy tokens had previously been sold to a collector. Of these, all but "L" remain in good supply.

Tokens	G	I pint	Aluminum	27mm
	H	I Quart	Aluminum	27mm
	J	I Quart	Aluminum	27mm

### First Plastic Issue (1955)

	K	I Pint	Red Pl.	29mm
	L	I Quart	Green Pl.	30mm

### Second Plastic Issue

	M	I Pint	White Pl.	23mm
	N	I Quart	Black Pl.	29mm

### Last Issue

	P	1/2 Gallon	Red Pl.	23mm
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J. Dunbar                      Wellington

Tokens	A	I pint	Aluminum	32mm X 19mm
	B	I quart	Aluminum	26½mm

Jim Dunbar started in the dairy business about 1930 when a friend asked him to supply his family with milk. As the depression deepened this start of one quart per day lead to an increasing dairy route, mainly throughout Nanaimo but also north to Wellington where the farm was located. Jim was later joined by his sons Jack and Lionel. Tokens were introduced in 1939.

Jim Dunbar, with his sons, was one of a number of local producer vendors - all selling raw milk - who in the spring of 1944 formed a co-op known as the Nanaimo Co-Op Dairy Assn. (see a later article for the history of this dairy). In the fall of 1945 a feud developed over financial matters and the Dunbars, together with two other founders of the Co-Op, Jack Bateman and William Godfrey, withdrew in December 1945. The five men bought the Central Dairy from Paul Ruben. Not long after the dairy was purchased the Dunbars bought out Bateman, who left dairying altogether, and Godfrey, who returned to independent dairying (see later articles; Nanaimo Dairy, Godfrey's Dairy and Valley Dairy). The Dunbars operated the Central Dairy until they sold to Baby's Own Dairy in either 1952 or 1953.

Belmont Dairy                      A. E. Spence

Tokens	C	I pint	Aluminum	32mm X 19mm
	D	I quart	Aluminum	27mm

Albert Edward Spence started the Belmont Dairy with one cow shortly after World War I (c, 1920). He kept increasing the herd to a maximum size of 35 to 40, later levelling off to about 20 head in 1946 and eventually reducing the heard as the city grew out around the farm. Spence was joined by his son, Victor, and the two men were among those forming the Nanaimo Co-Op Dairy Assn. They stayed in the dairy when it became the Nanaimo Dairy Co. Ltd until about 1951 when the senior Spence's health deteriorated. The Spences' shares were then sold to Walter Sorenson, manager of the Nanaimo Dairy.

During the time that the Spences operated as the Belmont Dairy they issued the two tokens shown. But the tokens were not used extensively as most customers carried monthly accounts. The farm was located on the south east edge of Five Acres.

Central Dairy

Phone 336

Tokens    E  
          F

I pint  
I quart

Aluminum 32mm X 19mm  
Aluminum 26½mm

The Central Dairy was started by William Bell in 1929 or 1930. Mr. Bell operated the dairy until the end of the War when he sold to Paul Ruben. In December 1945 after operating the dairy for only a very short time Ruben sold out to the Dunbars, John Bateman and William Godfrey. The Dunbars bought out Bateman and Godfrey during 1946 and operated the dairy for several years selling out, in turn, to Herb Armishaw. Armishaw absorbed the Central Dairy into his Baby's Own Dairy.

The dairy was situated at 428 Fitzwilliam Street and also operated a snack bar at that address. After Armishaw took over the Central Snack Bar survived as a separate entity but not associated with the dairy.

The tokens were issued by William Bell during the time that he operated the dairy and today are among the most common of British Columbia dairy tokens.

THE PETE'S BAKE SHOP TOKENS - AKLAVIK, N. W. T.

by Donald M. Stewart

The three tokens issued by Pete's Bake Shop may well own the distinction of being the only bakery tokens ever used north of the Arctic Circle. These tokens are described as :

Pete's/Bake Shop/Aklavik	
Good for/1/Loaf	Aluminum Round 26mm
Good for/2/Loaves	Aluminum Square 23½mm
Pete's Bake Shop/Aklavik	
Good for/5/Loaves	Aluminum Oval 31 X 23mm

Jens Peter Daugaard was born at Demstrup, Jylland, Denmark on December 6th, 1893. A short powerfully built man, he arrived in Aklavik about 1936. For several years he worked at the Peffer General Store, but left in 1942 to work on the Canol Pipeline Project. Two years later, he returned to Aklavik, working again at the store. In 1947 Peffer leased the bakery located at the rear of the Aklavik Hotel to Daugaard, who opened Pete's Bake Shop.

Pete introduced the bakery tokens in 1948 and actively used them for several years, after which their use diminished, but they were still being used to some degree as late as 1962. There is no information available regarding how many tokens were minted or by whom.

On February 7th, 1965 a tragic fire destroyed the two story frame hotel, trapping Daugaard, who died in the blaze. The fire also destroyed the remaining tokens and it is unlikely more than a very few specimens of each value have survived.

Perhaps a few words about the settlement of Aklavik might be of interest.. Located on the west channel of the Mackenzie River, Aklavik is 120 miles north of the Arctic Circle and 60 miles south of the Arctic Ocean. Surprising, perhaps, is the fact it is further west than Juneau, Alaska. The name Aklavik is derived from an Eskimo word meaning "where there are bears." The community traces its beginning to 1912 when the Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading post, soon followed by the competing firm of Hislop & Nagle.

While the economy was at first based entirely on trade in the muskrats which thrive in the Mackenzie Delta and the White Fox and other furs of the nearby Arctic Coast, the settlement soon established itself as the administrative centre for the Western Arctic. As a result, it received residential and day schools, a hospital, R.C.M.P. detachment, wireless and meteorological services, a broadcasting station and was named the seat of the

Anglican Diocese of the Arctic. At one time, the population fluctuated between 800 in the winter and 1,500 in the summer, the majority of residents being Eskimo and Loucheaux Indians.

In 1954 the Federal Government began to plan a new townsite 33 miles to the East. This was considered desirable because a combination of perma frost and silt prevented the construction of proper roads, sewers and watermains at Aklavik. The move of most church and government services to Inuvik was completed by 1962. While this proved a serious setback for Aklavik, many residents decided to remain there and the population is again growing, thereby guaranteeing the survival of this interesting northern community with its mosaic of ethnic backgrounds.

#### TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

by K. A. Palmer

I have confirmed that the attribution of the following dairy tokens should be Toronto, Ontario :

#9 Alpine Dairy Co. at 639 Yonge Street

#169 Crystal Dairy- R.B.Burkell, at 227 Palmerston Avenue.

The source of this information is : Lovell's Directory, 1896-97

THE A. R. COLQUHOUN & SON TOKENS

by Cecil C. Tannahill

A. R. COLQUHOUN/ & SON/ DEPARTMENTAL/ STORE/ BROADVIEW, SASK.  
S32B-100- Good for \$1.00 in trade. Alum. Rd. 32mm  
S32B- 25- Good for 25¢ in trade. Alum. Rd. 25mm

Adam Roy Colquhoun and family left Glasgow, Scotland in 1893 as a result of a recruiting advertisement of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who needed skilled and experienced workers for the building of the transcontinental railway. Adam took a position as storekeeper at Donald, British Columbia, which was a divisional point, and his son, John Duncan, a marine engineer was also stationed there. Shortly after starting to work, Adam found that he was expected to work on Sundays and this was against his strong Scottish religious upbringing, so he quit and looked around for a location to start a store. After careful investigating he settled on Broadview, Assiniboia, as this was also a divisional point for the C.P.R. and had a large territory to service.

After being in business several months, he felt that the potential of the business was greater than he had at first thought but it would mean that someone should be out in the territory and trade with the Indians. He finally persuaded his son, John, to quit his engineer's job and come into the business with him, and so it was that in the fall of 1894 John came to Broadview and spent the winter learning the language of the Cree. The spring of 1895 found John going to the reserves north and north-west of Broadview and trading with the Indians. Business was even better than expected as there were few trading posts in this area and so in the spring of 1896 there were two Colquhoun units out in the territory, John as the chief trader and Alex McLeod in charge of the second unit and hauling the furs to Broadview and supplies back to the reserves.

John was a shrewed trader and the Indians found that after every transaction they still owed the Colquhouns. This helped to keep the business from going to their opposition as all the Indians were honest and honored their debts. Only once in his trading did John have any trouble and this was in the spring of 1897 when, after the furs of a certain Indian had been valued and goods were exchanged, John mentioned the amount owing from the last transaction. The Indian took objection to the amount and threatened, along with several cronies, to beat up John. However, before they could lay hands on him, John pulled out a short nickel-plated gun from under his coat and promised that he would shoot the first person that touched him. On seeing the gun, the fight soon stopped and the trading was resumed with the Indian acknowledging the amount still owing. This was the only fracas that John ever had with the Indians and because of this incident he became known as "Johnny Kit-Sa-Moca-Man" - 'Johnny man with the short gun'.

The business continued to prosper and in 1907 the Colquhouns built

a large 60' X 80' two-story brick building and expanded the lines carried in their store. They had a staff of fourteen in the store with John and Alex still servicing the territory north of Broadview.

Tokens were issued on the opening of the store and were used in the store as well as out in the field. These tokens were issued in order to eliminate much of the bookwork in accounts as a great deal was barter.

Adam died in 1909 and John took over as manager, staying in the store and leaving Alex McLeod as the only one to go out on the road. The store burnt down in 1927 and this was a crushing blow to John as very little insurance was carried. However, he managed to gather enough money to build a smaller store in 1928 but the depression hit this struggling business so that in 1933 John gave up the store to his creditors.

John passed away in 1951 and his funeral was attended by many Indian friends that he had helped throughout the years. It was due to his generosity to his Indian friends that he was in financial straits but he never regretted the many times he helped them over their money problems.

Tokens were issued in denominations of \$5.00 , \$1.00 , 25¢ , 10¢ , and 5¢ , and it is believed that a \$10.00 token was also issued. All tokens on hand were destroyed in the fire of 1927 and the only denominations found are the two listed above.



## CANADA'S CENTENNIAL COINAGE

### A CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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

The Canadian Centennial Coinage has aroused mixed feelings among collectors and laymen. The general reaction seems to be one of disappointment. Some people like the wild life theme, although they bewail the disappearance of the beaver from the coinage. On the other hand, there are those who would rather see anything but animals on the coinage.

There is nothing at all wrong in the depicting of native animals on coins. This trend is very much in evidence to-day and can be extremely attractive. Perhaps the best examples are the swordfish on the fifty-cent piece of Bahamas, the tiger on the Indian rupee of 1947, the woodcock on the Irish farthing, and the saucy little wren on the English farthing of 1937-1956.

Unfortunately for our coinage, the government's stipulation that the date and inscriptions be placed at the top and bottom of the designs has restricted the freedom of the artist to create a balanced design. It is evident that some of the competing artists thought so, for many of their designs show that this request was ignored.

The result of this qualification was at times unfortunate, particularly in the case of the fifty-cent piece. Of the accepted designs, those of the cent, the five-cent piece, the ten-cent piece, and the twenty-five-cent piece are best suited to the position of the inscriptions. The fifty-cent piece is out of balance, and the dollar would show a better-balanced design if the goose were shown with the wings up. It is to be hoped that artists will never again be restricted in this way whenever a new coinage is contemplated.

The general concensus of opinion is that the designs are too plain; that the subjects appear to be floating in air. With this I must agree in the case of the five-cent piece and the quarter and half dollar. A little ground underfoot, or some sort of background, would be an improvement. For the other coins it is not necessary.

The cent, depicting a dove, is better than the advance illustration indicated. The slightly sunken field on the reverse of this and all the other coins, to prevent ghosting, improves the appearance considerably. However, the dove ought to have been shown in a different flight position. In its present position it is artificial, resembling an aeroplane taking off as viewed from the runway. There is also too much unused space on the coin.

The five-cent piece is one of Mr. Colville's better designs. The hare is very lifelike, and fills the field admirably. It is well

suited to the position of the inscriptions. Some grass underfoot would make it even better.

The presentation of the mackerel on the ten-cent piece is most unfortunate. The fish is shown straight and stiff, right across the middle of the field, leaving considerable waste space. The result is a severe, horizontal aspect more distressing than that of the cent. Indeed it is to the credit of the Royal Canadian Mint that they have been able to execute this design without ghosting. Mackerel, I am told, do not swim in the gracefully curved movements of the salmon and other large fish. But I believe they do not remain straight as pencils while in motion. Surely they at least wiggle in the act of swimming. Why could not a wiggle be hinted at in this portrayal? It is regrettable, but the ten-cent piece preserves in silver the essence of that time-worn phrase, "dead as a mackerel."

The wildcat on the quarter dollar is the best design of the set. It is a very lifelike portrayal, and could be improved only by some ground underfoot. The stretched-out, stalking pose is admirably suited to the position of the legends. All the grace and cunning of the feline species is captured on this coin.

The fifty-cent piece is a ghastly illustration of why the position of the inscriptions should not have been fixed but left to the artists' discretion. The design would have been far better balanced had the value been along one side of the wolf, Canada along the other, and the dates at the bottom. Indeed, should this design be retained next year, the legends should be re-located in this way to balance the design. Some sort of background would further improve it by using some of the waste space.

The dollar has a rather pleasing design, but the goose is treated too stiffly. It also appears to have only one wing. In order to see a bird flying so that only one wing is visible, the viewer would have to be flying beside it at exactly the same altitude and speed, which is manifestly impossible. It would have been better had both wings been visible and the portrayal less stiff. Were the wings up instead of down, it would be better still.

The design of the twenty-dollar gold piece is, like all of Thomas Shingles' designs, a beautiful one. His treatment of the Canadian coat of arms was popular with collectors when it was introduced on the fifty-cent piece in 1959. It is well suited to the dignity and prestige implicit in the issue of a gold coin, and should be considered for the silver dollar next year. The only criticism of the design is the lettering of the inscriptions ought to have been slightly smaller and finer.

For next year and afterward, should any of these designs be considered for use, the hare and the wildcat are most deserving of consideration. The wolf should definitely not be retained unless the inscriptions and date are re-located to give a more balanced design. Since silver is destined to disappear except for the dollar, the coat of arms would be the best choice for the dollar. The present design by Thomas Shingles would be indeed beautiful on a coin as large as the dollar, and deserves to be considered for what will be our "prestige" coin in and after 1968.

**TRANSACTIONS**  
*of*  
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The Hudson's Bay Company's  
Indian Chief Medals

Larry Gingras

Ralston's Three Beauties

Ken Palmer

More Nanaimo Dairy Tokens

Ronald Greene

Ladysmith & Some of its Tokens

Ronald Greene

Tokens Attributed

Ken Palmer

Grand Terminal Club Ltd.

Donald Stewart

President - Cecil Tannahill

Vice-President - Donald Stewart

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

## THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S

### INDIAN CHIEF MEDALS

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

(NOTE : Of all the Company's medals the Indian Chief series is without doubt the most difficult to write up because there are many important questions to which we cannot seem to find the answer. I would therefore ask all my readers to consider this to be merely a preliminary study, and with the hope in mind that they will be kind enough to forward to me any additional information they may have on the subject, regardless of how insignificant it may seem to be. I would also like them to feel free to question any conclusions I have drawn, or what may appear to be supposition on my part.)

Looking back into Canadian history around the latter part of the eighteenth century we find there was tremendous rivalry between the fur trading companies then operating in Canada. Each was trying to outdo the other, either by fair or foul means, in order to win favour with the Indians. To get a better picture of the situation we might consider the industry as being divided into two main camps. On the one hand there was the Hudson's Bay Company operating under a charter granted to them by Charles II in 1670 and which gave them the "Sole trade and commerce" rights to a territory which may roughly be described as being from Labrador on the east to Central Alberta on the west, and from the Arctic to the southern part of Ontario and Quebec. On the other hand, there were the many fur trading companies operating from around the Montreal area, bitterly competing with one another and having as their main target the breaking of the monopoly rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

One of the practices that became commonplace among many of the companies was the giving of rum, tobacco, and other favours to the Indians in order to persuade them to bring furs to their respective trading posts.

In June of 1776 Thomas Hutchins, the Chief Factor at Albany Fort, suggested to the Governor and Committee in London that it would help the Company if they were to present to Indian Chiefs a special medal bearing the King's portrait on one side and the Company's coat-of-arms on the other. The purpose of this medal was to implant in the minds of the Indians the name of the company which had honoured them, and thereby cementing relations for further trade. However, no records have come to light to indicate the suggestion was acted upon immediately.

Numismatic writers in the past have speculated as to the year in which the Company presented the first medals to Indian Chiefs. These dates will range from the end of the eighteenth century to

around the 1820's. Revealed here, for the first time, is evidence which I feel should pin-point the date of presentation of the first medals as being not later than the summer of 1792. I submit the following two notes taken from old Company journals :

The Lac la Pluie journal dated 27 September 1793 states that "The Chief arrived from hunting but no luck. He wore a silver medal with the king's impression on one side and coat-of-arms on the other."

The Escabitchewan Post journal dated 6 May 1793 goes into more detail and mentions that the great Lac la Pluie War Chief, Capt. Ka Ke Kamick arrived wearing his huge silver medal.

To narrow down the date of striking we must bear in mind that the Company used the Hudson's Bay route going to and from England and that these waters were navigated only during the summer. With this in mind we can see that the medals could not have been struck later than the spring of 1792 and shipped to Canada that summer, in order for the chief to be wearing it the following May.

The following notes tell of further distribution of medals and are taken from files in the Company's London Archives. At this point I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Company for making this information available to us.

The indent of goods required for the use of Albany Factory in 1797 includes twelve silver medals measuring four and a half inches in diameter, 'with the King's impression on one side, and the Honble Company's on the other' and twenty-four brass medals.

Peter Fidler, in his general report of Red River District, May 1819, remarks that all the Saulteaux Chiefs received 'medals from the Colony last fall along with their annual present of Rum, Tobacco, Ammunition & Clothing.'

The entry in the Company's London Minute Book concerning the meeting held on 15 February 1820 records: 'Read a letter from W. Walker dated Soho 10th inst. Ordered medals with the head of his late Majesty to be sent the ensuing season.' Among items shipped that May to York Factory on the Company's vessel Eddystone, Captain Benjamin Bell, was 'parcel containing 24 medals for Indian Chiefs.'

In February 1821 George Simpson, who was then in charge of the Company's Athabasca District, forwarded one medal each to Robert McVicar at Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, and Duncan Finlayson at Fort St Mary, Peace River, with instructions that these were to be presented 'to the principal chief with an appropriate speech in full state.'

Simpson himself, in the entry for 30 March 1821 in his 'Fort Wedderburn' journal, recorded the presentation to Lezett, an Indian Chief, of 'his medal, which is highly estimated.'

The presentation of an Indian Chief medal was made at Fort St Mary on 22 April 1821 when 'the Main Pocque was ordained chief with a great deal of formality and the medal delivered with a suitable harangue on the occasion.'

In one of his journals Simpson mentions that on 4 April 1825 he made the principal chief of the Thompson River area 'a present of a medal bearing the Coys arms which he seemed to prize greatly.'

The Company's London Minute Book for 1849-50 records that on 23 May 1849 'read a letter from Sir Henry Ellis dated British Museum May 12/49 returning thanks for the medal sent to the museum.'

A letter from William Gregory Smith to Sir George Simpson, dated Hudson's Bay House, London, 14 May 1852, states: 'There are a few of the Company's old medals in existence with the Arms on one side and old King George the 3rd on the other, but they are not silver and I will send two to Moose by the P. Albert to your address'.

It may be just a coincidence, still, I have a feeling that the presentation of these medals may be tied in with the existence of the North West Company. We know the North West Company was formed in 1784 and became the Company's most bitter rival. Within a few years, possibly taking up the suggestion of Thomas Hutchins, the Company resorted to the presentation of medals as a means of winning favour with the Indians. On the other hand the records show that the presentation of medals petered out shortly after the union of the Hudson's Bay and the North West Companies in 1821.

In this work it is not my intention to go into detail as to the rarity or whereabouts of the known specimens of the medals. This phase of my study is not quite completed and will be taken up in a further work which I expect will be ready before the end of the year. For the time being I wish merely to point out the following:

There are four different medals known, each bearing the Company's coat-of-arms on the reverse, and which have been considered, up to this writing, as being genuine Hudson's Bay Company Indian Chief medals. However, only ONE can be considered genuine; two are certain to be mules; and the fourth is very likely a mule also. These mules were struck by an unauthorized person and therefore I would certainly not consider them in a collection of Company medals, except possibly as curiosities.

Let us examine the enclosed plate which shows the four different medals.

### The Mules

Specimen "B" - The legend at the top of this medal tells us that Britannia is "Victorious at sea, and invincible on land". A rough translation of the legend at the bottom of the medal tells us that Britannia has "surpassed the honour she had previously attained" and the Roman numeral date "1798".

When this medal was first brought to my attention I was rather suspicious because neither the legend nor the date seemed to be appropriate for the Company. Further investigation revealed that this is the reverse of a medal struck to commemorate the British victories of 1798. Obviously this is a mule.

Specimen "A" - The legend on this medal reads : "Georgius III D:G. M(agna) BR(itannia) FR(ance) ET H(ibernia) REX."

Since this refers to George III as being king of France and of Ireland it tells us that it must be from an issue prior to the Union with Ireland in 1800 and George's renunciation to the throne of France in 1802. Under the bust we see the words "C. H. Kuchler FEC." Conrad Reinrick Kuchler being the engraver and fec an abbreviation for the Latin word Fecit meaning "he did it". All known specimens of this medal are struck in bronze, are in uncirculated condition and without a suspension ring.

In my files I have the written description of the obverse side of the British Victories medal of 1798 and it corresponds perfectly with specimen "A". It appears to be quite certain that obverse "A" was originally used in conjunction with reverse "B" and is therefore a mule. To be certain we would have to examine the British Victories medal, or at least a photograph of it. The British Victories medal is listed in the catalogue of the Milford Haven collection, No. 544. If any of my readers have a copy of this catalogue, or know where I might obtain one, would they please get in touch with me.

Specimen "C" - This is the obverse of a medal struck to commemorate the Union of Ireland with Great Britain. The reverse showed Britannia and Hibernia shaking hands with the legend : "JUNGUNTUR OPES FIRMATUR IMPERIUM", and the date "I Jan MDCCCI". This is another mule.

Mr. L. A. Brown, of B. A. Seaby Ltd., London, is making a comprehensive study of British medals from 1760 to 1960 and he tells me he has a note in his files to the effect that the British Victories medal of 1798 is sometimes found muled with the Unification of Ireland medal.

Where do these mules come from ?? I fail to see how we can come to any other conclusion than that Taylor was responsible for them.

MULE



MULE



MULE



GENUINE



Let us consider the following two notes taken from C. Wilson Peck's "English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in British Museum."

- a. "It appears that when the original Soho Mint was closed down and sold in 1848, Taylor, a well-known die-sinker of the period, managed to purchase a quantity of scrap metal, amongst which were a number of old Soho punches and dies."
- b. "The restrikes naturally caused the most trouble especially the Droz-type, including a few from Kuchler's dies."

In 1885 Mantagu wrote :

"Mules of all descriptions in bronze and silver have recently made their appearance, all struck by Messrs. Taylor and Son."

Another reason for suspecting these three medals to be Taylor mules is that all known specimens are in uncirculated condition and do not have a suspension ring attached.

#### The Genuine Medal

The legend on specimen "D" makes no mention of George III as being King of France and Ireland and therefore must be from an issue after 1802. The bust on this medal is practically identical to that on specimen "A" except that it sets lower on the planchet. The initials "C. H. K." are found under the bust.

Of the four medals this is the only one known in silver as well as in bronze, and appears to be the only one found in a worn condition with suspension ring attached. Surely this in itself should tell us it is the only one of the four likely to have been worn by an Indian Chief.

Company records have revealed that medals were presented in bronze as well as in silver, and we have produced evidence to indicate that three of the medals known in bronze are mules struck by Taylor sometime after 1848. The bronze pieces of the genuine medal (specimen D) are the most common and although they are found in uncirculated condition without a suspension ring, they should not be considered as being restrikes, such as those which are presently available in a somewhat similar series of medals, namely - the American Indian PEACE medals. A more logical explanation is that they are a part of the unissued lot still in the Company's possession in 1852.

We have shown that of the four known medals only one can be considered as being genuine, and the legend tells us that it must have been issued after 1802. What about the medals the Company presented to Indian Chiefs prior to this date ? ?

Company records have revealed that twelve medals measuring four and a half inches in diameter were sent to Albany in 1797, and

the Escabitchewan Post journal describes the medal worn by the Lac la Pluie Chief in 1793 as being huge. Many of us have seen, or at least heard of, such large medals in the Indian Peace series. Undoubtedly the earlier Indian Chief medals presented by the Company must have been much larger than those we know of today, and the legend would refer to George III as being King of France and of Ireland. But, what do they look like? Were some of them actually struck in brass such as we are told were sent to Albany in 1797?

## RALSTON'S THREE BEAUTIES

by Ken Palmer

A rather interesting tradesman's advertising token was issued at least sixty years ago by a now long forgotten Hamilton, Ontario firm known as Robert Ralston and Company. This token appeared on W. R. McColl's sales list as No. 710, and can be described as follows :

Obverse : Ralston's/Three Beauties/Black Tan Brown/Beauty Beauty  
Beauty/Shoe Polish

Reverse: Four leaf clover and horseshoe/are all right for luck/  
lucky pocket piece/if you want/a sure thing/try (horseshoe  
with a four leaf clover in centre) Alum. Rd. 31mm

Around the turn of the twentieth century Hamilton, Ontario was practically Canadian headquarters for those firms engaged in the manufacturing of shoe polishes, leather dressings and preparations, stove and furniture polishes, and blackings of all kinds. Apparently, these firms were leaders in changes that were taking place at that time in the character of these products.

Three of the Hamilton firms who were most extensively engaged in the manufacturing of shoe polishes at that time were Robert Ralston & Co., The Dominion Specialty Co., and the F. F. Dalley Co. Ltd. The latter two firms manufactured and imported many other specialty items, but the Ralston firm specialized in shoe polishes.

The brand names of the shoe polishes manufactured by these firms were widely known throughout the British Empire and several foreign countries for nearly a generation. The Ralston brand names were "Black Beauty", "Brown Beauty", "Tan Beauty", and "Matchless". The latter was a shoe dressing for ladies and children's shoes. The Domestic Specialty Co. made their "Ideal" brand in Hamilton and their "Liberty" brand in their Buffalo, N. Y. plant. The F.F.Dalley Corporation made their famous "Two in One" shoe polishes in both their Hamilton and Buffalo, N. Y. plants.

The firm of Robert Ralston & Co. was founded in 1885 by Robert Ralston, who conducted the business in association with his brother Henry E. Ralston, until his death in 1899. At this time, Henry located the factory in a four storey building at 98 Main St. East, corner of Catharine St. A fairly large staff was employed, manufacturing and selling shoe polishes as well as various types of polishes for stoves, furniture and silver. Also included in their products was a popular brand of baking powder. The firm employed three travellers and goods were shipped by land as far as the Klondike. The Manitoba and British Columbia trade was extensive. The firm was awarded medals at exhibitions in Toronto, Winnipeg and Jamaica, W. I.

In 1902 Mr. Ralston moved his factory to larger premises located at 26 MacNab St. south, and again in 1914 removed to 33 Sanford Ave. south. In 1927 the Robert Ralston Co. was sold to Canadian

Specialties Ltd., and ceased to exist.

Apparently, very little information has been recorded regarding the Ralston brothers personally. However, referring to Mr. Henry E. Ralston, the industrial Recorded of Canada, in an issue of May, 1901, had this to say:

"Mr. Ralston is a young Canadian thoroughly imbued with true business principals. . He is an active member of the Masons and Foresters, and is also connected with the Canadian and Royal Hamilton Yacht Clubs, and is an exceedingly popular young gentleman."

\* \* \* \* \*

Ken Palmer is presently working on a biography of Wm. R. McColl, and a history of the Cranston Company of Galt and Toronto. He expects to have this ready for printing in the October issue of the Transactions.

## MORE NANAIMO DAIRY TOKENS

by Ronald Greene

### The Nanaimo Dairy

Of all the dairies in the greater Nanaimo area this dairy might be said to be the key because so many of the dairies and dairymen were at one time to be associated with it.

The Nanaimo Dairy was started by a number of local raw milk producer-vendors in April 1944 as a co-operative, known as the Nanaimo Co-Op Dairy Association. The original members were :

- President: Jack Bateman, who retailed on his own from 1937 until 1945, running monthly accounts.
- Vice-Pres: James Dunbar (see preceding article April 1967 Transactions.
- Joe J. Dickinson, who retailed from about 1910 but did not use tokens.
- Alf. H. Townsend, a cousin of Dickinson's who did not use tokens when he retailed on his own.
- William Godfrey (see article this issue)
- Gordon Loudon, who used paper tickets before joining the Nanaimo Dairy.
- Jim Marshall, who had previously used monthly accounts.
- John Geshel, who had monthly accounts only.
- Albert Spence (see preceding article April 1967).
- ? Henderson, who foresaw trouble and left before operations started.

Pressure from the local medical officer forced the Co-Op to sell pasteurized milk. Walter Sorenson, plant superintendent for Guernsey Breeders in Vancouver, was hired as a consultant in July 1944 to start up the dairy plant. However, he was talked into taking a permanent position as the dairy manager and arrived October 1st 1944. Sorenson asked for the sum of #30,000.00 to set up the dairy but all the members could dig up was \$16,500. However, the plant was ready for operation on January 11, 1945.

In the fall of 1945 a fued developed over financial matters and much wrangling ensued. As a result Dunbar, Bateman and Godfrey pulled out from the dairy in December 1945 and bought out the Central Dairy (see preceding article, April 1967 Transactions.) Three drivers and one plant man went with the three members causing a certain set-back for the Co-operative. At this time, Sorenson, who was not a producer and therefore could not be a member, loaned the co-op \$4,000.00 , but he soon convinced the remaining members into liquidating the co-op and incorporating. Thus, in March 1946 the Nanaimo Dairy Co. Ltd. was formed. Capital was 20,000 shares at \$1.00 each and Sorenson held 4,000 of the shares. At this juncture Dickinson became the President, Townsend the Vice-President, Loudon the Treasurer, and Sorenson the Secretary.

In 1949 the dairy was forced to go to Vancouver for up to 400 gallons per day to supply demand. Because of the prevailing price structure in Vancouver (under the control of Milk Board Area No. I) the dairy lost money for this period. The losses amounted to about \$5,000 in one year. This was the one period while Sorenson was associated with the dairy that the dairy lost money on its operations.

In 1950 Milk Board Area #2 was formed on Vancouver Island. The effects of the formation were felt by 1951. Milk Board prices were set to enable plants to earn a good profit. The Nanaimo Dairy plant was efficient ; one year being chosen as a model plant.

About 1951 Spence became quite sick and was not expected to return. He sold his shares (3,200) to Sorenson. The following year Sorenson bought out Marshall's 3,000 shares, thus acquiring control with 10,200 of the 20,000 shares. In January 1954 made an offer to buy out the remaining partners. The offer was accepted and on February 4, 1954 Walter Sorenson purchased the remaining shares, becoming sole owner of the Nanaimo Dairy Co. Ltd.

After two years of study the dairy switched to 100% paper bottling on Mat 5th 1955. The bottling machine makers would not sell their equipment to dairies with less than 4,000 units per day -- approximately the Nanaimo Dairy's production at that time -- and said from their experience the dairy could expect a loss of 20% the first month with smaller losses for the next five months and steady gains after that. The Nanaimo Dairy to the contrary had increased sales in the first month. Within two years the production was up 300% , which included taking over the Arrowsmith Farms routes.

At this time H. R. MacMillan's Arrowsmith Farm, located just behind Qualicum and managed by Bill Horsland, was selling 800 quarts per day with a large in the summer to accomodate the influx of tourists at Qualicum and Parksville. Arrangements were made for the Nanaimo Dairy to buy all Arrowsmith's production --which was to be increased to 450 gallons per day -- and to make provisions for assuming the Qualicum and Parksville routes.

Sorenson and Cass Anderson formed a company, Cass Anderson Milk Products Ltd. This company picked up Arrowsmith's milk each day and delivered it to the Nanaimo plant. Then Anderson would buy milk FOB the plant, truck it to Parksville and Qualicum, there delivering it with the same trucks. With two other drivers (three trucks) an every-other-day delivery was set up. The tokens of the Nanaimo Dairy were used by Anderson.

In 1959 a Chemainus dairyman, John Plester, started delivering Nanaimo Dairy milk. Plester shipped his own milk to Victoria because of lack of a suitable freight line schedule which might have allowed him to ship to Nanaimo.

In 1962 the Circle Dairy of Port Alberni approached Anderson about supplying milk. Sorenson spoke to his former boss (then Richmond Dairy) who then were selling milk in Port Alberni. The outcome was that Sorenson financed Paul Madeburg and Henry Rambold, then

partners in the Circle Dairy, who then took over Richmond Dairy's routes in the Alberni Valley and distributed Nanaimo Dairy milk.

On February 1, 1963, Sorenson sold the dairy to Dale Huck and four members of the Kneen family. Mr. Huck manages the dairy. Fourteen months later the Baby's Own Dairy was purchased. This dairy's plant was then closed down as the Nanaimo Dairy plant on Franklyn could handle all the production. The present plant is next door to the original plant set up in 1944.

There are two groups of plastic tokens issued by the Nanaimo Dairy. The first group was issued about 1952 or 1953 and consisted of four tokens:

- a. Nanaimo/Dairy Co./Ltd./-/made in USA  
Good for/I pint/Standard/Milk red scalloped 24mm
- b. As above  
Good for/I pint/Special/Milk green round 23mm
- c. Nanaimo/Dairy/Co., Ltd./-/made in USA  
Good for/ I quart/Standard/Milk red scalloped 30mm
- d. As above  
Good for/ I quart/Special/Milk green round 28½mm

Of these, only token "c" has been used since the 1963 takeover. Tokens "a", "b" and "d" have mostly been destroyed.

The second group of tokens was issued under the present ownership and show the reorganization date in the firm name. Token "e" was introduced in February 1963 and token "f" in March 1966.

- e. Nanaimo/Dairy Co./ (1963) Ltd.  
Good for/I quart/Milk red scalloped 30mm
- f. As above  
Good for/ ½ gal./Milk green scalloped 24mm

Continued next page

Godfrey's Dairy



William Godfrey started farming near Extension in 1905. Soon after he started selling raw milk, delivering in Extension. Later he was joined by his son, also named William, and about 1930 the pair extended their delivery route into Nanaimo.

The younger William was one of the founders of the Nanaimo Co-Op Dairy Association in 1944 but withdrew with Jim Dunbar and Jack Bateman (see Nanaimo Dairy). Dunbar shortly after bought out Bateman and Godfrey. Godfrey, with John Colwell and Robert Rodger, started another dairy which they operated from Godfrey's farm. However, only a year later the partnership was dissolved and Colwell and Rodger left and started the Valley Dairy (see next article) on a farm a short distance south along the White Rapids Road. After this date Godfrey did not retail.

The Godfreys had started with a grade (i e mixed) herd, later changed to Guernseys and finally to Ayrshires. At the time Godfrey (jr) joined the Nanaimo Co-Op he was milking twenty-four head daily.

The two aluminum tokens were probably introduced in the late 1930's .

Continued next page



## Valley Dairy

After William Godfrey sold out of the Central Dairy in 1946 he, John Colwell and Robert Rodger started a dairy on Godfrey's farm. After one year the partnership was dissolved. Colwell and Rodger moved to their present location about a mile south of the Godfrey farm and they started the Valley Dairy. The men have gradually built up their herd until they now average twenty producing head, chiefly Holsteins, and have a herd of thirty.

Mr. Rodger operates the delivery truck and sells raw milk from Nanaimo south to Chase River, making a few stops at Extension on the way. The farm is on the White Rapids Road.

Tokens have been used since 1958. Additional tokens were ordered later and these tokens have larger lettering than the first order.

Valley/Dairy/J.Colwell/R.Rodger  
One/Pint/Milk red round 38mm

Valley/Dairy/J.Colwell/R.Rodger  
One/Quart/Milk green round 38mm

The overall length of the word "Valley" on the 1958 order is 16½mm on both pints and quarts. On the second order the length is 22mm.

## LADYSMITH, B.C. & SOME OF ITS TOKENS

by Ronald Greene

Ladysmith is situated beside beautiful Oyster Harbour. By road the city is 56 miles north of Victoria and 12 miles south of Nanaimo. The area was first settled about 1899. Not very long after a seam of high grade coal was discovered at Eztenzion, eleven miles distant. Coal magnate, James Dunsmuir, did not want his miners living at the mine-site and so he selected the western side of the bay for a townsite. The boer War siege of Ladysmith was lifted while the townsite was being surveyed and Dunsmuir immediately named the site Ladysmith in honour of the occasion. The site had a further advantage to Dunsmuir in that the deep water of the bay was suitable for a deep-sea wharf.

In 1903 a smelter was built at Ladysmith to handle copper ore from the Tyee Mine on Mt. Sicker some miles to the south. In a fast expanding boom-like atmosphere the City of Ladysmith was incorporated in mid 1904. Unfortunately these conditions did not last very long. Only a few years later the Tyee Mine closed down. In 1909 the gloom of a mine tragedy which took 32 lives lay upon the city. A long strike started some months before the end of 1912. Some 1700 men went out at Extension and Cumberland. In May 1913 another 1800 came out at Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot. There were two small settlements but the strike was not destined to be completely terminated until August 1914, the beginning of World War I.

After the war Ladysmith recovered, prospering until 1931 when the Extension Mine, exhausted, closed down. Through the depression the City lost half of its population.

In 1936 Comox Logging and Railway Co. bought large holdings of timber near Ladysmith and commenced logging. In 1942 under wartime demand for lumber the Company together with Victoria Lumber Company of Chemainus built a railroad into the Nanaimo Lakes and started logging in that area. Today the 22 mile railway is one of the last railway logging shows in B. C. Headquarters, maintenance shops, a small museum and arboretum are maintained in Ladysmith.

The population of Ladysmith, over 2000 in mining's heyday, has regained the depression losses and now (1967) stands at 3355.



#### M. Celle's Pool Room

Mike Celle (pronounced See-Lee) was born in Italy in 1878. His family came to Canada in 1889. Mike became a miner and was transferred from Wellington to Ladysmith about 1904 or 1905. In about 1910 Celle opened his pool room and ran it until the 1912-1914 strike. During the strike money was too scarce to support a pool room and Celle had little choice but to close down.

While Celle was operating the pool room he used to have a card game going. The players who won received what Celle called "treats"; cigars, cigarettes, candy or chocolate. As the players often played for five or six hours at a time they could win more than could be consumed at that time. The tokens were then given out to be used at a later date -- but not for pool, just "treats".

Mr. Celle, now 89 and still a bachelor (May 1967), lives in a Nanaimo nursing home. He recalls only one value of token and thought that he ordered about 100. However, two values (illustrated) have turned up. Both tokens are in brass and measure 27mm.



J. G. Wrean

James Garfield (Jim ) Wrean came to Ladysmith about 1936 from Nanaimo where he had been a coal-miner. He purchased the Ladysmith Pool Room and was first listed in the B. C. Directory in 1937 as the proprietor. Mr. Wrean ran the pool room until he sold out in 1957 or 1958.

Mr. Wrean could not recall when the tokens were first ordered but stated that he did not use them very often -- only as prizes to boys when they won a game. This was borne out when a tin containing 69 of the tokens was found in 1964 as the tokens were in uniformly nice condition.

The tokens are aluminum, 21mm in diameter and no die varieties were observed.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

by Ken Palmer

CNRS No.

- 19 Arklan Dairy, G. A. Burgess. Arklan, Ontario  
(The Public Library at Carleton Place confirms the  
G. A. Burgess ownership and existence of the dairy)
- 37 Beasley's Casino. Toronto, Ontario  
(Beasley Amusement Novelty Co. still in business at  
82 Bloor Street. Operates concessions at C. N. E.)
- 137 Cloverdale Dairy, D. E. Smith Hamilton, Ontario  
( D. E. Smith used to live at 23 William Street.)
- 138 Cloverdale Farm, T. Long. Clappison's Corner, Ont.  
(McCull #1182 - Tom Long's farm was located at the  
south-east of the Corners.)
- 450 D. McEachern, Gen. Merchant. Clifford, Ontario  
(Donald McEachern is listed in Lovell's Directory of  
General Stores, 1896-97
- 587 P. B. / K. Kingston, Ontario  
(McCull #1230 is listed as "P.B.K., P. Bajous, Kingston"  
Lovell's Directory 1896-97 lists as "Phil Bajus,  
Brewery."
- 791 Willard Hotel Toronto, Ontario  
(Lovell's Directory of Hotels of Canada, 1896-97, lists  
many hundreds of Canadian hotels but only one Willard  
Hotel, located at 175 Terauley Street. This, coupled  
with the maker's name on the token, I.C. Fell of Toronto,  
would further verify the attribution.)

GRAND TERMINAL CLUB LIMITED

by Donald M. Stewart

Grand/Terminal/Club/Ltd.  
Service/Check

Alum. Rd. 22mm

This club appears to have been founded by Mr. B. F. Self, the owner of Self's Cafe, and operated as a billiard and card club at Prince Rupert for some years. It was incorporated on February 18th, 1918 and was located at 354 Third Avenue, Prince Rupert, next door to Self's Cafe. Later it moved upstairs at 2nd Avenue and 6th Street where it was situated until being dissolved about 1927. The company was officially struck off the records on January 26th, 1928. Mr. Self was proprietor of the Prince Rupert Cigar Store, 630 West 3rd. in 1926 but it is not known whether he used tokens in the cigar store.

The above token is listed as # 289 on our list of unattributed tokens.

\* \* \* \* \*

Good for/One/Shave/W.Lindsay  
Blank

Brass Rd. 24mm

The above token is listed as # 436 on our list of unattributed tokens.

This is undoubtedly the William Lindsay listed in Henderson's Directory of 1900 as a Winnipeg barber. He is also listed with a cigar and tobacco token as McColl 202, included in my Manitoba listing. An example of this token is in the Chateau de Ramesay collection.

**TRANSACTIONS**  
*of*  
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The Hudson's Bay Company's Yorkton, Sask. Tokens	Larry Gingras
The E. Chugg Dairy Tokens	Donald Stewart
Registered Jersey Farms Saanichton, B. C.	Ronald Greene
The A. Ruggle & Sons Tokens of Floradale, Ontario	Fred Bowman
Location Finder for Trade Tokens of Ontario	Donald Stewart
Tokens Attributed	Stewart & Palmer
New Token Discovered	Ronald Greene
Information Sought on Beaver Club Medals	Larry Gingras

President - Cecil Tannahill

Vice-President - Donald Stewart

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S  
YORKTON, SASK. TOKENS

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



The York Farmer's Colonization Company, Ltd. was incorporated in May of 1882, and established its head office in Toronto at # 1 Victoria Street.

Officers of the company were :

President-	Clark Wallace, M.P.
Mgr. Director-	James Armstrong
Secretary-	A. G. Lightburn

Agencies were set up at Winnipeg, Brandon and Whitewood, and four resident land agents were stationed in York Colony.

The company had secured eight selected townships, situated on a railway then surveyed, and were offering free homesteads to all making their homes in the York Settlement, (a hundred and some odd miles north-east of Regina ). The settlers were to get 160 acres free and the adjoining 160 acres at \$2.00 per acre, with three years credit without interest, and could obtain money from the company at 6% per annum to improve their homesteads. It was the intention of the company during 1883 to lay out a townsite, erect a supply store and a grist mill, and otherwise develop the colony. A Mr. A.E. Boake had already established an emporium for agricultural implements of every description which settlers could obtain at reasonable prices. A saw mill was to be in active operation on adjoining lands by the following spring and



one or more post offices having a weekly mail service would be established in the colony. Families and neighbors could secure a tract where their farms would adjoin and also reserve, in some cases, homesteads for minors and absentees. The colony could be reached by taking the C. P. R. to Whitewood thence by the Company stage to the colony.

Of the first group to reach York Colony in 1882, five men remained for the winter ; the rest returned to their homes to prepare for bringing out their families. York Colony was ideal for farming. The soil was rich and the water in good supply, and several communities developed there, Yorkton being one of them.

In 1898 the Hudson's Bay Company opened a small store in Yorkton to provide a better service for settlers in the area. Up to this time the settlers obtained their supplies from Winnipeg and had found this to be very inconvenient. The Company's business expanded rapidly in the area and resulted in having to enlarge the premises and eventually to construct a new store.

### The tokens

The Company has no record of these aluminum tokens from Yorkton for the simple reason that they were issued under the authority of the local manager, who used them primarily to pay for produce brought into the store by farmers in the area. Such practices by local and district managers, chief factors and others in like positions were not uncommon, and did not cease to exist until 1927 when the Governor of the Company, Charles Vincent Sale, issued instructions in September of that year, that all Company monies were to be discontinued at any posts where they took the place of cash.

The Yorkton tokens are very rare and as far as can be ascertained the few that are known were brought into Winnipeg by a couple from Dauphin, Manitoba about five years ago. Before coming to rest in private collections the tokens passed through the hands of at least three full-time, and two vest-pocket dealers in Winnipeg, at ridiculously low prices, because one of them had taken the trouble to contact the Hudson's Bay Company which, having no record of them, informed him that they could not have been issued by the Company.

The era during which these tokens were used has not been definitely established. However, when returning from the 1962 C.N.A. convention at Detroit I stopped over at Yorkton where I had the pleasure of meeting an old time resident who recalled the tokens being in use and was of the opinion that it was around the time of the First World War.

## THE E. CHUGG DAIRY TOKENS

by Donald M. Stewart

1. E. CHUGG / I / QUART Aluminum Round 30 mm.
2. E. CHUGG / I / PINT Aluminum Round 25 mm.

Both tokens have a blank reverse, with the exception of the Pint token which does carry the manufacturer's identification "Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa". While neither token was listed by Breton or Leroux, the 1 quart token is listed as CNPI 1500 in the Third Edition of "The Guide Book" by Taylor and James.

Ebenezer Roger Chugg was born near Ottawa on December 20, 1869, some six miles along the Decline Road on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. Brought up in a farming area, it was quite natural for Eb. Chugg to begin working for dairy people at an early age. Among these dairies was that of E. Honneywell, who is also known for his dairy tokens.

In 1892, Chugg rented a farm known as Dr. Graham's place, on the Pink Concession Road, some five miles north-west of Ottawa. Using a team and express wagon in summer and a sleigh in winter, Chugg began his own milk delivery. It must have been extremely hard work running a dairy farm himself, with cows to milk by hand twice a day and a long wagon trip to the city before his deliveries began. On Saturday, it was even more difficult with two home deliveries to make. It was sometime during this period from 1892 until 1900 when Eb. Chugg began to use dairy tokens, but there is no record of how many were ordered or when.

In April of 1900 the Chuggs sold their dairy herd and moved into Ottawa. By obtaining his milk under contract with several farmers, he was able to spend more time on deliveries and work better hours. Soon afterwards, on April 26, 1900, fire struck Ottawa causing widespread damage, including the destruction of the Chugg home. Discouraged by this setback and faced with the need to buy or build a new home in Ottawa, Eb. and his wife, Mary, decided to leave the City. They were able to rent a farm on Aylmer Road from Mrs. Bessey, the daughter of E. B. Eddy, which was located some five miles west of Hull, Quebec. At this time a number of milk delivery companies had combined to form the Ottawa Dairy, so Eb. made no more home deliveries.

Six years later the Chugg family left the Ottawa district on a Settler's Train for the west, taking their four children and two cars of livestock, supplies and personal effects. They settled south-east of what is now Granum, Alberta and began wheat farming. Mary Chugg passed away on April 16, 1908 but Eb. Chugg lived to the age of 94 years before he died on February 3, 1964.

Their daughter, Mrs. Henry Lang of Granum, very kindly made known the family history given here. Mrs. Lang can recall playing with a bag of tokens as a child but cannot locate any and believes they have long since been lost or destroyed. The author is indebted also to Mr. Fred Bowman, Major Sheldon S. Carroll and Mr. Arthur Graham, a grandson of the Dr. Graham mentioned in this article, for their assistance.

REGISTERED JERSEY FARMS

Saanichton, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



Aluminum

For the origin of this dairy we may look back to the arrival on January 11, 1850 of the barque "Norman Morison". Among the eighty passengers was one Henry Simpson, brought out as a baker for the Hudson's Bay Company. Among Simpson's --or Sampson as it was spelled on the passenger list --fellow passengers was one name destined to be well-known to all British Columbians, Dr. J. S. Helmcken.

About 1860 Simpson farmsteaded at the foot of Mt. Newton in North Saanich. In the early 1930's the 250 acre homestead was still occupied by various members of the family. Mr. & Mrs. J.M. Malcolm had nearly 30 acres (Mrs. M. was a daughter of Henry Simpson), grandson George Malcom and his brother-in-law Albert Doney had 160 acres and P. J. Jeune (Geo. Malcolm's father-in-law) had 60 acres. A small site had been donated for a school.

In 1929 George Malcolm decided to breed pure-bred jerseys. He obtained foundation stock from the Carey herd in Oregon and the Matson herd locally. In 1932 there being no market for breeders and poor prices prevailing for wholesaled milk, Malcolm, together with Bert Doney, started to retail his milk. Starting with but one customer they built the dairy up quickly and within months they had more customers than they could supply. Thus, they had to purchase additional milk from a neighbour, and later from others.

At first the dairy was called the El Sereno Dairy but as it enlarged, distributing milk for other Jersey owners Malcolm and Doney renamed the dairy "Registered Jersey Farms". This name was in use by 1934. In 1935 the men opened a depot and office --later a pasteurizing plant--at 608 Broughton Street in downtown Victoria. By 1936 the dairy was supplying 800 families with 200 gallons of premium quality milk for which they charged an extra cent per quart, and this during the depression when every cent counted. Mr. Doney would leave the farm at 10:00 PM every night to drive his 67 mile route.

In September 1937 the Registered Jersey Dairies Ltd was formed

to distribute the milk of a number of dairymen including A. W. Aylard, Major A. D. MacDonald, Miss E. Moses, Ian Douglas and P. J. Jeune in addition to Malcolm & Doney's production from their own 25 milking cows

Towards the war demand for jersey milk fell off for it was considered to be too rich. As a consequence Malcolm's herd was expanded into a mixed herd. At this period there were over 120 producer-vendors in the greater Victoria area. Often there would be several milkmen all in the same city block at the same time. Early in the war, in order to eliminate the duplication and overlapping of deliveries, with its subsequent waste of labour, moves to amalgamate many dairies were made. Amalgamation, absorption and out-right purchase has reduced the number of retail dairies to but six today.

Registered Jersey Dairies Ltd. originally had three shareholders; Malcolm, Doney and the accountant, W. D. Osborn. In 1938 Harry Vickery, R. C. Fisher, John Edge and John Oliver became shareholders. That year C. H. Williams took over from Osborn. In 1939 Arthur Aylard, George Sangster and Capt Chas E. Gibson were added to the list of shareholders. The year 1941 saw J. M. Malcolm, A. R. McGregor, Alastair MacDonald and W. H. Lowe added to the roster. The beginning of 1942 saw Wallace W. Flett and Earnest F. Flett added. But not everything was satisfactory. Capital was very short, much more was needed. And so early in 1942 Island Farms Ltd. was formed. Shares in the Registered Jersey Farms Ltd. were transferred to the new firm and three Vancouver men became shareholders, bringing with them much needed financing. These men were Philip Fleming, Wm. E. Hammond and N. H. Ingledew. Philip Fleming Co. Ltd. held the controlling interest in Island Farms Ltd. with 77,000 of the 97,006 shares.

Island Farms Ltd. purchased the business of Registered Jersey Dairies Ltd; the plant and equipment, the seven delivery trucks, and the lunch counter. Towards the end of the year, in November 1942 Malcolm and Doney sold their cattle to the dairy. At that point the herd consisted of 14 pure-bred jerseys, 14 grade cows, and 12 jersey cows.

Island Farms Ltd. was also short of working capital. No more money was forthcoming from the businessmen in the group and so after less than two years a number of farmers pulled out and as of January 1, 1944 formed the Island Farms Dairies Co-operative Association. As the Co-op Association is still operating and has issued its own tokens it shall be covered in a separate article. A letter of January 31, 1944 confirmed an option to sell the assets and business of Island Farms Ltd. to the Co-op Association and a resolution was passed on June 14, 1944 to wind up Island Farms Ltd.

There was only one token issued by the dairies associated with George Malcolm and Bert Doney. This token was probably introduced in 1934 as it bears the name of the dairy that was adopted in 1933 or 1934 and the farm address, not the address of the plant opened in 1935. The discovery of this token is in itself a story worth repeating.

A number of years ago I was able to copy an undated list of milk retailers with 124 names on it. From subsequent checking this list proved to date from 1935. Intermittently I have traced out a few more of the names on the list speaking with or writing to those still alive, or their children or nearest relatives or old employees in an attempt to determine which used tokens.

Last year I heard that George Malcolm now lived up island at Whiskey Creek behind Qualicum. This March in one of my occasional trips past Whiskey Creek I found him in and was able to obtain much of the information regarding the dairy, the use of tokens, the location of the farm, etc. But as to the whereabouts of any tokens Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm could only suggest that I ask their old partner Bert Doney. Doney's name had not been on the list. My source of information on Malcolm's address had been Len Hobbs. Hobbs was with Brackman-Ker for 45 years until he retired and knows many of the old dairymen and farmers on the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island. He has often been of help with introductions or locating married daughters (hard to find any other way than through friends) and has on a number of occasions found new tokens for me. As it turned out Len knew the Doneys very well and phoned Mrs. Doney, arranging to see Bert Doney one night.

The scheduled night we arrived at the farm to find that the Doney's had moved. It had not dawned on us that they would have moved. However, asking the present owner we were advised the Doney's lived only a short distance away -- still on the original homestead. Finding the new home we were told Bert was over in the fields fixing the tractor. The tractor had refused to start when Mr. Doney had stopped to open a gate. For about an hour we tried to help Bert and his son to get the tractor started. Bert was too preoccupied to even think about the old tokens, darkness was growing and it looked like the trip was to be wasted. Eventually though his son took out the starter to have a garage fix it and Bert took us up to his old farm. He thought that he had buried the tokens near the old out-house some ten or twenty years ago. He pointed to two big trees, saying that the tokens were probably at the base of one or the other. He bent down and scratched at the surface covering of fir needles and grass and picked up an old token : we looked a little longer but it was too dark. We received permission from the present owner to come back another day to dig in the area --he suggested that we could dig up his entire yard if we wanted : upon my return to dig-- what I won't do for my hobby. I cannot stand digging in the garden-- I dug up about 25 tokens in half an hour including a J. F. Deans 1 quart. Deans was an early Saanich dairyman, a batchelor whose farm was originally where the Provincial Normal School was built. He later moved to another farm, now also completely built up, but his is another story. This 1 quart token was previously unknown. The 25 tokens represent a triumph over adversity since I had four young helpers in the digging, my daughter and three small boys. It was lucky that none lost a finger to the shovel. All were caked with dirt--the tokens only slightly more than the children. The tokens showed various signs of decay and corrosion but all were still legible. The one in the worst condition--you guessed it--was the Deans token of which the bottom 1/3 was ruined by the corrosion.

THE A. RUGGLE & SONS TOKENS OF FLORADALE, ONTARIO

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

Floradale is a village in Waterloo County about fifteen miles north of Kitchener. The store of Ruggle & Sons was started by John Anton Ruggle who came to Canada from Switzerland in 1887. He was a Jewelry peddler, going from door to door selling his jewelry which was largely imported from Switzerland. He first settled in New Hamburg but about 1890 he moved to Floradale where he opened a small general store, which, to take advantage of a growing community, was enlarged about 1896.

John Anton died in 1917 while on a visit to Switzerland and his son, Anton John, took over the operation of the store. Anton John died in 1932 and the store was then operated by the third generation son, Edward William Ruggles.

The store was popularly known as Ruggle's Store and sometime during the early part of the century the family came to be known as Ruggles.

A fourth generation son is now actively assisting his father in the operation of the store.

Aluminum tokens of denominations \$1.00 , 50 , 25 , 10 , 5 , and 2 cents were issued about the turn of the century.

LOCATION FINDER  
for  
TRADE TOKENS of ONTARIO

by D. M. Stewart

On many of the Ontario Trade Tokens listed by Bowman, the place of issue is not shown on the token. This makes it quite difficult to locate such items, particularly if one is not certain that they are from Ontario and are listed.

The following index of such tokens is used by looking under the alphabetical list using the main word in the name or the letter which would normally represent the surname. I hope it will be found useful.

<u>A</u>	A American Bazaar	Sault St. Marie St. Catherines
<u>B</u>	P.B./K A. Bain American Bazaar Bedard Bowlby Bros. The Brunswick	Kingston St. Catherines St. Catherines Rockland Watford Ottawa
<u>C</u>	D. C. Ltd. J. L. C. Caille Quality Mints Cambridge Restaurant J. R. Campbell Cercle d'Amusement Citizen City Hotel T. H. Collins The Credit Clothier H. Curling	Delhi Ottawa Windsor Ottawa Windsor Ottawa Ottawa London Langton Toronto Ottawa
<u>D</u>	Daniels Hotel Dominion Dundurn Service	Ottawa Toronto Hamilton
<u>E</u>	C. N. E. Elgin Service Sta. The Elmes Cash Grocery H. Emslie Essex House Evening Citizens	Toronto Hamilton Toronto St. Catherines Windsor Ottawa

<u>E</u> (cont.)	
Evening Globe	Toronto
Evening News	Toronto
Evening Telegraphs	Toronto
<u>F</u>	
F. Frederick's	London
W. O. Franklin	Port Rowan
Fuller Bros.	Arkona
<u>G</u>	
Garden City Dye Works	St. Catherines
Gibson Bros.	Windsor
The Gilmour Cigar Tobacco & News	Ottawa
The Globe Hotel	Ottawa
Greek Shoe Shine Parlors	Toronto
Grigg House	London
<u>H</u>	
John Henry	Beamsville
A. Horn	Ottawa
Hotel Perth	Perth
Hotel St. Louis	Ottawa
W. Howie	Port Rowan
J. Huckel	Ottawa
Hughes & Co.	Toronto
<u>I</u>	
Imperial Service Sta.	Hamilton
Island Park	Toronto
<u>J</u>	
Journal	Ottawa
<u>K</u>	
P.B./K	Kingston
D. J. Kenney	Owen Sound
<u>L</u>	
C. Landreville	Ottawa
D. T. Lapointe	Ottawa
Geo. Lecelle	London
Geo. Levelle	Ottawa
London Chop House	London & Ottawa
London Tobacco Co.	London
<u>M</u>	
J. M.	London
T. Mc.	Lindsay
J. McD.	London
J. McD.Co.	London
Jerry McD.	London
J. & J. McM.	London
Maple Leaf Billiard Parlors	Toronto
T. McConnell	Lindsay



<u>M</u> (cont.)	
McCormick Cafeteria	London
McLary's Cafeteria	London
John McMurtry	Bowmanville
E. Mikes Hair Dresser	Ottawa
Monte Bello	London
Monument National	Ottawa
J. F. Morris	Orillia
D. Morrison	Toronto
Morrison Ice Co.	Brockville
<u>N</u>	
A. N.	Owen Sound
National Novelty Co.	Toronto
New Arlington Hotel	Ottawa
Norfolk House	Simcoe
Norwich Drug Store	Toronto
<u>O</u>	
Oxford Cafe	Ottawa
<u>P</u>	
G. Page	Ottawa
F. X. Paquet	Ottawa
Hotel Perth	Perth
Precule	Rockland
<u>Q</u>	
Q. O. R.	Toronto
<u>R</u>	
Q. O. R.	Toronto
Registry Office	Hamilton
Charles Robinson	Forest
C. C. Rogers	Perth
W. Rowe	Ottawa
<u>S</u>	
St. Leon Water	Hamilton
Hotel St. Louis	Ottawa
Shapiro's Drugs	Toronto
Shine Parlors	Toronto
Shoe Shine Parlors	Toronto
The Robert Simpson Co.	Toronto
P. Smierlies	Toronto
P. Smirlies	Toronto
T. Spellman	Fenelon Falls
B. F. Stapleton	Ottawa
Stephens & Sons	Glencairn
J. F. Stoate	Ottawa
Stroud's	Ottawa
<u>T</u>	
Telegram	Toronto
The Telegram	Toronto
Therrien & Gareau	Ottawa

V

Victor

Rockland

W

Wallis & Cornell  
Walker's Pure Candy  
Werner & Co.  
J. L. Wilbur  
World

Toronto  
Ottawa  
Dunnville  
St. Catherines  
Toronto

Y

You payso little at Dominion

Toronto

\* \* \* \*

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

Homes have been found for the following Mavericks by  
Donald Stewart and Ken Palmer.

C.N.R.S. No.

# 61 Blue Ribbon Corp.

Chatham, Ont.

# 139 The Club

Filer, Idaho

# 324 Highland Park Dairy

Regina, Sask

# 396 I. Katz

Winnipeg, Man.

# 403 Jas. King (barber)

Portage La Prarie,  
Man.

# 792 E. O. Wilkins

West Center, Que.

# 795 J. D. Williams (barber)

Portage La Prarie,  
Man.

NEW TOKEN DISCOVERED BY RON GREENE



An article in the Transactions Vol. I No. 2 gave the story of Big Dave Murray and the Atlantic Cafe. At that time only the 5¢ token was known. Recently a 10¢ token has turned up and both are herein illustrated. The 10¢ is also of aluminum and is 30½ mm in diameter. The reverse is very unusual in style for a British Columbia token.

\* \* \* \* \*

INFORMATION SOUGHT ON BEAVER CLUB MEDALS BY

Larry Gingras, Box 15 Richmond, B.C.

I am trying to bring up to date my files on the Beaver Club Medals and would appreciate having any information regarding past sales, or the past and present owners of such pieces.

To date I have verified the present whereabouts of the following medals :

Cote, Gabriel  
Giasson, Jacque  
Henry, Robert  
McMurray, Thomas  
McGill, James  
McGillivray, Duncan  
McGillivray, William  
McLennon, Archibald  
Montour, Nicholas  
Quesnel, Jules  
Trottier, Des Rivieres

Where is the Henry MacKenzie medal, sold as Lot # 651 in the Wilson Sale of 1925 ? ? ?