

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

Numbering System for Local Tokens	J. D. Ferguson
The Nelson Confederation Medal	Leslie C. Hill
A New Look at the Canadian Coinages of Queen Victoria	R. C. Willey
Blakley & Co. (Br. 901) The Great Salt Controversy	A. M. MacDonald
The Supply Company, Limited Tokens	D. M. Stewart
The Fernwood Dairy of Victoria	Ronald Greene
Homestead Farm of Saanich	Ronald Greene
Location Finder for Tannahill's Trade Tokens of Saskatchewan	D. M. Stewart
Tokens Attributed	

President - Cecil Tannahill

Vice-President - Donald M. Stewart

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR LOCAL TOKENS

by. J. Douglas Ferguson, F.R.N.S.

Canadian numismatics has made notable progress during recent years in the systematic listing of local tokens by provinces. Much of this credit goes to the work done by Leslie Hill, Larry Gingras, Ronald Greene and Norman Williams for their listings of British Columbia tokens; to Scott Simpson for his listing of the tokens of the Yukon; to Donald Stewart for his listing of Alberta and Manitoba; to Cecil Tannahill for his fine work on Saskatchewan; to Fred Bowman for his excellent work on Ontario; to Eddy Echenberg for his initial listing of the Province of Quebec, and to Mitchell MacDonald for his Nova Scotia listings.

While not detracting to the slightest extent from the outstanding work of these splendid numismatists, I would suggest that consideration would be given in the future to a more simplified numbering and listing system, which would make it simpler in correspondence between collectors to identify tokens that they have or tokens that they need.

Bowman and Tannahill in their published catalogues have used the most suitable method of numbering the communities, with proper gaps in numbering to allow listings of tokens not known to them from communities not represented at present in their catalogues. I would suggest a similar system for the other listings.

It would be somewhat simpler, however, if the number allotted to the community were to appear before the name of the community, as in Bowman, or directly following it. Personally I prefer the latter.

The biggest change I believe to be desirable is a simple letter to designate the token, commencing with A in each community. After the normal alphabet would be exhausted in centres issuing many tokens, the next designation would be AA, followed by AB. Following AZ the designating lettering would be BA, etc. Gaps could be left for tokens suspected of being in existence, such as in a merchants' series which it is thought had tokens from 1¢ to \$1.00. Personally I would recommend that this would not be done but that subsequent tokens fitting into a series would have a number out of place until a new edition was published, when the series from the community could be re-lettered.

With the number of the community appearing opposite the community it is not necessary to repeat this number in front of the designation of each token as described under the community. Of the designations now appearing before and after the actual listing a letter or letters only would then have to appear. With this change it would then be possible to have the designation appear opposite each reverse of the letter or letters designating the token, an asterisk (where applicable) indicating that the token was no longer in use, followed followed by the letter or letters as at present used to designate metal or composition of the token, followed in turn by the shape of the token, and finally followed by the millimeter measurement. I believe that all of these suitably spaced, and followed the reverse reading, would slightly simplify the interpretation of the catalogue.

Where a token is oval, octagonal or hexagonal, I would suggest the actual

measurement of the opposite sides to appear in brackets after the actual description of the reverse.

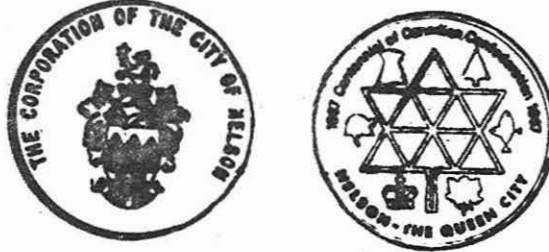
I believe that such minor changes are rather important to have made in order to facilitate the use of the catalogues and particularly to encourage correspondence and exchange between collectors of the various series. Want lists and tokens for exchange would then be simple to develop for all collectors.

I would further suggest that the C.N.R.S. would agree to accept for publication in each of our Journals a supplementary list from each author of new listings for the area in which he has accepted the responsibility. This will allow catalogues and listings to be kept up to date which will be valuable to all those interested.

THE NELSON CONFEDERATION MEDAL

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

The City of Nelson, British Columbia, has honoured the one hundredth anniversary of Canadian confederation with the issue of a suitable medal to commemorate the historic event.



The medal may be described as follows:

Obverse The Corporation of the City of Nelson (around) / (City of Nelson armorial bearings, in centre)

Reverse 1867 Centennial of Canadian Confederation 1967 (around above) / (The National Centennial Symbol, in centre with six local symbols) / Nelson - The Queen City (around below)

Detail Brass alloy, round, 35mm.

The medal was prepared by the Nelson Centennial Club, with the design itself made up by Mr. McGregor of the Kootenay School of Fine Arts in Nelson. Five thousand of these medals were produced by the Barry Cubbon Agencies of Regina, Saskatchewan.

Nelson is one of the few cities in British Columbia which has Armorial Bearings granted by the College of Arms, London, England. The initial move was made on January 29th, 1958, when the Nelson City Council passed a resolution approving of the acquisition of a coat-of-arms. A committee from the Nelson Chamber of Commerce were authorized to proceed with the planning and design of the Arms, under the chairmanship of Arthur Foster, who contacted Alan B. Beddoe of Cyrville, Ontario, a noted authority on heraldry, to assist with the design and handle the application to the College of Arms.

The granting of the Armorial Bearings was made on June 10th, 1958, and officially presented to the Mayor and Council of Nelson, by the Honourable Frank M. Ross, C.M.G. , M.C. , L.L.D. , Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, on June 4th, 1960.

The heraldic description on the scroll reads as follows :

"----; Vert on a Fesse Wavy Argent a Salmon naint Gules a Chief dancetty also Argent above the Fesse an Antique Crown Or and for the Crest Out of a Mural Crown a demi Cougar Or holding in the dexter paw a Maple Leaf in

Autumn tints slipped proper Mantled Vert, doubled Argent, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by The Corporation of the City of Nelson-----"

The symbols may be interpreted as follows:

The Shield In the upper part are three pyramidal mountains with an ancient crown at the base, below this is a salmon between two wavy lines. The mountains denote that Nelson is surrounded by them; the ancient crown refers to Nelson as "The Queen City of the Kootenays"; the salmon represents the Kokanee for which the Nelson area is famed.

The Crest A demi cougar emerging from a mural crown holding a maple leaf in its right paw. The demi cougar is a regal device and refers to Hugh Nelson, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia from 1887 to 1892, after whom the City was named; the mural crown denotes civic authority' the maple leaf is a Canadian emblem.

The Mantle Protecting the shield and crest, it is green and white (silver) which is Nelson's colour and also indicates Hugh Nelson's Irish Ancestry.

The Motto "Forge Ahead" , is on a ribbon below the shield.

On the reverse side of the medal the six symbols which have local significance are, a crown which signifies Nelson as the Queen City of the Kootenays, the miners hat and lamp representing mining which played a large part in opening up the area, a sheaf refers to agriculture, an evergreen tree denotes lumbering, the fish symbolizes fishing for which the district is well known, and the maple leaf commemorates the Nelson Hockey Team which a few years ago ended up in the Allan Cup finals.

Nelson is situated approximately four hundred miles east of Vancouver, two hundred miles west of the Alberta border and forty miles north of the Canada/ United States boundary. The mineral wealth of the area attracted miners and settlers, and in 1887 Nelson came into being, named after Hugh Nelson, then Lieutenant-Governor of the province. It was incorporated as a city on March 18th, 1897, and now (1967) had a population in the neighbourhood of ten thousand persons.

(We are indebted to the following persons for their co-operation:
C.W.R. Harper, City Clerk - Administrator
L.G. Turner, Assistant City Clerk
Albert Maida, General Chairman, Nelson Centennial Club.)

A NEW LOOK AT
THE CANADIAN COINAGES OF QUEEN VICTORIA

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

In recent years we have all been subjected to plenty of noise, both loud and long, on the subject of varieties and variants. Hundreds of collectors have talked about such things, making conflicting attempts to define their terms. Accidental blemishes of all types have been marketed at outlandish prices, nearly all on coins of recent mintage. A few, perhaps, are justified in their high prices. One such is the 1946 fifty-cent piece with the flaw through the 6 in the date, like an arrow or spear passing through the loop. because of its unusual appearance, this flaw is much sought after.

However, in the enormous interest (and sometimes controversy) caused by the publicity given to such accidents, collectors in general have failed to notice some significant varieties, by no means accidental, in the Canadian coinages of Queen Victoria. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to some of these varieties and to stimulate interest and research. Work is being done now by some people in describing the many slight changes in the coinages, but little of it has been published.

The cents of 1858 and 1859 show many varieties, as is well known. These varieties are probably the result of haste in production, since the Canadian government had ordered 10,000,000 cents to be delivered as quickly as possible. Since the full order could not be finished in 1858, the dies were altered to 1859, producing the well-known overdates. Both these and the ordinary cents of 1859 show a wide or a narrow 9 in the date. The ordinary 1859 with the narrow 9 is the commonest by far. The scarcest of the varieties in the date is the 1859 with the narrow 9 over the wide 8.

What is not so widely known is that there is a number of minor varieties of both dates. Batty, in his monumental work on the coins of the British Empire, lists a number of them. Koper, in utterly unintelligible English, published a pamphlet on the cents of this period twenty years ago. To-day, some minor varieties are being listed in sale catalogues. Some of these varieties are accidental, such as the stemless leaves in the wreath on the reverse. One of these stemless leaves occurs immediately to the right of the date. There are several irregularities in the lettering, such as double-punching, and there is variation in the spacing and alignment of the inscriptions and date.

Of the silver coinage of 1858, the large and small date varieties of the five-cent pieces are well-known, but how many collectors have known that there are more irregularities of the large date than the re-engraved 8 listed by Charlton? The ten-cent piece, as yet, has not been closely studied. Varieties of the twenty-cent piece have been catalogued at various times in the past, and most recently in one of the New Netherlands Sale catalogues. There is variation in the style of the figures of the date, and also in the size of the period after REGINA.

The Nova Scotia cent of 1861 has a variety not yet listed in any catalogue, although it has been known for years. It was described by Dr. Courteau in 1922, by G. R. L. Potter in 1951, and in the Canadian Numismatic Journal of November, 1960. The variety has a small rosebud to the right of the word SCOTIA, as have the cents of 1862 and 1864, and has a narrow ermine band to the crown. The ornamental bar between the crown and the date is nearer the crown. This variety

is scarce. The common variety, evidently put into use first, has a large rose-bud almost touching the inner circle. The crown has a wide ermine band, and the ornamental bar is nearer the date. The later reverse with the small bud was used for the entire issues of 1862 and 1864.

New Brunswick's cents of 1864 exist with a round or oval 6 in the date, which varies in spacing and alignment. These varieties are described by Courteau. The silver coins of New Brunswick, both in 1862 and 1864, exhibit some varieties. Perhaps the best known of these is the ten-cent piece of 1862 with the re-cut 2. All three denominations in both years show variations in the alignment and spacing of the date.

Prince Edward Island's cent of 1871 shows some varieties in the legends. The head of Queen Victoria, incidentally, has been assumed to be the head used for the Canadian cents of 1876 and afterwards. It is not. While it is true that in both cases Wyon used a bust by William Theed as his model, the treatment was not the same. On the Prince Edward Island cent the head is young-looking, and the truncation is much more curved than on the Canadian cents.

The Newfoundland coinage of Queen Victoria has been little studied, but a few things have been discovered by discerning students. Varieties of the cent of 1865 were described by Courteau in 1930. They differ in the spacing and the alignment of the date. A few varieties of a similar nature for later years were listed in a small publication by Carmichael some years ago. How many people, however, know what the "low O" variety of the 1880 "round O" cent really is? Also how many collectors are aware that a seemingly low O also exists on the rare 1880 "oval O" cent? Certain of the \$2 gold pieces have recently been published as existing with or without a period after NEWFOUNDLAND. Besides those which exist both ways, there are some which exist only with the period, and some only without it. A well-nigh complete listing of these was published in a sale catalogue recently. The period is also confusingly present or absent on the reverse of the silver five-cent and ten-cent pieces of Queen Victoria.

The head of the queen was changed more than once for Newfoundland to replace worn dies and at the same time incorporate changes in the queen's features in consequence of her advancing age. Little has yet been done to plot these changes, although a few dates have been listed in sale catalogues recently. The variations in the twenty-cent pieces of 1896 and 1899 are well-known, as are the wide and narrow 9's in the fifty-cent piece of 1899, but other variations in style, spacing, and alignment of other dates exist.

Several changes in the queen's head occurred on the Canadian cents struck in and after 1876. In all, there are five varieties of the head. The first, used in 1876, 1881, and 1882, has a smooth, round chin and prominent lips. The ear is small and its outline has a slight nick in it. The point of the bust is sharp. The second head, used in 1881, 1882, and 1886, has a blunter point farther from the beaded circle.

The third head is of older mien. It was used in 1882, 1884, 1886 to 1888 and in 1891. There is a straightly-outlined double chin and less prominent lips. The top of the diadem overlaps the beading. The 1891 coin exists with large or small date.

The fourth bust is of still older aspect. There is a more pronounced double chin and a deep depression over the eye. The jaw appears pugnacious, and the truncation is blunt and wide. The top of the diadem overlaps the beads of the

circle. It was used in 1890, 1891, and 1892. This obverse was combined with the reverse with large leaves in 1890 and 1891, the 1891 existing with a large or small date. Later in 1891 the new reverse with smaller leaves was introduced, and used also in 1892. The 1891 cent with the new reverse exists only with small date.

The fifth bust has a smooth, round chin and a thicker, straighter ear. The lips are not prominent. The diadem overlaps the beading at the top. The reverse is the re-designed type with smaller leaves. This type was used from 1892 till the end of the series in 1901.

All these varieties show minor variations in such things as alignment and spacing of the date and the inscriptions. Variations in the position of the H on the 1898H and 1900H cents were described by R.J.P. Hather some years ago in the old C.N.A. Bulletins. Sale catalogues in recent years have listed double-punchings of certain dates.

Canadian silver coins of Queen Victoria have many uncatalogued varieties. All denominations show changes in the queen's portrait, made as new dies became necessary, and incorporating changes in facial features with advancing age. The five-cent piece was changed in this manner more than once. The reverse varieties with twenty-one and twenty-two leaves are well known. There are many variations in the spacing and alignment of the dates and inscriptions.

The ten-cent piece exhibits a head with a smooth, rounded chin and a wide, rounded ear lobe, with young features, in the early years. In later years a somewhat older head is used, with a fuller cheek, a slight double chin, and a narrow, almost pointed ear lobe. Towards the end of the coinage there is a reversion to the earlier head. Both these heads are combined with reverses showing twenty-one and twenty-two leaves in the wreath. There are many variations in the spacing and alignment of the inscriptions and dates.

In the early years the twenty-five-cent piece shows a youngish head with a smooth, rounded chin and prominent lips. The outline of the back of the ear is straight. In the later years an older head was used, with a fuller cheek and a slight double chin. The outline of the back of the ear is curved. The nape of the neck, below the fillet, shows more hair than on the first head. There are variations in the spacing and alignment of the legends and dates of every year, especially 1872. Many double-punchings occur. The twenty-five-cent piece, because of the relative ease with which EF or better specimens can be acquired for study, should become the first to be fully documented with regard to these deliberate variations.

Three heads are known on the fifty-cent piece. The earliest is a youngish one, with a smooth chin and prominent lips. There is a variant of this head, with the letters LCW on the truncation and slightly different jewels in the diadem, used only in 1870.

The second head has a smooth chin and less prominent lips, and is of somewhat older mien. The nape of the neck shows more hair below the fillet.

The third head on the fifty-cent piece is older, with a prominently bridge nose. There is a deep depression over the eye. All three heads on the fifty-cent piece have been clearly illustrated recently in sale catalogues. There

are some double-punchings listed recently for many dates. There are considerable variations in spacing and alignment of legends and dates.

The details published in this article have in some cases been necessarily vague, for it is known by the writer that work is going on in the study of die and hub changes in the Canadian decimal coinages, and that it will soon be published. Regrettably, all the work in this field is being done in the United States. It is hoped that, without consciously stealing a march on anyone doing research on this aspect of the coinages of Queen Victoria, the writer will generate among Canadian collectors an interest in it sufficient to result in some research before the coins become too hard to obtain.

BLAKLEY & CO. (BR. 901)
"THE GREAT SALT CONTROVERSY"

by A. Mitchell MacDonald



901



In 1880-81 the Halifax City Directory contained the names of two persons :

Brine, Robert F., Clerk.
Blakeney, John., Salesman.

These men were apparently employed with the firm of IRISH and BRINE, dry goods dealer at 88-90 Upper Water Street.

The following year, 1882, the directory lists the same two men as the owners of a store at 148 Granville (corner of Duke) which formerly had been occupied by M. Kearney, dry goods dealer. The name of the new firm was BLAKLEY and BRINE.

Up to January 1882 the firm of BLAKLEY and BRINE sold all sorts of goods and the Acadia Recorder of Jan. 2, 1882 announced a big sale "of one week only of odds and ends of everything at purchasers prices". The same newspaper dated Jan. 9 1882 the firm carried an ad in large letters "To the General Public" announcing that they were now into the trade of retail dry goods. The name was still BLAKLEY and BRINE.

The firm carried on a great amount of advertising every day in the newspapers. They were very wordy and differed greatly from the usual type of ads carried in the Halifax papers of this time. They were great promoters and it is likely that at this time they planned on having the brass token struck. I can imagine that they wrote the manufacturers calling themselves BLAKELY and BRINE, DRY GOODS, and that the manufacturers confused the name "Brine" with salt, and thereby started the wording on the token of "Great Salt Dry Goods".

Later in 1882 the firm's name was changed to BLAKLEY & CO. and Robert Brine disappeared from the scene. Blakley & Co. continued their extensive advertising campaign and in the Halifax Directory of 1882-83 there appeared a half page advertisement. The brass token (Br. 901) was likely issued during this period of heavy advertising. The date could have been intended for the founding date of the firm or the year of issue.

There is no doubt but that BLAKLEY & CO. was a dry goods firm and it is my opinion that the word "salt" somehow was mixed up with Mr. Brine.

Later in 1882 or early 1883 the firm BLAKLEY & CO. apparently failed and in the city directory of 1883-84 the store at 148 Granville St. (cor. of Duke) was shown as unoccupied.

In 1883 there were listed in the Halifax Directory 12 wholesale dry goods stores and 53 retail dry goods stores. Most of these were in the Granville Street and Hollis Street area.

The name Blakley in Halifax was and still is spelled in many ways such as: Blakney, Blakeley, Blakeney, Blakey, Blakie, etc. etc.

Editor's Note : The research carried out by Mr. MacDonald on BLAKLEY & CO. provide us with a very good example of the co-operation which can and has been done between Fellows of the Society. This research was carried out in response to enquiries from Fred Bowman and Bob Willey who are doing research on Breton 901.

THE SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED TOKENS

by D. M. Stewart

(Assisted by Bruce Spicer)

Two previously unlisted tokens have proven to be a link with one of Nova Scotia's interesting commercial ventures. These tokens may be described as follows :

The Supply Company, Limited (around a design of dots and stars)
Good for / 10 / in merchandise Al. Rd. 24 (Chateau de Ramesay Coll.)
Good for / 25 / in merchandise Al. Rd. 29

Incorporated on May 29, 1903 to carry on business at Canning, Kings County, Nova Scotia, the Company and its affiliate, the Cornwallis Trading Co., engaged in a variety of business activities. A general store sold feed, flour, hardware, lumber, dry goods and groceries. The Company owned many farms in the vicinity, among them the Borden Woodside farm, the Borden Habitant farm and the Lady Borden farm at Woodside. They constructed a large apple warehouse and two apple evaporators for drying sliced apples which were in good demand at that time. The Company also owned a farm and saw mill at Cape Blomidon with many acres of the best woodland on the Cape. They built a steamer, the "Beaver" in Canning which made weekly trips to St. John, leaving Canning every Monday morning and returning on Saturday. Stops were made at Wolfville, Kingsport, Bass River, Maitland, Parrsboro and spencers Island en route for passengers and freight. Later the Company built a much larger steamer, the "Brunswick" and sold the "Beaver" to a Newfoundland company. A small tugboat was built for towing the stately three-masted sailing vessels of that period in and out of the Canning River, as well as towing rafts from the Cape properties.

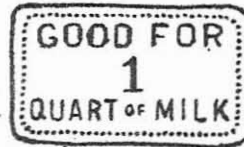
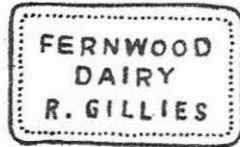
These businesses were begun through the efforts of Sir Frederick W. Borden, a cousin of Sir R. L. Borden, former Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Frederick represented Kings County in the House of Commons from 1874 to 1911, with the exception of one term. He was Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada from 1896 to 1911. At the time of his death at Canning on January 6, 1917, Sir Frederick was recognized as one of our great Canadians. Other men active in the operation of the Company included Captains William, Henry and Alfred Potter, Mr. E. M. Beckwith, Mr. Arthur Burgess and Mr. Richard Kinsman.

The tokens were introduced soon after incorporation in 1903, and were issued in denominations ranging from 5¢ to \$1.00. Their present rarity may be explained by a terrible fire which swept Canning on June 23, 1912, destroying twelve large stores and fifteen businesses, including the premises of the Company. Information regarding other surviving tokens of this series would be of interest to the authors.

The considerable assistance of Mr. Fred E. Jordie of Canning is gratefully acknowledged.

THE FERNWOOD DAIRY of VICTORIA

by Ronald Greene



Robert (Bert) Gillies was interested in electricity. Unfortunately for a time, during the depression, he found that he could not make a living in the business. As a boy he had delivered milk for John Breadin. Therefore in 1929 Bert bought a few customers from Fred Ellis and set up a dairy business at 1307 Gladstone, near the corner of Fernwood. The store, which had been vacant for quite some time (directories for 1927, 1928 and 1929 showed it thus), had previously held the Rose Farm Dairy. Over the next few years Gillies built his delivery route into an 80 gallon per day business, buying sufficient milk from producers to supply his customers.

Gillies remained in the electrical business and when times improved towards the end of 1935 he sold the dairy to Raper in order to give his full attention to the electrical business.

One of Gillies' side ventures was Fargo Specialties. Prior to the introduction of pin-ball machines he made two "WOW" machines, one of which he placed in the dairy and the other in the drugstore at the corner. These games were primarily played by the high school students -- Victoria High School is just around the corner along Fernwood. Players paid a nickel for a game. If a ball fell into certain holes the player won tokens. These tokens could be used for playing more games. The tokens were punched out of steel by a friend of Bert's and then were hand-punched with the letters F S . These pieces are "nickel-sized," ie 21 mm in diameter.

There were two dairy tokens issued, both in aluminum. The 1 pint token was octagonal, measuring 23mm. The 1 quart token was rectangular, measuring 32 mm X 19 mm . In mid 1964 a pint token was discovered in an old car being scrapped. A search led to sixty-two quarts and one hundred & eighteen pints being located.

HOMESTEAD FARM of SAANICH

by Ronald Greene



Stewart Pringle was one of many who turned to dairying during the depression. He started on Wilkinson Road in mid 1933 and later operated from a farm on Blenkinsop, leaving the dairy business by the end of 1936. In the latter year he purchased a grocery store and sold his cows. However, he did continue delivering for a short while after the cows were sold. Deliveries were confined to the Municipality of Saanich and the City of Victoria. The herd consisted of twenty Jerseys, with an average of fifteen producing.

Mr. Pringle issued two tokens. Both made of aluminum, the 1 pint was octagonal, measuring 23 mm and the 1 quart was round, measuring 25½ mm. A small quantity of each denomination, approximately twenty of each, turned up at the end of 1963.

LOCATION FINDER
FOR
Tannahill's TRADE TOKENS OF SASKATCHEWAN

by D. M. Stewart

<u>A</u>	Assiniboia Club At Thressas Barber Shop Avonlea Trading Co. Ltd.	Regina Midale Avonlea
<u>B</u>	B-Say-Tah Dairy Best by Test Best Yet Bread Bienfait Bakery, A. H. Cuddington A. M. Black G. F. Blaxall Blaxall's Coal Oil	Fort Qu'appelle Regina Regina Bienfait Sintaluta Regina Regina
<u>C</u>	W. W. C. Carson and Patterson Cecil's Tea Room Clarke's Bakery Crown Bakery	Regina Govan Regina Regina Regina
<u>D</u>	The Dairy & Poultry Pool	Saskatoon
<u>F</u>	J. H. Forest Forgie's Bakery	Gravelbourg Regina
<u>G</u>	F. G. Dairy	Sintaluta
<u>H</u>	T. F. Hamre Red & White Stores G. H. Hewitt Highland Park Dairy, Thomas Leech	Kenaston Moosomin Regina
<u>I</u>	ITSA	Regina
<u>J</u>	Johnstone Dairies	Moose Jaw
<u>K</u>	K. Buck Kinar, Nick P.	Esterhazy Aberdeen
<u>L</u>	Thomas Leech , Highland Park Dairy	Regina

<u>M</u>	Maple Leaf Bakery	Regina
<u>N</u>	Nokomis Bakery , P. Campbell	Nokomis
<u>O</u>	J. E. Orrange , The Pioneer Bakery	Radisson
<u>P</u>	The Pioneer Bakery, J. E. Orrange H. Preuschoff's Bakery	Radisson St. Walburg
<u>R</u>	Red & White Store , T. F. Hamre The Rex Bakery	Kenaston North Battleford
<u>S</u>	S. G. I. O. SPC Social Club S. T. S. P. A. S.W.P.E.A. A. H. Sickles The Barber W. H. Skeele , Myord , Sask. A. Smyth Barber Shop Stoughton Bakery	Regina Regina Prince Albert Regina Lumsden Lajord Saskatoon Stoughton
<u>T</u>	At Thressas Barber Shop	Midale
<u>V</u>	Victoria Baking Co. Victoria Bakery Co. Ltd.	Regina Regina
<u>W</u>	W. W. C. Wascana Winter Club West End Bakery Weyburn Dairy J. M. Wilson Fred Woodward Harry Wunder	Regina Regina Moose Jaw Weyburn Pelly Estevan Theodore

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

<u>C.N.R.S. No. & Description</u>		<u>Attributed by</u>
224 Empey, E. 305 Cumberland	Ottawa, Ont.	Palmer
254 Frederick's, F.	London, Ont.	Bowman 596 H
323 Hetherington, J. R.	Peterborough, Ont.	Palmer
327 Hinton, R. 273 Rochester	Ottawa, Ont.	Palmer
425 Lea, G. W. , Bakery	Simcoe, Ont.	Palmer
469 Manor Hotel, J. Tapper	Winnipeg, Man.	Stewart
540 Northway's Young Peoples Shop	Toronto, Ont. (Headquarters)	Palmer
754 Vick, Geo. & Sons	Orrillia, Ont.	Palmer
763 Waddell Preserving Co. Ltd.	Brantford, Ont.	Palmer
781 Westside Dairy Ltd.	Kitchener, Ont.	Palmer

Correction

Vol. 1, page 52 attributed " #87, Buckley's " to Chesley, Ont.
This should have read : "Wiarnton, Ont."

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

J. K. Cranston of Galt	Ken Palmer
Business College Currency	Major Sheldon S. Carroll
Business College Metallic Tokens	Major Sheldon S. Carroll
The Fernwood Bakery	Ronald Greene
Corner Grocery	Ronald Greene
A. G. Carter	Ronald Greene
Pro Patria Branch, Canadian Legion	Ronald Greene
McCoy Lake Farm	Ronald Greene
Some Thoughts on Numbering the Local Tokens	Leslie C. Hill
A Numbering system for Local Tokens	Ronald Greene
Hudson's Bay Company East Main District Tokens in Presentation Cases	Larry Gingras
Tokens Attributed	Ken Palmer

President - Cecil Tannahill

Vice-President - Donald M. Stewart

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

FROM THE EDITOR

Standard Numbering System

Over the years many of our Fellows have expressed the opinion that we should have a standardized numbering system for our local tokens. One of these was Mr. Ferguson, and he started the ball rolling by expressing his thoughts on the matter through an article in the January 1968 issue of the Transactions. Following this, our President asked me to head a committee to study the matter in an effort to speed up the process and bring it to a conclusion. We now have, in this issue of the Transactions, articles by Mr. Hill and Mr. Greene expressing what they consider to be a suitable numbering system.

I urge each and every Fellow of the Society to give this some very serious study. This is very important ; we now have another Fellow who has completed the manuscript for a catalogue on local tokens and is standing by waiting for our decision before having it published.

I will be in touch with all Fellows, through means of a circular letter, within the next week or so.

Writings from the Transactions published in TAMS Journal

A month or so ago we finalized arrangements with Clifford Michler to have articles from the Transactions published in the Token and Medal Society's Journal. The first of these articles appears in the April issue.

To Inaugurate the series, Mr. Michler has written a few very nice introductory remarks in which he mentions the work being done by the C. N. R. S. , and the advantages to be gained by both parties through the new arrangement.

The policy we have been following with regard to the publishing of our writings in the C. N. A. Journal will remain the same.

J. K. CRANSTON OF GALT

by K. A. Palmer

Forward : Several months ago I promised our Editor that I would do some research of the token distributing firm of J. K. Cranston, Galt, Ontario. This firm was responsible for the creation of many of the trade tokens in use by Ontario business concerns around the year 1900 and for many years after. While this work is far from complete, it is thought that an interim reporting at this time may be of interest, and it is hoped that further information may be forthcoming from our readers.

Mr. James K. Cranston purchased, in 1885, a business in Young's Block, Main Street, Galt, Ontario. He advertised himself as a "Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Bookseller and Fancy Goods." His advertisements appeared regularly in the columns of the Galt Reporter, and in a series of these, in March and April of 1893, Mr. Cranston announced that he had disposed of his business to a Mr. J. W. Hamly (or Hanley) of Campbellford, Ontario. He announced "A Great Clearing Sale in all lines"; requested that his creditors "see to it that what they owe is paid by May 1st"; and stated "we go to Toronto to engage in the wholesale business." However, the sale to Mr. Hamly was never completed, and although the "clearing Sale" was extended a month, Mr. Cranston resumed his regular advertisement in the June 9th issue of the Reporter.

An interesting booklet was published in 1897 titled "Jubilee Souvenir of Galt" in which Mr. Cranston subscribed for a full page advertisement with illustrations. His business is referred to as "One of the largest of its kind, west of Toronto, Mail orders are received daily, from all parts of the Dominion, for books and school supplies." The advertisement also lists and illustrates Cranston's new Patent Games, etc. as follows: "Curling without ice", price \$3.00; "Cranston's Improved Crockinole Board", price \$1.00; also "Cranston's Patent Hingeless Folding Table", various prices.

From the information compiled so far regarding the business activities of Mr. Cranston from 1885 to 1897, no mention has been noted for his interest in tokens. Then, according to a business reference directory (the date of which is uncertain) Mr. Cranston is listed as operating, in Galt, an "Advertising Novelty Factory" with capital employed of \$5,000.00. However, it appears certain that the Cranston firm was responsible for originating a large percentage of the trade tokens issued in Ontario during the period 1898 to 1905. The main evidence of this fact is the many "Dated" tokens issued to advertise the firm's product. (A listing of those that have been seen follows this report.) Mr. Cranston changed the firm's name to the Cranston Novelty Co. and it was under this name that the first listings appeared in the Toronto City Directories of 1906 and 1907. The Location was 157 Bay Street, J. K. Cranston, Mgr.

A change in name and a change in location appears in the Toronto directory listing for the period 1908 to 1916. The listing is as follows: "Cranston Novelty Advertising Co., J. K. Cranston Mgr. Advertising specialties with merit, calendars, thermometers and aluminum specialties, 123 Bay Street". The firm continued to be listed until 1930 at 57 Queen Street West, but under the management of J.S. Robertson (1917-19) and Chas. A. Wilson (1920-1930).

The writer is indebted to Mr. Fred Bowman for supplying descriptions of many of the tokens which appear in the listing to follow.

J. K. CRANSTON, GALT, ONT.

Advertising novelties/J.K.Cranston/Galt,Ont./Coins etc.

Good for/100/in merchandise; A-R-35
Same but B-R-35
Same but W-R-35

Good for/100/in/merchandise; A-R-35
Same but B-R-35
Same but W-R-35

Good for/\$100/in/merchandise/not transferable; W-R-35

Supply/\$100/check; B-R-35
Same but W-R-35

Good for/50/in merchandise; A-R-31
Same but B-R-31
Same but W-R-31

One coin/good for/50¢/on a suit/or/overcoat; W-R-28

Good for/50¢/on a suit of/ clothes/or overcoat; W-R-25

Good for/25¢/on one dozen/cabinets; B-R-28
Same but W-R-28

Good for/25¢/on a/\$500/cash purchase; A-R-28

Good for/10¢/on a dollar/purchase; A-R-25

Good for/10%/cash discount/on/parlor suits/&/side boards; B-R-25

Good for/5 per cent/discount/for cash; A-R-20
Same but B-R-20
Same but W-R-20

Good for/ one/drink; B-R-35
Same but W-R-35

Good for/12½¢/in trade at the bar; B-R-35
Same but W-R-35

The Numismatist/O^{fficial}rgan /\$100 per year/G.F.Heath,M.D./
Sec.& Editor/Monroe,Mich.; A-R-35

Same but B-R-35
Same but C-R-35
Same but W-R-35

American Numismatic Association/Pres./B.P.Wright,M.D./
Vice Pres's/A.R.Frey/J.Gibbs/1902; A-R-35

Same but B-R-35
Same but C-R-35
Same but W-R-35

(The obverses of the last two tokens, listed above, were muled to produce this token)

American Numismatic Association/Pres./B.P.Wright.M.D./Vice Pres's/
A.R.Frey/J.Gibbs/1902
The Numismatist/Official Organ /\$100 per year/G.F.Heath,M.D./Sec.& Editor/
Monroe, Mich. C-R-35

J. K. C., GALT, ONT.

Pat. Applied for./\$1/J.K.C.,Galt,Ont./Trade due bill
(Obverse of an 1868 U.S.A. Dollar) PB-R-34

CRANSTON CO., GALT, ONT.

Advertising Novelties/Cranston/Co./Galt, Ont./Coins & c.
The Cranston/10/Trade due bill A-R-25
(Holed at the top; all legend incused)

THE CRANSTON NOVELTY CO., GALT, ONT.

New ideas in advertising/coins and due bills/
The Cranston Novelty/Co./1902/Galt,Ontario.
One/Penny (inside a wreath) B-R-30
Same but C-R-30
Same but W-R-30

One/Penny (a key stone) B-R-30
Same but C-R-30
Same but W-R-30

New ideas/in/advertising/coins and due bills/
The Cranston/Novelty Co./Galt, Ont./1902
British-Boer War/peace/in/South/Africa/
Oct.11.1899.to May 31.1902. (clasped hands) A-R-28
Same but B-R-28
Same but C-R-28
Same but W-R-28

British-Boer War/Peace in/South Africa/
Oct.11.1899.to May 31.1902. (A dove) A-R-28
Same but B-R-28
Same but C-R-28
Same but W-R-28

Wishing you a Merry Christmas/1902/1903/
and a Happy New Year (A turkey) A-R-28
Same but B-R-28
Same but C-R-28
Same but W-R-28

Good for/25/in merchandise A-0c-25
Same but B-0c-25
Same but C-0c-25
Same but W-0c-25

Good for/25¢/ on a/ cash order/ for 1000/
due bills/or/bread tickets
Same but
Same but
Same but

A-Sc10-31
B-Sc10-31
C-Sc10-31
W-Sc10-31

It will pay you/to adopt/our coin due bill/system/
send order at once to/The Cranston/Novelty Co./Galt, Ont.
Good for/25¢/in merchandise
Same but
Same but
Same but

A-Sc10-31
B-Sc10-31
C-Sc10-31
W-Sc10-31

Do it now/order the/everlasting/aluminum/bread tickets/
& save money/from/the Cranston Novelty Co./Galt.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A-Oc-25
A-Sc4-28

Do it now/order/the everlasting/aluminum/bread tickets/
from/the Cranston Novelty Co./Galt./and save money
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

A-Oc-27

Do it now/order the/everlasting/aluminum/milk tickets/
& save money/from/the Cranston Novelty Co./Galt.
Good for/1/pint/of milk

A-Sc4-28

THE CRANSTON NOVELTY ADV. CO., 123 BAY ST., TORONTO

Return it to-day/to/the Cranston Novelty/"Add" Co./
123 Bay St. Toronto./novelty advertising/&/trade check/
specialties
Return this coin/to-day/it is good for/25¢/on your next/
\$500/cash with order/purchase

A-R-29

Return this coin/ to-day/with orders to/the/
Cranston/"Add" Co./123 Bay St./Toronto
Good for/25¢/on engagement/wedding rings/and/gold/watches

B-R-25

Souvenir/remember/the Cranston/Novelty Adv.Co./art calendars,
advertising/noveltyies/with merit/Toronto, Can.
Georgivs V Rex A.D. 1910 (bust of George V)

B-R-25

BUSINESS COLLEGE CURRENCY

Supplementary listing 2

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

Our first listing of business college currency appeared in Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Transactions. A supplementary listing appeared in Vol. 1, No. 3. During the past three years a number of new notes have been added to the Bank of Canada's Numismatic Collection and other notes have been reported. These are listed below.

Banque de L'Academie de St. Georges, Beauce, Que.

20 cents, undated (1)

La Banque du College, Varennes, Que.

\$5.00 , undated (2)

La Banque du College Commercial Masson, Terrebonne, Que.

\$5.00 or 5 piastres, 30 Jan. 1869 (1)

\$500.00 or 500 piastres, 30 Jan. 1869 (1)

La Banque du College Commercial de St.Cesaire, Que.

\$4.00 undated (2)

\$10.00 undated (2)

\$50.00 undated (2)

\$100.00 undated (2)

La Banque du College de St-Laurent, St-Laurent, Que.

10.00 or piastres, January 2, 1869 (2)

50.00 or piastres, January 2, 1869 (2)

La Banque Collegiale de Seminaire St. Joseph, Trois Rivieres, Que.

1¢ undated (2)

La Banque Scolaire, Montreal, Que.

1 (circa 1929) portrait of Jacques Cartier (1)

\$5.00 (circa 1920) (2)

\$10.00 (3)

\$20.00 (3)

\$100.00 (3)

La Banque du Seminaire St. Charles-Borromeo, Sherbrooke, Que.

\$1.00 or 1 piastre, undated (1)

British American Commercial College Bank, Toronto, Ont.

\$1.00,	186-	(1)
\$2.00	undated, overprinted HAMILTON in red	(1)
\$100.00	undated, pink note, no overprint.	(1)

Currie Business University Ltd., St. John, N.B.

\$10.00	undated	(3)
\$1000.00	undated	(3)

L'Ecole Modelle Jacques-Cartier, Montreal, Que.

5,	1872	(1)
----	------	-----

Mount Saint-Louis Institute Bank, Montreal, Que.

\$2.00	undated	(2)
--------	---------	-----

Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont.

25¢,	undated	(1)
50¢,	undated	(1)
\$2.00,	undated	(1)
\$5.00	undated	(3)
\$10.00	undated	(3)
\$20.00	undated	(3)
\$50.00	undated	(3)
\$100.00	undated	(3)

St. Catherines Business College

1	undated	(1)
2	undated	(1)
5	undated	(1)
10	undated	(1)
20	undated	(1)
50	undated	(1)
100	undated	(1)
500	undated	(1)
1000	undated	(1)

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

BUSINESS COLLEGE METALLIC TOKENS

Supplementary Listing

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

Our first listing of business college metallic tokens appeared in Vol. I, No. 3 of the Transactions. Since that time a considerable number of new tokens have been added to the Bank of Canada's Numismatic Collection and other tokens have been reported. These are listed below. A number of pieces previously listed as "seen" or "recorded but not seen" are now in the Bank of Canada's collection. Although it is now possible to give further details concerning these pieces such as metal and diameter, they have not been repeated in this supplementary listing as these lists are considered only as check lists. It is hoped that it will be possible to prepare a more complete and detailed catalogue some time in the future. The word "round" has been omitted in this supplementary listing as all the pieces described are round.

Academie de La Salle, Trois Rivieres, Que.

One Cent, 1915, copper, 26mm (1)
This denomination was previously listed only in brass.
50¢, 1915, aluminum, 30mm (1)

Academie St. Joseph, Quebec, Que.

5¢, 1916, aluminum, 15mm. (1)

Academie Saint-Rock, Quebec, Que.

(Incorrectly listed in the first list as "St.Rock")

1 sou/cent, no date, copper, 26mm. (1)
10 sous/cents, no date, aluminum, 18mm. (1)

Academie St. Sauveur, Quebec, Que.

10 cents, 1917, aluminum, 18mm (1)
25 cents, 1917, aluminum, 26mm. (1)
50 cents, 1917, aluminum, 30mm. (1)

Caisse Scolaire, Montreal, Que.

10 sous, undated, thin tin disc, 20mm. (1)

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

25 College Currency, undated, aluminum, 29mm. (1)
(This denomination comes in two sizes, 28mm and 29mm
with minor differences in the lettering)
50 College Currency, undated, German silver, 30mm. (1)
(This denomination was previously listed only in aluminum.)

Canada Business College, Hamilton, Ont.

1 College Currency, undated, aluminum, 25mm. (1)

Cochrane Public School Bank, Cochrane, Alta.

1 College Currency, undated, brass, 19mm. (3)

50 College Currency, undated, aluminum, 32mm. (3)

College St. Paul, Varennes, Que.

1¢ ,undated, aluminum, 18mm (1)

5¢ ,undated, aluminum, 21mm (1)

10¢ ,undated, aluminum, 23mm (1)

25¢ ,undated, aluminum, 25mm (1)

50¢ ,undated, aluminum, 30mm (1)

Commercial Academy Bank

5 cents, undated, aluminum, 15mm (1)

10 cents, undated, aluminum, 18mm (1)

50 cents, undated, aluminum, 30mm (1)

Commercial Academy, Quebec, Que.

25 cents, 1915, aluminum, 23mm (1)

Commercial Class Bank

25 cents, undated, aluminum, 26mm (1)

50 cents, undated, aluminum, 30mm (1)

De La Salle Academy Bank, Ottawa, Ont.

One Cent, undated, copper, 28mm (1)

The 10¢ pieces are also found with both types of reverse that occur on the 25¢ pieces. (1)

Federated Business Colleges of Ontario

The Bank of Canada Collection now has this piece in aluminum, brass, copper and German silver and with two types of reverse;
(a) list of business colleges (b) Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, 1902/turkey/1903

Garbutt Business College, Calgary & Lethbridge, Alta.

No denomination, no date, gilded brass.

Obverse - BETTER THAN GOLD/IS A/COURSE/IN THE/GARBUTT/
BUSINESS COLLEGE/CALGARY &/LETHBRIDGE.

Reverse - Swastika. (1)

Hull Academy Bank, Hull, Que.

5 cents, undated, aluminum, 15mm. (1)

Institut Canadien Francais, Ottawa

1, undated, aluminum, 26mm. (1)

10, undated, aluminum, 22mm. (1)

The three denominations previously listed are all 30mm.

Lachine College Bank, Lachine, Que.

5 cents, undated, aluminum, 15mm. (1)

Mt. St. Louis Institut, Montreal, Que.

10, undated, German silver, 19mm. (1)

St. Ann's Commercial Course, Victoria, B.C.

This college was incorrectly listed in the first list as Quebec, Que.

5, undated, aluminum, 19mm. (1)

25, undated, aluminum, 25mm. (1)

St. Jean Baptiste de La Salle, Banque Scolaire, Quebec, Que.

25 sous, 1651-1719, paper disc with metal rim, 27mm. (1)

Notes: (1) Bank of Canada Collection

(2) Seen

(3) Recorded but not seen

THE FERNWOOD BAKERY

by Ronald Greene



Sigur Myrdal came to Victoria in the late 1880's , building at 171 Fernwood Road. Mr Myrdal is not shown in the Victoria directories between 1897 and 1908 but in the latter years his son-in-law, Kenneth McLeod Miller, is shown residing at 2207 Fernwood Road. This address , following the street renumbering, is in the same block if not the same house. About this time, Mr. Myrdal, who was a carpenter, built a bakery for his son-in-law behind 2207. The following city directory (1909) listed the bakery under the name Miller & Myrdal. The May 1909 phone directory gives the phone number as 1973 although it is not until the February 1910 telephone directory that the name Fernwood Bakery appears. By 1912 Myrdal appears to have been inactive in the bakery.

In a short time the bakery built up and had three or four horse-drawn delivery carts throughout the city. These were later replaced by cars. The bakery was the first in Victoria to sell a wrapped loaf and was also the supplier of the very famous Sultana Fruit Cake that the Jananese Tea Gardens served at the Gorge. In early 1916 Mr. Miller gave up the bakery because he was bothered by asthma. He became a driver for a meat packing firm until 1915 when he retired. Wanting something to do Mr. Miller re-opened the Fernwood Bakery. At the end of 1936 Frank and Fred Waters purchased the bakery. Frank went into the service in World War II and for a while his wife ran the bakery but when sugar became rationed the bakery was closed.

The original brick dutch oven built by Mr. Myrdal is still in the building, unused for over two decades. According to Mrs. Waters it baked the most wonderfully good-tasting bread.

The tokens, $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm, octagonal, aluminum, were only used in the period between 1909 and 1916.

CORNER GROCERY (Victoria)

by Ronald A. Greene



Arthur Thornton came to Victoria in 1903 and operated a grocery store on the corner of Humboldt and Douglas. For the years 1904 to 1908 the City Directory gave only the listing "Thornton grocer 30 Humboldt" (street number changed to 706 Humboldt in 1908). In 1909 the listing read : "Arthur Thornton' the Corner Grocery' Phone B1013 h 706 Humboldt".

In March of 1910 Thornton sold the store to his brother-in-law, Albert Ernest Smith, who was listed in the 1910-1911 directory as at 700 Humboldt. Arthur Thornton's eldest daughter does not recall him using or having any tokens. Mr. Thornton died in 1929.

Ernest Smith operated the store on Humboldt, still calling it the "Corner Store" and added another store at 2005 Cook in time for the 1914 directory. In 1914 he sold out both stores and moved with his family to Port Hardy. His eldest daughter remembers using the tokens and playing with them later, at Port Hardy, where Smith did not sell bread. The townsite at Port Hardy was moved in 1924 and the old store torn down. The daughter thinks that the remaining tokens were probably thrown into the water at that time. She does not recall the shape of the tokens and does not know if there were any varieties. Ernest Smith died in June 1962 at the age of 94.

As both the "Corner Store, A.E. Smith" and the "Corner Grocery" tokens came to their previous owner separately it cannot yet be definitely stated that the later came or did not come from this particular store. The date of the former is probably 1910 or 1912 until 1914.

The reverse of the Corner Grocery A. E. Smith token appears to be from the same die as the reverse of the later J. Wilson (Nanaimo) token.

A. G. CARTER (Saanich, B.C.)

by Ronald A. Greene



Arthur George Carter, together with his son William, ran a small dairy from his home on Woodley Road from 1923 until 1940. Mr. Carter had six or seven cows at the most, mainly Jerseys with a couple of Guernseys.

The milk was delivered primarily in the close-by areas of Saanich with the rest being delivered by William in the evenings to Oak Bay and the Uplands. When William married in 1938 his father carried on for a while but found the dairy too much and consequently he sold out to Shepherd's Dairy in 1940.

The Carters had only the one token, struck in aluminum, measuring 32mm X 19mm.

PRO PATRIA BRANCH, CANADIAN LEGION, VICTORIA, B.C.

by Ronald A. Greene

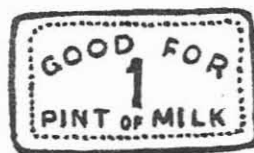


The Pro Patria Branch of the Canadian Legion (No. 31) received its charter November 22, 1926. The tokens were introduced near the end of the 1920's or beginning of the 1930's. When "Smoking Concerts" were to be held the Executive estimated how many members were likely to attend, decided the number of barrels of beer to be given out and set the number of tokens to be given to each member. As each member entered the hall he received the determined ration of tokens, each of which could be exchanged for a glass of beer.

The bus terminal was located across the street from the Legion hall and the use of tokens was discontinued shortly after they were introduced because a number of the tokens were found in the fareboxes of the Lakehill Bus. The tokens on hand, together with the dispenser used at the door, were thrown out.

McCoy Lake Farm, (Albernie, B.C.)

by Ronald A Greene



According to Mrs. Ann Thomson, widow of William Taylor Thomson, the opening of the first paper mill in British Columbia at Albernie, brought the Thomson family to the Albernie Valley. This interesting little paper mill was started in 1892 and produced its first paper in 1894. By 1896 lack of rag material to make paper forced the closure of the mill-- ironic in view of today's technology which has made the Albernie Valley one of the major pulp and paper producers in the world. But in 1896 the means to make paper from wood just were not developed sufficiently.

About 1900 Thomson commenced clearing land at McCoy Lake several miles from Albernie. He married in 1912. At Mrs. Thomson's insistence Thomson acquired some Ayrshires in 1925 and started dairying. Through the years the herd grew to 70 head and deliveries were made over a wide area to Great Central Lake and Sproat Lake. During this period the two sons, Ted and James, joined their parents.

Mr. Thomson died suddenly in December 1944, aged 64, and since then Mrs. Thomson, Ted and James have operated the farm. The Thomsons left the retail business on May 15, 1957 and since then have shipped their milk. They are quite proud of their 160 acres farm and their cattle. Among other accomplishments is the winning of an R. O. P. award.

Mr. Thomson purchased aluminum tokens but as people obtained these on credit they were really of little value and were discontinued a number of years before the retail route was given up. It should be noted that the tokens mis-spell the name "McCoy" as "Macoy". The tokens are rectangular, measuring 32mm X 19mm.

SOME THOUGHTS ON NUMBERING THE LOCAL TOKENS

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

The comments expressed by J. D. Ferguson in the January issue of the C.N.R.S. Transactions concerning the need for a simplified numbering and listing system for local tokens, is timely; in fact we feel that these comments are long overdue as both Tannahill and Bowman have devised systems of their own to cope with the situation and if a standard numbering system is devised by the C.N.R.S., then either Tannahill or Bowman or both, will need to modify or renumber in order to conform to the standard of the C.N.R.S.

If we are correct in our interpretation of the need for numbering tokens, it is not necessary to number just to assist the reader of a token book to understand the listing, but rather, to apply brevity when corresponding with other collectors or listing tokens in a sales list so that lengthy descriptions can be avoided in these instances.

What appears necessary in numbering tokens, is the maximum of information conveyed in as brief a number combination as is possible; this is quite a challenge, as becomes apparent, the closer we study the situation. When corresponding with others or listing tokens in a sales list it is necessary to know the Province, Token Category, Community, Issuer and Token. As both correspondents require the token checklists in order to properly utilize the numbering system, it becomes unnecessary to include the metal, size, shape, obverse or reverse descriptions in the token number, as this information is in the checklist after the number.

Should a standard form of numbering be devised, then Princeton could be 840, whether it be Ontario-Trade, B.C. Dairy or New Jersey Fare. If one merely requested 840-A, he could be asking for the first listed token of Princeton, Ontario, B.C., or N.J. From this it becomes apparent that we must signify which Province we are referring to and also the token category that we have in mind; what better method can we use than simple letter abbreviations? Instead of stating Ontario Trade before the token number we place OT ahead of the community number, OT840. While this may appear repetitious in a token checklist, it is necessary for correspondence unless we are considering only a single category such as Atwood/Fare or Ontario/Trade. The OT840 need only be used next to the community name and not repeated again; the numbers or letters identifying the issuer and token only, need be placed opposite each token description.

To avoid using dashes or diagonals between each part of the combined token number, we could alternate between letters and numbers, thus shortening the space occupied by the total number.

Province. As the Province and the Token Category will need to be referred to in correspondence, some form of abbreviation is needed; B for B.C., A for Alberta, S for Saskatchewan, etc., would suffice. As three provinces and one territory begin with N, a second letter may be required such as, Ns for Nova Scotia, Nb for New Brunswick, Nf for Newfoundland, and Nw for North West Territories.

Category. Where the issue of tokens is substantial as in Quebec, Ontario or in British Columbia, it becomes desirable to break them up into categories

such as Advertising, Bakery, Dairy, etc. The Category could be noted as, A for Advertising, B for Bakery, and so forth.

Community. This has been handled adequately by Tannahill, Bowman and Atwood in their lists. We note that Tannahill has used a number range from 1 to 275, Atwood from 1 to 999, and Bowman from 1 to 1200. For brevity it would be desirable to limit our use to three numbers as Atwood has done, from 1 to 999. We have not studied the numbering used by Bowman for the Ontario communities that closely, but it may have been necessary to use this broader range from 1 to 1200, due to the large number of communities that have issued tokens.

Issuer. We feel that once a token has been numbered it is apt to create some confusion if we renumber it in a later checklist ; if these token lists were to be published in a book form with plates, it would be even more desirable to avoid any renumbering, as books are more apt to remain in public and private libraries as reference works than are the printed lists. If renumbering is to be avoided we need a system broad enough to allow inclusion of new issues in alphabetical order and under the same issuer. We could use the first letter of the issuers name, together with a number from 1 to 99, to designate the firm or person issuing the token. Tokens issued by Jones might be numbered J55, by Smith S45 ; the 55 and 45 representing the second letter of the name according to its position in the alphabet. The "a" could be from 1 to 6, the "b" from 7 to 12, and so on to the "z" as 99. Although this adds length to the token number it does allow for inclusion of further tokens in alphabetical order, and keeps the checklist systematic without the need for renumbering in later lists.

Token Identity. A letter can be used to identify each token of the issuer and if desired a second letter could be added to show various metals. (see Ontario/Trade, London/Fawkes.)

To briefly compare with Tannahill, Bowman and Atwood styling :

Tannahill	S168A-100
LCH	ST168B55A
	(S is Sask, T-Trade, 168-Moose Jaw, B55-Bogue, A-Token.)
Bowman	Ontario Trade 760-R-E
LCH	OT760G45A
Atwood	Atwood Fare B.C.600-A
LCH	BF600N30A
	(B is B.C., F-Fare, 600-Nelson, N30-Nel.St.Rly., A-Token)

While the numbering system that we suggest for the readers consideration does appear cumbersome at first, it should stand comparison when we note that Atwood's system requires "Atwood/Fare B.C." in addition to the year of the latest checklist to mean anything to the reader, and also that Bowman's system requires the added information "Ontario/Trade", to convey this information to the readers.

Many other details of token listing could well be standardized, such as the abbreviations for metals, sizes, shapes, holing or piercing, loops, obsolescence, rarity, obverse and reverse descriptions, and also the format for arranging this information ; we will not attempt to comment further on this now as the numbering system might well be standardized first.

A NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR LOCAL TOKENS

by Ronald Greene

Let us ask ourselves "Why use or have a numbering system for tokens"? The answer can only be, "For Convenience". The use of numbers in place of full descriptions can only be of value when the number is easy to either remember for the regular user --how many tokens do you know by the Breton numbers, a few I'll bet -- or easy to find for the novice.

In a catalogue each token would be completely described, if not photographically, at least by line drawings or listings, with details as to size, shape, metal, etc. Thus the user seeing the number in a sale could look up the token easily and have the complete description. If a catalogue does exist -- and how could numbers be assigned if one does not? -- then including the size, metal, denomination, etc., as an integral part of the number would only make the number unnecessarily large and awkward. On the other hand, a user coming across a token and wishing to determine its number would have to follow the usual procedure: look up the city, then the merchant --all without recourse to any number. A catalogue with the addition of a cross index or token locator would be handy.

Extremely complicated numbering systems such as proposed by the Fulds (The Numismatist, Sept. 1951) are beyond me. I cannot see a value to them except in the case where a catalogue does not exist and one would want to classify his tokens. But once a catalogue does exist the detailed information given by the Fulds becomes redundant and detrimental; the former because the information is (or should be) in the catalogue and the latter because of the number's extreme length.

Several numismatists have proposed systems of numbering the cities, lettering the issuer and each token. I feel that lettering the city to be unnecessary and in the case of larger cities (such as Vancouver which has over 230 tokens already catalogued) a waste of digits in the number. The telephone companies assure us that we can remember seven digit numbers so that we should try to limit the number of digits in any number.

The desirable attributes of a numbering system are:

1. the system should be uniform across the country,
2. the system should be simple to use, either for beginners or those long acquainted.

Certain contentious points are:

1. since tokens have been and are conveniently grouped by Province and cities or municipalities they should continue to be listed this way,
2. since in any area trade, dairy, bakery and advertising tokens are used together, sometimes interchangeably, the logical solution is to put all tokens together in any listing.

Let us examine the following proposal :

Each Province should be assigned a letter. Within each province cities, towns and municipalities should be listed alphabetically and for each the merchants should be listed alphabetically -- all present systems of listings west from Ontario basically follow this. Each merchant should be assigned a number. Each token issued by a merchant should be assigned a letter.

By using a letter for each province one could reach for the correct catalogue easily. These would preferably be single letters although New Brunswick and Nova Scotia may be more easily recognized from the usual abbreviations:

British Columbia	B	New Brunswick	NB or ?
Alberta	A	Nova Scotia	NS or ?
Saskatchewan	S	Prince Edward Island	P
Manitoba	M	Newfoundland	N
Ontario	O	Yukon	Y
Quebec	Q	North West Territories	T

For numbering the merchants within each province I believe that a four digit number would more than allow for the number of issuers in the largest of the provinces. The question of whether to leave gaps between numbers is, at the best, controversial. I would prefer to leave gaps between the numbers, for as more tokens are discovered numbers could be assigned without changing old numbers. Thus two different editions of a catalogue would refer to the same token with the same number.

For the tokens issued by each merchant a letter would allow twenty-six tokens per issuer without the use of double figures. Incidentally, two or three varieties of the same denomination would show a weakness in the system presently used in the Saskatchewan token book as an additional number or letter would have to be added to differentiate between the varieties.

Thus a typical number would look like - A-7994-a. A token issued by a merchant John Doe of Aylmer, Ontario might look like O-0015-a while John Smith of the same city would be O-0021-a. Note that this style has fewer digits than a phone number. The present token lists of the western provinces and Ontario could relatively easily be placed in a series of similarly sized volumes using a common system of numbering. The advantages of uniformity would become apparent immediately and probably result in an increase in interest.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S

EAST MAIN DISTRICT TOKENS

in PRESENTATION CASES

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

A near sensation was caused at a recent coin show in the greater Vancouver area when a dealer purchased and displayed one of the Company's East Main District tokens in a presentation case. The token was the brass $\frac{1}{2}$ Made Beaver piece, commonly known as Breton 927.

This is not the first time I have seen these presentation cases cause excitement among collectors, and I recall one particular occasion where I sat on the sidelines amusingly listening to two collectors arguing about them, and each being positive that his theory as to why and when they were presented was correct.

To set the records straight we must go back to 1958 when on the 28th of May that year Trans Canada Air Lines inaugurated a flight from Vancouver to London, England, using Super-Constellation aircraft. Because the route taken by the aircraft going to and from London was over Hudson's Bay it was appropriate that it be designated as the "Hudson's Bay Route".

With this theme in mind the Public Relations Department of Trans Canada Air Lines approached the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg and were able to secure less than 100 of the tokens in presentation cases. These, among other favours, were presented to all passengers on the inaugural flight.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

by Ken. Palmer

C.N.R.S. No.

128 Christie & Caron. (McColl #399) Aylmer, Ontario

This is definitely Aylmer Ontario. According to Lovell's Directory, 1896/97 and the St. Thomas Centennial edition of the Times Journal, G. R. Christie and W. S. Caron operated a general store on Talbot St. E., Aylmer, Ontario.

208 East End Bakery, W. Buchanan St. Catherines, Ont.

Between 1899 and 1906 listed in the St. Catherines City Directories as Wm. Buchanan. This ties in with a token in my collection which reads :

The East End/Bakery/Buchanan's/Geneva St./ St. Catherines, Ont.

Good for/ 1/ loaf of bread

Buchanan was located at 69-71 Geneva St. In 1905 Wright's Bakery bought 67 & 73 Geneva St. and Buchanan disappeared shortly.

McColl #1024 lists W. Buchanan, Sarnia $\frac{1}{2}$ loaf . No one to my knowledge has ever seen this token. McColl could have erred in his location, or there could have been a bakery in Sarnia by this name, although no existing Sarnia directory shows one.

It is possible that C.N.R.S. # 209 , A. McLaughlin, East End Bakery is from St. Catherines also. The bakery could have been taken over by Buchanan but the directory listings do not go back far enough to indicate this.

361 Madame Ireland Montreal, Que.

Exhibition souvenir of 1892. McColl # 177 . Leroux # 996
I am personally satisfied that this souvenir piece should be attributed to Montreal. It was issued for distribution at the Montreal exhibition held in Montreal in 1892, as were many other pieces. It bears exactly the same reverse as the Witness piece issued in 1891 (see Breton 609). Most likely made by a Montreal firm trying to copy Banfields' Roman Penny reverses. The fact that it was listed by Wright in WM means nothing ; he listed so many Canadian tokens, the Galt Post Office piece of 1890 being a good example (McColl #145). I have no information on who manufactured or distributed the Mdme Ireland cosmetics.

510 F. M. Moore Weston, Ontario

This is a bar check used in the Eagle House Hotel, Weston Road & Lawrence Ave., Weston, Ontario. Owned by the Moore family for many years. After prohibition (circa 1917) it became a rooming house and at present is a boarding and rooming house. Source of information - Mary Hosking, Librarian, Weston Public Library.

TRANSACTIONS
of
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY

The Fantastic Philemon Wright Counterstamps	Major Sheldon S. Carroll
The Inuvik Medallion	Donald M. Stewart
A Further Note on Breton 90I	R. C. Willey
Genoa Bay Farm	Ronald Greene
Tokens of E.D.Eidt, Phillipsburg, Ont	Fred Bowman
Trade Tokens of Saskatchewan (Addenda to 2nd edition of 1967)	Cecil Tannahill
The Weatherhead Token	Ken Palmer
Deaville, Sons & Co.	Ronald Greene
Tokens Attributed	Donald M. Stewart

President - Cecil Tannahill

Vice-President - Donald M. Stewart

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

THE FANTASTIC PHILEMON WRIGHT COUNTERSTAMPS

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

While attending a meeting of the Capital City Coin Club in Ottawa in the spring of 1965 the writer's attention was drawn to a group of eight counterstamped U.S. and Spanish coins which were for sale by one of the members of the Club. All that was known of the pieces was that they had come as a group from an old Ottawa estate. It is an established fact that during the first half of the last century when there was no official Canadian coinage, among the commonest coins in circulation here were the Spanish dollar and its fractions and U.S. silver coins. The group under discussion consisted of one Spanish dollar, six Spanish two reale pieces and one U.S. half dollar. It was quite possible that these coins actually circulated in the Ottawa area about 150 years ago. For this reason and because counterstamped coins of any kind are always interesting, the eight pieces were acquired for the Bank of Canada's Numismatic Collection. All of the pieces were stamped with initials and the initial "W" appeared on seven of the eight pieces. Furthermore, all of the coins appeared to have been counterstamped with the same set of punches. The largest coin bore the initials "P.W.". The collector who sold the coins said jokingly, "Wouldn't it be interesting if "P.W." stood for Philemon Wright!"

Before we carry the story further it should be explained to those who are not familiar with the history of the Ottawa Valley that the name of Philemon Wright in this area ranks in importance next to that of Colonel John By. Philemon Wright was born in 1760 in Massachusetts and died in Hull, Quebec in 1839. He first came to the Hull district in the late 1790's and explored the area which at that time was covered with dense forest and had practically no inhabitants except for scattered Indians. He was impressed with the area and returned to Massachusetts and organized a party of twenty-five New Englanders. They proceeded to the Hull area and founded a village called Wrightstown where Hull now stands. As Wright had a capital of \$30,000 (a very large sum in those days), the party was well-equipped with tools and livestock. He immediately set up a grist mill and a sawmill and by 1804 a smithy, tailor shop, bakehouse and tannery were also in operation. In 1807 he took the first raft of square timber from Hull to Quebec City. The Union of Ottawa, the first steamboat on the Ottawa River, was built for him at Grenville in 1819. In 1806 he and his associates were granted one quarter of Hull Township by the Crown and in consideration of his efforts to grow hemp, Wright received an additional grant of 1200 acres. In the space of a few years Hull became a thriving community and Wright became known as "The Father of the Ottawa". He was married to Abigail Wyman and they had five sons and three daughters. Two of the children died young, leaving eight members in the Wright family.

The possibility that these eight counterstamped coins might have some connection with Philemon Wright and his family was almost a million to one chance. Realizing that such long odds sometimes paid off, it was decided to seek the assistance of the Public Archives of Canada who had recently acquired the Philemon Wright papers. The information that was available in these documents was startling and quickly pieces began to fit together. "P.W." could stand for Philemon Wright. Documents in the Archives showed that he invariably signed his name as Philemon Wright, Esq. "A.W." could stand for his

wife, Abigail Wyman or Abigail Wright. "P.W.J." could stand for Philemon Wright, Jr. "C.C.W." could stand for Christopher Columbus Wright. "R.W." could stand for Ruggles Wright. "T.W." could stand for Tiberius Wright. "C.H.W." could stand for Christiana Hanna Wright. "A.B." was a little puzzling until it was discovered that Abigail Wright (Jr.) married Thomas Brigham and became Abigail Brigham. AE.59 on the two largest pieces was a puzzle for some time until it was realized that AE. is an abbreviation for aetatis meaning aged. Philemon Wright and Abigail Wyman were both born in 1760. In 1819 they were therefore aged fifty-nine. This would suggest that these pieces were counter-stamped in 1819. This is possible as the latest date on any of the coins (U.S. fifty cent piece) is 1817.

If further proof were needed that these pieces were counterstamped by Philemon Wright, additional evidence appears in Abigail Wright's will dated January 1829. The two pertinent extracts are as follows:

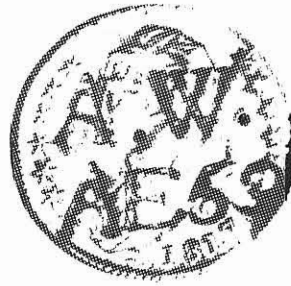
"To Philemon Wright Jr. I wish him to have one singular dollar that his father left with me."

"To Tiberius Wright I wish him to have one particular piece of money called a pistareen."

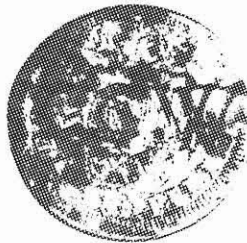
There can be little doubt that these eight coins were stamped by Philemon Wright for each member of his family to mark some important occasion in their family history. Although they appear to be "pocket pieces" they were evidently not given to the members of the family to be used for that purpose. For some reason unknown to us the eight pieces were kept together and remained together although they subsequently passed through the hands of various owners, during a period of over 150 years. This is truly remarkable and it is even more remarkable that almost completely by chance they were identified as being of great historical interest. The group could so easily have been broken up and dispersed to various collectors merely as examples of counterstamped coins. If this had happened the true story would never have been known and these coins would not now be a prized exhibit in the National Numismatic Collection.



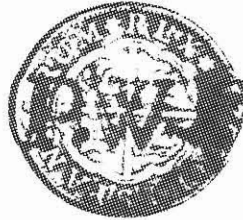
P. W. /ESQ. /AE. 59
Spanish America
8 reales, 1804



A. W. /AE. 59
U. S. A.
50¢, 1817



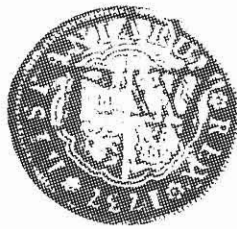
C. C. W.
Spain
2 reales, 172?



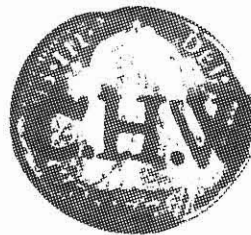
P. W. J.
Spain
2 reales, 1759



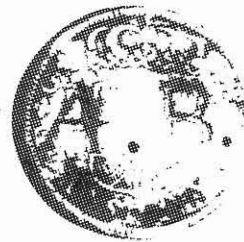
R. W.
Spain
2 reales, 1721



T. W.
Spain
2 reales, 1737



C. H. W.
Sp. America
2 reales, 1776



A. B.
Spain
2 reales, 172?



THE INUVIK MEDALLION
By Donald M. Stewart



This attractive example of modern Canadian medallic art features the figure of an Eskimo in native garb, his back affronte and launching a lightning flash with his dexter arm. The lightning flash symbolizes Naval Communications, while the Eskimo relates to both the location and the name of the station. The reverse of the medallion displays a map of the Mackenzie River Delta.

The decision to construct Inuvik was made in 1954, when the Canadian Government recognized that the location of Aklavik was unsuitable for the development of a large modern town. The new site, some 30 air miles to the east of Aklavik, is high above the east bank of the Mackenzie River, safe from the floods which troubled Aklavik. Permafrost, the main problem facing construction in the north, was successfully conquered in a number of ways. A 5,000 foot airstrip was built, using 8 feet of fill to insulate the permafrost. At the townsite, all buildings are placed on piles 15 to 30 feet long, which have been driven into the permafrost after steam jets have created mud. When the mud freezes again the piles become as solid as if set in concrete. The community is criss-crossed by box-like insulated structures called "utilidors" which carry sewer, water and steam lines to homes, commercial and government buildings. The utilidors are necessary as the permafrost penetrates to very great depths, making it impractical to place these services below the frost level, as is done elsewhere. The heat from the steam lines keeps the sewer and water lines unfrozen in winter.

The town was named Inuvik, derived from the Eskimo word meaning "the place where man is." Its population of 2,500 now supports a newspaper, The Drum, which is printed in English, Eskimo and Loucheux Indian. One of the more interesting buildings is a church built in the shape of an igloo, and visitors are quick to notice that the government buildings are all coloured to relieve the drabness of the landscape.

Ready for its permanent residents in 1961, after an expenditure of more than \$35,000,000, Inuvik is the centre for development, administration, education and medical care for people of the western Arctic. Naval Radio Station Inuvik was among the newly established services. On September 10, 1963, this station was commissioned H.M.C.S. INUVIK, making it the most northern and western naval base in Canada. It was also the first Royal Canadian Naval Establishment to be commissioned north of the Arctic Circle. To commemorate this historic occasion, Lieutenant Commander D. W. Smith, the commanding Officer, decided that a suitable medallion should be struck. For the obverse, he chose the design of the Ship's Badge, and accepted the suggestion of Petty Officer G. C. Fuller that a map of the Delta showing the location of Inuvik and Aklavik be used on the reverse.

The ideas were forwarded to the designer of the Ship's Badge, Mr. Alan Beddoe, who prepared sketches of the medallion. The original striking of the 37mm

commemorative medallion was carried out by Henry Birks & Sons Limited in 1963 when they produced :

Sterling Gilt	-	25
Sterling Silver	-	125
White Metal	-	100
Bronze	-	250

Of these, one sterling Silver medallion was presented to Alan Beddoe in appreciation of the outstanding Ship's Badge he created for H.M.C.S. INUVIK . Another was presented to the Canadian Was Museum at Ottawa.

So popular is this attractive medallion that a further striking took place in 1967, distinguished by a centennial symbol and the figure 2 beside Birk's name on the edge of the medallion. The numbers struck were :

Sterling Silver	-	50
White Metal	-	50
Bronze	-	200

It may be of interest to know that in keeping with Canada's policy of integration of the Armed Forces, H.M.C.S. INUVIK was renamed Canadian Forces Station Inuvik (CFS INUVIK) in July, 1966 .

DRYSALTERY

A FURTHER NOTE ON BRETON 901

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

After Mitchell MacDonald's excellent article on the Blakley token in the January issue of the Transactions is a short note indicating that I was doing research on this token. The following should prove to be of interest, as it relates how I became involved in the discovery of the significance of the reverse legends.

A letter from an English collector to Jim Charlton was passed on to me for reply. It contained an interesting theory which, if proved correct, would be yet another correction from outside the country of a long-standing error in numismatic scholarship in Canada. Immediately I wrote for information to Fred Bowman and Mitchell MacDonald, relating the theory put forth by the English collector.

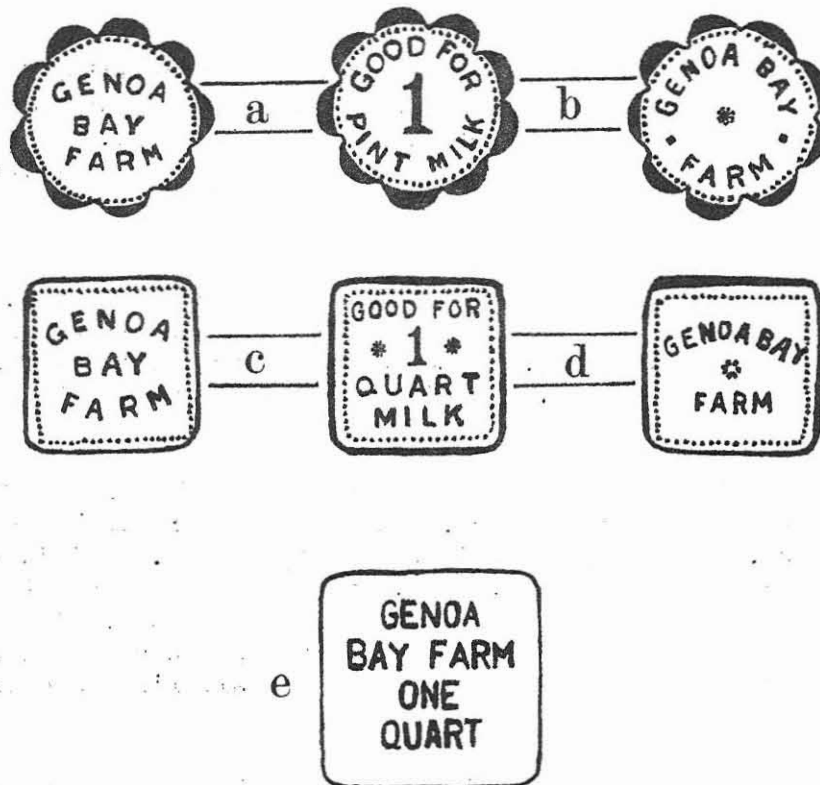
Briefly, the English collector believed that the phrase DRY SALT GOODS referred to drysaltery and was therefore correct. The word "drysaltery" is a term which, over the years, has changed considerably in meaning. Originally the term was used to describe salted meat, fish, and other foods sold to ships, inns, caravans, and similar travelling groups and individuals. In time the drysaltery trade expanded to include salt and dry chemicals as well. By reason of doing business with victuallers of ships, the drysalter's trade expanded easily into the realm of ship chandlery.

In winter, however, the ship chandlery and victualling business was generally slack. Consequently the trade expanded into building materials. Thus, drysaltery came to include paints, varnishes, turpentine, paint removers, plaster, and wood preservatives, rust-proofing and rust-removing chemicals, and some pesticides. The term is still used in Britain to-day in this sense, but is slowly dropping out of use.

The theory has been disproved by Mitchell MacDonald's article. The firm was known as Blakley & Brine. Evidently the engraver could not remember the full name of the firm and did not refer to the original order before engraving the die. It would seem that, by a mental process all too painfully frequent in this degenerate age, he subconsciously retained the idea of salt in place of the second partner's name. Accordingly, he engraved the legend GREAT DRY SALT GOODS to puzzle collectors from 1882 till now.

GENOA BAY FARM

By Ronald Greene



Genoa Bay Farm is situated in a very pretty little valley overlooking Genoa Bay about eight road miles east of Duncan. The farm is owned and operated by Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Lines. Mr. Lines is a lawyer in Duncan. Mrs. Lines and some hired help ran the dairy until last December when the producing head and the milk quota were sold. The delivery route was abandoned to Palm Dairies of Duncan.

The dairy was started in 1946 delivering in the close-by Maple Bay area later expanding to Duncan. The all-Guernsey herd averaged twenty-five producing head in recent years. The milk was sold only in one grade, 4.5% butterfat, and was sold raw.

Originally rolls of tickets were used but about 1953 a travelling salesman supplied aluminum tokens in one pint and one quart values (a, b, c & d). Although there are two varieties of the one pint and of the one quart tokens the Lines only recall one order for tokens. In recent years the quarts were in short supply and in 1965 the larger, uniface token (e) was ordered.

A reasonably plentiful supply of each token is available. Tokens a) and b) have nine scallops and measure $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Tokens c) and d) measure $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm while e) is incuse, uniface and measures 29mm.

TOKENS OF E.D.EIDT, PHILLIPSBURG, ONT.

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

Phillipsburg is a small cross roads community about fifteen miles west of Kitchener.

The Eidt store was built probably in the 1880's and was one of the larger country stores of the period in that area. It was a typical country store with a large coal stove in the centre flanked on one side by a counter handling groceries, while the counter on the other side was for dry goods. In the centre of the store, in addition to the stove, were kegs of nails, vinegar, dried apples and of course the cracker and pickle barrels. Also in the centre around the stove were a number of comfortable arm chairs where the farmers and villagers could sit and exchange news and views of crops, weather, politics etc. In one corner at the back of the store was the village post office.

The proprietor, Mr. Edwin D. Eidt, was the village schoolmaster and his wife would mind the store during his absence. She had a "peep" window at the back of the store opening into the kitchen where she could see if she was needed in the store. Behind the kitchen were the grandparent's bed room and living room. On the second floor, above the store, were the family living room, heated by a pot-bellied coal stove, two bed rooms, a large hall and the parlor.

At about the turn of the century a large double story veranda was built across the front of the building.

In addition to operating the store and being schoolmaster, Mr. Eidt was known far and wide as a grower of ginseng and he often entertained the children of the village by showing them how the ginseng roots took the shape of odd little men.

In the 1920's the business was sold to a Mr. Eicholtz. The store was badly damaged by fire in 1964 and demolished in 1965.

The tokens issued by Mr. Eidt about 1900 are of aluminum, round, and of the 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢ denominations.

TRADE TOKENS OF SASKATCHEWAN
(Addenda to 2nd edition of 1967.)

by C.C.Tannahill

ABERNETHY

ABERNETHY / CO-OP

S3C-MQ- Good for I quart milk P black R holed 28 R3

BALCARRES

A. CARPENTER / BALCARRES, / SASK.

SI4C-BI- good for I loaf of bread A O 25 R9

BATTLEFORD

R. H. SPEERS / BATTLEFORD, SASK.

SI8E-MP-good for I pint milk A R 25 R9

CUDWORTH

M. GOLLER / GENERAL / MERCHANT / CUDWORTH, SASK.

S59B-5-good for 5¢ in merchandise A R 21 RIO

ESTEVAN

THE CITY BAKERY/ F. MATHISON/ ESTEVAN/ SASK.

S87F-BI-good for I loaf of bread A O 25 R7

THE CITY BAKERY/ F. MATHISON/ ESTEVAN, SASK.

S87G-BI-good for I loaf of bread A Re 32 X 19 R7

EXPANSE

J. A. MACKINNON / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / EXPANSE, SASK

S89A-5-good for 5¢ in merchandise A R 25 RIO

FLEMING

W. J. HAMM / QUALITY / STORE / FLEMING, SASK.

S92A-25-good for 25¢ in merchandise A R 28 R9

FORT QU'APPELLE

BAKER THE BAKER / FORT / QU'APPELLE / SASK.

S94B-BI-good for I loaf of bread A R 25 R9

GAINSBOROUGH

W. J. BRAGG / GENERAL / MERCHANT / GAINSBORO' SASK

S96A-25-good for 25¢ in merchandise A Sc10 33 RIO

GRAVEL BOURG

J. H. FOREST

SI05A-MP-good for I pint A S 22 R9

A. BELHUMEUR / GRAVELBOURG / SASK.

SI05C-MQ-good for I quart milk A Sc9 26 R9

LANIGAN

J. T. STEVENSON / BAKER / LANIGAN / SASK.

SI43A-BI-good for I loaf of bread A O 22 R9

MOOSE JAW

Under Johnstone Dairies, should read: Until 1966 when they were taken over by Co-operative Creameries.

RAVENSCRAG

AT RAVENSCRAG / POOL / HALL

S202A-I0-good for 10¢ in trade B R 29 RIO

REGINA

MCLAUGHLIN-MACDONALD / GROCERS / PHONE 2482 / REGINA

S204S-BI-good for 1 loaf of bread A R 25 RIO

SASK/CO-OP/CRY. LTD./H.O.REGINA/made in USA

S205G-MQv2-good for 1 qt.2% partly skimmed milk P black R 22 RI

Token S205G-MPv3 discontinued in 1965 R3

In 1965 the branch at Tisdale was discontinued so this left 13 branches still using the tokens : Assiniboia, Canora, Humboldt, Lloydminster, Meadow Lake, Melfort, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nipawin, North Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn, and Yorkton. Token S205-MQv2 first used in 1965.

Token S206T-K was issued in 1962. In 1965 it was changed to II for \$1.00

Token S206U-K. In 1955 the Employees Association started their own canteen and operated it themselves. Tokens were sold for 10¢ each or 12 for \$1.00 .

All profits derived from the canteen were used for staff picnics etc. In 1965 when the Department moved to a new building the canteen was taken over by the C.N.I.B. and the tokens were discontinued.

Token S206W-K. First issued in 1963 and were sold at 15 for \$1.00 . However, the price varies from time to time as they were a non-profit association and if behind in breaking even on the operation they have been sold at 13 for \$1.00 and at one time they were 16 for \$1.00

SHAUNAVON

STEVENSON BROS. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / SHAUNAVON, SASK.

S226C-500-good for \$5.00 in merchandise B R 35 RIO

WHITEWOOD

J. J. KNOWLER & CO / LIMITED / MERCHANTS / WHITEWOOD, / SASK.

S260B-5-good for 5¢ in trade A R 21 RIO

WILKIE

PARK'S / BAKERY / WILKIE

S263C-BI-good for 1 loaf of bread A Re 32 X 19 RIO

WOLSELEY

WOLSELEY / DAIRY

S266A-MQ-good for one quart P R 38 R3

Issued in red and blue plastic, not holed

YORKTON

HUDSON'S / BAY CO. / YORKTON

S272A-25-good for 25¢ in merchandise A O 25 RIO

THE WEATHERHEAD TOKEN

(C.N.R.S. Unattributed # 772)

By Ken Palmer

The mark of quality/ W (inside a hexagon)/ The Weatherhead Co.

Round & round/she goes/you pay(inside an arrow pointing to
the right)/ where she/stops/nobody knows Bz. Rd. 32mm

The weatherhead Company of Cleveland, Ohio made St. Thomas its Canadian manufacturing headquarters in 1937, engaging in the production of automotive and aircraft fittings.

An advertising token was manufactured in the American plant of the Company in 1951. It was distributed in both Canada and the United States.

This token is of the "spinner" type and was frequently encountered in bars, taverns and restaurants whenever a group of people gathered. It has a small raised dot on the centre of the obverse side, and, when placed on a smooth surface such as a bar or table, could be caused to rotate rapidly when given a spinning motion by the thumb and forefinger. When it ceased rotating the "lucky" fellow to whom the "you pay" arrow pointed was elected to purchase the next round of refreshments for the group.

Another advertising token was manufactured by the same company on their own equipment at the Canadian Industrial Show in Toronto last year. It is round, aluminum, 32mm in diameter with rolled edges. It is bilateral and the incused legend reads as follows :

Weatherhead/ Hydraulic/ Products/ W (inside a hexagon) N.I.P.S./ 1967

DEAVILLE, SONS & CO.

By Ronald Greene

Deaville Sons & Co. / Grocers / Victoria
Good for / I / Loaf

A1: Rd: 25½mm

The Deaville family came out from England about 1898. Not long after, William Bailey Deaville opened a grocery store on Hillside Avenue. One of his sons, William Arthur, also worked in the store and kept the accounts. Another son, George, returned to Victoria near the beginning of the Great War and joined his brother and father in the business. Unfortunately the store could not adequately support three families. Additionally Mr. Deaville Sr. granted far too liberal credit to the families of soldiers serving overseas. Both these factors led to financial problems and about 1917 Deaville allowed the wholesalers to take over the store to satisfy their debts. Mr. Deaville then retired. Arthur went to work for an import and wholesale firm but lost that job to a returning soldier so then returned to the retail grocery business. He remained in the grocery business until about 1951. George went into radio, being a pioneer in that field.

The building at 794 Hillside, corner of Rose Street, in which the store was operated still stands and the faint outlines of the store name are still visible on a sign-board at the roofline.

Mrs. Arthur Deaville recalls that a token was used for bread for a very short time.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

By D.M. Stewart

C.N.R.S. No.

203 Dupuich

Woodridge, Man.

F. B. Urignon of Woodridge is the son of the man who took over the store from Dupuich in 1906. Was able to let me have a couple of the tokens.

33I Holden Bros.

Glenboro, Man.

Listed in the Henderson Directory for 1899

Editor's note - You will have noticed that commencing with the April issue of the Transactions we have made a few changes with regard to the listing of tokens attributed. It was felt it is not enough to merely say a token was issued from such and such a community; we must show the reason for the attribution. Mind you, we may not be correct in all cases but at least we have something to go on. To give some examples: from the information supplied by Mr. Stewart there can be no doubt that the Dupuich tokens are from Woodridge, Manitoba. As for the Holden Bros. token, Mr. Stewart tells us such a firm was in business in Glenboro in 1899. If a person is drawing up a check list or publishing a monograph on the Manitoba tokens it would be up to him to check this further.

NOTICE

"MEDALS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY" by Larry Gingras, 54 pages, 6" X 9", fully illustrated, is now available from the author at \$2.50 per copy.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

On Co-Operation

Canada's Olympians

4-Wing Tokens

Long Super Drugs Ltd. Tokens

George Rogers (Dairy)

McKinnons' Dairy Ltd.

The Somass Dairy

Medals and Tokens of the H.B.C.

Standardization Committee Report

Report by the Sub-Committee on Standardization
of Symbols

Identification of Certain Bakery Tokens

Tokens Attributed

A Few Odds & Ends

Editorial

Paul Siggers

J. D. Ferguson

D. M. Stewart

Ronald Greene

Paul Siggers & Ronald Greene

Paul Siggers

Larry Gingras

Larry Gingras (Chairman)

Fred Bowman & Ronald Greene

J. D. Ferguson

Ken Palmer & D.M. Stewart

Editor

President - Donald M. Stewart

Vice-President - A. M. MacDonald

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

ON CO-OPERATION

From the Editor

How many times have we read articles or books on Canadian numismatics which were compiled with such haste, or without adequate research, that they contained numerous errors? Many of these errors could have been avoided had the author taken the trouble to call upon a few of his fellow numismatists for information they might have in their files, or even submit his manuscript to others to have it checked over.

Of course, one must use good judgement in choosing those to whom he submits his manuscript because it seems there are a few people around whose interpretation of the word "Ethics" leaves something to be desired. A notable case took place not too long ago in one of our neighbouring States where a very fine numismatist was about to send his manuscript to the printers when he discovered that a so-called friend (to whom he had loaned his manuscript) had copied his work almost word for word and published it under his own name. And let us not be so naive as to think it could not happen to us, because a very similar episode did happen here. However, such remote cases should not deter us from co-operating with one another.

One of the main reasons for organizing the Canadian Numismatic Research Society was because we realized there was a tremendous amount of Canadian numismatic history which had not been recorded and the most logical way to rectify the situation was to gather together a group of numismatists who would do research, pool their resources, co-operate with one another and see to it that this history was recorded. We chose as one of the main objects of the Society "To co-operate with all individuals and organizations interested in disseminating accurate information on Canadian numismatics." Consider that all important word "Co-operate". There is so much to be done that we **MUST** co-operate with others. We must not be so smug as to think we can go it alone in all cases. I know that it would have been almost impossible for me to complete my work on the Medals of the Hudson's Bay Company had it not been for the generous co-operation of so many friends in the numismatic fraternity.

There is so much to be done that there is more than ample room for everyone and no need to overlap on our research projects. And certainly there is no need to resort to plagiarism. If every Fellow in the Society were to work full time doing research on Canadian numismatics and recording his findings it would not be possible to complete the task within our lifetime.

On several occasions we have called upon you to let us know what research projects you are working on or plan to work on in the future. The reasons for asking this information of you should be obvious - we want to avoid unnecessary duplication and to give the other Fellows the opportunity to co-operate with you. Does this mean that if you should find you are working on a project on which someone else has done considerable research that one of you is expected to drop out of the picture? Certainly not. What is wrong with co-operating with each other and having it published as a joint project? This is just what Paul Siggers and Ronald Greene did for an article in this issue of the Transactions.

Co-operation among the Fellows during the past twelve months has been very good and as a result we complete Volume 4 with ten pages more than we had for Volume 3. Keep up the good work and let us make Volume 5 better than ever.

CANADA'S OLYMPIANS

By Paul Siggers, F.R.N.S.

Since Baron Pierre de Coubetin first suggested the modern Olympics in 1892 there have been nineteen games planned, and sixteen held. Three, Berlin (1916), Tokyo, then Helsinki (1940) and London (1944) were cancelled owing to the World Wars. A twentieth game was held in 1906 at Athens, and while it does not rank as a regular meeting, its champions are numbered among the Olympians. The Winter Olympics commenced in 1924 at Chamonix, although ice hockey competition was introduced at the 1920 summer games in Antwerp, with the Winnipeg Falcons walking off with the honours, scoring 110 goals against 3, in 5 games.

Canada's first champion actually ran under the United States colours, even though he was born in Toronto. In 1900 George Orton was a student at the University of Pennsylvania and at the Paris games won the 2500 meter steeplechase. Under the Maple Leaf four gold medals came our way in 1904 (St. Louis), a number never exceeded, although equalled, in later years - Amsterdam (1928) and Lake Placid Winter Games (1932).

For the interested collector a superb collection of Olympic medals and medallions is on display at the B.C. Sports Hall of Fame, located on the P.N.E. grounds in Vancouver. During a recent visit I noticed the medals of Duncan Gillis (hammer-throw, silver, 1912, Stockholm), and Percy Williams' two golds from the 1928 (Amsterdam) games. In addition his Hamilton Olympic Club, and Canadian Olympic Trials medals are also on show. One other Olympic medal on show is the 1936 silver basketball medal awarded to Douglas Peden, Captain of Canada's team that year. Besides the winners' medals, presentation medallions of Los Angeles (1932), Berlin (1936), London (1948), Helsinki (1952), Melbourne (1956) and Tokyo (1964) are displayed. For the collectors of B.C. Numismatica a small collection of the B.C. Junior Olympic Medals awarded to George L. Andrews will be of interest. Many other Canadian and oversea sports medals are on show, and it is to be hoped that some enterprising collector will shortly be able to list them for us.

The award medals were designed originally by Jules Chaplin of Paris for the 1896 games at Athens. They showed on the obverse a Goddess, seated left, holding a wreath in her left hand and a palm branch in the right. Beside her is a space for the naming of the Olympiad, and below in the laurel-leaf border is a small scroll for naming the recipient. The reverse shows a crowd carrying an athlete in an arena. Nearly all summer games have used this design as their basic model. Winter games on the other hand have all had individual and distinctive designs.

Besides award medals, each competitor and official is usually presented with a medallion to commemorate the games. All of these over the years have varied greatly in what they depict.

October will see the commencement of the 19th Olympic Games in Mexico City. Let us hope that our athletes will give us some more Olympians to add to an already illustrious list.

THE OLYMPIANS (SUMMER GAMES) 1896 TO DATE

- 1896 Athens: None
- 1900 Paris: George Orton, 2500 Meter Steeplechase (In U.S.A.colours)
- 1904 St. Louis: Etienne Desmarteau- 56 Lb. weight throw
George St. Lyon- Golf
Winnipeg Shamrocks- International Lacross
Galt Football Club- Association Football
- 1906 Athens: William Sherring- Marathon (2 hours, 51 minutes, 23.6 Seconds)
- 1908 London: Robert Kerr- 200 meters dash
W. H. Ewing- Clay Pigeon Shooting
Canada- International Lacross
- 1912 Stockholm: George H. Goulding- 10,000 meter walk
George Hodgson- 400 meter freestyle swim
1500 meter freestyle swim
- 1916 Berlin: Cancelled due to World War I
- 1920 Antwerp: Earl J. Thomson- 110 meters hurdles
T. Schreider- welterweight boxing
Winnipeg Falcons- ice hockey
- 1924 Paris: None
- 1928 Amsterdam: Percy Williams- 100 meter dash
200 meter dash
Ethel Calderwood- womens high jump
Canada(Rosenfeld, Smith, Thompson, Cook)- womens 4X100 meter relay
- 1932 Los Angeles: Duncan McNaughton- men's high jump
Horace Gwynne- bantamweight boxing
- 1936 Berlin: Francis Amyot- 1000 meters Canadian canoe singles
- 1940 Tokyo; then Helsinki: Cancelled due to World War II
- 1944 London: Cancelled due to World War II
- 1948 London: None
- 1952 Helsinki: G. Genereaux- Clay pigeon shooting
- 1956 Melbourne: U. B. C.- Rowing, fours without coxswain
George Ouellette- smallbore rifle (prone) 50 meters
- 1960 Rome: None
- 1964 Tokyo: G. Hungerford & R. Jackson- rowing, pairs without coxswain
- 1968 Mexico City: ? ? ?

THE OLYMPIANS (WINTER GAMES) 1924 TO DATE

1924 Chamonix: . . Toronto Granites- Ice hockey

1928 St. Moritz: University of Toronto Grads- Ice hockey

1932 Lake Placid: Jean Wilson- 500 meters womens speed skating
Emil St. Goddard- Dog sled racing (demonstration)
Manitoba- Curling
Canada National team- Ice hockey

1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen: None

1948 St. Moritz: Barbara Ann Scott- Womens figure skating
R. C. A. F.- Ice hockey

1952 Oslo: Edmonton Mercurys- Ice hockey

1956 Cortina: None

1960 Squaw Valley: Barbara Wagner & Robert Paul- Paris figure skating
Anne Heggtveight- Womens slalom

1964 Innsbruck: V. Emery, Kirby, Anakin, J. Emery- 4 man bobsled

1968 Grenoble: Nanvy Green- Womens giant slalom

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Leslie Maxwell for his assistance in compiling the Olympic records shown above, and for locating source material.

4-WING TOKENS

By J. D. Ferguson, F.R.N.S.



These tokens were privately issued by Victor Gadoury, an aircraft metals technician at No. 4 Wing with the Canadian Air Force in Europe.

Mr. Gadoury is the chairman and organizer of the 4-Wing Coin Club and is a member of the C. N. A. This coin club has been very active, drawing its membership from the personnel of this Canadian Air Wing.

They held their second Coin Show on the 14th of November, 1965. Mr. Gadoury had the inspiration to make some tokens to be given out at their show. He wanted them to be inexpensive so decided to make them himself, although he had had no engraving experience, nor had he seen anyone undertake such work.

The tokens were made with the help of very small dentist drills which he had managed to scrounge from the dentist associated with the unit. The token had to be a small one because the press that was available could only exert enough pressure to give a clear impression on soft aluminum to a small disc.

Approximately 3,000 examples of the token to be distributed at this Coin Show were issued. This first token has on its obverse the simple inscription "4-Wing". On the reverse in three lines appear "Coin 1965 Club".

The tokens having been well received by the club members and visitors from nearby parts of Germany at this Coin Show, Mr. Gadoury decided on a second issue for their third Coin Show which was held on the 20th of March, 1966. For this second issue the reverse was changed to show a maple leaf with the letters "R.C.A.F." beneath it (Royal Canadian Air Force).

Very few examples of tokens have been issued by Canadian forces outside of Canada, and while this is a private issue of Mr. Gadoury while stationed with the RCAF in Germany, it is in my opinion of considerable interest since it was issued primarily for the members of this Canadian coin club associated with our armed forces in Europe and is indicative of the enthusiastic work being carried out by Mr. Gadoury in encouraging numismatic studies and collecting among members of our Air Force in Europe.

(Editor's Note: The policy of the CNRS is to print in the Transactions articles written by its Fellows of Canadian Numismatics only. Whether or not the 4-Wing tokens should be classed as Canadian is beside the point. The fact that these tokens bear the initials of our Air Force, are found in several Canadian cabinets, and many collectors have been rather curious about them would be sufficient reason in itself for bringing this information to you. Thank you, Doug, we are grateful to know the history of these pieces.)

LONG SUPER DRUGS LTD. TOKENS

By Donald M. Stewart



On August 12th, 1968 the writer made a purchase from Long Super Drugs Ltd. of Kelowna, B. C., and received his minor change in the form of tokens. Shades of fifty years ago ! When the clerk punched this purchase, the cash register drawer opened to reveal an adequate supply of copper coins, but the other compartments contained only a few coins mixed in with the supply of tokens. Several customers followed at the check-out counter and it was of interest to note their ready acceptance of tokens for small change.

Ironically, Mr. Harold Long's successful use of tokens to relieve the serious coin shortage ended the need for tokens when the wide publicity they generated brought customers to his stores with tins and jars of coins they had been saving. A supply of the new nickel 25¢ pieces was also released by the banks at this time. When I visited the same store on August 14th the tokens were no longer in use and were already considered to be collector's items.

1,000 tokens of each denomination were made in anodized aluminum by Metalphoto Ltd. of Penticton, B.C., for use at the two Long's stores, 507 Bernard Avenue and #8 Shops Capri. All three tokens are 25mm in diameter and have blank reverses.

The 5¢ token has black letters on silver,

The 10¢ token has black letters on blue,

The 25¢ token has black letters on gold.

It had been the intention of Mr. Long to redeem the tokens in even amounts of one dollar until the coin shortage ended, at which time they were to be redeemed at face value, but it is unlikely many will now be returned.

GEORGE ROGERS (Dairy)

By Ronald Greene



The dairy was started by George Rogers' father. Rogers Sr came west on the first through Canadian Pacific train. In March of 1887 he bought some cows from Mrs. Lovall and started a dairy on Toronto Street. After two or three years he moved to the old Kerr estate near Gorge Road and Tillicum and finally in 1899 he moved to Agnes Street. The Rogers operated from this same farm until 1958. In the 73 years of retail dairy business there was only one day that did not see a load of milk leave the farm; that day was February 2, 1916, the day of the big snowstorm. It is a point of pride with native Victorians that on that one day we did have truly Canadian weather. At one time during the dairy's life it had 60 cows, 10 horses and 10 employees.

Tokens "a" and "b" were introduced sometime between 1925 and 1930 and were used until the dairy stopped operating on June 30, 1958. The second tokens "c" and "d" were purchased after the first and were used to replace those tokens that had worn out or were lost. The tokens would rate Rarity 2 on the proposed rarity scale.

"a" aluminum 26mm

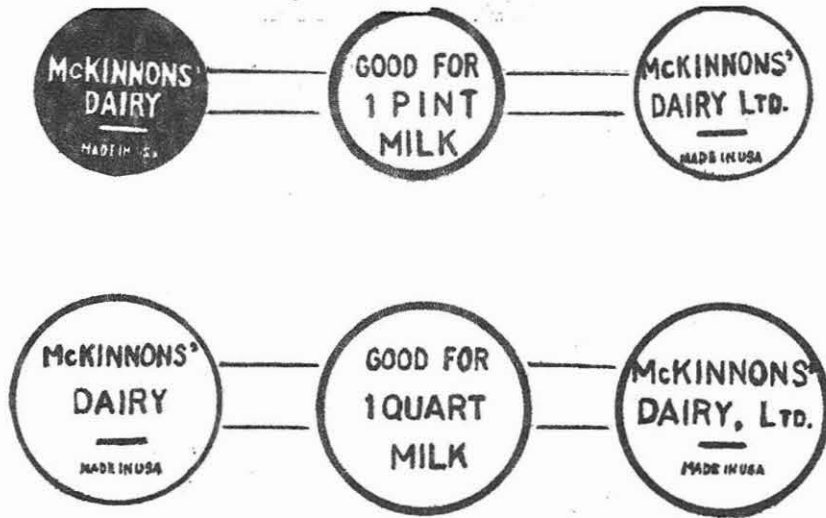
"c" aluminum 32X19mm

"b" aluminum 26mm

"d" aluminum 27mm

McKINNON'S DAIRY LTD.

By Paul Siggers, F.R.N.S. & Ronald Greene



This dairy was started in September 1940 by Leslie McKinnon when he purchased the goodwill and routes of Trevour Goodall who had operated as the Hollydale Dairy for the previous 8 years. Three other brothers joined the dairy in later years: Don (1942), John (1949) and Allan (1957), as partners. They incorporated during 1958.

In 1945 when most dairies in the Alberni Valley joined the newly formed Co-Operative, McKinnons did not, and thus escaped the bankruptcy that later ruined many of the independent dairy farmers. By purchase and amalgamation McKinnons have maintained their position as the largest independent local dairy. In April 1953 the Island Farms' routes were taken over, in 1955 Smiths Dairy and in 1958 the McCoy Lake Dairy. Over ten other non-taken issuing dairies were also absorbed.

Raw milk was sold exclusively until 1954. At this time pasteurized milk was brought in from outside the Valley. In May 1956 a pasteurizing plant was set up, and raw milk deliveries were discontinued in early 1957. Currently, McKinnons' have no herd of their own and get their milk from five local shippers. Deliveries are confined to the Alberni Valley.

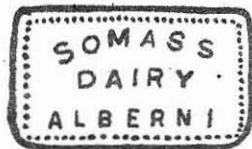
There are four tokens, all in plastic. The first two were issued at the time the Company first hired drivers in 1956. The later two tokens were introduced after the dairy was incorporated in 1958. Not long after, the pint tokens were discontinued because of lack of demand. The quart tokens are currently being withdrawn for the same reason.

In the above illustrations we have shown the one pint token in line drawing, and blocked out, in order to see which method best pictured the incuse token. Comments would be appreciated.

Part 2 . will cover the Richmond Dairy, Oaklawn and Springhill Dairy, all of which have issued tokens.

THE SOMASS DAIRY

By Paul Siggers, F.R.N.S.



In 1860 the British Firm of Anderson, Anderson & Co. (today's P. & O. Steamship Line) set up a sawmill in the Alberni Valley to produce ship masts and spars. As part of their overall operation they established the Anderson Farm on the area across the Somass River now known as the Flats. Cattle were imported from Britain and a thriving concern was operated under the management of Charles Taylor. By 1866 all the readily available timber had been logged off, and, not wishing to establish logging camps in the interior of Vancouver Island, the mill was closed. The farm was rented by Mr. Taylor from the Anderson Company for a nominal rent of \$1.00 per year.

Taylor ran the farm until the early 1900's when Percy Bayne took over. He apparently did not last long as the Alberni Land Co. purchased the area and ran a model farm around 1910. The new project was not successful, and was closed in 1917.

In 1918, Bob Hotchkiss purchased the area and renamed it the Somass Farm. Prior to this he had leased the Prairie Farm on Withers Road. He developed a large dairy with over 100 cows, and an extensive dairy route. It was over his routes that the illustrated token was used. Comparison with other local tokens would indicate that it was introduced in late 1929 or early 1930.

On his death, in 1941, the Trustees of the Hotchkiss estate finding no heirs, sold the dairy and farm as a going concern to Mr. Bob Christie. He continued the operation until March 1945 when the newly formed Alberni Valley Co-Operative Association purchased his routes and goodwill for \$10,000.00.

Neither Christie nor the Co-Operative used tokens. However the financial statement of December 31, 1948 does show the Co-Op as having 44,558 quarts, and 22,298 pint tickets on hand. That these were tickets, and not tokens, is confirmed by the Directors' Minute Book of January 17, 1947 which mentions "books of tickets" under the Manager's control. The Co-Op went bankrupt in late 1948 and the buildings were taken over by the Richmond Dairy. (See Part 2.)

MEDALS AND TOKENS OF THE H.B.C.

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

The following article first appeared in the Summer, 1968, issue of the Hudson's Bay Company's Beaver Magazine, and is being presented here in keeping with our policy of trying to have all writings of the Fellows recorded in the Transactions. When making arrangements with Miss Malvina Bolus, Editor of the Beaver, to have this article printed, she asked me if I would mind mentioning that the Company has extra copies of the Beaver on hand for anyone wishing to purchase them. Subscription to the Beaver is only \$2.00 per year or \$5.00 for three years. Single copies sell for 50¢. Truly this is a very worthwhile magazine for anyone interested in Canadianna. The address is Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg. -- The Editor

The study of coins, tokens, medals, paper money, and objects closely resembling them in form or purpose is called numismatics, a study that I became tremendously interested in a number of years ago while working at a job where I was dependent upon gratuities for the better part of my income. At the end of each shift I would sort through the change I had received during the day, looking for coins missing from my collection and trying to find better specimens of those I already had.

As time went on I began to add medals and merchants' tokens to my collection because I found there was a story to be told about each and every one of them. Behind a token there might be the story of one of our early pioneers and the contributions he made to the community in which he lived, or a medal might tell us of the heroic deeds of its recipient or commemorate an important event in our history. Although I have managed to acquire a wide assortment of tokens as issued by various merchants from all parts of Canada, some currently in use while others date back to well over a hundred years, the pieces that have always interested me the most and provided me with the greatest enjoyment are those issued by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Over the years I have searched for and have built up a very substantial collection of the tokens, medals, and paper money of the Hudson's Bay Company and have compiled numerous notes dealing with the history of the numismatic pieces issued by those fabulous Adventurers of England. Up to date records are kept which provide information such as the past and present owners of known specimens; details of the scarcer pieces that have changed hands during the past seventy-five years or more, either privately or at auction; the condition of each specimen; the serial number and signatures on paper money, and other data, some of which would be of little interest to the average person but are of great importance to the numismatist. In addition there are photographs of all the different types known, the photographs taken by a special process which is aimed at bringing out minute details in the inscription and engraving of each piece rather than its beauty.

Apart from the information obtained as a result of my own research, I have been fortunate in having this augmented by information furnished by other numismatists, museums, archives, and individuals who may have one or more Hudson's Bay Company pieces in their collections. The Company itself has been very co-operative and helpful. And why go to all this trouble? Probably the best way to explain it would be to say that I am rather proud of my country and always eager to learn more of its history and therefore it was natural that

I should develop such a great interest in the tokens, medals, and paper money of the Hudson's Bay Company because the history of the Company is to a great extent the history of Canada.

The Company has issued medals to commemorate important events in its history and to honour or reward certain people from as early as 1791 when medals were struck for presentation to Indian Chiefs who were loyal to the Company or who had entered into agreement with the Company. These medals show the likeness of George III on one side and the Company's coat of arms on the other, and were struck in both silver and in bronze.

Since that time the Company has had bronze medals struck to commemorate its 250th anniversary in 1920; silver and bronze medals to commemorate the centenary of Governor George Simpson's visit in 1828 to Fort St. James; and bronze medals to commemorate the 1934 visit of Governor Patrick Ashley Cooper to the posts of the Company in Labrador, Hudson Strait, and Hudson Bay. They have also had 14-carat gold medals struck to honour pioneers of Vancouver, British Columbia, and gold and bronze medals struck to reward those who participated in the rescue of the crew of the M.S. Lady Kindersley from the western arctic icefields in 1924. Last, but certainly not least, are the long service medals struck in gold and in silver for presentation to Canadian staff members from 1920 to 1949 and to London staff members from 1920 up to the present time. Taking into consideration the different inscriptions and designs there would be more than a dozen different long service medals.

In 1937 a manufacturing jewellery firm in Winnipeg was commissioned by the Company to prepare designs for a proposed medal to commemorate the historic meeting in Bellot Strait that year between the schooner Aklavik from the Western Arctic and the R.M.S. Nascopie from the Eastern Arctic. The design was prepared and presented to the Company but no medals were struck. Possibly a medal may be struck to commemorate the Company's 300th anniversary in 1970.

To get a better understanding as to why the Company and other merchants issued tokens we should look back to the early days of Canada and consider the conditions prevailing at that time. During the two hundred and fifty years following the arrival of the first settlers in Canada there was no official coinage in the land. At the beginning business was often carried on through barter, and what little money there was in use consisted of a conglomeration of coins from many foreign countries. As towns grew and business increased the need for a convenient medium of exchange became more and more acute and to alleviate this situation merchants began to use tokens. Some of the tokens were made locally while others were imported from the United States or from Great Britain and it was not uncommon for these pieces to bear little or no reference to any particular merchant; in fact, just about anything resembling a coin was often accepted in trade.

During the early period the Hudson's Bay Company was in need of some form of money with which to do business with the Indians, but in this trade it was not necessary nor was it desirable to have a form which could be carried on one's person. What was needed was something easy to comprehend by the Indians - such as the wampum (shell beads) that had been a medium of exchange - a form of counter. To fill this need the Company used disks made from ivory, shell or bone; porcupine quills; wooden sticks, and many other items which were usually valued at "One Made Beaver" or fraction thereof. A Made Beaver is a prime winter beaver skin taken in good condition. The beaver was adopted in the 17th century as a unit of value in the fur trade to which all furs and trade goods were equated for many years. As the Indian brought his furs to

the Company post a number of these counters, the equivalent of the value of his furs, was placed before him. The counters were used to purchase goods, and early accounts of these dealings tell us it was a rare occasion when an Indian left the post before redeeming all his counters. There were occasions in the Company's early days when the man in charge of a post would remove the copper or brass hoops from bales or kegs, cut them into small pieces, stamp them with the Company's initials and use them in trade. Many coins, both foreign and domestic, have been counterstamped in this manner and used. There was a twofold reason for stamping these coins. In the first place it enabled the post manager to be certain he was redeeming only those coins which he had issued, and in the second place it instilled confidence in the Indians because they had learnt throughout the years to place such great trust in the Company and its servants that almost anything bearing the initials H B C was acceptable to them.

After the establishment of the Red River Settlement by Lord Selkirk in 1812, it became apparent that some form of currency was needed for use among the colonists. The Company issued at various times promissory notes in denominations of one shilling, five shillings, one pound, five pounds, and ten pounds. The one pound and five shilling notes were first issued in 1820, the one shilling notes the following year, but differences of opinion between the London office and Governor George Simpson as to the wisdom of using promissory notes held up their being placed in actual circulation until 1823. All the notes were discontinued in 1870 when the Company relinquished its territories to the Dominion of Canada.

To the serious numismatist it would not be sufficient merely to know the notes were issued in five different denominations. He would want to know all the different dates of issue for each denomination, and the signature appearing on them; to assemble what would be considered as a complete set would require more than thirty-five notes.

Although decimal currency became the official coinage of the Province of Canada in 1858 (which did not apply in the West), we find that many merchants continued to use tokens. There had been, however, a gradual transformation in the tokens both as to appearance and to circulation. Whereas in the early days almost any token would be acceptable over a wide area, the tokens now being used were invariably inscribed with the name of the issuing merchant and were redeemable only at his place of business. Merchants found it essential to continue using tokens because there was not always a sufficient amount of coinage available to meet their needs. The advertising value, of course, was not overlooked either.

The first tokens of this type known to have been issued by the Hudson's Bay Company were round brass tokens in denominations of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ Made Beavers made for use in the East Main District. The actual year in which these tokens were introduced has not as yet been fully established. Various writers of the past have mentioned dates from as early as 1854 up to 1870 but when we consider what appears to be the most reliable information available at this time we find that it favours a date somewhere between the years 1860 and 1870.

There have been many other issues of paper money and tokens placed in use at various Company posts throughout Canada. Paper money and tokens ranging in value from twenty-five cents to five dollars are known to have been used at various times in British Columbia from as early as the 1870s to as late as

1927. Tokens used at some posts in the Prairie Provinces about the time of the First World War were usually in denominations of from five cents to one dollar, while those used for the St Lawrence and the Labrador Districts at about the same time were in the Made Beaver denominations.

The last tokens issued by the Company were those used for the Eastern Arctic trade commencing in 1946. They were round aluminum pieces in denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100, and a square aluminum piece representing one Arctic White Fox. The purpose of issuing these tokens was to familiarize the Eskimos with our decimal system of coinage.

It would seem that the use of tokens and paper money may have got a little out of hand in some districts for we find that in September of 1927 Governor Sale sent out a directive prohibiting the use of Company tokens at all posts where they took the place of cash:

Sometimes I am asked just how many different types or varieties of Hudson's Bay Company medals, tokens, and paper money have been issued but this is a question that cannot be answered. I do not know, the Company does not know, nobody knows. The reason we do not have the answer to this question is that while some of the issues were authorized either by the London Office or by the Canadian Office, there were many others issued by authority of the man in charge of a particular post or by a district manager and therefore the Company would have no record of them.

To give some examples: The Company has knowledge of the tokens issued for the East Main District. They would also know of the tokens issued for use in the St Lawrence and the Labrador Districts (including Hudson Strait) when that part of the country was opened up by Ralph Parsons before the First World War. On the other hand they have no record of the tokens issued for Yorkton, Saskatchewan, at about the same time because these were authorized by the local manager who used them to pay for produce sold to the Company by farmers in the district.

The Company has very good records of their medal issues because most of them were authorized by the London office, but still they have no record of the medals authorized by the manager of the Vancouver store for presentation to Vancouver pioneers between 1922 and 1928. Company records of the promissory notes issued for use in the Red River Settlement are extremely good and formed the basis for an excellent article written for the July 1937 issue of the Canadian Banker by a former editor of The Beaver, Douglas MacKay, but of the cardboard money used in northern British Columbia posts about forty years ago they know very little.

The fact that complete records do not exist for every single token, medal or piece of paper money can certainly not be taken as a reflection on the Company's efficiency. When a man is placed in charge of a particular operation he is trusted to use his good judgement to do whatever he feels is necessary for the welfare of the organization such as restricting credit, or even issuing tokens when the necessity arises. Details of all such matters would not be expected in regular reports to headquarters.

To date I have been able to record approximately twenty-six different medals; eighty-six different tokens; and forty-six different paper monies for a total of almost one hundred and sixty different numismatic items issued by the Company, and I feel quite certain that many others (especially in the token category) will come to light as research continues.

For a numismatic study one must know much more than that a medal or token was struck for such and such a purpose. It is important to have answers to questions such as : how many pieces were struck; how many different types or varieties are there; in what metals were they struck; why were they issued; how were they used; when were they used, and so on. Little discrepancies are also important. For example, if there are two tokens of the same denomination and from the same issue, one of which has the inscription in large letters and the other in small letters, it is of interest because this tells us they were struck from two different dies. Since Company records cannot supply the answers to all these questions it is necessary to gather much of the information from other sources. All information, regardless of how unimportant it may appear to be, is carefully filed because I have found on many occasions that it was only by fitting the little bits and pieces together that I have been able to come up with the correct answer. As sufficient information is accumulated on a particular item this is put in the form of an article and made available to the public, usually through numismatic publications, the ultimate aim being to compile a book. Such writings will not become best-sellers. They invariably end up as financial losses due to the expenses incurred in the gathering of information. But the search for this information, and the thrill in finding the missing links, the satisfaction gained in knowing that an interesting part of our history has been preserved and a contribution made to Canadian numismatics are well worth all the trouble.

STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Since the Committee was set up last spring to consider a standardized system for the numbering and listing of tokens a great deal of correspondence has been carried on between the members, and a special meeting was held at the CNA Convention at Calgary. Submitted herein are the recommendations of that Committee.

To give a better picture I think it best to begin by giving an example of how a fictitious token would appear in a catalogue (using our recommendations), and break this down into three main sections.

Sect. 1, Number	Sect. 2, Inscription	Sect. 3 Physical Characteristics
????	Joe Blow/(Three stars)/Central City/Canada Good for/five cents (curved)/in trade	Bz Sc8 25 cI9I8 R6

Section I

For many years we have been accustomed to seeing and using systems for numbering tokens such as the systems used by Breton, Leroux and other early authors where they listed tokens from several provinces and assigned consecutive numbers to them. They were all much the same.

The increased interest the past few years has resulted in the discovery of so many more tokens from all provinces that it becomes impractical today to use these systems. The trend today has been to break down our listings into provinces. This is broken down further by assigning specific numbers to communities in the province and letters used to identify tokens from the communities. Numbering systems of this type are seen in the books by Atwood, Bowman and Tannahill, and in the articles printed in the Transactions by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Hill. All of these systems are basically the same still they are not identical. To give but one example of how these systems differ let us see how the three authors mentioned above would list their numbers.

Atwood- Toronto 900
A o B 28 Sd

Bowman- 900 Toronto
900-N-E

Tannahill- Toronto
0900A-B2

Ronald Greene has also come up with a system that is different from the others. In the Greene system the communities are not numbered. He assigns a number to each merchant in the province who has issued tokens and a letter to identify the tokens issued by that merchant.

If we study these many different numbering systems we will find that most of them are similar to each other in one or more respects and yet they are not identical.

We cannot eliminate the systems used by our early authors because they are too firmly established to tamper with, and is it right to expect Bowman and Tannahill to scrap the numbering systems used in their books? It IS quite possible for all future works to conform to a standard numbering system, but after giving the matter considerable thought the Committee felt that even though it is desirable to standardize the numbering, it was not absolutely essential and may not be practical for all cases.

The Committee therefore recommends that the author be free to use whatever numbering system he feels is best suited to his needs.

Section 2

The Committee recommends the use of oblique lines to denote a change in line in the inscriptions for both the obverse and the reverse.

The Committee also recommends that to elaborate on the inscription or markings on a token, such information should be enclosed in parenthesis.

Section 3

The first column shows the material from which the token is made.

The second column shows the shape of the token.

The third column shows the size of the token in millimeters.

The fourth column shows the date (or approximate date) the token was in use.

(This is optional but should be shown if known)

The fifth column shows the rarity of the token.

(This is optional but desirable)

The Committee recommends that prices should not be shown. We will not be publishing sales catalogues, and many of the prices shown in catalogues do not represent the true market value of a token. The rarity number will handle this matter far better. The Committee also suggests that the use of a letter or symbol to denote obsolescence is of little or no consequence.

A sub-committee composed of Mr. Bowman and Mr. Greens was set up during our Calgary meeting to establish a list of standard symbols to be used in section 3. The recommendations of this committee will follow this report.

Misc.

The Committee suggests that it would be desirable to include a token locator in all catalogues. It may require a little more effort by the author but is of great help to the reader.

Because of the limited number of tokens issued in the Maritime Provinces, such tokens are sometimes considered as one group. The Committee recommends that the tokens from each province in the Maritimes be considered separately. If a catalogue dealing with the tokens from all Maritime provinces is published, there should be a definite separation between the provinces.

If and when the recommendations of the Committee are approved, it is our intention to print a number of mock-up booklets which would show just how the standard system would appear in book form. The booklets would be distributed to all Fellows of the Society as well as to all other interested parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Larry Gingras, Chairman

Fred Bowman

J. Douglas Ferguson

Ronald Greene

Leslie C. Hill

Cecil Tannahill

REPORT BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON STANDARDIZATION OF SYMBOLS

As Fellows will realize there has recently been much discussion with regard to standardizing numbering, symbols (or abbreviations) and catalogue formats. At the Calgary CNA Convention a long meeting of the Committee was held. The report of the Committee appears elsewhere in this issue of the Transactions. After discussion of the use of symbols it was decided to strike a sub-committee of Fred Bowman and Ronald Greene to produce the final recommendation of a standard system of symbols. This proposed standard is produced herein. We recommend that offset plates be made which will be available to anyone wishing to incorporate the standard symbols into his work. The plates would be designed so that cataloguers using the customary size of 6" X 9" (or 6" X 8") may make use of the standard symbols without extra work or cost. The standards would be printed on two sheets which could be inserted between the Title Page and the first listings of any catalogue. Nothing, of course, will stop any cataloguer from adding additional symbols which the particular job requires. However, it is hoped that every cataloguer requiring symbols will see fit to use these for the advantages of all using the same symbols must be obvious.

Respectfully submitted

Fred Bowman

Ronald Greene

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

LIST OF STANDARD SYMBOLS

ORDER

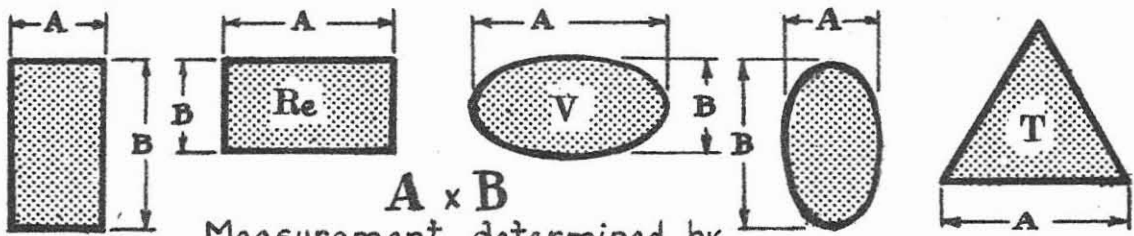
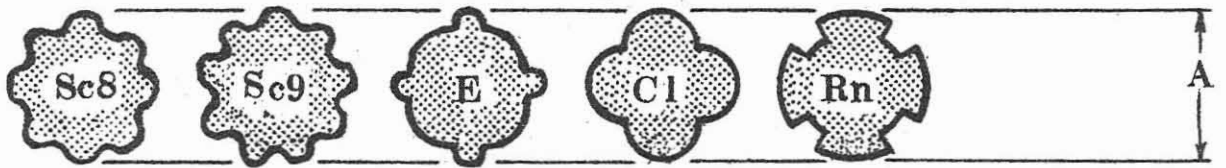
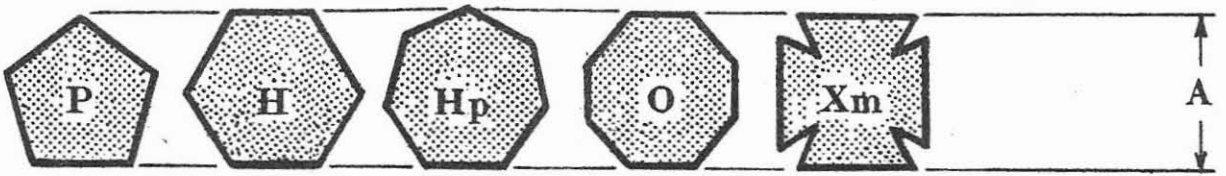
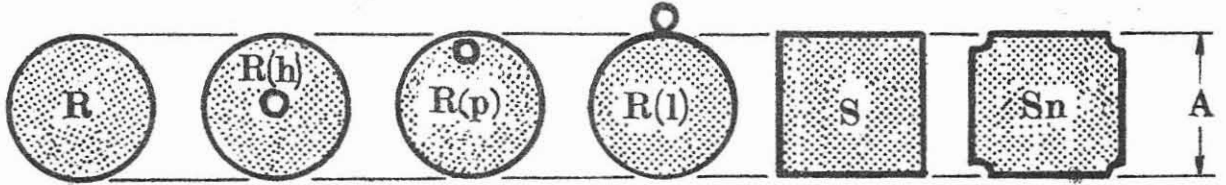
MATERIAL : SHAPE : SIZE : DATES : RARITY

MATERIALS

A	Aluminum			
A (color)	Anodized Aluminum		eg blue	A(b)
B	Brass			
Bz	Bronze			
C	Copper			
Ce	Celluloid			
F	Fibre			
GS	German Silver	(also called Nickel silver)		
G	Gold			
I	Iron or steel	(magnetic)		
L	Lead			
Le	Leather			
N	Nickel	(magnetic)		
P	Paper			
PB	Paper in Brass			
Pl (color)	Plastic			
S	Silver			
V	Vulcanite			
W	Wood			
Z	White Metal	(Zinc, Pewter)		

COLORS

a	Azure	m	Mauve
k	Black	o	Orange
b	Blue	r	Red
e	Brown	w	White
g	Green	y	Yellow
l	Lavender		



$A \times B$
Measurement determined by normal reading position



Dimensions are given as shown above to the nearest half millimetre. $25.4 \text{ mm} = 1.0 \text{ inch}$

SHAPES

R	Round	Re	Rectangular
T	Triangular	V	Oval
S	Square	Cl	Cloverleaf
P	Pentagonal	HS	Heart Shaped
H	Hexagonal	TS	Tee Shaped
Hp	Heptagonal	Sh	Shield
O	Octagonal	E	Lobed

Sc8 Scalloped, indicating number of points

Xm Cross - Maltese

Xl Cross - Latin

n notched eg Sn notched square

u uneven edge eg Ru uneven round

(h) central hole, hole is round unless shape described

(p) off-centre hole

(l) loop attached, given dimension does not include loop

RARITY

R 10 Only one known

R 9 2 known

R 8 3 to 5 known

R 7 6 to 10 known

R 6 11 to 20 known

R 5 21 to 30 known

R 4 31 to 40 known

R 3 Quite plentiful

R 2 Easily obtained, not in use but retained on Company books

R 1 Common, still in use

MISCELLANEOUS

Obv. Obverse

Rev. Reverse

c. Circa (date about)

b. Date before

/ Change of line

IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN BAKERY TOKENS

By. J. Douglas Ferguson, F.R.N.S.

When I had the privilege many years ago of purchasing the collection (not including the very many duplicates) of the distinguished numismatist, the late Ludger Gravel, I secured with the collection his handwritten identification by province of the Canadian tokens in his collection. Unfortunately this index was of limited value in positively identifying to a locality the tokens that did not include the name of the community in which they were issued since the list was only by provinces.

Through the years many of us working on identifying Canadian local tokens have found the location of most of them.

Recently with the help of Mr. W. H. Rawlings of the Bell Telephone Museum in Montreal, I have been able to identify the point of issuance of the following tokens:

J. Glass, C.N.R.S. #278. Mr. Glass was in business at 58 des Praries, Quebec City according to the Quebec City telephone directory of 1913.

W. Hayball, C.N.R.S. #313. Mr. Hayball was in business at 2325 Labelle Street, Montreal, and is also so listed in the 1910 Montreal City Directory.

A. Robinson, C.N.R.S. #640. Mr. Robinson's business address was Clothier Street in Kempville, Ontario, and is listed in the Eastern Ontario telephone directory of 1910.

James Christie. Scotch Bakery, Elora, Ontario. Mr. Christie is listed in the Central Ontario telephone directory of 1910 as having his business at that time on Metcalf Street.

J. L. Whyte. Mr. Whyte's bakery was on Madawaska Street in Arnprior, Ontario, and is listed at this address in the Eastern Ontario telephone directory of 1910.

In the above notes I have given the date of one directory in which their names and business appear. Normally, of course, their listing appears in other directories of subsequent years but in every instance which has been checked in this manner, they had the same address.

The tokens have the appearance in each instance of being issued at approximately the date of the telephone listing as recorded.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

By Ken Palmer

C.N.R.S. No.

159 Samuel Cox Amberstburg, Ont.
Good for/I/loaf bread A.R.22

Samuel Cox is listed in Bradstreets' 1908 Directory under Bakery & Conf.

301 At/G.A.Hadden/Artistic Studio Alvinston, Ont.
Good for/25¢/on photos/amounting to/\$300/or over A.R.25

G. A. Hadden is listed in Bradstreets' 1908 Directory under Photographer.

354 Imperial/Liquor Co./29 King William St. Hamilton, Ont
(Obverse showing through on reverse) A. R. 25

Listed in Vernon's Directory of Hamilton of 1915 :

(a) Imperial Liquor Co. Wholesale & Retail liquors, 29 King Wm.

(b) 29 King Wm. St. - S. E. Cole, liquors.

426 Charles Ledword/855/Somerset/St. Ottawa, Ont
Good for/I/Loaf A. R. -28

Charles Ledword is listed in Lovels' 1896-97 directory at 57 Cedar St.;
Bradstreets' 1908 directory, no address;
1913 Ottawa directory at 174 Hopewell Ave.;

At this writing no directory has been found showing Ledword on Somerset Street, but there IS a Somerset Street in Ottawa.

446 W. McCaughey/ I / Baker Pembroke, Ont
Obverse incused on reverse B. R. 27

Listed in Bradstreets' 1908 as Wm. McCaughey, Baker & Grocery;
Listed in Lovells' 1896-97 as Wm. McCaughey, Grocery.

(Editor's note: The original listing submitted to me showed the name as McCaughey whereas the directories show it as McGaughey. This token was reported as being in Fred Bowman's cabinet. Possibly Fred could check the token again.)

699 Stirton & Dyer/50/tags/good for/500 London, Ont
Try the/Beresford/Cigar A. R. 19

Listed in Bradstreets' 1908 directory as Cigar Manufacturers.

ATTRIBUTED BY D. M. STEWART

733 F. T. Tillyard/I/Loaf of bread Calgary, Alta.
Good for/I/Loaf of bread A. Sc II. 34

1902 Calgary Directory

1906-07 Hendersons' Directory

1908-9-10 Listed as retired.

F. Tillyard, Baker, Stephen West;

Frederick T. Tillyard, Baker, 514 - 8th Ave. W.

A FEW ODDS AND ENDS

CHRIS FAULKNER LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

Thought you might be interested in a few excerpts taken from a letter I received from Chris Faulkner several weeks ago. Chris mentions that:

" On August 30th we are leaving London(Ontario) after four years' stay for Manchester, England. I have been accepted by the University of Manchester to study for a Ph. D. in English Literature. This means we will be in England for two years before returning to Canada. By that time I will have spent nine (or is it ten ?) years studying at various universities and will finally be able to go to work full time. Perhaps I shall see you at the 1971 C. N. A. convention when I shall at last be able to turn from inactivity to activity once again in the numismatic world."

I'm sure that all the Fellows of the Society join me in wishing you the very best of success, Chris.

A BRIEF NOTE FROM PAUL SIGGERS

"At a recent VNS-RC meeting I mentioned some facts on the Nechako Bakery were in my files. It's not much, but in 1951 when George Meikle was managing the bakery 1000 tokens were ordered from a Toronto company (C. W. Mack Co. Ltd., 86 Richmond St. E.) They were in use for only one or two weeks and then withdrawn as their delivery man took off without giving notice and took the bulk of the tokens with him. Wish I had more but this may help a little".



C.N.R.S. STATIONERY FOR SALE

Our Secretary wishes to advise that he has C.N.R.S.stationery on hand at the following prices :

- #19 envelopes at \$1.60 per 100
- #8 envelopes at \$1.40 per 100
- Letterheads at \$1.40 per 100
- Plain sheets at .50 per 100

Orders for stationery should be sent to : R. C. Willey
P. O. Box 726
Espanola, Ontario

NEW UNATTRIBUTED TOKEN LISTINGS

We are in the process of bringing our unattributed token listings up to date but before going to press we would ask that you check your files to see if there are other tokens you would like to add to the lists. We plan to approach the problem from a somewhat different angle this time in the hope that it will make attributions much easier. When sending in new listings please provide us with a complete description of each token. We will need to know the exact inscription as it appears on the token; the metal; the shape; the size; and who has the token. Listings should be forwarded to your Editor at: P. O. Box 15, Richmond, British Columbia